

fense, to the end of this section and designated it subsec. (b), inserted heading, redesignated former subsec. (a) of section 453 as par. (1), substituted “in this section” for “in this chapter” in introductory provisions, redesignated former pars. (1) to (7) as subpars. (A) to (G), respectively, in subpar. (G) redesignated former subpars. (A) and (B) as cls. (i) and (ii), respectively, redesignated former subsec. (b) of section 453 as par. (2), and in par. (2) redesignated former par. (1) as subpar. (A), former subpars. (A) to (C) as cls. (i) to (iii), and former par. (2) as subpar. (B). See Codification note above.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 102-484, §4235(b), transferred the text of section 452 of Title 50, War and National Defense, to the end of this section, designated it subsec. (c), inserted heading, and substituted “In this section:” for “As used in this chapter—” in introductory provisions. See Codification note above.

**TREATMENT OF PROPERTY LOANED BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1993 TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR TRAINING SCHOOLS**

Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title III, §379(b), Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2737, provided that: “Except for property determined by the Secretary of Defense to be needed by the Department of Defense, property loaned before December 31, 1993, to an educational institution or training school under section 2535(b) of title 10, United States Code, or section 4(a)(7) of the Defense Industrial Reserve Act (as in effect before October 23, 1992 [former section 453(a)(7) of Title 50, War and National Defense, see Codification and 1992 Amendment notes above]) shall be regarded as surplus property. Upon certification by the Secretary to the Administrator of General Services that the property is being used by the borrowing educational institution or training school for a purpose consistent with that for which the property was loaned, the Administrator may authorize the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in such property to the borrower if the borrower agrees to accept the property. The Administrator may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with a conveyance so authorized that the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.”

**§ 2536. Award of certain contracts to entities controlled by a foreign government: prohibition**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—A Department of Defense contract or Department of Energy contract under a national security program may not be awarded to an entity controlled by a foreign government if it is necessary for that entity to be given access to information in a proscribed category of information in order to perform the contract.

(b) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—(1) The Secretary concerned may waive the application of subsection (a) to a contract award if—

(A) the Secretary concerned determines that the waiver is essential to the national security interests of the United States; or

(B) in the case of a contract awarded for environmental restoration, remediation, or waste management at a Department of Defense or Department of Energy facility—

(i) the Secretary concerned determines that the waiver will advance the environmental restoration, remediation, or waste management objectives of the department concerned and will not harm the national security interests of the United States; and

(ii) the entity to which the contract is awarded is controlled by a foreign government with which the Secretary concerned is

authorized to exchange Restricted Data under section 144 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2164(c)).

(2) The Secretary concerned shall notify Congress of any decision to grant a waiver under paragraph (1)(B) with respect to a contract. The contract may be awarded only after the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date the notification is received by the committees.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “entity controlled by a foreign government” includes—

(A) any domestic or foreign organization or corporation that is effectively owned or controlled by a foreign government; and

(B) any individual acting on behalf of a foreign government,

as determined by the Secretary concerned. Such term does not include an organization or corporation that is owned, but is not controlled, either directly or indirectly, by a foreign government if the ownership of that organization or corporation by that foreign government was effective before October 23, 1992.

(2) The term “proscribed category of information” means a category of information that—

(A) with respect to Department of Defense contracts—

(i) includes special access information;

(ii) is determined by the Secretary of Defense to include information the disclosure of which to an entity controlled by a foreign government is not in the national security interests of the United States; and

(iii) is defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the purposes of this section; and

(B) with respect to Department of Energy contracts—

(i) is determined by the Secretary of Energy to include information described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(ii) is defined in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Energy for the purposes of this section.

(3) The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Defense, with respect to Department of Defense contracts; and

(B) the Secretary of Energy, with respect to Department of Energy contracts.

(Added Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title VIII, §836(a)(1), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2462; amended Pub. L. 103-35, title II, §201(d)(4), May 31, 1993, 107 Stat. 99; Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title VIII, §842(a)-(c)(1), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1719; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title VIII, §828, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2611.)

**AMENDMENTS**

1996—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-201 amended subsec. (b) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (b) read as follows: “**WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary concerned may waive the application of subsection (a) to a contract award if the Secretary concerned determines that the waiver is essential to the national security interests of the United States.”

1993—Pub. L. 103-160, §842(c)(1), substituted “Award of certain contracts to entities controlled by a foreign government: prohibition” for “Prohibition on award of

certain Department of Defense and Department of Energy contracts to companies owned by an entity controlled by a foreign government.” as section catchline.

