

(ii) in the case of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts;

(iii) in the case of buildings under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Smithsonian Institution, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; or

(iv) in the case of another public building for which an Executive agency has, by specific or general statutory authority, jurisdiction, custody, and control over the building, the head of that agency;

(B) with respect to the Supreme Court Building, the Marshal of the Supreme Court; with respect to the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, the Director of the Administrative Office of United States Courts; and with respect to all other public buildings owned or leased for use by an establishment in the judicial branch of government, the General Services Administration in consultation with the United States Marshals Service; and

(C) with respect to a public building owned or leased for use by an establishment in the legislative branch of government, the Capitol Police Board.

(4) Executive agency

The term “Executive agency” has the same meaning such term has under section 105 of title 5.

(5) Federal agency

The term “Federal agency” means any Executive agency or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government.

(6) Public building

The term “public building” means any building (or portion thereof) owned or leased for use by a Federal agency.

(Pub. L. 108–21, title III, §362, Apr. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 665.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Code Adam Act of 2003 and also as part of the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003, also known as the PROTECT Act, and not as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 which comprises this chapter.

SHORT TITLE

For short title of subtitle D of title III of Pub. L. 108–21, which enacted this part, as the “Code Adam Act of 2003”, see section 361 of Pub. L. 108–21, set out as a note under section 5601 of this title.

§ 5792a. Procedures in public buildings regarding a missing or lost child

(a) In general

Not later than 180 days after April 30, 2003, the designated authority for a public building shall establish procedures for locating a child that is missing in the building.

(b) Notification and search procedures

Procedures established under this section shall provide, at a minimum, for the following:

(1) Notifying security personnel that a child is missing.

(2) Obtaining a detailed description of the child, including name, age, eye and hair color, height, weight, clothing, and shoes.

(3) Issuing a Code Adam alert and providing a description of the child, using a fast and effective means of communication.

(4) Establishing a central point of contact.

(5) Monitoring all points of egress from the building while a Code Adam alert is in effect.

(6) Conducting a thorough search of the building.

(7) Contacting local law enforcement.

(8) Documenting the incident.

(Pub. L. 108–21, title III, §363, Apr. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 666.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Code Adam Act of 2003 and also as part of the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003, also known as the PROTECT Act, and not as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 which comprises this chapter.

CHAPTER 73—DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY SOURCES

Sec.
5801. Congressional declaration of policy and purpose.

SUBCHAPTER I—ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

5811. Establishment of Energy Research and Development Administration.
5812. Officers of Administration.
5813. Responsibilities of Administrator.
5814. Abolition and transfers.
5815. Administrative provisions.
5816. Personnel and services.
5816a. Repealed.
5817. Powers of Administrator.
5817a. Employee-suggested research projects; approval; funding; reports.
5818. Repealed.
5819. Report to Congress on future reorganization.
5820. Coordination with environmental efforts.
5821. Annual authorization Acts.

SUBCHAPTER II—NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION; NUCLEAR WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION

5841. Establishment and transfers.
5842. Licensing and related regulatory functions respecting selected Administration facilities.
5843. Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.
5844. Office of Nuclear Safety and Safeguards.
5845. Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research.
5846. Compliance with safety regulations.
5847. Nuclear energy center site survey.
5848. Abnormal occurrence reports.
5849. Other officers.
5850. Unresolved safety issues plan.
5851. Employee protection.
5852. Availability of funds.
5853. Limitation on legal fee reimbursement.
5854. Notification and reports by Chairman.

SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

5871. Transitional provisions.
5872. Transfer of personnel.
5873. Director of Office of Management and Budget; power to make dispositions.

Sec.	
5874.	Definitions.
5875.	Authorization of appropriations.
5876.	Comptroller General audit.
5877.	Reports to President for submission to Congress.
5878.	Information to Congressional committees.
5878a.	Funding and encouragement of small business; information for inclusion in report.
5879.	Transfer of funds.

