

United States, and are or have been used for diplomatic or consular purposes, and

(b) any such amounts that as of the date of this order are subject to post-judgment writs of execution or attachment in aid of execution of judgments pursuant to section 201 of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-297) [see Tables for classification], provided that, upon satisfaction of the judgments on which such writs are based, any remainder of such excepted amounts shall, by virtue of this order and without further action, be confiscated and vested.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to perform, without further approval, ratification, or other action of the President, all functions of the President set forth in section 203(a)(1)(C) of IEEPA [50 U.S.C. 1702(a)(1)(C)] with respect to any and all property of the Government of Iraq, including its agencies, instrumentalities, or controlled entities, and to take additional steps, including the promulgation of rules and regulations as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate such functions in accordance with applicable law. The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult the Attorney General as appropriate in the implementation of this order.

SEC. 3. This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

### § 1703. Consultation and reports

#### (a) Consultation with Congress

The President, in every possible instance, shall consult with the Congress before exercising any of the authorities granted by this chapter and shall consult regularly with the Congress so long as such authorities are exercised.

#### (b) Report to Congress upon exercise of Presidential authorities

Whenever the President exercises any of the authorities granted by this chapter, he shall immediately transmit to the Congress a report specifying—

- (1) the circumstances which necessitate such exercise of authority;
- (2) why the President believes those circumstances constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or substantial part outside the United States, to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States;
- (3) the authorities to be exercised and the actions to be taken in the exercise of those authorities to deal with those circumstances;
- (4) why the President believes such actions are necessary to deal with those circumstances; and
- (5) any foreign countries with respect to which such actions are to be taken and why such actions are to be taken with respect to those countries.

#### (c) Periodic follow-up reports

At least once during each succeeding six-month period after transmitting a report pursuant to subsection (b) with respect to an exercise of authorities under this chapter, the President shall report to the Congress with respect to the actions taken, since the last such report, in the exercise of such authorities, and with respect to any changes which have occurred concerning any information previously furnished pursuant to paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (b).

#### (d) Supplemental requirements

The requirements of this section are supplemental to those contained in title IV of the National Emergencies Act [50 U.S.C. 1641].

(Pub. L. 95-223, title II, §204, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1627.)

### Editorial Notes

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Emergencies Act, referred to in subsection (d), is Pub. L. 94-412, Sept. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1255, as amended. Title IV of the National Emergencies Act enacted subchapter IV (§1641) of chapter 34 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of this title and Tables.

#### § 1704. Authority to issue regulations

The President may issue such regulations, including regulations prescribing definitions, as may be necessary for the exercise of the authorities granted by this chapter.

(Pub. L. 95-223, title II, §205, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1628.)

#### § 1705. Penalties

##### (a) Unlawful acts

It shall be unlawful for a person to violate, attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition issued under this chapter.

##### (b) Civil penalty

A civil penalty may be imposed on any person who commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) in an amount not to exceed the greater of—

- (1) \$250,000; or
- (2) an amount that is twice the amount of the transaction that is the basis of the violation with respect to which the penalty is imposed.

##### (c) Criminal penalty

A person who willfully commits, willfully attempts to commit, or willfully conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of, an unlawful act described in subsection (a) shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000,000, or if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

(Pub. L. 95-223, title II, §206, Dec. 28, 1977, 91 Stat. 1628; Pub. L. 102-393, title VI, §629, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1773; Pub. L. 102-396, title IX, §9155, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1943; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XIV, §1422, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2725; Pub. L. 109-177, title IV, §402, Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 243; Pub. L. 110-96, §2(a), Oct. 16, 2007, 121 Stat. 1011.)

### Editorial Notes

#### AMENDMENTS

2007—Pub. L. 110-96 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, text of section read as follows:

“(a) A civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 may be imposed on any person who violates, or attempts to violate, any license, order, or regulation issued under this chapter.