

(5) Public lands

The term “public lands” has the same meaning as is provided in section 1702(e) of title 43.

(6) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to national forests; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior with respect to—

- (i) public lands;
- (ii) national parks; and
- (iii) wildlife refuges.

(7) Wildlife refuge

The term “wildlife refuge” means lands and waters included in the National Wildlife Refuge System (as established by section 668dd of this title).

(8) Conduct

The term “conduct” does not include speech protected by the first article of amendment to the Constitution.

(Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXII, §320808, Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2122.)

CHAPTER 73—RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION

Sec.	
5301.	Findings.
5302.	Purposes.
5303.	Definitions.
5304.	Rhinoceros and tiger conservation assistance.
	(a) In general.
	(b) Project proposal.
	(c) Project review and approval.
	(d) Criteria for approval.
	(e) Project sustainability.
	(f) Project reporting.
5305.	Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund.
	(a) Establishment.
	(b) Deposits into Fund.
	(c) Use.
	(d) Acceptance and use of donations.
5305a.	Prohibition on sale, importation, or exportation of products labeled or advertised as rhinoceros or tiger products.
	(a) Prohibition.
	(b) Penalties.
	(c) Products, items, and substances.
	(d) Regulations.
	(e) Enforcement.
	(f) Use of penalty amounts.
5305b.	Educational outreach program.
	(a) In general.
	(b) Guidelines.
	(c) Contents.
5306.	Authorization of appropriations.

§ 5301. Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The world’s rhinoceros population is declining at an alarming rate, a 90 percent decline since 1970.

(2) All 5 subspecies of tiger are currently threatened with extinction in the wild, with approximately 5,000 to 6,000 tigers remaining worldwide.

(3) All rhinoceros species have been listed on Appendix I of CITES since 1977.

(4) All tiger subspecies have been listed on Appendix I of CITES since 1987.

(5) The tiger and all rhinoceros species, except the southern subspecies of white rhinoc-

eros, are listed as endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(6) In 1987, the parties to CITES adopted a resolution that urged all parties to establish a moratorium on the sale and trade in rhinoceros products (other than legally taken trophies), to destroy government stockpiles of rhinoceros horn, and to exert pressure on countries continuing to allow trade in rhinoceros products.

(7) On September 7, 1993, under section 1978 of title 22 the Secretary certified that the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan were engaged in trade of rhinoceros parts and tiger parts that diminished the effectiveness of an international conservation program for that endangered species.

(8) On September 9, 1993, the Standing Committee of CITES, in debating the continuing problem of trade in rhinoceros horn and tiger parts, adopted a resolution urging parties to CITES to implement stricter domestic measures, up to and including an immediate prohibition in trade in wildlife species.

(9) On November 8, 1993, under section 1978 of title 22, the President announced that the United States would impose trade sanctions against China and Taiwan unless substantial progress was made by March 1994 towards ending trade in rhinoceros and tiger products.

(10) On April 11, 1994, under section 1978 of title 22, the President—

(A) directed that imports of wildlife specimens and products from Taiwan be prohibited, in response to Taiwan’s failure to undertake sufficient actions to stop illegal rhinoceros and tiger trade; and

(B) indicated that the certification of China would remain in effect and directed that additional monitoring of China’s progress be undertaken.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §2, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4094.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, referred to in par. (5), 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.

SHORT TITLE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, §401, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2959, provided that: “This title [enacting sections 5305a and 5305b of this title, amending sections 5302, 5303, and 5306 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note below] may be cited as the ‘Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1998’.”

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 103-391 provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994’.”

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, §402, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2959, provided that: “Congress finds that—

“(1) the populations of all but 1 species of rhinoceros, and the tiger, have significantly declined in recent years and continue to decline;

“(2) these species of rhinoceros and tiger are listed as endangered species under the Endangered Species

Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and listed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed on March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249) (referred to in this title as 'CITES');

“(3) the Parties to CITES have adopted several resolutions—

“(A) relating to the conservation of tigers (Conf. 9.13 (Rev.)) and rhinoceroses (Conf. 9.14), urging Parties to CITES to implement legislation to reduce illegal trade in parts and products of the species; and

“(B) relating to trade in readily recognizable parts and products of the species (Conf. 9.6), and trade in traditional medicines (Conf. 10.19), recommending that Parties ensure that their legislation controls trade in those parts and derivatives, and in medicines purporting to contain them;

“(4) a primary cause of the decline in the populations of tiger and most rhinoceros species is the poaching of the species for use of their parts and products in traditional medicines;

“(5) there are insufficient legal mechanisms enabling the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to interdict products that are labeled or advertised as containing substances derived from rhinoceros or tiger species and prosecute the merchandisers for sale or display of those products; and

“(6) legislation is required to ensure that—

“(A) products containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, rhinoceros parts or tiger parts are prohibited from importation into, or exportation from, the United States; and

“(B) efforts are made to educate persons regarding alternatives for traditional medicine products, the illegality of products containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, rhinoceros parts and tiger parts, and the need to conserve rhinoceros and tiger species generally.”

