

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 113–150, Aug. 8, 2014, 126 Stat. 1807, known as the Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 9101 of this title and Tables.

SUBCHAPTER III—PREVENTION OF
INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

§ 9141. Authorization for judicial training on international parental child abduction

(a) In general

The Secretary of State, subject to the availability of appropriations, shall seek to provide training, directly or through another government agency or nongovernmental organizations, on the effective handling of parental abduction cases to the judicial and administrative authorities in countries—

- (1) in which a significant number of unresolved abduction cases are pending; or
- (2) that have been designated as having a pattern of noncompliance under section 9122(b) of this title.

(b) Strategy requirement

Not later than 180 days after August 8, 2014, the President shall submit a strategy to carry out the activities described in subsection (a) to—

- (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
- (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;
- (3) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
- (4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(c) Authorization of appropriations**(1) In general**

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to carry out subsection (a).

(2) Use of funds

Amounts appropriated for the activities set forth in subsection (a) shall be used pursuant to the authorization and requirements under this section.

(Pub. L. 113–150, title III, § 302, Aug. 8, 2014, 128 Stat. 1822.)

Executive Documents

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b) OF THE SEAN AND DAVID GOLDMAN INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION AND RETURN ACT OF 2014

Memorandum of President of the United States, May 7, 2015, 80 F.R. 32849, provided:

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate the functions and authorities vested in the President by section 302(b) of the Sean

and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–150) (the “Act”), to the Secretary of State.

Any reference in this memorandum to the Act shall be deemed to be a reference to any future act that is the same or substantially the same as such provision.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

BARACK OBAMA.

**CHAPTER 99—NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS
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§ 9201. Findings; purposes

(a) Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of North Korea—

(A) has repeatedly violated its commitments to the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of its nuclear weapons programs; and

(B) has willfully violated multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions calling for North Korea to cease development, testing, and production of weapons of mass destruction.

(2) Based on its past actions, including the transfer of sensitive nuclear and missile technology to state sponsors of terrorism, North Korea poses a grave risk for the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

(3) The Government of North Korea has been implicated repeatedly in money laundering and other illicit activities, including—

- (A) prohibited arms sales;
 (B) narcotics trafficking;
 (C) the counterfeiting of United States currency;
 (D) significant activities undermining cybersecurity; and
 (E) the counterfeiting of intellectual property of United States persons.

(4) North Korea has—

(A) unilaterally withdrawn from the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the “Korean War Armistice Agreement”); and

(B) committed provocations against South Korea—

- (i) by sinking the warship *Cheonan* and killing 46 of her crew on March 26, 2010;
 (ii) by shelling Yeonpyeong Island and killing 4 South Korean civilians on November 23, 2010;
 (iii) by its involvement in the “DarkSeoul” cyberattacks against the financial and communications interests of South Korea on March 20, 2013; and
 (iv) by planting land mines near a guard post in the South Korean portion of the demilitarized zone that maimed 2 South Korean soldiers on August 4, 2015.

(5) North Korea maintains a system of brutal political prison camps that contain as many as 200,000 men, women, and children, who are—

- (A) kept in atrocious living conditions with insufficient food, clothing, and medical care; and
 (B) under constant fear of torture or arbitrary execution.

(6) North Korea has prioritized weapons programs and the procurement of luxury goods—

- (A) in defiance of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013); and
 (B) in gross disregard of the needs of the people of North Korea.

(7) Persons, including financial institutions, who engage in transactions with, or provide financial services to, the Government of North Korea and its financial institutions without establishing sufficient financial safeguards against North Korea’s use of such transactions to promote proliferation, weapons trafficking, human rights violations, illicit activity, and the purchase of luxury goods—

- (A) aid and abet North Korea’s misuse of the international financial system; and
 (B) violate the intent of the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in paragraph (6)(A).

(8) The Government of North Korea has provided technical support and conducted destructive and coercive cyberattacks, including against Sony Pictures Entertainment and other United States persons.

(9) The conduct of the Government of North Korea poses an imminent threat to—

- (A) the security of the United States and its allies;
 (B) the global economy;
 (C) the safety of members of the United States Armed Forces;
 (D) the integrity of the global financial system;
 (E) the integrity of global nonproliferation programs; and
 (F) the people of North Korea.

(10) The Government of North Korea has sponsored acts of international terrorism, including—

- (A) attempts to assassinate defectors and human rights activists; and
 (B) the shipment of weapons to terrorists and state sponsors of terrorism.

(b) Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

- (1) to use nonmilitary means to address the crisis described in subsection (a);
 (2) to provide diplomatic leverage to negotiate necessary changes in the conduct of the Government of North Korea;
 (3) to ease the suffering of the people of North Korea; and
 (4) to reaffirm the purposes set forth in section 7802 of this title.

(Pub. L. 114–122, § 2, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 94.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 114–122, Feb. 18,