

- (1) The initial cost estimate.
- (2) The amount expended on the project to date.
- (3) The projected timeline for completing the project.
- (4) Any cost overruns incurred by the project.

(c) Initial report

The first report required under subsection (a) shall include an annex regarding all embassy construction projects and major embassy security upgrade projects completed during the 10-year period ending on December 16, 2016, including, for each such project, the following:

- (1) The initial cost estimate.
- (2) The amount actually expended on the project.
- (3) Any additional time required to complete the project beyond the initial timeline.
- (4) Any cost overruns incurred by the project.

(Pub. L. 114-323, title I, §118, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1912; Pub. L. 115-94, §2(b), Dec. 18, 2017, 131 Stat. 2038.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017, and not as part of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 115-94 inserted “and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives” after “appropriate congressional committees”.

DEFINITIONS

For definitions of “Secretary” and “appropriate congressional committees” as used in this section, see section 2 of Pub. L. 114-323, set out as a note under section 2651 of this title.

CHAPTER 9—FOREIGN WARS, WAR MATERIALS, AND NEUTRALITY

SUBCHAPTER I—WAR MATERIALS

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| Sec. | |
| 401. | Illegal exportation of war materials. |
| 402 to 405. | Repealed. |
| 406. | Interference with foreign trade. |
| 407. | Repealed. |
| 408. | Use of land and naval forces to prevent exportation. |
| 408a. | “United States” defined. |
| 409 to 420. | Repealed or Omitted. |
| 421. | Contracts by Government agencies for defense articles, services, etc., for foreign governments in interests of United States. |
| 422. | Retention for United States of defense articles procured for foreign governments. |
| 423. | Omitted. |

SUBCHAPTER II—NEUTRALITY

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| 441. | Proclamation of state of war between foreign states. |
| 442, 443. | Repealed. |
| 444. | American Red Cross vessels. |
| 445. | Travel on vessels of belligerent states. |
| 446. | Repealed. |
| 447. | Financial transactions. |
| 448. | Solicitation and collection of funds and contributions. |
| 449. | American republics. |

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| Sec. | |
| 450. | Restrictions on use of American ports. |
| 451. | Submarines and armed merchant vessels. |
| 452. | Repealed. |
| 453. | Regulations. |
| 454. | Unlawful use of the American flag by vessel of foreign state. |
| 455. | General penalty provision. |
| 456. | Definitions. |
| 457. | Appropriations. |

SUBCHAPTER III—PREVENTION OF OFFENSES AGAINST NEUTRALITY

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| 461. | Enforcement by courts; employment of land or naval forces. |
| 462. | Compelling foreign vessels to depart. |
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| 465. | Detention of vessels. |

PROCLAMATIONS RESPECTING WAR AND NEUTRALITY

See notes preceding section 1 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

SUBCHAPTER I—WAR MATERIALS

§ 401. Illegal exportation of war materials

(a) Seizure and forfeiture of materials and carriers

Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States any arms or munitions of war or other articles in violation of law, or whenever it is known or there shall be probable cause to believe that any arms or munitions of war or other articles are intended to be or are being or have been exported or removed from the United States in violation of law, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain such arms or munitions of war or other articles and may seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing the same or which has been or is being used in exporting or attempting to export such arms or munitions of war or other articles. The Secretary of Commerce may seize and detain any commodity (other than arms or munitions of war) or technology which is intended to be or is being exported in violation of laws governing such exports and may seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing the same or which has been used or is being used in exporting or attempting to export such articles. All arms or munitions of war and other articles, vessels, vehicles, and aircraft seized pursuant to this subsection shall be forfeited.

(b) Applicability of laws relating to seizure, forfeiture, and condemnation

All provisions of law relating to seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture and condemnation for violation of the customs laws, the disposition of the property forfeited or condemned or the proceeds from the sale thereof; the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures; and the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers in respect of such forfeitures shall apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this section, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof. However, with respect to seizures and forfeitures of property under this section by the

Secretary of Commerce, such duties as are imposed upon the customs officer or any other person with respect to the seizure and forfeiture of property under the customs law may be performed by such officers as are designated by the Secretary of Commerce or, upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce, by any other agency that has authority to manage and dispose of seized property. Awards of compensation to informers under this section may be paid only out of funds specifically appropriated therefor.

(c) Disposition of forfeited materials

Arms and munitions of war forfeited under subsection (b) of this section shall be delivered to the Secretary of Defense for such use or disposition as he may deem in the public interest, or, in the event that the Secretary of Defense refuses to accept such arms and munitions of war, they shall be sold or otherwise disposed of as prescribed under existing law in the case of forfeitures for violation of the customs laws.