§ 5302. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are the following:

(1) To assist in the conservation of rhinoceros and tigers by supporting the conservation programs of nations whose activities directly or indirectly affect rhinoceros and tiger populations, and the CITES Secretariat.

(2) To provide financial resources for those programs.

(3) To prohibit the sale, importation, and exportation of products intended for human consumption or application containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §3, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4095; Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, §403, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2959.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Par. (3). Pub. L. 105-312 added par. (3).

§ 5303. Definitions

In this chapter—

(1) “CITES” means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed on March 3, 1973, and its appendices;

(2) “conservation” means the use of all methods and procedures necessary to bring rhinoceros and tigers to the point at which there are sufficient populations to ensure that those species do not become extinct, including all activities associated with scientific resource management, such as research, census,

law enforcement, habitat protection, acquisition, and management, propagation, live trapping, and transportation;

(3) “Fund” means the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund established under section 5305(a) of this title;

(4) “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior;

(5) “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Agency for International Development; and

(6) “person” means—

(A) an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or other private entity;

(B) an officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of—

(i) the Federal Government;

(ii) any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or

(iii) any foreign government;

(C) a State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or

(D) any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §4, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4095; Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, §404, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2960.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Par. (6). Pub. L. 105-312 added par. (6).

§ 5304. Rhinoceros and tiger conservation assistance

(a) In general

The Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations and in consultation with the Administrator, shall use amounts in the Fund to provide financial assistance for projects for the conservation of rhinoceros and tigers.

(b) Project proposal

A country whose activities directly or indirectly affect rhinoceros or tiger populations, the CITES Secretariat, or any other person may submit to the Secretary a project proposal under this section. Each proposal shall—

(1) name the individual responsible for conducting the project;

(2) state the purposes of the project succinctly;

(3) describe the qualifications of the individuals who will conduct the project;

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

(5) provide evidence of support of the project by appropriate governmental entities of countries in which the project will be conducted, if the Secretary determines that the support is required for the success of the project; and

(6) provide any other information the Secretary considers to be necessary for evaluating the eligibility of the project for funding under this chapter.

(c) Project review and approval

Within 30 days of receiving a final project proposal, the Secretary shall provide a copy of the proposal to the Administrator. The Secretary shall review each final project proposal to deter-

mine if it meets the criteria set forth in subsection (d) of this section. Not later than 6 months after receiving a final project proposal, and subject to the availability of funds, the Secretary, after consulting with the Administrator, shall approve or disapprove the proposal and provide written notification to the person who submitted the proposal, to the Administrator, and to each country within which the project is to be conducted.

(d) Criteria for approval

The Secretary may approve a project under this section if the project will enhance programs for conservation of rhinoceros or tigers by assisting efforts to—

- (1) implement conservation programs;
- (2) enhance compliance with provisions of CITES and laws of the United States or a foreign country that prohibit or regulate the taking or trade of rhinoceros or tigers or the use of rhinoceros or tiger habitat; or
- (3) develop sound scientific information on that species' habitat condition and carrying capacity, total numbers and population trends, or annual reproduction and mortality.

(e) Project sustainability

To the maximum extent practical, the Secretary should give consideration to projects which will enhance sustainable development programs to ensure effective, long-term conservation of rhinoceros and tigers.

(f) Project reporting

Each person that receives assistance under this section for a project shall provide periodic reports, as the Secretary considers necessary, to the Secretary and the Administrator. Each report shall include all information requested by the Secretary, after consulting with the Administrator, for evaluating the progress and success of the project.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §5, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4095.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 4246, 5305 of this title.

§ 5305. Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund

(a) Establishment

There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account to be known as the "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund", which shall consist of amounts deposited into the Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Deposits into Fund

The Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit into the Fund—

- (1) all amounts received by the Secretary in the form of donations under subsection (d) of this section; and
- (2) other amounts appropriated to the Fund.

(c) Use

(1) In general

Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may use amounts in the Fund without further appropriation to provide assistance under section 5304 of this title.

(2) Administration

Of amounts in the Fund available for each fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than 3 percent to administer the Fund.

(d) Acceptance and use of donations

The Secretary may accept and use donations to provide assistance under section 5304 of this title. Amounts received by the Secretary in the form of donations shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit into the Fund.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §6, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4096.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 5303 of this title.

