

§ 78dd-1. Foreign corrupt practices by issuers

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 78dd-2, 78ff of this title; title 7 section 12a; title 22 section 2197; title 26 sections 162, 952, 964.

§ 78dd-2. Foreign corrupt practices by domestic concerns

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 7 section 12a; title 22 section 2197; title 26 sections 162, 952, 964.

§ 78ff. Penalties

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 7 section 12a; title 22 section 2197; title 26 sections 162, 952, 964.

CHAPTER 2D—INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND ADVISERS

SUBCHAPTER I—INVESTMENT COMPANIES

SUBCHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This subchapter is referred to in sections 77b, 78c, 78m, 78n, 78o, 78s, 78u, 80b-2, 80b-3, 80b-5, 687, 687b, 3904 of this title; title 7 section 12a; title 12 sections 1425a, 1464, 1843, 3503; title 26 sections 265, 368, 851, 852, 856, 1246, 4975, 6049; title 29 sections 432, 1001, 1002, 1101; title 43 section 1625; title 49 section 11301.

§ 80a-3. Definition of investment company

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 80a-2, 80a-6, 80a-58, 80a-62, 80a-64, 80b-5 of this title; title 26 sections 851, 1246, 6049.

CHAPTER 4—CHINA TRADE

§ 144. China trade corporations

[See main edition for text of (a), (b)]

(c) Prohibited transactions

A China Trade Act corporation shall not engage in the business of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, of receiving deposits, of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, for circulation as money; nor engage in any other form of banking business; nor engage in any form of insurance business; nor engage in, nor be formed to engage in, the business of owning or operating any vessel, unless the controlling interest in such corporation is owned by citizens of the United States, within the meaning of section 802 of title 46, Appendix.

[See main edition for text of (d); credits]

CODIFICATION

Subsec. (c) is set out in this supplement to reflect the transfer of section 804 of title 46, referred to in text, to title 46, Appendix.

CHAPTER 6—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND STANDARD TIME

SUBCHAPTER I—WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND STANDARDS GENERALLY

§ 205. Authorized tables

U.S. CUSTOMARY SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES UNITS

A notice by the Director of the National Bureau of Standards dated July 15, 1968, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (33 F.R. 10755, July 27, 1968), provided that:

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Commerce by 15 U.S.C. 272 and delegated to the National Bureau of Standards by Department Order 90-A, the Bureau is charged with the responsibility for "The custody, maintenance, and development of the national standards of measurement, . . ." The method employed for disseminating information on weights and measures units has been through official National Bureau of Standards publications. However, all such units have never been listed together in any Federal legislation or in the FEDERAL REGISTER. On February 27, 1968, in the House Committee on Science and Astronautics Report No. 1107, accompanying H.R. 13058, legislation to repeal the Standard Container Act of August 31, 1916 (39 Stat. 673; 15 U.S.C. 251-256), and the Standard Container Act of May 21, 1928 (45 U.S.C. 685; 15 U.S.C. 257-2571), and amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of November 3, 1966 (80 Stat. 1296; 15 U.S.C. 1451), the following Committee view was expressed:

Testimony revealed that although, standard weights and measures are defined in publications by the Bureau of Standards, these definitions are not defined by law nor have they been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Consequently, the Committee recommends that the Secretary of Commerce cause to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER a listing of the common weights and measures used in normal commerce throughout the United States and relate them to the standards developed in accordance with existing law, 15 U.S.C. 272.

Commercial units of weight and measure in common use are based on the yard and the avoirdupois pound. The yard and avoirdupois pound were last defined in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 1, 1959, in terms of the national standards of length and mass: The meter and the National Prototype Kilogram. From the two units, the yard and the pound, are derived all other U.S. Customary multiple and submultiple units that will be found in ordinary commerce. They are defined as:

1 yard = 0.914 4 meter¹
1 pound (avoirdupois) = 0.453 592 37 kilogram¹

LINEAR MEASURE

U.S. CUSTOMARY

12 inches = 1 foot = 0.304 8 meter¹
3 feet = 1 yard = 0.914 4 meter¹
5,280 feet = 1 statute mile = 1,609 kilometers
6,076.115 feet = 1 International Nautical Mile = 1.852 kilometers¹

METRIC

10 millimeters = 1 centimeter
10 centimeters = 1 decimeter
10 decimeters = 1 meter
10 meters = 1 dekameter
10 dekameters = 1 hectometer
10 hectometers = 1 kilometer

¹Denotes exact figures.

