

does not currently protect companies complying with U.S. sanctions and export controls from litigation. Because of this, some Russian entities subjected to sanctions have sued American companies in Russian courts, resulting in significant financial penalties to American businesses in certain cases.

This bill would prevent Russian entities from seeking relief for these claims in Federal court, thereby ensuring American companies are not punished for their good faith compliance with U.S. sanctions.

Additionally, this bill does not interfere with or limit the rights, remedies, or causes of action available to victims of international terrorism.

This commonsense legislation would protect American companies and ensure Russia is held accountable for its illegal invasion of Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support passage of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, Russian companies should not be able to use U.S. Federal law to punish U.S. entities for good faith compliance with American sanctions.

H.R. 9563 would ensure that Russia and Russian entities cannot exploit loopholes in our laws to punish United States businesses.

Because of the ongoing threat posed by Russia, U.S. sanctions are as important today as they were when the war began nearly 3 years ago. Making compliance easier on American companies is an important way to ensure the U.S. remains strong in its resolve to defend and support Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, Congressman IVEY, for co-sponsoring this bill with me.

This is about putting the priorities of the American public first, and it is about protecting the companies in this country that have done the right thing because of the sanctions that we have placed on Russia.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9563.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND LABOR FROM INTERNATIONAL TRADE CRIMES ACT OF 2024

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9151) to strengthen the Department of Justice's enforcement against trade-related crimes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act of 2024".

SEC. 2. TRADE-RELATED CRIMES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "trade-related crimes" shall be defined as violations of law that are implicated by criminal activities in furtherance of the evasion of duties, tariffs, and other import- and export-related fees, import and export restrictions, or requirements imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Trade Act of 1974, or the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, as well as all other laws and regulations involving criminal activities relating to United States imports and exports, trade-based money laundering, and smuggling.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW STRUCTURE TO PROSECUTE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CRIMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A task force, named program, or other similar structure to investigate and prosecute trade-related crimes, with particular emphasis on violations of the statutes enumerated in section 4(a)(2), shall be established within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice not later than 120 days after the date on which appropriations are made available to carry out this Act, and coordinated by a supervisory criminal trial attorney selected by the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division or other official designated by the Attorney General.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—To support this effort, the Attorney General shall—

(1) create within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice new positions for criminal trial attorneys and associated support personnel responsible for leading and coordinating trade-related crime investigations and cases, including those that may significantly impact more than one district;

(2) ensure that experienced and technically qualified criminal prosecutors support the effort; and

(3) promote and ensure effective interaction with law enforcement, industry representatives, and the public in matters relating to trade-related crimes.

SEC. 4. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF NEW TRADE CRIMES STRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Through the efforts of the task force, named program, or other structure identified in section 3(a), the Attorney General shall accomplish each of the following:

(1) Increase the capabilities and capacity of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice to prosecute trade-related crimes.

(2) Increase the number of trade-related crimes being investigated and prosecuted, including pursuant to health, safety, financial, and economic trade-related crimes, including—

(A) section 305 of title 13, United States Code;

(B) section 15 or 16 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2614 or 2615);

(C) section 371 of title 18, United States Code;

(D) section 541 of title 18, United States Code;

(E) section 542 of title 18, United States Code;

(F) section 543 of title 18, United States Code;

(G) section 545 of title 18, United States Code;

(H) section 546 of title 18, United States Code;

(I) section 554 of title 18, United States Code;

(J) section 1001 of title 18, United States Code;

(K) section 1341 of title 18, United States Code;

(L) section 1343 of title 18, United States Code;

(M) section 1349 of title 18, United States Code;

(N) section 1956 of title 18, United States Code;

(O) section 1957 of title 18, United States Code;

(P) section 2320 of title 18, United States Code; and

(Q) section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 331).

For the purposes of this Act, this list does not include violations of national security-related laws and regulations, including the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.), International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), Export Control and Reform Act (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), and the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4305(b)).

