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Subtitle A--General Military Law

PART IV--SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

CHAPTER 153--EXCHANGE OF MATERIAL AND DISPOSAL OF OBSOLETE,
SURPLUS, OR
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Sec. 2576a. Excess personal property: sale or donation for law
enforcement activities

(a) Transfer Authorized.--(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may transfer to Federal and State agencies personal property of the Department of Defense, including small arms and ammunition, that the Secretary determines is--

(A) suitable for use by the agencies in law enforcement activities, including counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities; and

(B) excess to the needs of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Secretary shall carry out this section in consultation with the Attorney General and the Director of National Drug Control Policy.

(b) Conditions for Transfer.--The Secretary of Defense may transfer personal property under this section only if--

(1) the property is drawn from existing stocks of the Department of Defense;

(2) the recipient accepts the property on an as-is, where-is basis;

(3) the transfer is made without the expenditure of any funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of defense equipment; and

(4) all costs incurred subsequent to the transfer of the property are borne or reimbursed by the recipient.

(c) Consideration.--Subject to subsection (b)(4), the Secretary may transfer personal property under this section without charge to the recipient agency.

(d) Preference for Certain Transfers.--In considering applications for the transfer of personal property under this section, the Secretary shall give a preference to those applications indicating that the transferred property will be used in the counter-drug or counter-terrorism activities of the recipient agency.

(Added Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, Sec. 1033(a)(1), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2639.)

Prior Provisions

Provisions similar to those in this section were contained in Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title XII, Sec. 1208, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1566, as amended, which was set out as a note under section 372 of this title, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 104-201, Sec. 1033(b)(1).

aircraft parts under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate for such sale. Such terms and conditions shall meet the requirements of regulations prescribed under subsection (d).

“(f) REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 2006, the Secretary of Defense shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committees on National Security and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the Secretary’s exercise of authority under this section. The report shall set forth—

“(1) the number and types of aircraft sold under the authority, and the terms and conditions under which the aircraft were sold;

“(2) the persons or entities to which the aircraft were sold; and

“(3) an accounting of the current use of the aircraft sold.

“(g) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—

“(1) AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATOR.—Nothing in this section may be construed as affecting the authority of the Administrator under any other provision of law.

“(2) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to waive, with respect to an aircraft sold under the authority of this section, any requirement to obtain a certificate from the Administrator to operate the aircraft for any purpose (other than oil spill spotting, observation, and dispersant delivery) for which such a certificate is required.

“(h) PROCEEDS FROM SALE.—The net proceeds of any amounts received by the Secretary of Defense from the sale of aircraft and aircraft parts under this section shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

“(i) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to sell aircraft and aircraft parts under this section expires on September 30, 2006.”

[For transfer of authorities, functions, personnel, and assets of the Coast Guard, including the authorities and functions of the Secretary of Transportation relating thereto, to the Department of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 468(b), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.]

SALE OF AIRCRAFT FOR WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION PURPOSES

Pub. L. 104-307, Oct. 14, 1996, 110 Stat. 3811, as amended by Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, §1067(23), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 775; Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [[div. A], title III, §388], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654, 1654A-89; Pub. L. 107-314, div. A, title X, §1062(k), Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2651, known as the Wildfire Suppression and Aircraft Transfer Act of 1996, authorized the Secretary of Defense, during the period beginning on Oct. 1, 1996, and ending on Sept. 30, 2005, to sell the aircraft and aircraft parts that were determined by the Secretary to be excess to the needs of the Department of Defense and acceptable for commercial sale to persons or entities that contracted with the Federal Government for the delivery of fire retardant by air in order to suppress wildfire.

§ 2576a. Excess personal property: sale or donation for law enforcement activities

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may transfer to Federal and State agencies personal property of the Department of Defense, including small arms and ammunition, that the Secretary determines is—

(A) suitable for use by the agencies in law enforcement activities, including counter-drug and counter-terrorism activities; and

(B) excess to the needs of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Secretary shall carry out this section in consultation with the Attorney General and the Director of National Drug Control Policy.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer personal property under this section only if—

(1) the property is drawn from existing stocks of the Department of Defense;

(2) the recipient accepts the property on an as-is, where-is basis;

(3) the transfer is made without the expenditure of any funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of defense equipment; and

(4) all costs incurred subsequent to the transfer of the property are borne or reimbursed by the recipient.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—Subject to subsection (b)(4), the Secretary may transfer personal property under this section without charge to the recipient agency.

(d) PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN TRANSFERS.—In considering applications for the transfer of personal property under this section, the Secretary shall give a preference to those applications indicating that the transferred property will be used in the counter-drug or counter-terrorism activities of the recipient agency.

(Added Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1033(a)(1), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2639.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

Provisions similar to those in this section were contained in Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title XII, §1208, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1566, as amended, which was set out as a note under section 372 of this title, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 104-201, §1033(b)(1).

§ 2576b. Excess personal property: sale or donation to assist firefighting agencies

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense shall transfer to a firefighting agency in a State any personal property of the Department of Defense that the Secretary determines is—

(1) excess to the needs of the Department of Defense; and

(2) suitable for use in providing fire and emergency medical services, including personal protective equipment and equipment for communication and monitoring.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR TRANSFER.—The Secretary of Defense shall transfer personal property under this section only if—

(1) the property is drawn from existing stocks of the Department of Defense;

(2) the recipient firefighting agency accepts the property on an as-is, where-is basis;

(3) the transfer is made without the expenditure of any funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of defense equipment; and

(4) all costs incurred subsequent to the transfer of the property are borne or reimbursed by the recipient.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—Subject to subsection (b)(4), the Secretary may transfer personal prop-