

later than Jan. 31, 1980, on United States efforts to encourage aid to Egypt and Israel.

**§ 3406. Trilateral scientific and technological cooperation by Egypt, Israel, and United States**

**(a) Preparation for United States participation**

It is the sense of the Congress that, in order to continue to build the structure of peace in the Middle East, the United States should be prepared to participate, at an appropriate time, in trilateral cooperative projects of a scientific and technological nature involving Egypt, Israel, and the United States.

**(b) Plan development**

Therefore, the President shall develop a plan to guide the participation of both United States Government agencies and private institutions in such projects. This plan shall identify—

- (1) potential projects in a variety of areas appropriate for scientific and technological cooperation by the three countries, including agriculture, health, energy, the environment, education, and water resources;
- (2) the resources which are available or which would be needed to implement such projects; and
- (3) the means by which such projects would be implemented.

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 8, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 92; Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(4), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560.)

AMENDMENTS

1981—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 97-113 struck out subsec. (c) which required Presidential report to Congress no later than twelve months after July 20, 1979, respecting trilateral cooperative projects between Egypt, Israel, and the United States.

**§ 3407. Repealed. Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, § 734(a)(4), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560**

Section, Pub. L. 96-35, § 9, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 92, required submission of a Presidential report to Congress ninety days after July 20, 1979, respecting costs of implementation of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

**§ 3408. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons**

In accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 [22 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.], the Congress strongly encourages all countries in the Middle East which are not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to become parties to that Treaty.

(Pub. L. 96-35, § 10, July 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 93.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 95-242, Mar. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 120, which is classified principally to chapter 47 (§ 3201 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 3201 of this title and Tables.

SUBCHAPTER II—MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS PARTICIPATION

**§ 3421. Congressional declaration of policy**

The Congress considers the establishment of the Multinational Force and Observers to be an

essential stage in the development of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The Congress enacts this subchapter with the hope and expectation that establishment of the Multinational Force and Observers will assist Egypt and Israel in fulfilling the Camp David accords and bringing about the establishment of a self-governing authority in order to provide full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 2, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1693.)

SHORT TITLE

For short title of Pub. L. 97-132, which enacted this subchapter, as the Multinational Force and Observers Participation Resolution, see section 1 of Pub. L. 97-132, set out as a note under section 3401 of this title.

**§ 3422. Participation of United States personnel in the Multinational Force and Observers**

**(a) Participation by United States Armed Forces; maximum limit on the number of members**

(1) Subject to the limitations contained in this subchapter, the President is authorized to assign, under such terms and conditions as he may determine, members of the United States Armed Forces to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers.

(2) The Congress declares that the participation of the military personnel of other countries in the Multinational Force and Observers is essential to maintain the international character of the peacekeeping function in the Sinai. Accordingly—

(A) before the President assigns or details members of the United States Armed Forces to the Multinational Force and Observers, he shall notify the Congress of the names of the other countries that have agreed to provide military personnel for the Multinational Force and Observers, the number of military personnel to be provided by each country, and the functions to be performed by such personnel; and

(B) if a country withdraws from the Multinational Force and Observers with the result that the military personnel of less than four foreign countries remain, every possible effort must be made by the United States to find promptly a country to replace that country.

(3) Members of the United States Armed Forces, and United States civilian personnel, who are assigned, detailed, or otherwise provided to the Multinational Force and Observers may perform only those functions or responsibilities which are specified for United Nations Forces and Observers in the Treaty of Peace and in accordance with the Protocol.

(4) The number of members of the United States Armed Forces who are assigned or detailed by the United States Government to the Multinational Force and Observers may not exceed one thousand two hundred at any one time.

**(b) Participation by civilian personnel**

Subject to the limitations contained in this subchapter, the President is authorized to provide, under such terms and conditions as he may determine, United States civilian personnel to participate as observers in the Multinational Force and Observers.

**(c) Status of United States personnel**

The status of United States Government personnel assigned to the Multinational Force and Observers under subsection (a)(1) or (b) of this section shall be as provided in section 2389 of this title.

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 3, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1693.)

**§ 3423. United States contributions to costs****(a) United States share of the costs**

In accordance with the agreement set forth in the exchanges of letters between the United States and Egypt and between the United States and Israel which were signed on August 3, 1981, the United States share of the costs of the Multinational Force and Observers—

(1) shall not exceed 60 per centum of the budget for the expenses connected with the establishment and initial operation of the Multinational Force and Observers during the period ending September 30, 1982; and

(2) shall not exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per centum of the budget for the annual operating expenses of the Multinational Force and Observers for each financial year beginning after that date.

**(b) Authorization of appropriations**

(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2348 et seq.], in addition to amounts otherwise available to carry out that chapter, \$125,000,000 for the fiscal year 1982 for use in paying the United States contribution to the budget of the Multinational Force and Observers. Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

(2) Expenditures made pursuant to section 138 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes", approved October 1, 1981 (Public Law 97-51), or pursuant to any subsequent corresponding provision applicable to the fiscal year 1982, shall be charged to the appropriation authorized by this subsection.

**(c) Reimbursements to the United States**

Unless required by law, reimbursements to the United States by the Multinational Force and Observers shall be on the basis of identifiable costs actually incurred as a result of requirements imposed by the Multinational Force and Observers, and shall not include administrative surcharges.

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 4, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1694.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is Pub. L. 87-195, Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 424, as amended. Chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is classified to part VI (§2348 et seq.) of subchapter II of chapter 32 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2151 of this title and Tables.

Section 138 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1982, and for other purposes", approved October 1, 1981 (Public Law 97-51), referred to in subsec. (b)(2), is section 138 of Pub. L. 97-51, Oct. 1, 1981, 95 Stat. 967, which is not classified to the Code.

**§ 3424. Nonreimbursed costs****(a) Administrative and technical support and services**

Any agency of the United States Government is authorized to provide administrative and technical support and services to the Multinational Force and Observers, without reimbursement and upon such terms and conditions as the President may direct, when the provision of such support or services would not result in significant incremental costs to the United States.

**(b) Costs to be kept at minimum level**

The provision by the United States to the Multinational Force and Observers under the authority of this subchapter or any other law of any property, support, or services, including the provision of military and civilian personnel under section 3422 of this title, on other than a reimbursable basis shall be kept to a minimum.

**(c) Military training of armed forces of other countries**

The President may provide military training to members of the armed forces of other countries participating in the Multinational Force and Observers.

**(d) Contractors**

(1) The United States may use contractors to provide logistical support to the Multinational Force and Observers under this section in lieu of providing such support through a logistical support unit comprised of members of the United States Armed Forces.

(2) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) and section 3426(b) of this title, support by a contractor under this subsection may be provided without reimbursement whenever the President determines that such action enhances or supports the national security interests of the United States.

(Pub. L. 97-132, § 5, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1695; Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title XII, §1211, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1248.)

## AMENDMENTS

2001—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 107-107 added subsec. (d).

**§ 3425. Reports to Congress****(a) Initial report**

Not later than April 30, 1982, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a detailed written report with respect to the period ending two weeks prior to that date which contains the information specified in subsection (b).

**(b) Annual report; content**

Not later than January 15 of each year (beginning in 1983), the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a written report which describes—

(1) the activities performed by the Multinational Force and Observers during the preceding year;