(3) Participate in basic and advanced training events with Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Federal agencies and provide technical assistance, where appropriate, to Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Federal agencies with respect to the investigation and prosecution of trade-related crimes.

(4) Develop multi-jurisdictional responses and partnerships with respect to trade-related crimes through informational, administrative, and technological support to other Federal agencies and agencies of countries that are trading partners of the United States, as a means for such agencies to acquire the necessary knowledge, personnel, and specialized equipment to investigate and prosecute trade-related crimes.

(5) Participate in nationally coordinated investigations in any case in which the Attorney General determines such participation to be necessary, as permitted by the available resources of the Department of Justice.

(6) Ensure that all components that enforce laws against trade-related crimes regularly consult with each other.

(b) ABSENCE OF EXCLUSION OF PURSUING OTHER REMEDIES.—Litigation by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice shall not preclude additional criminal prosecution or civil action against trade-related violations. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Criminal Division, Civil Division, and other Department of Justice components from pursuing enforcement action where appropriate.

SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary, Committee on Ways and Means, and Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary and Committee on Finance of the Senate a report on the work of the Department of Justice with respect to investigation and enforcement of trade-related crimes. Specifically, the report shall—

(1) be submitted not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, not later than February 1 of each year that begins after the submission of the first report;

(2) include annual statistics on the volume of publicly charged trade-related crimes and indictments;

(3) include a summary on how the funds appropriated for trade-related crimes were utilized in the prior reporting period, including staff and operating expenses; and

(4) provide an estimate of any additional funding needed to combat trade-related crimes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 9151.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, U.S. trade policy is a vital tool to protect American businesses and workers, ensure American competitiveness, and achieve our foreign policy objectives.

For U.S. trade policy to be effective, we have to actually enforce the laws implemented in the United States' policy. H.R. 9151 would establish the structure needed at the Department of Justice to go after criminals who perpetrate trade crimes.

□ 1500

These crimes include trade fraud, tariff and duty evasion, illegal smuggling, trade-based money laundering, trafficking in counterfeit goods, and many more.

Today, criminal enterprises and bad actors, predominantly based in the People's Republic of China, are breaking U.S. trade laws with impunity. This fraud has seriously undermined our trade policy.

Additionally, in just fiscal year 2023, U.S. authorities seized over \$2.7 billion of counterfeit goods, with the PRC accounting for more than 80 percent of those seizures. Those seizures reflect billions of dollars stolen from U.S. businesses and workers, which undermines the trade policies designed to protect them.

In the past 2 years, law enforcement has also identified \$750 million worth of goods mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang and Uyghur autonomous region. These goods carry significant risk of having been produced by forced labor and are illegal to import into the United States.

We must do more to punish the criminals who are breaking our trade laws and inflicting serious harm on our economy. H.R. 9151 will enable the DOJ to dedicate specialized personnel to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes.

I thank all the sponsors for their hard work, as well as the hard work by the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party to put together this excellent legislation.

I also thank the Judiciary Committee for bipartisan efforts that led to this bill being reported by voice vote, demonstrating that we can work across party lines to advance trade policies that protect Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 9151 and give teeth to our trade policies. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9151. This legislation would create

a task force within the Department of Justice to increase the prosecution of trade-related crimes.

Although DOJ already has dedicated personnel to enforce laws protecting Americans from illegal products, limited funding prevents prosecutors from doing more.

Americans are protected from trade crimes by a patchwork of national security laws, including the Tariff Act of 1930, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and many others. These studies protect against a wide variety of crimes that impact the health, safety, and financial security of Americans, from the importation of counterfeit goods to the commission of trade secret theft through economic espionage.

We have all heard stories about the most egregious cases: exploding counterfeit batteries that cause e-cigarettes to maim users, computer chips equipped with spyware in our product stream that endanger military secrets, handbags made with forced Uyghur labor passed off as fair-trade materials. These are terrible outcomes with clear victims, and United States law enforcement should ensure these cases never happen again.

