APPENDIX 2

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

A. GENERAL. Definitions and interpretations contained in this manual are used in the areas of reutilization and disposal of excess, surplus and foreign excess property.

B. DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this manual, the following definitions apply:

1. Accessory. See subparagraph 32.

2. Aircraft and Related Articles. In appendix 1, category VIII, "aircraft" means aircraft designed, modified or equipped for a military purpose, including aircraft described as "demilitarized." All aircraft bearing a military designation are included in category VIII. However, the following aircraft are not included so long as they have not been specifically equipped, re-equipped or modified for military operations:

a. Cargo aircraft bearing "C" designations and numbered C-45 through C-118 inclusive, C-121 through C-125 inclusive, and C-131, using reciprocating engines only.

b. Trainer aircraft bearing "T" designations and using reciprocating engines or turboprop engines with less than 600 horsepower (shaft horsepower (s.h.p.)).

c. Utility aircraft bearing "U" designations and using reciprocating engines only.

d. All liaison aircraft bearing an "L" designation.

e. All observation aircraft bearing "O" designations and using reciprocating engines.

3. Ammunition, Explosives and Dangerous Articles (AEDA). Any substance that by its composition and chemical characteristics, alone or when combined with another substance, is or becomes an explosive or propellant or is hazardous or dangerous to personnel, animal or plant life, structures, equipment or the environment as a result of blast, fire, fragment, radiological or toxic effects. It includes, but is not limited to, ammunition and explosives as defined in DoD 5154.4S, DoD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards. AEDA is not a criterion for demilitarization. Only items of AEDA which are included on the Munitions List have been assigned a demilitarization code other than "A."

4. Ammunition (conventional). For the purpose of this manual, the term consists of all items in Federal Supply Group 13, with the exception of a portion of classes 1336, 1337, 1338 and 1340 and classes 1350, 1351, 1355, 1356, 1360, 1361, 1385 and 1386. Further, the term also includes a portion of Federal Supply Group 14, classes 1410 and 1425.

5. Amphibious Vehicles. An "amphibious vehicle" in appendix 1, category VII, paragraph F, is an automotive vehicle or chassis which embodies all-wheel drive, is equipped to meet special military requirements and which has sealed electrical systems or adaptation features for water fording.

6. Antique Firearm. Any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, (or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898; and any replica of any firearm described above, if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition, or uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the normal channels of commercial trade.

7. Apparatus and Devices (Under appendix 1, category IV, paragraph C). Category IV includes, but is not limited to, the following: Fuzes and components for the items listed in that category, bomb racks and shackles, bomb shackle release units, bomb ejectors, torpedo tubes, torpedo and guided missile boosters, guidance system equipment and parts, launching racks and projectors, pistols (exploders), igniters, fuze arming devices, intervalometers, guided missile launchers and specialized handling equipment and hardened missile launching facilities.

8. Attachment. See subparagraph 32.

9. Authorized Service Educational Activities (SEA) Donee Representative. An individual of each school, club or council specifically designated by a Service Educational Activity and authorized to request donation of surplus property to the SEA.

10. Carbine. See subparagraph 36.

11. Cartridge and Shell Casings. Cartridge and shell casings are included in appendix 1, category

III, unless, prior to export, they have been rendered useless beyond possibility of restoration for use as a cartridge or shell casing by means of heating, flame treatment, mangling, crushing, cutting or popping. Scrap cartridge and shell casings will be handled as Demilitarization Code "J."

12. Chemical Agents. A chemical agent in appendix 1, category XIV, paragraph A, is a substance having military application which by its ordinary and direct chemical action produces a powerful physiological effect. The term "chemical agent" includes, but is not limited to, the following compounds:

a. Lung irritants:
(1) Diphenylcyanoarsine (DC).
(2) Fluorine (but not fluorene).
(3) Trichloronitro methane (chloropicrin PS).

b. Vesicants:
(1) B-Chlorovinyldichloroarsine (Lewisite, L).
(2) Bis(dichloroethyl) sulfide (Mustard Gas, HD or H).
(3) Ethyldichloroarsine. (ED).
(4) Methyldichloroarsine (MD).

c. Lachrymators:
(1) A-Bromobenzyl cyanide (BBC).
(2) Chloroacetophenone (CN).
(3) Dibromodimethyl ether.
(4) Dichlorodimethyl ether (ClCi).
(5) Ethyldibromoarsine.
(6) Phenylcarbylamine chloride.
(7) Tear gas solutions (CNB and CNS).
(8) Tear gas orthochlorobenzal-malononitrile (CS).

