

retary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State, to the extent authorized by law, should—

(1) contract directly with suppliers in independent states of the former Soviet Union when such action would—

(A) result in significant savings of the programs referred to in subchapter III; and

(B) substantially expedite completion of the programs referred to in subchapter III; and

(2) seek means to use innovative contracting approaches to avoid delay and increase the effectiveness of such programs and of the exercise of such authorities.

(Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XIV, §1451, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2730.)

**§ 2362. Transfers of allocations among cooperative threat reduction programs**

Congress finds that—

(1) the various Cooperative Threat Reduction programs are being carried out at different rates in the various countries covered by such programs; and

(2) it is necessary to authorize transfers of funding allocations among the various programs in order to maximize the effectiveness of United States efforts under such programs.

(Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XIV, §1452, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2730.)

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

**SPECIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XV, §1501, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2731, as amended by Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title XIII, §1301(a)(2), Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2161; Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title XIII, §1303, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 412, specified Cooperative Threat Reduction programs for purposes of Pub. L. 104-201, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 113-291, div. A, title XIII, §1351(5), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3607.

**§ 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.)

**Editorial Notes**

**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”.

**§ 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.