Other trade crimes may not have a clear victim or a defined perpetrator, but they are equally pernicious. For example, cyber intrusions can risk a company's trade secrets without their knowledge. They may never become aware of the data leak, but a foreign competitor can use the intellectual property to unfairly compete with the targeted company.

Counterfeit products that look identical to a brand's trademark can cause irreparable damage to a small business or designer. Victims can suffer reputational damage, lose the opportunity to break into a specific market, and otherwise lose revenue that would have gone to them.

The deluge of counterfeits and the unique way trade crimes are perpetrated have made it increasingly difficult for prosecutors at the Department of Justice to enforce our laws. H.R. 9151 would help the government prevent trade loss by creating a task force to identify, investigate, and prosecute crimes that hurt Americans in every industry.

This legislation has been a bipartisan effort, and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the select committee on China, the Appropriations Committee, and the Judiciary Committee for creating carefully negotiated legislation that, if properly funded, would help the Department of Justice better pursue their objectives.

Without such funding, however, the myriad investigators, prosecutors, and support staff envisioned for the task force will never be hired. You cannot increase trade crime enforcement without increasing the number of prosecutors working on the issue, and you cannot increase the number of staff handling trade crimes without more funding.

Over and over again, I have heard my colleagues across the aisle call for Congress to defund agencies across the Federal Government, especially the Department of Justice, yet in the same breath they ask them to do more to protect Americans. You cannot withhold funding from agencies that keep us safe and then act surprised when they do not have enough people to do the job.

I sincerely hope we commit dedicated appropriations to this program and all aspects of DOJ in the days and months ahead. I support this legislation, and I support funding this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" when it comes to a vote.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON).

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act. This bill puts American industry, American manufacturing, and American workers first.

For decades, companies operating under the control of the Chinese Communist Party in the People's Republic of China have systematically violated U.S. trade laws.

The CCP's illicit trade practices, including duty evasion, transshipment, market flooding, forced labor, and fraud, are deliberately designed to take advantage of American workers and businesses, lowering wages, forcing manufacturers to close their doors, and gutting our rural manufacturing towns.

For example, the select committee on China uncovered trade fraud by Chinese auto manufacturer Qingdao Sunsong. Sunsong was using transshipment to evade U.S. tariffs, forcing an Illinois company to lay off a quarter of their workforce.

Sunsong is far from the only Chinese company taking action to exploit our trade system to bolster China's non-market economy, crippling American industry and manufacturing, threatening workers' wages and livelihoods, and enabling slave labor.

However, despite the sheer volume of trade-related crime, the Department of Justice remains inadequately equipped to effectively detect, investigate, and then prosecute such offenses.

While tariffs are one tool in our toolkit to level that playing field, we also must enforce our trade laws and hold China accountable for repeated violations that have a catastrophic impact on American workers and American industry.

By strengthening the Trump DOJ's ability to detect and prosecute international trade crimes, my bipartisan bill will ensure that Communist China and other perpetrators are criminally liable for illicit activity and that those penalties are properly enforced. This

will help to reshore domestic manufacturing and provide opportunities for our American workers.

I am also very proud to have the support of the China select committee chairman, Chairman MOOLENAAR, and Ranking Member KRISHNAMOORTHY on this bill. I deeply appreciate their partnership and collaboration on this. I also thank Chairman JORDAN and Ranking Member NADLER for their support of this key bill on the Judiciary Committee.

To close, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and support American workers in the process.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY).

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 9151.

For years, the Chinese Communist Party, the CCP, has violated U.S. trade laws flagrantly and victimized American workers, companies, and consumers through trade crimes like dumping, transshipment, duty evasion, and fraud.

In fact, there is an entire CCP-sponsored industry that publicly boasts it can help Chinese products illegally flood U.S. markets despite American antidumping protections. These criminal activities have forced far too many American companies to shutter their doors and countless American workers to lose their jobs.

Our bipartisan bill establishes a new unit at the DOJ to criminally prosecute these crimes, whether it is dumping below-market iron and steel, flooding our market with illegal vapes, or violating the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, this new DOJ unit will send a clear message that these illegal and criminal trade practices must end now.

