

(B) review the research activities of each selected applicant, and the selected applicant's management plan, and report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary.

(Pub. L. 101-425, § 7, Oct. 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 918.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### TERMINATION OF ADVISORY BOARDS

Advisory boards established after Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of their establishment, unless, in the case of a board established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such board is renewed by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period, or in the case of a board established by the Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law. See sections 1001(2) and 1013 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

#### § 5307. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this chapter \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997, to be derived from such sums as are otherwise authorized under section 13451(e) of title 42.

(Pub. L. 101-425, § 8, Oct. 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 919; Pub. L. 102-486, title XXI, § 2106(b), Oct. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 3070.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

1992—Pub. L. 102-486 substituted “1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997, to be derived from such sums as are otherwise authorized under section 13451(e) of title 42” for “and 1993”.

#### § 5308. Protection of proprietary rights

##### (a) Proprietary rights

No trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential, under the meaning of section 552(b)(4) of title 5, which is obtained from a company as a result of activities under this chapter shall be disclosed.

##### (b) Commercial information

The Secretary, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of information that—

- (1) results from research and development activities conducted under this chapter; and
- (2) would be a trade secret or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential, under the meaning of section 552(b)(4) of title 5, if the information had been obtained from a company,

may provide appropriate protection against the dissemination of such information, including exemption from subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5.

##### (c) Patent rights

With respect to patent rights, the Institutes shall be treated in the same manner as are non-profit organizations and small business firms under chapter 18 of title 35, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in that chapter.

(Pub. L. 101-425, § 9, Oct. 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 919.)

#### § 5309. Omitted

#### Editorial Notes

##### CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 101-425, § 10, Oct. 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 919, which required, at the time the President's annual budget request for the Department is submitted, that the Secretary provide to Congress a detailed review of the progress of the research and development activities authorized under this chapter, terminated, effective May 15, 2000, pursuant to section 3003 of Pub. L. 104-66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance. See, also, page 84 of House Document No. 103-7.

#### CHAPTER 80—FASTENERS

Sec.	
5401.	Findings.
5402.	Definitions.
5403.	Sale of fasteners.
5404 to 5406.	Repealed.
5407.	Manufacturers' insignias.
5408.	Remedies and penalties.
5409.	Recordkeeping requirements.
5410.	Relationship to State laws.
5411.	Construction.
5411a.	Certification and accreditation.
5411b.	Applicability.
5412 to 5414.	Repealed.

#### § 5401. Findings

The Congress finds that—

- (1) the United States fastener industry is a significant contributor to the global economy, employing thousands of workers in hundreds of communities;
- (2) the American economy uses billions of fasteners each year;
- (3) state-of-the-art manufacturing and improved quality assurance systems have dramatically improved fastener quality, so virtually all fasteners sold in commerce meet or exceed the consensus standards for the uses to which they are applied;
- (4) a small number of mismarked, misrepresented, and counterfeit fasteners do enter commerce in the United States; and
- (5) multiple criteria for the identification of fasteners exist, including grade identification markings and manufacturer's insignias, to enable purchasers and users of fasteners to accurately evaluate the characteristics of individual fasteners.

(Pub. L. 101-592, § 2, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 2943; Pub. L. 104-113, § 11(a), Mar. 7, 1996, 110 Stat. 780; Pub. L. 106-34, § 2, June 8, 1999, 113 Stat. 118.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

1999—Pub. L. 106-34 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section consisted of subsecs. (a) and (b) stating findings of Congress and purpose of this chapter.

1996—Subsec. (a)(4) to (6). Pub. L. 104-113, § 11(a)(1), re-designated pars. (5) to (7) as (4) to (6), respectively, and struck out former par. (4) which read as follows: “the sale in commerce of nonconforming fasteners and the use of nonconforming fasteners in numerous critical applications have reduced the combat readiness of the Nation's military forces, endangered the safety of other Federal projects and activities, and cost both the public and private sectors large sums in connection with the retesting and purging of fastener inventories;”.