

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 101-179, Nov. 28, 1989, 103 Stat. 1298, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5401 of this title and Tables.

### § 5492. Declaration of the Republic of Hungary

#### (a) Findings

The Congress finds that—

(1) on October 23, 1989, in a public ceremony in Budapest, the acting President of Hungary declared the Hungarian state to be an independent, democratic Republic of Hungary;

(2) this public ceremony was held on the 33d anniversary of Hungary’s 1956 revolution that was bloodily suppressed by Soviet troops;

(3) this public ceremony was held in the same Kossuth Square where the first mass rally of the 1956 revolution was held;

(4) as a further symbol of Hungary’s faithfulness to the legacy of the revolution of 1956, the declaration by the acting President was made from the same balcony from which Imre Nagy, the martyred Prime Minister of the revolutionary government of 1956, addressed the citizens of Budapest 33 years before;

(5) the heroic revolt and freedom fight of the Hungarian people in 1956 was an inspirational event, reminding a generation of Americans of the sacrifices people are willing to undertake as the price of liberty; and

(6) the present efforts of the Hungarian people to validate the legacy of the revolution of 1956 by establishing a free, independent, and prosperous Hungary have gained the sympathy and admiration of the American people.

#### (b) Congressional declarations

The Congress—

(1) congratulates the people of Hungary on the declaration of a Republic of Hungary committed to democratic principles; and

(2) expresses its desire to enhance the friendly relations between the people of Hungary and the people of the United States and between their respective governments.

(Pub. L. 101-179, title VIII, § 802, Nov. 28, 1989, 103 Stat. 1322.)

### § 5493. Administrative expenses of Agency for International Development

For the purpose of paying administrative expenses incurred in connection with carrying out its functions under this chapter, the Agency for International Development may use up to \$500,000 each fiscal year of the funds made available to the Agency under this chapter.

(Pub. L. 101-179, title VIII, § 803, Nov. 28, 1989, 103 Stat. 1323.)

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see Short Title note set out under section 5401 of this title and Tables.

### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991; SUPPLEMENTARY OF SECTION

Pub. L. 101-513, title II, (d), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1994, provided that: “Up to \$1,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading [“Assistance for Eastern Europe”] may be used for the administrative expenses incurred by the Agency for International Development in connection with administering programs for Eastern Europe: *Provided*, That the authority of this subsection shall supersede for fiscal year 1991 the provisions of section 803 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 [22 U.S.C. 5493].

### § 5494. Relation of provisions of this chapter to certain provisions of appropriations acts

Any provision of the annual Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act that provides that assistance for Poland or Hungary under that Act may be provided “notwithstanding any other provision of law” shall not supersede any otherwise applicable provision of this chapter. This section shall not, however, be construed to apply with respect to section 599C(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (or a corresponding provision of a subsequent such appropriations Act.

(Pub. L. 101-179, title VIII, § 804, Nov. 28, 1989, 103 Stat. 1323.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, referred to in text, is for fiscal year 1990, Pub. L. 101-167, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1195. Section 599C(b) of the 1990 Act, 103 Stat. 1261, is not classified to the Code. For complete classification of this and other Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Appropriations Acts to the Code, see Tables.

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 101-179, Nov. 28, 1989, 103 Stat. 1298, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5401 of this title and Tables.

### § 5495. Certain uses of excess foreign currencies

#### (a) Authority to use

During fiscal year 1990, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development may use, for the purposes described in subsection (b), such sums of foreign currencies described in subsection (c) as the Administrator may determine, subject to subsection (f).

#### (b) Purposes for which currency may be used

Foreign currencies may be used under this section—

(1) for the same purposes for which assistance may be provided under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 and following; relating to economic assistance), and

(2) for the support of any institution providing education for a significant number of United States nationals (who may include members of the United States Armed Forces or the Foreign Service or dependents of such members).

**(c) Currencies which may be used**

The foreign currencies which may be used under this section are United States-owned excess foreign currencies that are in excess of amounts necessary for satisfaction of preexisting commitments to use such currencies for other purposes specified by law.

**(d) Where currencies may be used**

Foreign currencies may be used under this section in the country where such currencies are held or in other foreign countries.

**(e) Nonapplicability of other provisions of law**

Foreign currencies may be used under this section notwithstanding section 1306 of title 31 or any other provision of law.

**(f) Requirement for appropriations action**

The authority of this section may be exercised only to such extent or in such amount as may be provided in advance in an appropriation Act.

(Pub. L. 101-179, title VIII, § 805, Nov. 28, 1989, 103 Stat. 1323.)

## 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. Part I of the Act is classified generally to subchapter I (§ 2151 et seq.) of chapter 32 of this title. For provisions deeming references to subchapter I to include parts IV (§ 2346 et seq.), VI (§ 2348 et seq.), and VIII (§ 2349aa et seq.) of subchapter II of chapter 32, see section 202(b) of Pub. L. 92-226, set out as a note under section 2346 of this title, and sections 2348c and 2349aa-5 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.

**CHAPTER 64—UNITED STATES RESPONSE TO TERRORISM AFFECTING AMERICANS ABROAD**

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**§ 5501. International negotiations concerning aviation security****(a) United States policy**

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to seek bilateral agreements to achieve United States aviation security objectives with foreign governments;

(2) to continue to press vigorously for security improvements through the Foreign Air-

port Security Act<sup>1</sup> and the foreign airport assessment program; and

(3) to continue to work through the International Civil Aviation Organization to improve aviation security internationally.

**(b) Negotiations for aviation security**

(1) The Department of State, in consultation with the Department of Transportation, shall be responsible for negotiating requisite aviation security agreements with foreign governments concerning the implementation of United States rules and regulations which affect the foreign operations of United States air carriers, foreign air carriers, and foreign international airports. The Secretary of State is directed to enter, expeditiously, into negotiations for bilateral and multilateral agreements—

(A) for enhanced aviation security objectives;

(B) to implement the Foreign Airport Security Act<sup>1</sup> and the foreign airport assessment program to the fullest extent practicable; and

(C) to achieve improved availability of passenger manifest information.

(2) A principal objective of bilateral and multilateral negotiations with foreign governments and the International Civil Aviation Organization shall be improved availability of passenger manifest information.

(Pub. L. 101-604, title II, § 201, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3081.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

No act with the title Foreign Airport Security Act, referred to in subsecs. (a)(2) and (b)(1)(B), has been enacted. The Foreign Airport Security Act probably means part B (§§ 551-559) of title V of Pub. L. 99-83, Aug. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 222. For complete classification of part B to the Code, see Tables.

## CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 101-604, § 2, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3066, provided that: “Congress finds that—

“(1) the safety and security of passengers of United States air carriers against terrorist threats should be given the highest priority by the United States Government;

“(2) the report of the President’s Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism, dated May 15, 1990, found that current aviation security systems are inadequate to provide such protection;

“(3) the United States Government should immediately take steps to ensure fuller compliance with existing laws and regulations relating to aviation security;

“(4) the United States Government should work through the International Civil Aviation Organization and directly with foreign governments to enhance aviation security of foreign carriers and at foreign airports;

“(5) the United States Government should ensure that enhanced security measures are fully implemented by both United States and foreign air carriers;

“(6) all nations belonging to the Summit Seven should promptly amend the Bonn Declaration to extend sanctions for all terrorist acts, including attacks against airports and air carrier ticket offices;

“(7) the United States Government, in bilateral negotiations with foreign governments, should emphasize upgrading international aviation security objectives;

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.