

(4) the return of spoils of war to previous owners from whom such property had been seized by enemy forces; or

(5) minor articles of personal property which have lawfully become the property of individual members of the armed forces as war trophies pursuant to public written authorization from the Department of Defense.

(Pub. L. 103-236, title V, §556, Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 483.)

#### CHAPTER 40—DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

- Sec.  
2301. Findings.  
2302. Definitions.
- SUBCHAPTER I—DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS
2311. Response to threats of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction.  
2312. Repealed.  
2313. Nuclear, chemical, and biological emergency response.  
2314. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives response team.  
2315. Testing of preparedness for emergencies involving nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological weapons.  
2316. Actions to increase civilian expertise.  
2317. Rapid response information system.
- SUBCHAPTER II—INTERDICTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND RELATED MATERIALS
2331. Procurement of detection equipment for United States border security.  
2332. Sense of Congress concerning criminal penalties.  
2333. International border security.  
2334. Training program.
- SUBCHAPTER III—CONTROL AND DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND RELATED MATERIALS THREATENING THE UNITED STATES
2341. Elimination of plutonium production.  
2342. Cooperative program on research, development, and demonstration of technology regarding nuclear or radiological terrorism.  
2343. Matters relating to the international materials protection, control, and accounting program of the Department of Energy.  
2344. Strengthened international security for nuclear materials and security of nuclear operations.  
2345. Export control programs.
- SUBCHAPTER IV—COORDINATION OF POLICY AND COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
2351. National coordinator on nonproliferation.  
2352. National Security Council Committee on Nonproliferation.  
2353. Comprehensive preparedness program.  
2354. Termination.
- SUBCHAPTER IV—A—NONPROLIFERATION ASSISTANCE COORDINATION
2357. Findings.  
2357a. Definitions.  
2357b. Establishment of Committee on Nonproliferation Assistance.  
2357c. Purposes and authority.  
2357d. Administrative support.  
2357e. Confidentiality of information.  
2357f. Statutory construction.  
2357g. Reporting and consultation.
- SUBCHAPTER V—MISCELLANEOUS
2361. Sense of Congress concerning contracting policy.

- Sec.  
2362. Transfers of allocations among cooperative threat reduction programs.  
2363. Sense of Congress concerning assistance to states of former Soviet Union.  
2364. Purchase of low-enriched uranium derived from Russian highly enriched uranium.  
2365. Sense of Congress concerning purchase, packaging, and transportation of fissile materials at risk of theft.  
2366. Repealed.  
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.  
2368. Annual reports on the proliferation of missiles and essential components of nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons.  
2369. Repealed.  
2370. Notification of Committees on Armed Services with respect to certain nonproliferation and proliferation activities.  
2371. Report on nuclear aspirations of non-state entities, nuclear weapons and related programs in non-nuclear-weapons states and countries not parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and certain foreign persons.

#### § 2301. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technologies are increasingly available from worldwide sources. Technical information relating to such weapons is readily available on the Internet, and raw materials for chemical, biological, and radiological weapons are widely available for legitimate commercial purposes.

(2) The former Soviet Union produced and maintained a vast array of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons of mass destruction.

(3) Many of the states of the former Soviet Union retain the facilities, materials, and technologies capable of producing additional quantities of weapons of mass destruction.

(4) The disintegration of the former Soviet Union was accompanied by disruptions of command and control systems, deficiencies in accountability for weapons, weapons-related materials and technologies, economic hardships, and significant gaps in border control among the states of the former Soviet Union. The problems of organized crime and corruption in the states of the former Soviet Union increase the potential for proliferation of nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical weapons and related materials.

(5) The conditions described in paragraph (4) have substantially increased the ability of potentially hostile nations, terrorist groups, and individuals to acquire weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technologies from within the states of the former Soviet Union and from unemployed scientists who worked on those programs.

(6) As a result of such conditions, the capability of potentially hostile nations and terrorist groups to acquire nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical weapons is greater than at any time in history.

(7) The President has identified North Korea, Iraq, Iran, and Libya as hostile states which