SUBCHAPTER IV—SEX DISCRIMINATION

5891.	Sex discrimination prohibited.
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§ 5801. Congressional declaration of policy and purpose

(a) Development and utilization of energy sources

The Congress hereby declares that the general welfare and the common defense and security require effective action to develop, and increase the efficiency and reliability of use of, all energy sources to meet the needs of present and future generations, to increase the productivity of the national economy and strengthen its position in regard to international trade, to make the Nation self-sufficient in energy, to advance the goals of restoring, protecting, and enhancing environmental quality, and to assure public health and safety.

(b) Necessity of establishing Energy Research and Development Administration

The Congress finds that, to best achieve these objectives, improve Government operations, and assure the coordinated and effective development of all energy sources, it is necessary to establish an Energy Research and Development Administration to bring together and direct Federal activities relating to research and development on the various sources of energy, to increase the efficiency and reliability in the use of energy, and to carry out the performance of other functions, including but not limited to the Atomic Energy Commission's military and production activities and its general basic research activities. In establishing an Energy Research and Development Administration to achieve these objectives, the Congress intends that all possible sources of energy be developed consistent with warranted priorities.

(c) Separation of licensing and regulatory functions of Atomic Energy Commission

The Congress finds that it is in the public interest that the licensing and related regulatory functions of the Atomic Energy Commission be separated from the performance of the other functions of the Commission, and that this separation be effected in an orderly manner, pursuant to this chapter, assuring adequacy of technical and other resources necessary for the performance of each.

(d) Small business participation

The Congress declares that it is in the public interest and the policy of Congress that small business concerns be given a reasonable opportunity to participate, insofar as is possible, fairly and equitably in grants, contracts, purchases, and other Federal activities relating to research, development, and demonstration of sources of energy efficiency, and utilization and

conservation of energy. In carrying out this policy, to the extent practicable, the Administrator shall consult with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(e) Priorities

Determination of priorities which are warranted should be based on such considerations as power-related values of an energy source, preservation of material resources, reduction of pollutants, export market potential (including reduction of imports), among others. On such a basis, energy sources warranting priority might include, but not be limited to, the various methods of utilizing solar energy.

(Pub. L. 93-438, § 2, Oct. 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (c), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 93-438, Oct. 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233, as amended, which enacted this chapter, amended sections 5313 to 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, repealed sections 2031 and 2032 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes below. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE; INTERIM APPOINTMENTS

Pub. L. 93-438, title III, § 312, Oct. 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1253, provided that:

"(a) This Act [see Short Title note below] shall take effect one hundred and twenty days after the date of its enactment [Oct. 11, 1974], or on such earlier date as the President may prescribe and publish in the Federal Register [prescribed as Jan. 19, 1975, by Ex. Ord. No. 11834, formerly set out below] except that any of the officers provided for in title I of this Act [subchapter I of this chapter] may be nominated and appointed, as provided by this Act, at any time after the date of enactment of this Act. Funds available to any department or agency (or any official or component thereof), any functions of which are transferred to the Administrator and the Commission by this Act, may, with the approval of the President, be used to pay the compensation and expenses of any officer appointed pursuant to this subsection until such time as funds for that purpose are otherwise available.

"(b) In the event that any officer required by this Act to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall not have entered upon office on the effective date of this Act, the President may designate any officer, whose appointment was required to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and who was such an officer immediately prior to the effective date of this Act, to act in such office until the office is filled as provided in this Act. While so acting, such persons shall receive compensation at the rates provided by this Act for the respective offices in which they act."

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 93-438, § 1, Oct. 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1233, provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter, repealing sections 2031 and 2032 of this title, amending sections 5313 to 5316 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the 'Energy Reorganization Act of 1974'."

SEPARABILITY

Pub. L. 93-438, title III, § 311, Oct. 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1253, provided that: "If any provision of this Act [See Short Title note above], or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby."