

§ 1512a. Transportation of chemical munitions**(a) Prohibition of transportation across State lines**

The Secretary of Defense may not transport any chemical munition that constitutes part of the chemical weapons stockpile out of the State in which that munition is located on October 5, 1994, and, in the case of any such chemical munition not located in a State on October 5, 1994, may not transport any such munition into a State.

(b) Transportation of chemical munitions not in chemical weapons stockpile

In the case of any chemical munitions that are discovered or otherwise come within the control of the Department of Defense and that do not constitute part of the chemical weapons stockpile, the Secretary of Defense may transport such munitions to the nearest chemical munitions stockpile storage facility that has necessary permits for receiving and storing such items if the transportation of such munitions to that facility—

- (1) is considered by the Secretary of Defense to be necessary; and
- (2) can be accomplished while protecting public health and safety.

(Pub. L. 103-337, div. A, title I, § 143, Oct. 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 2689.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995, and not as part of Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 209, which comprises this chapter.

§ 1513. Deployment, storage, and disposal; notification to host country and Congress; international law violations; reports to Congress and international organizations

(1) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be used for the future deployment, storage, or disposal, at any place outside the United States of—

- (A) any lethal chemical or any biological warfare agent, or
- (B) any delivery system specifically designed to disseminate any such agent,

unless prior notice of such deployment, storage, or disposal has been given to the country exercising jurisdiction over such place. In the case of any place outside the United States which is under the jurisdiction or control of the United States Government, no such action may be taken unless the Secretary gives prior notice of such action to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. As used in this paragraph, the term “United States” means the several States and the District of Columbia.

(2) None of the funds authorized by this Act or any other Act shall be used for the future testing, development, transportation, storage, or disposal of any lethal chemical or any biological warfare agent outside the United States, or for the disposal of any munitions in international waters, if the Secretary of State, after appropriate notice by the Secretary whenever any

such action is contemplated, determines that such testing, development, transportation, storage, or disposal will violate international law. The Secretary of State shall report all determinations made by him under this paragraph to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to all appropriate international organizations, or organs thereof, in the event such report is required by treaty or other international agreement.

(Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409(c), Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 210; Pub. L. 91-441, title V, § 506(b)(2), (3), Oct. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 912.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in pars. (1) and (2), means Pub. L. 91-121, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 204, as amended. Provisions authorizing the appropriation of funds are not classified to the Code. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1970—Par. (1). Pub. L. 91-441, § 506(b)(2), inserted reference to disposal of lethal chemical or biological warfare agents or delivery systems for such agents.

Par. (2). Pub. L. 91-441, § 506(b)(3), inserted reference to disposal of munitions in international waters.

WITHDRAWAL OF EUROPEAN CHEMICAL STOCKPILE

Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title I, § 126, Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1044, provided that: “Chemical munitions of the United States stored in Europe on the date of the enactment of this Act [Dec. 4, 1987] should not be removed from Europe unless such munitions are replaced contemporaneously with binary chemical munitions stationed on the soil of at least one European member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.”

§ 1514. “United States” defined

Unless otherwise indicated, as used in this chapter the term “United States” means the several States the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States. (Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409(d), Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 210.)

§ 1515. Suspension; Presidential authorization

After November 19, 1969, the operation of this chapter, or any portion thereof, may be suspended by the President during the period of any war declared by Congress and during the period of any national emergency declared by Congress or by the President.

(Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409(e), Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 210.)

§ 1516. Delivery systems

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be used for the procurement of delivery systems specifically designed to disseminate lethal chemical or any biological warfare agents, or for the procurement of delivery system parts or components specifically designed for such purpose, unless the President shall certify to the Congress that such procurement is essential to the safety and security of the United States.

(Pub. L. 91-441, title V, § 506(a), Oct. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 912.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, means Pub. L. 91-441, Oct. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 912. Provisions authorizing the ap-

appropriation of funds are not classified to the Code. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 209, which comprises this chapter.

Section is from the Armed Forces-Military Procurement, 1971 act, Pub. L. 91-441. Provisions similar to those in this section were contained in Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409(f), Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 210.

§ 1517. Immediate disposal when health or safety are endangered

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to restrict the transportation or disposal of research quantities of any lethal chemical or any biological warfare agent, or to delay or prevent, in emergency situations either within or outside the United States, the immediate disposal together with any necessary associated transportation, of any lethal chemical or any biological warfare agent when compliance with the procedures and requirements of this chapter would clearly endanger the health or safety of any person.

(Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409(g), as added Pub. L. 91-441, title V, § 506(b)(4), Oct. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 912.)

§ 1518. Disposal; detoxification; report to Congress; emergencies

On and after October 7, 1970, no chemical or biological warfare agent shall be disposed of within or outside the United States unless such agent has been detoxified or made harmless to man and his environment unless immediate disposal is clearly necessary, in an emergency, to safeguard human life. An immediate report should be made to Congress in the event of such disposal.

(Pub. L. 91-441, title V, § 506(d), Oct. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 913.)

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 209, which comprises this chapter.

§ 1519. Lethal binary chemical munitions

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used for the purpose of production of lethal binary chemical munitions unless the President certifies to Congress that the production of such munitions is essential to the national interest and submits a full report thereon to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives as far in advance of the production of such munitions as is practicable.

(b) For purposes of this section the term “lethal binary chemical munitions” means (1) any toxic chemical (solid, liquid, or gas) which, through its chemical properties, is intended to be used to produce injury or death to human beings, and (2) any unique device, instrument, apparatus, or contrivance, including any components or accessories thereof, intended to be used to disperse or otherwise disseminate any such toxic chemical.

(Pub. L. 94-106, title VIII, § 818, Oct. 7, 1975, 89 Stat. 544.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 94-106, Oct. 7, 1975, 89 Stat. 531, as amended, known as the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1976. Provisions authorizing the appropriation of funds are not classified to the Code. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was not enacted as part of Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 209, which comprises this chapter.

§ 1519a. Limitation on procurement of binary chemical weapons

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be obligated or expended after September 24, 1983, for the production of binary chemical weapons unless the President certifies to the Congress that for each 155-millimeter binary artillery shell or aircraft-delivered binary aerial bomb produced a serviceable unitary artillery shell from the existing arsenal shall be rendered permanently useless for military purposes.

(b)(1) Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations for the Army in section 101 of this Act may be used for the establishment of a production base for binary chemical munitions and for the procurement of components for 155-millimeter binary chemical artillery projectiles, but such funds may not be used for the actual production of binary chemical munitions before October 1, 1985.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), before the production of binary chemical munitions may begin after September 30, 1985, the President must certify to Congress in writing that, in light of circumstances prevailing at the time the certification is made, the production of such munitions is essential to the national interest.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, “production of binary chemical munitions” means the final assembly of weapon components and the filling or loading of components with binary chemicals.

(Pub. L. 98-94, title XII, § 1233, Sept. 24, 1983, 97 Stat. 695.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 101 of this Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is section 101 of Pub. L. 98-94, title I, Sept. 24, 1983, 97 Stat. 618, which was not classified to the Code.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984, and not as part of Pub. L. 91-121, title IV, § 409, Nov. 19, 1969, 83 Stat. 209, which comprises this chapter.

§ 1520. Repealed. Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title X, § 1078(g), Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1916, and Pub. L. 105-277, div. I, title VI, § 601, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-886

Section, Pub. L. 95-79, title VIII, § 808, July 30, 1977, 91 Stat. 334; Pub. L. 97-375, title II, § 203(a)(1), Dec. 21, 1982, 96 Stat. 1822, related to use by the Department of Defense of human subjects for testing of chemical or bio-