As ranking member of the Select Committee on the CCP, I have been proud to work with my colleagues across the aisle on this legislation. I thank Chairman MOOLENAAR, Mrs. HINSON, my own staff, including Ben Frohman, who has put in yeoman hours on this bill, as well as Ranking Member NADLER and Ranking Member JOHNSON for their support on the Judiciary Committee.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and the Senate to fully fund this legislation and make sure it is signed into law in this Congress before the new administration takes office. American workers and manufacturers depend on it.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR).

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of Congresswoman HINSON's bill, the Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act.

Today, Chinese companies habitually violate U.S. trade laws. They go around our country's tariffs, and this harms U.S. manufacturers, undermines our

workers, and diminishes American competitiveness.

Last August, during a roundtable in Wisconsin, the Select Committee on the CCP heard from Americans across industries on how Chinese companies are breaking the law and decimating their operations. It is clear from these testimonies that the civil penalties rarely imposed on companies caught circumventing U.S. trade laws were not enough to stop CCP-sponsored trade fraud.

Ranking Member KRISHNAMOORTHY, Congresswoman HINSON, and the bipartisan members of the select committee recommended last year that Congress pass legislation to criminally enforce trade crimes as a true deterrent to the CCP's coordinated economic coercion.

Today's legislation takes that recommendation and turns it into action. We have solicited feedback from industry, worked closely with the Department of Justice, and coordinated with the standing committees here in the House to develop this robust legislation before us today.

As the House considers this bill, I am committed to working with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to ensure the prosecutors hired to criminally enforce our trade laws are fully funded. In the face of China's economic onslaught against our country, we must ensure those prosecutors have the resources they need to enforce tariffs, protect American workers, and stop the CCP from taking advantage of the United States.

I again thank Ranking Member KRISHNAMOORTHY and also Representative HINSON for their leadership and for working with committee staff on this key bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and support American manufacturing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY).

Mr. IVEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 9151, the Protecting American Industry and Labor from International Trade Crimes Act.

As the complexities of international trade intensify, abusive practices and circumvention of trade rules escalate commensurately. Trade crimes impair our economy, disadvantage our workers, disrespect our consumers, and offend our national sensibilities.

To halt these practices, we must reinforce America's capacity to identify, investigate, and interdict these crimes and empower the Department of Justice to prosecute the perpetrators.

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Madam Speaker, I am pleased to co-lead and be an original cosponsor of H.R. 9151, which is bipartisan legislation that would achieve these objectives.

I commend my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Representatives HINSON, KRISHNAMOORTHY, MOOLENAAR, and all the other co-leads and cosponsors, for joining together to confront this challenge.

I especially appreciate my colleagues' receptivity to my suggestions about the trade crime unit's structure, concentrating on a national team based at Main Justice with the ability to deploy experts, as needed, to ports of entry around the country where trade crimes are occurring.

By focusing resources at Main Justice, we will expand our core competencies in confronting these crimes nationwide so that we will retain the upper hand, even if perpetrators redirect their activities to a different location in the United States.

This bill would establish a trade crimes unit at DOJ to take aim against a litany of crimes that are prevalent in international trade, including crimes resulting from products made by use of forced labor, sellers abusing the de minimis exemption, foreign exporters evading duties and tariffs by shipping products through third-party nations, and products that violate safety and health rules.

By creating and funding a trade crimes unit at DOJ, this bill would equip our country with expert investigators and attorneys who are dedicated to safeguarding our people, our jobs, and our economy.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation.

Mr. HUNT. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Over the last year, the United States House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet has held multiple bipartisan subcommittee hearings regarding the IP and trade crimes threat posed by the Chinese Government. Witnesses have testified about the flood of trade crimes and the inability of our government's limited resources to prevent, detect, and prosecute violations of the law.

