

“(c) SPECIFIED PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO STATES OUTSIDE THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.—The programs referred to in subsection (a) are the following programs with respect to states that are not states of the former Soviet Union:

“(1) Programs to facilitate the elimination, and the safe and secure transportation and storage, of chemical or biological weapons, weapons components, weapons-related materials, and their delivery vehicles.

“(2) Programs to facilitate safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear weapons, weapons components, and their delivery vehicles.

“(3) Programs to prevent the proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, weapons components, and weapons-related military technology and expertise.

“(4) Programs to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons, weapons components, and weapons-related military technology and expertise, which may include activities that facilitate detection and reporting of highly pathogenic diseases or other diseases that are associated with or that could be utilized as an early warning mechanism for disease outbreaks that could impact the Armed Forces of the United States or allies of the United States.

“(5) Programs to expand military-to-military and defense contacts.”

§ 2363. Sense of Congress concerning assistance to states of former Soviet Union

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Cooperative Threat Reduction programs and other United States programs authorized in title XIV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 22 U.S.C. 5901 et seq.) should be expanded by offering assistance under those programs to other independent states of the former Soviet Union in addition to Russia, Ukraine, Kazakstan, and Belarus; and

(2) the President should offer assistance to additional independent states of the former Soviet Union in each case in which the participation of such states would benefit national security interests of the United States by improving border controls and safeguards over materials and technology associated with weapons of mass destruction.

(Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XIV, §1453, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2730; Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title X, §1069(c)(4), Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2136.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Title XIV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993, referred to in par. (1), is title XIV of div. A of Pub. L. 102-484, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2563, known as the Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992, which is classified generally to chapter 68 (§5901 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Inter-course.

AMENDMENTS

1998—Par. (1). Pub. L. 105-261 substituted “title XIV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 22 U.S.C. 5901 et seq.)” for “the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994”.

SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM

For specification of Cooperative Threat Reduction programs, see section 1501(b) of Pub. L. 104-201, set out as a note under section 2362 of this title.

§ 2364. Purchase of low-enriched uranium derived from Russian highly enriched uranium

(a) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of Congress that the allies of the United States and other nations should participate in efforts to ensure that stockpiles of weapons-grade nuclear material are reduced.

(b) Actions by Secretary of State

Congress urges the Secretary of State to encourage, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, other countries to purchase low-enriched uranium that is derived from highly enriched uranium extracted from Russian nuclear weapons.

(Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XIV, §1454, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2730.)

§ 2365. Sense of Congress concerning purchase, packaging, and transportation of fissile materials at risk of theft

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State should purchase, package, and transport to secure locations weapons-grade nuclear materials from a stockpile of such materials if such officials determine that—

(A) there is a significant risk of theft of such materials; and

(B) there is no reasonable and economically feasible alternative for securing such materials; and

(2) if it is necessary to do so in order to secure the materials, the materials should be imported into the United States, subject to the laws and regulations that are applicable to the importation of such materials into the United States.

(Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XIV, §1455, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2731.)

§ 2366. Repealed. Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title X, § 1065(c), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1943, and Pub. L. 112-277, title III, §310(a)(1), Jan. 14, 2013, 126 Stat. 2474

Section, Pub. L. 104-293, title VII, §721, Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3474; Pub. L. 107-306, title VIII, §811(b)(5)(C), Nov. 27, 2002, 116 Stat. 2424; Pub. L. 108-177, title III, §361(k), Dec. 13, 2003, 117 Stat. 2626, required annual reports on acquisition of technology relating to weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional munitions.

§ 2367. Reports on acquisition of technology relating to weapons of mass destruction and the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missiles, and cruise missiles

(a) Annual report

Not later than January 30 of each year, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the following:

(1) The threats posed to the United States and allies of the United States—