d. Sternutators and irritant smokes:
(1) Diphenylamine chloroarsine (Adamsite, DM).
(2) Diphenylchloroarsine (DA).
(3) Liquid pepper.

e. Nerve agents, gases and aerosols. These are toxic compounds which effect the nervous system, such as:
(1) Dimethylaminoethoxycyanophosphine oxide (GA).
(2) Methylisopropoxyfluorophosphine oxide (GB).
(3) Methylpinacolyloxyfluoriphosphine oxide (GD).

f. Antiplant chemicals, such as butyl 2-chloro-4-fluorophenoxyacetate (LNF).

g. Asphyxiating agents:
(1) Carbonyl chloride (CG-phosgene).
(2) Trichloromethychloroformate (DP-phosgene).

h. Blood agents:
(1) Hydrogen cyanide (AC).
(2) Cyanogen chloride (CK).
(3) Arsine (SA).

13. Combat Material. Consists of items of property designated as arms, ammunition and implements of war listed in the U.S. Munitions List (USML). (See appendix 1.)

14. Commercial-Type Property. Property generally considered not to be unique and peculiar to DoD and possessing commercial marketability.

15. Commodity Control List (CCL). A list of dual-use items under the export control jurisdiction of the Bureau of Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

16. Component. See subparagraph 32.

17. Controlled Item Inventory Code (CIIC). A one character alphabetic or numeric code in the Defense Logistics Information System (DLIS) which indicates the security classification and/or security risk or pilferage controls for storage and transportation of DoD assets. (Formally the Physical Security (PS) Code.)

18. CONUS. United States territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. (Comprising 48 states and the District of Columbia.)

19. Decontamination. The process of making any person, object or area safe, for use or handling by unprotected personnel and harmless to all properties and surroundings, by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing explosive, chemical, biological or radiological agents clinging to or around it.

20. Defense Article. Any item designated in this manual. The term includes models, mock-ups and other such items which reveal technical data directly relating to items designated in this manual.

21. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). The DLA organizational entity having responsibility for and control over disposable property.

22. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Region (DRMR). An office having command over and exercising management and control of assigned DRMOs.

23. Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS). The organization vested with operational command and administration of the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Program.

24. Defense Service

a. The furnishing of assistance, including training, to foreign persons in the design, engineering, development, production, processing, manufacture, use, operation, overhaul, repair, maintenance, modification or reconstruction of defense articles, whether in the United States or abroad.

b. The furnishing to foreign persons of any technical data, whether in the United States or abroad.

25. Demilitarization (DEMIL). The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or material. The term comprehends mutilation, dumping at sea, cutting, crushing, scrapping, melting, burning or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose and applies equally to material in unserviceable or serviceable condition, that has been screened through the Inventory Control Point (ICP) and declared surplus or foreign excess.

26. Demilitarization Certification. A certificate signed by a technically qualified U.S. Government representative and countersigned by a technically qualified U.S. Government representative (American citizen) who actually witnessed the demilitarization of the material and/or inspected the residue.

27. Demilitarization Code. A single character alpha code assigned by the Item Manager identifying the degree of demilitarization necessary prior to accomplishing final disposition of the item.

28. Denied Areas. Those countries which the Department of State or Commerce have determined to be prohibited destinations for the sale or resale of Munitions and Strategic List Items unless an exception or exemption has been specifically granted by either Department.

29. Disposal. The process of redistributing, transferring, donating, selling, abandoning, destroying or other disposition of DoD personal property.

30. Diversion. An unauthorized conveyance (resale, export, shipment, etc.) of material to a denied area or other prohibited locale designated by the Department of State or Commerce.

31. Dual-use. Items which have both military and commercial applications.

32. End-Items, Components, Accessories, Attachments, Parts, Firmware, Software and Systems

a. An "end-item" is an assembled article ready for its intended use. Only ammunition, fuel or other energy source is required to place it in an operating state.

b. A "component" is an item which is useful only when used in conjunction with an end-item. A major component includes any assembled element which forms a portion of an end-item without which the end-item is inoperable, e.g., airframes, tail sections, transmissions, tank treads, hulls, etc. A minor component includes any assembled element of a major component.

c. "Accessories" and "attachments" are associated equipment for any component, end-item or system, and which are not necessary for their operation, but which enhance their usefulness or effectiveness, e.g., riflescopes, special paints, etc.

d. A "part" is any single unassembled element of a major or minor component, accessory or attachment which is not normally subject to disassembly without the destruction or the impairment of the design use, e.g., rivets, wire, bolts, etc.

e. "Firmware" and any related unique support tools (such as computers, linkers, editors, test case generators, diagnostic checkers, library of functions and system test diagnostics) specifically designed for equipment or systems covered under any category of the USML are considered as part of the end-item or component. "Firmware" also includes, but is not limited to, circuits into which software has been programmed.

f. "Software" includes, but is not limited to, the system functional design, logic flow, algorithms, application programs, operating systems and support software for design, implementation, test, operation, diagnosis and repair.

g. A "system" is a combination of end-items, components, parts, accessories, attachments, firmware and software, specifically designed, modified or adapted to operate together to perform a specialized military function.

