

(b) Specific findings

Each report required under subsection (a) shall include specific findings with respect to the following ports and airports:

- (1) The ports of Dandong, Dalian, and any other port in the People's Republic of China that the President deems appropriate.
- (2) The ports of Abadan, Bandar-e-Abbas, Chabahar, Bandar-e-Khomeini, Bushehr Port, Asaluyeh Port, Kish, Kharg Island, Bandar-e-Lenge, and Khorramshahr, and Tehran Imam Khomeini International Airport, in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (3) The ports of Nakhodka, Vanino, and Vladivostok, in the Russian Federation.
- (4) The ports of Latakia, Banias, and Tartous, and Damascus International Airport, in the Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) Enhanced security targeting requirements**(1) In general**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security may, using a layered approach, require enhanced screening procedures to determine whether physical inspections are warranted of any cargo bound for or landed in the United States that—

- (A) has been transported through a sea port or airport the operator of which has been identified by the President in accordance with subsection (a)(1) as having repeatedly failed to comply with applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions;
- (B) is aboard a vessel or aircraft, or within a conveyance that has, within the last 365 days, entered the territory or waters of North Korea, or landed in any of the sea ports or airports of North Korea; or
- (C) is registered by a country or jurisdiction whose compliance has been identified by the President as deficient pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(2) Exception for food, medicine, and humanitarian shipments

Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any vessel, aircraft, or conveyance that has entered the territory or waters of North Korea, or landed in any of the sea ports or airports of North Korea, exclusively for the purposes described in section 9228(b)(3)(B) of this title, or to import food, medicine, or supplies into North Korea to meet the humanitarian needs of the North Korean people.

(d) Seizure and forfeiture

A vessel, aircraft, or conveyance used to facilitate any of the activities described in section 9214(a) of this title under the jurisdiction of the United States may be seized and forfeited, or subject to forfeiture, under—

- (1) chapter 46 of title 18; or
- (2) part V of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1581 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, § 205, as added Pub. L. 115–44, title III, § 314, Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 946.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Tariff Act of 1930, referred to in subsec. (d)(2), is act June 17, 1930, ch. 497, 46 Stat. 590. Part V of title IV

of the Act is classified generally to part V (§1581 et seq.) of subtitle III of chapter 4 of Title 19, Customs Duties. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1654 of Title 19 and Tables.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 9225, Pub. L. 114–122, title II, § 205, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 108, related to enhanced inspection authorities, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 115–44, title III, § 314, Aug. 2, 2017, 131 Stat. 946.

Executive Documents

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Functions and authorities of President under subsec. (a) of this section delegated to Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with Secretary of State, by Memorandum of President of the United States, May 18, 2016, 81 F.R. 37479, set out as a note under section 9212 of this title.

§ 9226. Travel sanctions

The Secretary of State may deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security may deny entry into the United States of, any alien who is—

- (1) a designated person;
- (2) a corporate officer of a designated person; or
- (3) a principal shareholder with a controlling interest in a designated person.

(Pub. L. 114–122, title II, § 206, Feb. 18, 2016, 130 Stat. 108.)

§ 9227. Travel recommendations for United States citizens to North Korea

The Secretary of State shall expand the scope and frequency of issuance of travel warnings for all United States citizens to North Korea. The expanded travel warnings, which should be issued or updated not less frequently than every 90 days, should include—

- (1) publicly released or credible open source information regarding the detention of United States citizens by North Korean authorities, including available information on circumstances of arrest and detention, duration, legal proceedings, and conditions under which a United States citizen has been, or continues to be, detained by North Korean authorities, including present-day cases and cases occurring during the 10-year period ending on February 18, 2016;
- (2) publicly released or credible open source information on the past and present detention and abduction or alleged abduction of citizens of the United States, South Korea, or Japan by North Korean authorities;
- (3) unclassified information about the nature of the North Korean regime, as described in congressionally mandated reports and annual reports issued by the Department of State and the United Nations, including information about North Korea's weapons of mass destruction programs, illicit activities, international sanctions violations, and human rights situation; and
- (4) any other information that the Secretary deems useful to provide United States citizens with a comprehensive picture of the nature of the North Korean regime.