AREA MEASURE

U.S. CUSTOMARY

144 square inches = 1 square foot = 0.092 9 square meter
 9 square feet = 1 square yard = 0.836 1 square meter
 43,560 square feet = 1 acre = 0.404 7 hectare
 640 acres = 1 square mile = 259 hectares
 1 square mile = 1 section = 259 hectares
 36 sections = 1 township = 932 4 hectares

METRIC

100 square millimeters = 1 square centimeter
 10,000 square centimeters = 1 square meter
 100 square meters = 1 are
 100 ares = 1 hectare
 100 hectares = 1 square kilometer

WEIGHT

U.S. CUSTOMARY (AVOIRDUPOIS)

437.5 grains = 1 ounce = 28.349 5 grams
 7,000 grains = 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram
 16 ounces = 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram
 2,000 pounds = 1 short ton = 0.907 2 metric ton
 2,240 pounds = 1 long ton = 1.016 metric tons

METRIC

10 milligrams = 1 centigram
 10 centigrams = 1 decigram
 10 decigrams = 1 gram
 10 grams = 1 dekagram
 10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram
 10 hectograms = 1 kilogram
 1,000 kilograms = 1 metric ton

CAPACITY, OR VOLUME, LIQUID MEASURE

U.S. CUSTOMARY

1 gallon = 231 cubic inches = 3.785 4 liters
 4 fluid ounces = 1 gill = 0.118 3 liter
 4 gills = 1 pint = 0.473 2 liter
 2 pints = 1 quart = 0.946 4 liter
 4 quarts = 1 gallon = 3.785 4 liters

METRIC

10 milliliters = 1 centiliter
 10 centiliters = 1 deciliter
 10 deciliters = 1 liter
 10 liters = 1 dekaliter
 10 dekaliters = 1 hectoliter
 10 hectoliters = 1 kiloliter

CAPACITY, OR VOLUME, DRY MEASURE

U.S. CUSTOMARY

1 bushel = 2,150.42 cubic inches = 35.239 1 liters
 2 dry pints = 1 dry quart = 1.101 2 liters
 8 dry quarts = 1 peck = 8.809 8 liters
 4 pecks = 1 bushel = 35.239 1 liters

The accepted volume of a barrel in the United States varies significantly depending both on the commodity for which it is used and on how it is defined in State law (varying from State-to-State).

METRIC

The volumetric units are the same for both liquid and dry measure in the Metric System.

CUBIC MEASURE

U.S. CUSTOMARY

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot = 0.028 316 8 cubic meter
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard = 0.764 554 9 cubic meter

METRIC

1,000 cubic millimeters = 1 cubic centimeter

1,000 cubic centimeters = 1 cubic decimeter
 1,000 cubic decimeters = 1 cubic meter

SPECIAL UNITS

The unit used for the sale of firewood is the cord of 128 cubic feet.

The unit used for the sale of precious stones is the Metric Carat of 200 milligrams.

The units used for over-the-counter sales of precious metals in the United States are troy units.

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains = 1 pennyweight = 1.555 17 grams
 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce troy = 31.103 47 grams
 12 ounces troy = 1 pound troy = 0.373 242 kilogram

The apothecaries system of units, once widely used in the United States for pharmaceutical purposes, is now used only very little. Usage of the Metric System has replaced the apothecaries system at the manufacturing level, and at most of the retail level.

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

When a consumer is billed for having used electricity, what has been sold is electrical energy, and that energy is expressed in terms of kilowatt-hours. One kilowatt-hour equals 3,600,000 joules (the joule is the unit of energy in the International System of Units).

Consumption of natural gas normally is expressed in terms of therms. One therm equals 105,480,400 joules.

SUBCHAPTER IX—STANDARD TIME

§ 261. Zones for standard time; interstate or foreign commerce

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 260, 262, 266, 267 of this title.

§ 262. Duty to observe standard time of zones

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 260, 260a, 261, 266, 267 of this title.

§ 263. Designation of zone standard times

The standard time of the first zone shall be known and designated as Atlantic standard time; that of the second zone shall be known and designated as eastern standard time; that of the third zone shall be known and designated as central standard time; that of the fourth zone shall be known and designated as mountain standard time; that of the fifth zone shall be known and designated as Pacific standard time; that of the sixth zone shall be known and designated as Alaska standard time; that of the seventh zone shall be known and designated as Hawaii-Aleutian standard time; and that of the eighth zone shall be known and designated as Samoa standard time.

(As amended Nov. 30, 1983, Pub. L. 98-181, title II, § 2003(a), 97 Stat. 1297.)

AMENDMENTS

1983—Pub. L. 98-181 substituted "Alaska" for "Yukon", "Hawaii-Aleutian" for "Alaska-Hawaii", and "Samoa" for "Bering".