This legislation, if adequately funded, would help address these concerns. It is a small step in the right direction, but it will be a significant step nonetheless, so long as we complete the puzzle by properly funding the program through the appropriations process.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote "yes" on H.R. 9151, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KEAN of New Jersey). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HUNT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9151, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ENACTMENT OF TITLE 41, UNITED STATES CODE, INTO A POSITIVE LAW TITLE AND TO IMPROVE THE CODE

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7324) to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7324

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

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Sec. 37.	Title 49, United States Code.
Sec. 38.	Title 50, United States Code.
Sec. 39.	Title 51, United States Code.
Sec. 40.	Title 52, United States Code.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code.

SEC. 3. TITLE 2, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) The paragraph under the heading "GENERAL PROVISION, THIS CHAPTER" in chapter 5 of title II of division B of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (2 U.S.C. 141a) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(2) Section 114 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-53, 2 U.S.C. 471 note) is amended by striking "the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended" and substituting "chapter 5 of title 40, United States Code".

(3) Section 6(a) of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 475(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529)" and substituting "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, United States Code".

(4) Section 119(a)(6) of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1108(a)(6)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(5) Section 3011(b)(4)(B) of the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-31, 2 U.S.C. 1151 note) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(6) Section 1308(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2008 (2 U.S.C. 1816a(a)) is amended by striking "section 303M of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253m)" and substituting "section 3309 of title 41, United States Code".

(7) Public Law 96-558 (2 U.S.C. 1816b) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(8) Section 1201(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 1821(a)(1)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(9) Section 308(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1996 (2 U.S.C. 1964(b)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(10) Section 1(d) of Public Law 102-330 (2 U.S.C. 2021 note) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(11) Section 307E(b)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146(b)(3)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(12) Section 202(i)(2) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i)(2)) is amended by striking "section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(13) Section 195(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (2 U.S.C. 6157(b)) is amended by striking "section 5 of title 41" and substituting "section 6101 of title 41, United States Code".

(14) Section 117(1) of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 6599(1)) is amended by striking "section 5" and substituting "section 6101".

SEC. 4. TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

(1) Section 3(d)(2)(B) of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (Public Law 101-552, 5 U.S.C. 571 note) is amended by striking "section 6(a) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 405(a))" and substituting "section 1121(b) of title 41, United States Code".

(2) Section 595(c)(10) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 251-260)" and substituting "the provisions referred to in section 171(c) of title 41".

(3) Section 206 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Re-

tialiation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-174, 5 U.S.C. 2301 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking "section 13 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 612)" and substituting "section 7108 of title 41, United States Code"; and

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by striking "the Contracts Dispute Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 note; Public Law 95-563)" and substituting "chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code".

(4) Section 3109(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(5) Section 1110(e)(2)(G) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84, 5 U.S.C. 3702 note) is amended by striking "section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act" and substituting "chapter 21 of title 41, United States Code".

(6) Section 4105 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(7) Section 4(b) of the Telework Enhancement Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-292, 124 Stat. 3173, 5 U.S.C. 6501 note) is amended by striking "section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253)" and substituting "sections 3105, 3301, and 3303 to 3305 of title 41, United States Code".

(8) Section 7342(e)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "of subtitle I of title 40 and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I" and substituting "referred to in section 171(b) and (c)".

(9) Section 8709(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(10) Section 8714a(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(11) Section 8714b(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(12) Section 8714c(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(13) Section 8902(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".

(14) Section 8953 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101"; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)—
(i) before subparagraph (A), by striking "the Contract Disputes Act of 1978" and substituting "chapter 71 of title 41";

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking "(after appropriate arrangements, as described in section 8(c) of such Act)"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "section 10(a)(1) of such Act" and substituting "section 7104(b)(1) of title 41".

(15) Section 8983 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101"; and

(B) in subsection (d)(3)—
(i) before subparagraph (A), by striking "the Contract Disputes Act of 1978" and substituting "chapter 71 of title 41";

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking "(after appropriate arrangements, as described in section 8(c) of such Act)"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "section 10(a)(1) of such Act" and substituting "section 7104(b)(1) of title 41".

(16) Section 9003(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking "section 6101(b) to (d)" and substituting "section 6101".