

(Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, §1411, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2563.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, §1401, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2563, provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter and amending provisions set out as a note under section 2551 of this title] may be cited as the 'Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992.'"

POLICY ON REDUCTION OF RUSSIAN NUCLEAR FORCES

Pub. L. 106-38, §3, July 22, 1999, 113 Stat. 205, provided that: "It is the policy of the United States to seek continued negotiated reductions in Russian nuclear forces."

NUCLEAR WEAPONS REDUCTION

Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIII, §1321, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2549, provided that:

"(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

"(1) On February 1, 1992, the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation agreed in a Joint Statement that 'Russia and the United States do not regard each other as potential adversaries' and stated further that, 'We will work to remove any remnants of cold war hostility, including taking steps to reduce our strategic arsenals'.

"(2) In the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in exchange for the non-nuclear-weapon states agreeing not to seek a nuclear weapons capability nor to assist other non-nuclear-weapon states in doing so, the United States agreed to seek the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons worldwide, as declared in the preamble to the Treaty, which states that it is a goal of the parties to the Treaty to 'facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery' as well as in Article VI of the Treaty, which states that 'each of the parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament'.

"(3) Carrying out a policy of seeking further significant and continuous reductions in the nuclear arsenals of all countries, besides reducing the likelihood of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and increasing the likelihood of a successful extension and possible strengthening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, when the Treaty is scheduled for review and possible extension, has additional benefits to the national security of the United States, including—

"(A) a reduced risk of accidental enablement and launch of a nuclear weapon, and

"(B) a defense cost savings which could be reallocated for deficit reduction or other important national needs.

"(4) The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) Treaty and the agreement by the President of the United States and the President of the Russian Federation on June 17, 1992, to reduce the strategic nuclear arsenals of each country to a level between 3,000 and 3,500 weapons are commendable intermediate stages in the process of achieving the policy goals described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

"(5) The current international era of cooperation provides greater opportunities for achieving worldwide reduction and control of nuclear weapons and material than any time since the emergence of nuclear weapons 50 years ago.

"(6) It is in the security interests of both the United States and the world community for the President and the Congress to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons in every country through multilateral agreements and other appropriate means.

"(7) In a 1991 study, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that: 'The appropriate new levels of nuclear weapons cannot be specified at this time, but it seems reasonable to the committee that U.S. strategic forces could in time be reduced to 1,000-2,000 nuclear warheads, provided that such a multilateral agreement included appropriate levels and verification measures for the other nations that possess nuclear weapons. This step would require successful implementation of our proposed post-START U.S.-Soviet reductions, related confidence-building measures in all the countries involved, and multilateral security cooperation in areas such as conventional force deployments and planning.'

"(b) UNITED STATES POLICY.—It shall be the goal of the United States—

"(1) to encourage and facilitate the denuclearization of Ukraine, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan, as agreed upon in the Lisbon ministerial meeting of May 23, 1992;

"(2) to rapidly complete and submit for ratification by the United States the treaty incorporating the agreement of June 17, 1992, between the United States and the Russian Federation to reduce the number of strategic nuclear weapons in each country's arsenal to a level between 3,000 and 3,500;

"(3) to facilitate the ability of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan to implement agreed mutual reductions under the START Treaty, and under the Joint Understanding of June 16-17, 1992 between the United States and the Russian Federation, on an accelerated timetable, so that all such reductions can be completed by the year 2000;

"(4) to build on the agreement reached in the Joint Understanding of June 16-17, 1992, by entering into multilateral negotiations with the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, France, and the People's Republic of China, and, at an appropriate point in that process, enter into negotiations with other nuclear armed states in order to reach subsequent stage-by-stage agreements to achieve further reductions in the number of nuclear weapons in all countries;

"(5) to continue and extend cooperative discussions with the appropriate authorities of the former Soviet military on means to maintain and improve secure command and control over nuclear forces;

"(6) in consultation with other member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allies, to initiate discussions to bring tactical nuclear weapons into the arms control process; and

"(7) to ensure that the United States assistance to securely transport and store, and ultimately dismantle, former Soviet nuclear weapons and missiles for such weapons is being properly and effectively utilized.