§ 5305a. Prohibition on sale, importation, or exportation of products labeled or advertised as rhinoceros or tiger products

(a) Prohibition

A person shall not sell, import, or export, or attempt to sell, import, or export, any product, item, or substance intended for human consumption or application containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, any substance derived from any species of rhinoceros or tiger.

(b) Penalties

(1) Criminal penalty

A person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or distributor that knowingly violates subsection (a) of this section shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

(2) Civil penalties

(A) In general

A person that knowingly violates subsection (a) of this section, and a person engaged in business as an importer, exporter, or distributor that violates subsection (a) of this section, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary of not more than \$12,000 for each violation.

(B) Manner of assessment and collection

A civil penalty under this paragraph shall be assessed, and may be collected, in the manner in which a civil penalty under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.] may be assessed and collected under section 11(a) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1540(a)).

(c) Products, items, and substances

Any product, item, or substance sold, imported, or exported, or attempted to be sold, imported, or exported, in violation of this section or any regulation issued under this section shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States.

(d) Regulations

After consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary shall issue such regulations as are appropriate to carry out this section.

(e) Enforcement

The Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the department in which

the Coast Guard is operating shall enforce this section in the manner in which the Secretaries carry out enforcement activities under section 11(e) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1540(e)).

(f) Use of penalty amounts

Amounts received as penalties, fines, or forfeiture of property under this section shall be used in accordance with section 3375(d) of this title.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §7, as added Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, § 405(2), Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2960.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(B), 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.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 7 of Pub. L. 103-391 was renumbered section 9 and is classified to section 5306 of this title.

§ 5305b. Educational outreach program

(a) In general

Not later than 180 days after October 30, 1998, the Secretary shall develop and implement an educational outreach program in the United States for the conservation of rhinoceros and tiger species.

(b) Guidelines

The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register guidelines for the program.

(c) Contents

Under the program, the Secretary shall publish and disseminate information regarding—

- (1) laws protecting rhinoceros and tiger species, in particular laws prohibiting trade in products containing, or labeled or advertised as containing, their parts;
- (2) use of traditional medicines that contain parts or products of rhinoceros and tiger species, health risks associated with their use, and available alternatives to the medicines; and
- (3) the status of rhinoceros and tiger species and the reasons for protecting the species.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §8, as added Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, § 406, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2961.)

§ 5306. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1996 through 2002 to carry out this chapter, to remain available until expended.

(Pub. L. 103-391, §9, formerly §7, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4097; renumbered §9 and amended Pub. L. 105-312, title IV, §§ 405(1), 407, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 2960, 2961.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Pub. L. 105-312, §407, substituted “1996 through 2002” for “1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000”.

CHAPTER 74—NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE

Sec.
5401. Findings.

- Sec. 5402. National maritime heritage policy.
- 5403. National Maritime Heritage Grants Program.
 - (a) Establishment.
 - (b) Grants for maritime heritage education projects.
 - (c) Grants for maritime heritage preservation projects.
 - (d) Criteria for direct grant and subgrant eligibility.
 - (e) Procedures, terms, and conditions.
 - (f) Review of proposals.
 - (g) Direct grants and subgrants process.
 - (h) Direct grant and subgrant administration.
 - (i) Assistance of maritime preservation organizations.
 - (j) Grants for interim projects.
 - (k) Report to Congress.
- 5404. National Maritime Heritage Grants Advisory Committee.
 - (a) Establishment.
 - (b) Membership.
 - (c) Federal Government ex officio members.
 - (d) Duties of Committee.
 - (e) Quorum.
 - (f) Appointments process.
 - (g) Compensation and travel expenses.
 - (h) Staff of Federal agencies.
 - (i) Administrative support services.
 - (j) Relationship to other law.
 - (k) Termination.
- 5405. Funding.
 - (a) Availability of funds from sale and scrapping of obsolete vessels.
 - (b) Use of amounts for Program.
 - (c) Disposals of vessels.
 - (d) Treatment of amounts available.
- 5406. Definitions.
- 5407. Regulations.
- 5408. Savings provision.
- 5409. Designation of America’s National Maritime Museum.
 - (a) In general.
 - (b) Initial designation of museums.
 - (c) Future designation of other museums not precluded.
 - (d) Reference to museums.

§ 5401. Findings

The Congress finds and declares the following:

- (1) The United States is a nation with a rich maritime history, and it is desirable to foster in the American public a greater awareness and appreciation of the role of maritime endeavors in our Nation’s history and culture.
- (2) The maritime historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a part of our community life and development.
- (3) National, State, and local groups have been working independently to preserve the maritime heritage of the United States.
- (4) Historic resources significant to the Nation’s maritime heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency.
- (5) The preservation of this irreplaceable maritime heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and economic benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans.
- (6) The current governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs