

the Secretary for use as grants for chartering fishing vessels; and

(3) the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out with an amount appropriated under the authority of this subsection shall be 75 percent of the cost of that activity.

Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall remain available until expended.

**(c) Development of management plans**

In addition to the amounts authorized under subsections (a) and (b) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce \$350,000 for each of the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, and \$600,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 and 1995, to support the efforts of the following interstate commissions to develop interstate fishery management plans for interjurisdictional fishery resources:

(1) The commission established by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, as consented to and approved by Public Law 77-539 (56 Stat. 267), approved May 4, 1942.

(2) The commission established by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact, as consented to and approved by Public Law 80-232 (61 Stat. 419), approved July 24, 1947.

(3) The commission established by the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact, as consented to and approved by Public Law 81-66 (63 Stat. 70), approved May 19, 1949.

**(d) Grants to commercial fishermen**

(1) In addition to the amounts authorized under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 to enable the Secretary to award grants to persons engaged in commercial fisheries, for uninsured losses determined by the Secretary to have been suffered as a direct result of a fishery resource disaster arising from Hurricane Hugo, Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane Iniki, or any other natural disaster. Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall remain available until expended.

(2) The Secretary shall determine the extent, and the beginning and ending dates, of any fishery resource disaster under this subsection.

(3) Eligibility for a grant under this subsection shall be limited to any person that has less than \$2,000,000 in gross revenues annually, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) A person may receive a grant under this subsection for up to 75 percent of any uninsured commercial fishery loss resulting from such a fishery resource disaster (to the extent that such losses have not been compensated by other Federal and State programs), but shall receive no more than \$100,000 in the aggregate for all such losses suffered as a result of any particular fishery resource disaster.

(5) The Secretary shall establish, after notice and opportunity for public comment, appropriate limitations, terms, and conditions for awarding grants under this subsection, including provisions specifying the means by which applicants must demonstrate claimed losses and limiting the aggregate amounts that may be paid to persons that are affiliated with each other or under common ownership.

(6) As used in this subsection, the term "person" means any individual or any corporation, partnership, trust, association, or other non-governmental entity.

(Pub. L. 99-659, title III, §308, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3736; Pub. L. 101-627, title V, §§502, 503, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4463; Pub. L. 102-396, title IX, §9135, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1937; Pub. L. 103-206, title VIII, §811, Dec. 20, 1993, 107 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 103-238, §21, Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 561.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Public Law 77-539, referred to in subsec. (c)(1), is act May 4, 1942, ch. 283, 56 Stat. 267, which is not classified to the Code.

Public Law 80-232, referred to in subsec. (c)(2), is act July 24, 1947, ch. 316, 61 Stat. 419, which is not classified to the Code.

Public Law 81-66, referred to in subsec. (c)(3), is act May 19, 1949, ch. 128, 63 Stat. 70, which is not classified to the Code.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 103-238 substituted "\$65,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 and 1995" for "\$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995".

1993—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 103-206 inserted ", and \$600,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 and 1995," after "and 1993".

1992—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 102-396 added subsec. (d). 1990—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 101-627, §503(1), substituted "the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995" for "fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989".

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101-627, §§502, 503(2), in introductory provisions substituted "the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995" for "fiscal years 1988 and 1989" and added par. (3).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 101-627, §503(3), substituted "the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993" for "fiscal years 1988 and 1989".

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 1389, 4103, 4104 of this title.

**CHAPTER 62—AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION**

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§ 4201. Statement of purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to perpetuate healthy populations of African elephants.

(Pub. L. 100-478, title II, §2002, Oct. 7, 1988, 102 Stat. 2315.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 2001 of title II of Pub. L. 100-478 provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter and amending section 1538 of this title] may be cited as the 'African Elephant Conservation Act'."

§ 4202. Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Elephant populations in Africa have declined at an alarming rate since the mid-1970's.

(2) The large illegal trade in African elephant ivory is the major cause of this decline and threatens the continued existence of the African elephant.

(3) The African elephant is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and its continued existence will be further jeopardized if this decline is not reversed.

(4) Because African elephant ivory is indistinguishable from Asian elephant ivory, there is a need to ensure that the trade in African elephant ivory does not further endanger the Asian elephant, which is listed as endangered under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) and under Appendix I of CITES.

(5) In response to the significant illegal trade in African elephant ivory, the parties to CITES established the CITES Ivory Control System to curtail the illegal trade and to encourage African countries to manage, conserve, and protect their African elephant populations.

(6) The CITES Ivory Control System entered into force recently and should be allowed to continue in force for a reasonable period of time to assess its effectiveness in curtailing the illegal trade in African elephant ivory.

(7) Although some African countries have effective African elephant conservation programs, many do not have sufficient resources to properly manage, conserve, and protect their elephant populations.

(8) The United States, as a party to CITES and a large market for worked ivory, shares responsibility for supporting and implementing measures to stop the illegal trade in African elephant ivory and to provide for the conservation of the African elephant.

(9) There is no evidence that sport hunting is part of the poaching that contributes to the illegal trade in African elephant ivory, and there is evidence that the proper utilization of well-managed elephant populations provides an important source of funding for African elephant conservation programs.

(Pub. L. 100-478, title II, §2003, Oct. 7, 1988, 102 Stat. 2315.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, referred to in par. (3), is Pub. L. 93-205, Dec. 28, 1973, 87 Stat. 884, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 35 (§1531 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1531 of this title and Tables.

§ 4203. Statement of policy

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to assist in the conservation and protection of the African elephant by supporting the conservation programs of African countries and the CITES Secretariat; and

(2) to provide financial resources for those programs.

(Pub. L. 100-478, title II, §2004, Oct. 7, 1988, 102 Stat. 2316.)

SUBCHAPTER I—AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

§ 4211. Provision of assistance

(a) In general

The Secretary may provide financial assistance under this subchapter from the African Elephant Conservation Fund for approved projects for research, conservation, management, or protection of African elephants.

(b) Project proposal

Any African government agency responsible for African elephant conservation and protection, the CITES Secretariat, and any organization or individual with experience in African elephant conservation may submit to the Secretary a project proposal under this section. Each such proposal shall contain—

(1) the name of the person responsible for conducting the project;

(2) a succinct statement of the need for and purposes of the project;

(3) a description of the qualifications of the individuals who will be conducting the project;

(4) an estimate of the funds and time required to complete the project;

(5) evidence of support of the project by governmental entities of countries within which the project will be conducted, if such support