33. Excess Personal Property. The following terms and definitions are provided for clarity and use throughout this manual:

a. Excess is defined based on point in time as follows:

(1) Military Service/Defense Agency Excess is that quantity of an item of Military Service/Defense Agency-owned property that is not required for its needs and the discharge of its responsibilities as determined by the head thereof. (This property will require further screening by a DoD activity for DoD utilization.)

(2) DoD Excess is that quantity of an item that has completed screening within DoD and is not required for the needs and the discharge of the responsibilities of any DoD activity. (This screening may have been accomplished by DRMS/SDPDAs/Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC)/Defense Automation Resources Information Center (DARIC) and other designated DoD agencies. This property is subject to Federal civil agency screening by GSA.)

b. Excess is defined based on location as follows:

(1) Domestic Excess. Both the terms Military Service/Defense Agency excess and DoD excess relate to domestic excess; that is, property located in U.S., American Samoa, Guam and the TTPI. When all utilization screening is completed on domestic excess property, it becomes surplus and eligible for donation and sale.

(2) Foreign Excess Personal Property. Any excess personal property located outside the United States, American Samoa, Guam and the TTPI. (This property is subject to screening and sale as indicated in DoD 4160.21-M, chapters XV and XVI.)

34. Export Administration Regulation. Regulations set forth in parts 768 through 799, inclusive, of Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations in implementation of the Export Control Act of 1979, effective 1 October 1979.

35. Export Commodity Control Number (ECCN). The commodity classification numbers used in Supplement No. 1 to Part 799.1 of the Export Administration Regulations. The ECCN consists of a four digit number followed by a code letter. The four digit number corresponds to the international export control structure format. The code letter is the key to documentation requirements and indicates the country group level of control for CCL entries.

36. Firearms. The term "firearms" means:

a. Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

b. The frame or receiver of any such weapon.

c. Appendix 1, category I, includes revolvers, pistols, rifles, carbines, fully automatic rifles, submachine guns, machine pistols and machine guns to caliber .50, inclusive. It includes combat shotguns. It excludes other shotguns with barrels 18 inches or longer, BB, pellet and muzzle loading (black powder) firearms.

d. A "rifle" is a shoulder firearm which can discharge a bullet through a rifled barrel 16 inches or longer.

e. A "carbine" is a lightweight shoulder firearm with a barrel under 16 inches in length.

f. A "pistol" is a hand-operated firearm having a chamber integral with or permanently aligned with the bore.

g. A "revolver" is a hand-operated firearm with a revolving cylinder containing chambers for individual cartridges.

h. A "submachine gun," "machine pistol" or "machine gun" is a firearm originally designed to fire, or capable of being fired, fully automatically by a single pull of the trigger.

37. Firmware. See subparagraph 32.

38. Foreign Military Sale (FMS). That portion of U.S. security assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The recipient provides reimbursement for defense articles and services transferred. FMS includes DoD cash sales from stocks (inventories, services, training); DoD guarantees covering financing by private or Federal Financing Bank sources for credit sales of defense articles and services; sales financed by appropriated direct credits; and sales funded by grants under the Military Assistance Program (MAP).

39. Forgings, Castings and Machined Bodies. Includes articles in a partially completed state which have reached a stage in manufacture where they are clearly identifiable as defense articles. If the end-item is an article on the USML (including components, accessories, attachments and parts), then the particular forging, casting, extrusion, machined body, etc., is considered a defense article subject to the controls of this manual, except for such items as are in normal commercial use.

40. International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR). Regulations implementing the authority granted the President to control the export and import of defense articles and defense services. These regulations are primarily administered by the Director of the Office of Munitions Control, U.S. Department of State.

41. Inventory Control Point/Manager. An organizational unit or activity within a DoD supply system which is assigned the primary responsibility for the material management of a group of items, either for a particular Service or for the DoD as a whole. Material inventory management includes: cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction; and generally, rebuild direction.