CONFORMING CHANGES IN TIME ZONE DESIGNATIONS

Section 2003(b) of Pub. L. 98-181 provided that: "(1) Any reference to Yukon standard time in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper

of the United States shall be held and considered to be a reference to Alaska standard time.

"(2) Any reference to Alaska-Hawaii standard time in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held and considered to be a reference to Hawaii-Aleutian standard time.

"(3) Any reference to Bering standard time in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be held and considered to be a reference to Samoa standard time."

CHAPTER 9—NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

§ 313. Duties of Secretary of Commerce

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE; CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUISITE TO SALE, LEASE, TRANSFER, OR DISMANTLING OF AGENCY

Pub. L. 98-8, title 1, § 104, Mar. 24, 1983, 97 Stat. 34, provided that:

"Since the Administration has proposed to sell the weather (METSAT) and land (LANDSAT) satellite systems;

"Since there are concerns about possible commercialization of the National Weather Service;

"Since our country should provide weather service information for the protection of life and property;

"Since our Nation's economy—its agriculture, aviation, ocean shipping and construction—is heavily affected by weather and our ability to forecast and disseminate vital information about its behavior: Now, therefore,

"It is the sense of the Congress that a reliable and comprehensive national weather information system responsive to the needs of national security; agriculture, transportation and other affected sectors; and individual citizens must be maintained through a strong central National Weather Service that can work closely with the private sector, other Federal and State government agencies, and the weather services of other nations.

"Further, the Nation's civil operational remote sensing satellites (METSAT and LANDSAT) shall remain under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. No effort shall be made to dismantle, transfer, lease or sell any portion of these systems without prior congressional approval."

CHAPTER 14A—AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

§ 631. Declaration of policy

EX. ORD. NO. 12432. MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Ex. Ord. No. 12432, July 14, 1983, 48 F.R. 32551, provided:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 205(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 486(a)), in order to provide guidance and oversight for programs for the development of minority business enterprise pursuant to my statement of December 17, 1982 concerning Minority Business Development; and to implement the commitment of the Federal government to the goal of encouraging greater economic opportunity for minority entrepreneurs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Minority Business Development Plans.* (a) Minority business enterprise development plans shall be developed by each Federal agency having substantial procurement or grantmaking authority. Such agencies shall submit these plans to the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade on an annual basis.

(b) These annual plans shall establish minority enterprise development objectives for the participating agencies and methods for encouraging both prime contractors and grantees to utilize minority business en-

terprises. The plans shall, to the extent possible, build upon the programs administered by the Minority Business Development Agency and the Small Business Administration, including the goals established pursuant to Public Law 95-507 [see Tables for classification].

(c) The Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, in consultation with the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, shall establish uniform guidelines for all Federal agencies to be utilized in establishing the minority business programs set forth in Section 2 of this Order.

(d) The participating agencies shall furnish an annual report regarding the implementation of their programs in such form as the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade may request, and at such time as the Secretary of Commerce shall designate.

(e) The Secretary of Commerce shall provide an annual report to the President, through the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, on activities under this Order and agency implementation of minority business development programs.

SEC. 2. *Minority Business Development Responsibilities of Federal Agencies.* (a) To the extent permitted by law and consistent with its primary mission, each Federal agency which is required to develop a minority business development plan under Section 1 of this Order shall, to accomplish the objectives set forth in its plan, establish programs concerning provision of direct assistance, procurement assistance, and management and technical assistance to minority business enterprises.

(b) Each Federal agency shall, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with its primary mission, establish minority business development programs, consistent with Section 211 of Public Law 95-507 [amending 15 U.S.C. 637(d)] to develop and implement incentive techniques to encourage greater minority business subcontracting by Federal prime contractors.

(c) Each Federal agency shall encourage recipients of Federal grants and cooperative agreements to achieve a reasonable minority business participation in contracts let as a result of its grants and agreements. In cases where State and local governments are the recipients, such encouragement shall be consistent with principles of federalism.

(d) Each Federal agency shall provide the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade such information as it shall request from time to time concerning the agency's progress in implementing these programs.

RONALD REAGAN.

§ 632. Small-business concern

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 637 of this title; title 5 section 601; title 12 sections 635, 3013; title 35 section 201.

§ 633. Small Business Administration

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

All the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Audits and Investigations in the Small Business Administration were transferred to the Office of Inspector General in the Small Business Administration, as established by Pub. L. 95-452, § 2, Oct. 12, 1978, 92 Stat. 1101, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. See section 9(a)(1)(M) of Pub. L. 95-452 set out in the Appendix to Title 5.