

quest, or directive submitted pursuant to subsection (d).

**(c) Limitations on disclosure**

If the Attorney General files a declaration under section 1746 of title 28 that disclosure of a certification made pursuant to subsection (a) or the supplemental materials provided pursuant to subsection (b) or (d) would harm the national security of the United States, the court shall—

- (1) review such certification and the supplemental materials in camera and ex parte; and
- (2) limit any public disclosure concerning such certification and the supplemental materials, including any public order following such in camera and ex parte review, to a statement as to whether the case is dismissed and a description of the legal standards that govern the order, without disclosing the paragraph of subsection (a) that is the basis for the certification.

**(d) Role of the parties**

Any plaintiff or defendant in a civil action may submit any relevant court order, certification, written request, or directive to the district court referred to in subsection (a) for review and shall be permitted to participate in the briefing or argument of any legal issue in a judicial proceeding conducted pursuant to this section, but only to the extent that such participation does not require the disclosure of classified information to such party. To the extent that classified information is relevant to the proceeding or would be revealed in the determination of an issue, the court shall review such information in camera and ex parte, and shall issue any part of the court's written order that would reveal classified information in camera and ex parte and maintain such part under seal.

**(e) Nondelegation**

The authority and duties of the Attorney General under this section shall be performed by the Attorney General (or Acting Attorney General) or the Deputy Attorney General.

**(f) Appeal**

The courts of appeals shall have jurisdiction of appeals from interlocutory orders of the district courts of the United States granting or denying a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment under this section.

**(g) Removal**

A civil action against a person for providing assistance to an element of the intelligence community that is brought in a State court shall be deemed to arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States and shall be removable under section 1441 of title 28.

**(h) Relationship to other laws**

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any otherwise available immunity, privilege, or defense under any other provision of law.

**(i) Applicability**

This section shall apply to a civil action pending on or filed after July 10, 2008.

(Pub. L. 95-511, title VIII, §802, as added Pub. L. 110-261, title II, §201, July 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 2468;

amended Pub. L. 115-118, title I, §101(b)(2)(A), Jan. 19, 2018, 132 Stat. 8.)

**Editorial Notes**

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1805b of this title, referred to in subsec. (a)(3), was repealed by Pub. L. 110-261, title IV, §403(a)(1)(A), July 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 2473.

AMENDMENTS

2018—Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 115-118, which directed substitution of “section 1881a(i) of this title” for “section 1881a(h) of this title”, was executed by substituting “1881a(i) of this title” for “1881a(h) of this title” to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

**§ 1885b. Preemption**

**(a) In general**

No State shall have authority to—

- (1) conduct an investigation into an electronic communication service provider's alleged assistance to an element of the intelligence community;
- (2) require through regulation or any other means the disclosure of information about an electronic communication service provider's alleged assistance to an element of the intelligence community;
- (3) impose any administrative sanction on an electronic communication service provider for assistance to an element of the intelligence community; or
- (4) commence or maintain a civil action or other proceeding to enforce a requirement that an electronic communication service provider disclose information concerning alleged assistance to an element of the intelligence community.

**(b) Suits by the United States**

The United States may bring suit to enforce the provisions of this section.

**(c) Jurisdiction**

The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any civil action brought by the United States to enforce the provisions of this section.

**(d) Application**

This section shall apply to any investigation, action, or proceeding that is pending on or commenced after July 10, 2008.

(Pub. L. 95-511, title VIII, §803, as added Pub. L. 110-261, title II, §201, July 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 2470.)

**§ 1885c. Reporting**

**(a) Semiannual report**

Not less frequently than once every 6 months, the Attorney General shall, in a manner consistent with national security, the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Standing Rules of the Senate, and Senate Resolution 400 of the 94th Congress or any successor Senate resolution, fully inform the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives concerning the implementation of this subchapter.

**(b) Content**

Each report made under subsection (a) shall include—

- (1) any certifications made under section 1885a of this title;
- (2) a description of the judicial review of the certifications made under section 1885a of this title; and
- (3) any actions taken to enforce the provisions of section 1885b of this title.

(Pub. L. 95-511, title VIII, §804, as added Pub. L. 110-261, title II, § 201, July 10, 2008, 122 Stat. 2470.)

#### CHAPTER 37—NATIONAL SECURITY SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND GRANTS

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#### § 1901. Short title, findings, and purposes

##### (a) Short title

This chapter may be cited as the “David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991”.

##### (b) Findings

The Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The security of the United States is and will continue to depend on the ability of the United States to exercise international leadership.
- (2) The ability of the United States to exercise international leadership is, and will increasingly continue to be, based on the political and economic strength of the United States, as well as on United States military strength around the world.
- (3) Recent changes in the world pose threats of a new kind to international stability as Cold War tensions continue to decline while economic competition, regional conflicts, terrorist activities, and weapon proliferations have dramatically increased.
- (4) The future national security and economic well-being of the United States will depend substantially on the ability of its citizens to communicate and compete by knowing the languages and cultures of other countries.
- (5) The Federal Government has an interest in ensuring that the employees of its departments and agencies with national security responsibilities are prepared to meet the challenges of this changing international environment.
- (6) The Federal Government also has an interest in taking actions to alleviate the problem of American undergraduate and graduate students being inadequately prepared to meet the challenges posed by increasing global interaction among nations.

- (7) American colleges and universities must place a new emphasis on improving the teaching of foreign languages, area studies, counterproliferation studies, and other international fields to help meet those challenges.

##### (c) Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are as follows:

- (1) To provide the necessary resources, accountability, and flexibility to meet the national security education needs of the United States, especially as such needs change over time.
- (2) To increase the quantity, diversity, and quality of the teaching and learning of subjects in the fields of foreign languages, area studies, counterproliferation studies, and other international fields that are critical to the Nation’s interest.
- (3) To produce an increased pool of applicants for work in the departments and agencies of the United States Government with national security responsibilities.
- (4) To expand, in conjunction with other Federal programs, the international experience, knowledge base, and perspectives on which the United States citizenry, Government employees, and leaders rely.
- (5) To permit the Federal Government to advocate the cause of international education.

(Pub. L. 102-183, title VIII, §801, Dec. 4, 1991, 105 Stat. 1271; Pub. L. 102-496, title IV, §404(a), Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3185; Pub. L. 105-272, title III, §305(a)(1), Oct. 20, 1998, 112 Stat. 2400.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

1998—Subsecs. (b)(7), (c)(2). Pub. L. 105-272 inserted “counterproliferation studies,” after “area studies.”  
 1992—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-496 amended subsec. (a) generally, inserting “David L. Boren”.

#### § 1902. Scholarship, fellowship, and grant program

##### (a) Program required

##### (1) In general

The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a program for—

- (A) awarding scholarships to undergraduate students who—
  - (i) are United States citizens in order to enable such students to study, for at least one academic semester or equivalent term, in foreign countries that are critical countries (as determined under section 1903(d)(4)(A) of this title) in those languages and study areas where deficiencies exist (as identified in the assessments undertaken pursuant to section 1906(d) of this title); and
  - (ii) pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(A), enter into an agreement to work in a national security position or work in the field of higher education in the area of study for which the scholarship was awarded;
- (B) awarding fellowships to graduate students who—
  - (i) are United States citizens to enable such students to pursue education as part