(June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §1, 40 Stat. 223; June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, §523, 46 Stat. 740; Aug. 13, 1953, ch. 434, §1, 67 Stat. 577; Pub. L. 105-119, title II, §211(a), Nov. 26, 1997, 111 Stat. 2487.)

AMENDMENTS

1997—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 105-119, which directed the amendment of section 401 of title 22, United States Code, by inserting “The Secretary of Commerce may seize and detain any commodity (other than arms or munitions of war) or technology which is intended to be or is being exported in violation of laws governing such exports and may seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing the same or which has been used or is being used in exporting or attempting to export such articles.” after first sentence in subsec. (a), was executed by making the insertion in section 1(a) of act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, which is classified to this section, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 105-119, which directed the amendment of section 401 of title 22, United States Code, by inserting “However, with respect to seizures and forfeitures of property under this section by the Secretary of Commerce, such duties as are imposed upon the customs officer or any other person with respect to the seizure and forfeiture of property under the customs law may be performed by such officers as are designated by the Secretary of Commerce or, upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce, by any other agency that has authority to manage and dispose of seized property.” after “and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof.” in subsec. (b), was executed by making the insertion in section 1(b) of act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, which is classified to this section, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

1953—Act Aug. 13, 1953, provided not only seizure and forfeiture of articles or merchandise which are being, or are intended to be illegally exported, and the vehicle, vessel, or aircraft in which exportation is intended to accomplish, but also for the seizure and forfeiture of articles or merchandise actually illegally exported out, the carrier used to effectuate the exportation, provided for applicability of laws relating to seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture and condemnation, and provided for the disposition of seized materials.

1930—Act June 17, 1930, substituted “comptrollers of customs” for “Naval officers of customs”.

EX. ORD. NO. 10863. AUTHORIZATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TO SEIZE ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR, AND OTHER ARTICLES

Ex. Ord. No. 10863, Feb. 18, 1960, 25 F.R. 1507, provided: By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of Title VI of the act of June 15, 1917, 40 Stat. 223, as

amended by section 1 of the act of August 13, 1953, 67 Stat. 577 (22 U.S.C. 401), it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Attorney General is hereby designated under section 1 of Title VI of the act of June 15, 1917, as amended by section 1 of the act of August 13, 1953 [this section], as a person duly authorized to seize and detain arms or munitions of war or other articles, and to seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing such items or which has been, or is being, used in exporting or attempting to export such arms or munitions of war or other articles, whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States such arms or munitions of war or other articles in violation of law, or whenever it is known, or there is probable cause to believe, that such arms or munitions of war or other articles are intended to be, or are being or have been, exported or removed from the United States in violation of law.

SEC. 2. The authority conferred upon the Attorney General by section 1 of this order may be exercised by any officer of the Department of Justice designated for such purpose by the Attorney General.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

§§ 402 to 405. Repealed. Aug. 13, 1953, ch. 434, §2, 67 Stat. 577

Section 402, act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §2, 40 Stat. 224, related to issuance of warrant for detention of seized property.

Section 403, act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §3, 40 Stat. 224, related to filing petition for restoration of seized property.

Section 404, acts June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §4, 40 Stat. 224; Mar. 1, 1929, ch. 420, 45 Stat. 1423, related to institution of libel proceedings and sale of seized property.

Section 405, act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §5, 40 Stat. 224, related to method of trial and bond for redelivery.

For subject matter of sections 402 to 405 of this title, see section 401 of this title.

§ 406. Interference with foreign trade

Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war or other articles is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, as provided in section 401 of this title, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to, or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before June 15, 1917, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States, or under the laws thereof.

(June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §6, 40 Stat. 225.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Herein, referred to in text, means act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, 40 Stat. 223, as amended, which enacted sections 31 to 39, 98, 130 to 133, 288, 343 to 346, 381, 502, 535, 536, 574, and 611 to 633 of former Title 18, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure, sections 213, 231 to 233, 235, 401 to 408a, 462, and 465 of this title, and sections 30 to 42, former section 191, former sections 192 to 194, and section 195 of Title 50, War and National Defense, and amended sections 25, 27, and 349 of former Title 18. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

§ 407. Repealed. Aug. 13, 1953, ch. 434, §2, 67 Stat. 577

Section, act June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title VI, §7, 40 Stat. 225, related to President's discretion to release seized property. See section 401 of this title.