"(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—By February 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on—

"(1) the actions that the United States has taken, and the actions the United States plans to take during the next 12 months, to achieve each of the goals set forth in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b); and

"(2) the actions that have been taken by the Russian Federation, by other former Soviet republics, and by other countries to achieve those goals.

Each such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, with a classified appendix if necessary."

§ 5902. Repealed. Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XIII, § 1351(2), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3606

Section, Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, §1412, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2563, authorized the President to establish and conduct programs to assist the demilitarization of the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATIVE AND
FUNDING AUTHORITIES

§ 5911. Administration of demilitarization programs

(a) Funding

(1) In recognition of the direct contributions to the national security interests of the United States of the activities specified in section 5902 of this title, funds transferred under sections 108 and 109 of Public Law 102-229 (105 Stat. 1708) are authorized to be made available to carry out this chapter. Of the amount available to carry out this chapter—

(A) not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for programs referred to in section 5902(b)(4) of this title relating to demilitarization of defense industries;

(B) not more than \$15,000,000 may be made available for programs referred to in section 5902(b)(6) of this title relating to military-to-military contacts;

(C) not more than \$25,000,000 may be made available for joint research development programs pursuant to section 5931 of this title;

(D) not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for the study, assessment, and identification of nuclear waste disposal activities by the former Soviet Union in the Arctic region;

(E) not more than \$25,000,000 may be made available for Project PEACE; and

(F) not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for the Volunteers Investing in Peace and Security (VIPS) program under chapter 89¹ of title 10.

(2), (3) Omitted.

(b) Omitted

(Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, §1421, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2564.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 108 and 109 of Public Law 102-229 (105 Stat. 1708), referred to in subsec. (a)(1), are not classified to the Code.

Chapter 89 of title 10, referred to in subsec. (a)(1)(F), was repealed by Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title X, §1061(a)(1), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 442.

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 1421 of Pub. L. 102-484. Subsec. (a)(2) and (3) of section 1421 of Pub. L. 102-484 amended section 221 of Pub. L. 102-228, which was set out in a note under section 2551 of this title and was repealed by Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XIII, §1351(1), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3606. Subsec. (b) of section 1421 of Pub. L. 102-484 amended sections 108 and 109 of Pub. L. 102-229, which are not classified to the Code.

SUBCHAPTER III—REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

§ 5921. Repealed. Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XIII, § 1351(2), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3606

Section, Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, §1431, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2565, required the President to submit a report to Congress prior to obligating any funds for programs under this chapter.

¹ See References in Text note below.

§ 5922. Quarterly reports on programs

Not later than 30 days after the end of the last fiscal year quarter of fiscal year 1992 and not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year quarter of fiscal year 1993, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report on the activities carried out under this chapter. Each such report shall set forth, for the preceding fiscal year quarter and cumulatively, the following:

(1) The amounts expended for such activities and the purposes for which they were expended.

(2) The source of the funds obligated for such activities, specified by program.

(3) A description of the participation of all United States Government departments and agencies and the United States private sector in such activities.

(4) A description of the activities carried out under this chapter and the forms of assistance provided under this chapter, including, with respect to proposed industrial demilitarization projects, additional information on the progress toward demilitarization of facilities and the conversion of the demilitarized facilities to civilian activities.

(5) Such other information as the President considers appropriate to fully inform the Congress concerning the operation of the programs authorized under this chapter.

(Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, §1432, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2566.)

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Authority of President under this section delegated to Secretary of Defense by section 2 of Memorandum of President of the United States, Dec. 30, 1992, 58 F.R. 3193, set out as a note under section 5852 of this title.

SUBCHAPTER IV—JOINT RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

§ 5931. Programs with states of former Soviet Union

The Congress encourages the Secretary of Defense to participate actively in joint research and development programs with the independent states of the former Soviet Union through the nongovernmental foundation established for this purpose by section 5861 of this title. To that end, the Secretary of Defense may spend those funds authorized in section 5911(a)(1)(C) of this title for support, technical cooperation, in-kind assistance, and other activities with the following purposes:

(1) To advance defense conversion by funding civilian collaborative research and development projects between scientists and engineers in the United States and in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

(2) To assist the establishment of a market economy in the independent states of the former Soviet Union by promoting, identifying, and partially funding joint research, development, and demonstration ventures between United States businesses and scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs in those independent states.

(3) To provide a mechanism for scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs in the independ-