42. Key Points (for Demilitarization). The parts, components, alignment points, attachment fittings or areas which, when demilitarized, cannot feasibly be repaired, restored, replaced, improvised or commercially procured and which are necessary factors in restoring the next higher assembly to design capability.

43. Lethal Material. Material, which because of its design, intended use, or composition, is capable of causing injury, death or destruction. Lethal material consists of, but is not limited to, arms, ammunition, bombs, grenades, explosive rockets, squibs, solid fuels (JATO), poisonous and caustic acids, whether gaseous, liquid or solid, toxic biological agents, spring-loaded devices such as recoil mechanisms and equilibrators, etc. For example; all small arms spare parts except stocks, slings and common hardware items are designated as lethal. Aircraft, shipboard and vehicular parts associated primarily with flyability and mobility are not designated as lethal.

44. Machine Gun. See paragraph 36.

45. Machine Pistol. See paragraph 36.

46. Military Demolition Blocks and Blasting Caps. Military demolition blocks and blasting caps referred to in appendix 1, category IV, paragraph A, do not include the following articles:

a. Electric squibs.
b. No. 6 and No. 8 blasting caps, including electric ones.
c. Delay electric blasting caps (including No. 6 and No. 8 millisecond ones).
d. Seismograph electric blasting caps (including SSS, Static-Master, Vibrocap SR, and SEISMO SR).
e. Oil well perforating devices.

47. Military Explosives. Military explosives in appendix 1, category V, include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Ammonium picrate.
b. Black powder made with potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate.
c. Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (HMX).
d. Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX, Cyclonite, Hexogen or T4).
e. Dinitronaphthalene.
f. Ethylenedinitramine.
g. Hexanitrodiphenylamine.
h. Nitroglycerin.
i. Nitrostarch.
j. Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (penthrite, pentrite or PETN).
k. Tetranitronaphthalene.
l. Trinitroanisol.
m. Trinitronaphthalene.
n. Trinitrophenol (picric acid).
o. Trinitrophenylmethyinitramine (Tetryl).
p. Trinitrotoluene (TNT).
q. Trinitroxylene.
r. Ammonium perchlorate nitrocellulose (military grade).
s. Aluminum powder (spherical) with an average particle size of 100 micrometer diameter or less and a purity of 97 percent or greater.
t. Any combination of the above.

48. Military Fuel Thickeners. Military fuel thickeners in appendix 1, category V, include compounds (e.g., octal) or mixtures of such compounds (e.g., napalm) specifically formulated for the purpose of producing materials which, when added to petroleum products, provide a gel-type incendiary material for use in bombs, projectiles, flame throwers or other defense articles.

49. Military Item. An item of equipment designed primarily for military offensive or defensive operations.

50. Military-Type Property. Personal property of the types which are unique and peculiar to DoD and which have limited commercial application.

51. Munitions List Item (MLI). Any item contained in the USML, 22 CFR 121.

52. Mutilation. The act of making material unfit for its intended purposed by cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, shearing, burning, neutralizing, etc.

53. Nuclear Ordnance Items. Definitions, terms and abbreviations are contained in Technical Manual, Glossary of Nuclear Weapons Material and Related Terms DoE-DNA TP 4-1, Army TM 39-4-1, Navy SWOP 4-1, Air Force T.O. 11N4-1.

54. Office of Munitions Control (OMC). "Office of Munitions Control" means the Office of Munitions Control, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520.

55. Overseas Area. Geographical areas not in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the TTPI or the Virgin Islands.

56. Part. See subparagraph 32.

57. Personal Property. Property of any kind, or any interest therein, except real property and records of the Federal Government.

58. Pistol. See subparagraph 36.

59. Propellants. Propellants in appendix 1, category V, include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Propellent powders, including smokeless shotgun powder.

b. Hydrazine (including Monomethyl hydrazine and symmetrical dimethyl hydrazine, but excluding hydrazine hydrate).

c. Unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine.

d. Hydrogen peroxide of over 85 percent concentration.

e. Nitroguanidine or picrate.

f. Nitrocellulose with nitrogen content of over 12.20 percent.

g. Nitrogen tetroxide (nitrogen dioxide, dinitrogen tetroxide).

h. Other solid propellant compositions, including but not limited to, the following:

(1) Single base (nitrocellulose).

(2) Double base (nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin).

(3) Triple base (nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin, nitroguanidine).

