

this section for a project or activity, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in writing of the determinations made under paragraph (1) with respect to such project or activity, together with—

- (A) a justification for such determinations; and
- (B) a description of the scope and duration of such project or activity.

(3) In the case of a situation that threatens human life or safety or where a delay would severely undermine the national security of the United States, notification under paragraph (2) shall be made not later than 10 days after obligating funds under the authority in subsection (a) for a project or activity.

**(e) Additional limitations and requirements**

Except as otherwise provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the exercise of the authority in subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to any requirement or limitation under another provision of law as follows:

- (1) Any requirement for prior notice or other reports to Congress on the use of Cooperative Threat Reduction funds or on Cooperative Threat Reduction projects or activities.
- (2) Any limitation on the obligation or expenditure of Cooperative Threat Reduction funds.
- (3) Any limitation on Cooperative Threat Reduction projects or activities.

(Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title XIII, §1308, Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1662; Pub. L. 110-53, title XVIII, §1811(4), Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 493.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, and not as part of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2007—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 110-53, §1811(4)(A), in introductory provisions, substituted “the Secretary of Defense may” for “the President may” and “if the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State,” for “if the President”.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 110-53, §1811(4)(B), substituted “The Secretary of Defense may not” for “The President may not” and “until the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State,” for “until the President”.

Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 110-53, §1811(4)(C), in introductory provisions, substituted “Not later than 15 days prior to” for “Not later than 10 days after” and “the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate” for “the President shall notify Congress”.

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 110-53, §1811(4)(D), added par. (3).

**CHAPTER 69—CUBAN DEMOCRACY**

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**§ 6001. Findings**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The government of Fidel Castro has demonstrated consistent disregard for internationally accepted standards of human rights and for democratic values. It restricts the Cuban people’s exercise of freedom of speech, press, assembly, and other rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. It has refused to admit into Cuba the representative of the United Nations Human Rights Commission appointed to investigate human rights violations on the island.

(2) The Cuban people have demonstrated their yearning for freedom and their increasing opposition to the Castro government by risking their lives in organizing independent, democratic activities on the island and by undertaking hazardous flights for freedom to the United States and other countries.

(3) The Castro government maintains a military-dominated economy that has decreased the well-being of the Cuban people in order to enable the government to engage in military interventions and subversive activities throughout the world and, especially, in the Western Hemisphere. These have included involvement in narcotics trafficking and support for the FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador.

(4) There is no sign that the Castro regime is prepared to make any significant concessions to democracy or to undertake any form of democratic opening. Efforts to suppress dissent through intimidation, imprisonment, and exile have accelerated since the political changes that have occurred in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

(5) Events in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have dramatically reduced Cuba’s external support and threaten Cuba’s food and oil supplies.

(6) The fall of communism in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the now universal recognition in Latin America and the Caribbean that Cuba provides a failed model of government and development, and the evident inability of Cuba’s economy to survive current trends, provide the United States and the international democratic community with an unprecedented opportunity to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba.

(7) However, Castro’s intransigence increases the likelihood that there could be a collapse of the Cuban economy, social upheaval, or widespread suffering. The recently concluded Cuban Communist Party Congress has underscored Castro’s unwillingness to respond positively to increasing pressures for reform either from within the party or without.