Pub. L. 103-35 struck out period at end of section catchline.

Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 103-160, §842(a), struck out “a company owned by” after “awarded to” and substituted “that entity” for “that company”.

Subsec. (c)(1). Pub. L. 103-160, §842(b), inserted at end “Such term does not include an organization or corporation that is owned, but is not controlled, either directly or indirectly, by a foreign government if the ownership of that organization or corporation by that foreign government was effective before October 23, 1992.”

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title VIII, §836(b), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2463, provided that: “Section 2536 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to contracts entered into after the expiration of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 23, 1992].”

### § 2537. Improved national defense control of technology diversions overseas

(a) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON FOREIGN-CONTROLLED CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall each collect and maintain a data base containing a list of, and other pertinent information on, all contractors with the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, respectively, that are controlled by foreign persons. The data base shall contain information on such contractors for 1988 and thereafter in all cases where they are awarded contracts exceeding \$10,000,000 in any single year by the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Congress, by March 31 of each year, beginning in 1994, a report containing a summary and analysis of the information collected under subsection (a) for the year covered by the report. The report shall include an analysis of accumulated foreign ownership of United States firms engaged in the development of defense critical technologies.

(c) TECHNOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT.—(1) If the Secretary of Defense is acting as a designee of the President under section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)) and if the Secretary determines that a proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover may involve a firm engaged in the development of a defense critical technology or is otherwise important to the defense industrial and technology base, then the Secretary shall require the appropriate entity or entities from the list set forth in paragraph (2) to conduct an assessment of the risk of diversion of defense critical technology posed by such proposed or pending action.

(2) The entities referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

- (A) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
- (B) The Army Foreign Technology Science Center.
- (C) The Naval Maritime Intelligence Center.
- (D) The Air Force Foreign Aerospace Science and Technology Center.

(Added Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title VIII, §838(a), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2465; amended Pub. L. 103-35, title II, §201(d)(5), (h)(2), May 31, 1993, 107 Stat. 99, 100; Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title X, §1041(a)(16), Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2645; Pub. L. 114-328, div. A, title X, §1081(b)(4)(B), Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2419.)

#### AMENDMENTS

2016—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 114-328 substituted “(50 U.S.C. 4565(a))” for “(50 U.S.C. App. 2170(a))”.

2002—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 107-314 substituted “\$10,000,000” for “\$100,000”.

1993—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 103-35, §201(d)(5), substituted “respectively, that” for “respectively, which”.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 103-35, §201(h)(2), struck out subsec. (d) which read as follows: “In this section, the term ‘defense critical technology’ has the meaning provided that term by section 2491(8) of this title.”

### § 2538. Industrial mobilization: orders; priorities; possession of manufacturing plants; violations

(a) ORDERING AUTHORITY.—In time of war or when war is imminent, the President, through the head of any department, may order from any person or organized manufacturing industry necessary products or materials of the type usually produced or capable of being produced by that person or industry.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH ORDER REQUIRED.—A person or industry with whom an order is placed under subsection (a), or the responsible head thereof, shall comply with that order and give it precedence over all orders not placed under that subsection.

(c) SEIZURE OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS UPON NONCOMPLIANCE.—In time of war or when war is imminent, the President, through the head of any department, may take immediate possession of any plant that is equipped to manufacture, or that in the opinion of the head of that department is capable of being readily transformed into a plant for manufacturing, arms or ammunition, parts thereof, or necessary supplies for the armed forces if the person or industry owning or operating the plant, or the responsible head thereof, refuses—

- (1) to give precedence to the order as prescribed in subsection (b);
- (2) to manufacture the kind, quantity, or quality of arms or ammunition, parts thereof, or necessary supplies, as ordered by the head of such department; or
- (3) to furnish them at a reasonable price as determined by the head of such department.

(d) USE OF SEIZED PLANT.—The President, through the head of any department, may manufacture products that are needed in time of war or when war is imminent, in any plant that is seized under subsection (c).

(e) COMPENSATION REQUIRED.—Each person or industry from whom products or materials are ordered under subsection (a) is entitled to fair and just compensation. Each person or industry whose plant is seized under subsection (c) is entitled to a fair and just rental.

(f) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Whoever fails to comply with this section shall be imprisoned for not more than three years and fined under title 18.

(Added Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title VIII, §822(a)(1), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1704; amended