

ical search within the United States or about whom information obtained by such a physical search has been disclosed or used in violation of section 1827 of this title shall have a cause of action against any person who committed such violation and shall be entitled to recover—

- (1) actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages of \$1,000 or \$100 per day for each day of violation, whichever is greater;
- (2) punitive damages; and
- (3) reasonable attorney's fees and other investigative and litigation costs reasonably incurred.

(Pub. L. 95-511, title III, §308, as added Pub. L. 103-359, title VIII, §807(a)(3), Oct. 14, 1994, 108 Stat. 3452.)

§ 1829. Authorization during time of war

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President, through the Attorney General, may authorize physical searches without a court order under this subchapter to acquire foreign intelligence information for a period not to exceed 15 calendar days following a declaration of war by the Congress.

(Pub. L. 95-511, title III, §309, as added Pub. L. 103-359, title VIII, §807(a)(3), Oct. 14, 1994, 108 Stat. 3452.)

CHAPTER 37—NATIONAL SECURITY SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND GRANTS

Sec.	
1901.	Short title, findings, and purposes. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Short title. (b) Findings. (c) Purposes.
1902.	Scholarship, fellowship, and grant program. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Program required. (b) Service agreement. (c) Distribution of assistance. (d) Merit review. (e) Limitation on use of program participants.
1903.	National Security Education Board. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establishment. (b) Composition. (c) Term of appointees. (d) Functions.
1904.	National Security Education Trust Fund. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establishment of Fund. (b) Availability of sums in Fund. (c) Investment of Fund assets. (d) Authority to sell obligations. (e) Amounts credited to Fund.
1905.	Regulations and administrative provisions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Regulations. (b) Acceptance and use of gifts. (c) Voluntary services. (d) Necessary expenditures.
1906.	Annual report. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Annual report. (b) Contents of report. (c) Submission of initial report. (d) Consultation.
1907.	General Accounting Office audits.
1908.	Definitions.
1909.	Fiscal year 1992 funding. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Authorization of appropriations to Fund. (b) Authorization of obligations from Fund.
1910.	Funding. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Fiscal years 1993 and 1994. (b) Fiscal years 1995 and 1996.

§ 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, 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, 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.)