

“(4) replaces such devices with x-ray irradiation devices or other devices approved by the Food and Drug Administration that provide significant threat reduction as compared to cesium chloride irradiators.

“(c) DURATION.—The Administrator shall carry out the covered programs until December 31, 2027.

“(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Aug. 13, 2018], the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the covered programs, including—

“(1) identification of each cesium chloride blood irradiation device in the United States, including the number, general location, and user type;

“(2) a plan for achieving the goal established by subsection (a);

“(3) a methodology for prioritizing replacement of such devices that takes into account irradiator age and prior material security initiatives;

“(4) in consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Food and Drug Administration, a strategy identifying any legislative, regulatory, or other measures necessary to constrain the introduction of new cesium chloride blood irradiation devices;

“(5) identification of the annual funds required to meet the goal established by subsection (a); and

“(6) a description of the disposal path for cesium chloride sources under the covered programs.

“(e) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall submit an assessment to the appropriate congressional committees by September 20, 2023, of the results of the actions on the covered programs under this section, including—

“(1) the number of replacement irradiators under the covered programs;

“(2) the life-cycle costs of the programs, including personnel training, maintenance, and replacement costs for new irradiation devices;

“(3) the cost-effectiveness of the covered programs;

“(4) an analysis of the effectiveness of the new irradiation devices’ technology; and

“(5) a forecast of whether the Administrator will meet the goal established in subsection (a).

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

“(2) COVERED PROGRAMS.—The term ‘covered programs’ means the following programs of the Office of Radiological Security of the National Nuclear Security Administration:

“(A) The Cesium Irradiator Replacement Program.

“(B) The Off-Site Source Recovery Program.”

“CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES” DEFINED

Congressional defense committees has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(16) of Title 10, Armed Forces, see section 3 of Pub. L. 108-375, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 1825. See note under section 101 of Title 10.

## § 2570. Silk Road Initiative

### (a) Program authorized

(1) The Secretary of Energy may carry out a program, to be known as the Silk Road Initiative, to promote non-weapons-related employment opportunities for scientists, engineers, and technicians formerly engaged in activities to develop and produce weapons of mass destruction in Silk Road nations. The program should—

(A) incorporate best practices under the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention program; and

(B) facilitate commercial partnerships between private entities in the United States and scientists, engineers, and technicians in the Silk Road nations.

(2) Before implementing the program with respect to multiple Silk Road nations, the Secretary of Energy shall carry out a pilot program with respect to one Silk Road nation selected by the Secretary. It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should select the Republic of Georgia.

### (b) Silk Road nations defined

In this section, the Silk Road nations are Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Republic of Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

### (c) Funding

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Energy for nonproliferation and international security for fiscal year 2005, up to \$10,000,000 may be used to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 108-375, div. C, title XXXI, § 3133, Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2168.)

#### CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, and not as part of the Atomic Energy Defense Act which comprises this chapter.

## § 2571. Nuclear Nonproliferation Fellowships for scientists employed by United States and Russian Federation

### (a) In general

(1) From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Administrator for Nuclear Security may carry out a program under which the Administrator awards, to scientists employed at nonproliferation research laboratories of the Russian Federation and the United States, international exchange fellowships, to be known as Nuclear Nonproliferation Fellowships, in the nuclear nonproliferation sciences.

(2) The purpose of the program shall be to provide opportunities for advancement in the nuclear nonproliferation sciences to scientists who, as demonstrated by their academic or professional achievements, show particular promise of making significant contributions in those sciences.

(3) A fellowship awarded to a scientist under the program shall be for collaborative study and training or advanced research at—

(A) a nonproliferation research laboratory of the Russian Federation, in the case of a scientist employed at a nonproliferation research laboratory of the United States; and

(B) a nonproliferation research laboratory of the United States, in the case of a scientist employed at a nonproliferation research laboratory of the Russian Federation.

(4) The duration of a fellowship under the program may not exceed two years, except that the Administrator may provide for a longer dura-