(4) Composite of nitroglycerin, ammonium perchlorate, potassium perchlorate, nitronium perchlorate, guanidine (guanidinium) perchlorate, nitrogen tetroxide, ammonium nitrate or nitrocellulose with plastics, metal fuels or rubbers added; and compounds composed only of fluorine and halogens, oxygen or nitrogen.

(5) Special purpose high energy solid military fuels with a chemical base.

i. Other liquid propellant compositions, including but limited to, the following:

(1) Monopropellants (hydrazine, hydrazine nitrate and water).

(2) Bipropellants (hydrazine, fuming nitric acid HNO3).

(3) Special purpose chemical base high energy liquid military fuels and oxidizers.

60. Property Disposal Officer (Chief of the DRMO). The individual which is charged with responsibility for disposable property and who controls its receipt, care, handling and disposition. (See also SAPDO, subparagraph 71.)

61. Radioactive Material. Any material or combination of materials which spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

62. Revolver. See subparagraph 36.

63. Rifle. See subparagraph 36.

64. Sales Contracting Officer (SCO). An individual who has been duly appointed and granted the authority conferred by law and DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Manual, to sell surplus and foreign excess personal property by any of the authorized prescribed methods of sale.

65. Sales Office. An activity designated to conduct consolidated sales of surplus and foreign excess personal property for DRMOs within its assigned geographical area.

66. Security Trade Controls. Control procedures designed to preclude the sale or shipment of Munitions List or Strategic List property to any entity whose interests are inimical to those of the United States. These controls are also applicable to such other selected entities as may be designated by the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense (Trade Security Policy).

67. Service Educational Activity (SEA). Any educational activity designated by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics) as being of special interest to the armed services, such as the Maritime

Academies or Military, Naval, Air Force or Coast Guard preparatory schools or civilian youth organizations which are national in scope and have been chartered by Congress.

68. Significant Military Equipment (SME). Those articles for which special export controls are warranted because of their capacity for substantial military utility or capability. Items listed in appendix 1, this manual, which are preceded by an asterisk are significant military equipment. Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794(6) note) provides a definition of "major defense equipment" and refers to certain significant combat equipment on the USML. The terms "significant military equipment" and "significant combat equipment" are considered to be equivalent for purposes of that section of the Arms Export Control Act and this manual. Items designated as SME require worldwide demilitarization as prescribed in appendix 4.

69. Small Arms. Hand guns; shoulder fired weapons; light automatic weapons up to and including 50 caliber machine guns; recoilless rifles up to and including 106MM; mortars up to and including 81MM; rocket launchers, man portable; grenade launchers, rifle and shoulder fired; and individually operated weapons which are portable and/or can be fixed without special mounts or firing devices and which have potential use in civil disturbances and are vulnerable to theft.

(NOTE: This includes all weapons meeting this criteria regardless of origin, including foreign, commercial and nonappropriated funds weapons as well as antique firearms and weapons seized by DoD law enforcement or investigative organizations and forfeited under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 924, regardless of whether or not the weapons have an NSN. This does not include air guns.)

70. Software. See subparagraph 32.

71. Special Accounts Property Disposal Officer (SAPDO). An individual within the Military Service who is charged with responsibility for property on an SDPDA.

72. Special Defense Property Disposal Account (SDPDA). An authorized Military Service disposal account established to accomplish limited disposal functions on specific types of property, such as AEDA, classified material, small arms, aircraft, ships, aircraft engines and major ordinance items.

73. Surplus Personal Property. Personal property located in the U.S., American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the TTPI which has been determined not to be required for the needs and the discharge of responsibilities of any Federal Agency.

74. Strategic List Items (SLI). Items assigned a code letter "A" or "B" following the ECCN on the CCL, Section 799.1 of the Export Administration Regulations, Department of Commerce.

75. Submachine Gun. See subparagraph 36.

76. System. See subparagraph 32.

77. Technical Data. "Technical data" means, for the purpose of this manual:

a. Classified information relating to defense articles and defense services.

b. Information covered by an invention secrecy order.

c. Information which is directly related to the design, engineering, development, production, processing, manufacture, use, operation, overhaul, repair, maintenance, modification or reconstruction of defense articles. This includes, for example, information in the form of blueprints, drawings, photographs, plans, instructions, computer software and documentation. This also includes information which advances the state of the art of articles on the USML. This does not include information concerning general scientific, mathematical or engineering principles.

78. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). For the purpose of distinguishing between domestic and foreign excess property in this manual, TTPI is defined as Palau and the following former TTPI areas: The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

79. United States. The 50 states and the District of Columbia.

80. U.S. Criminal Statutes. For purposes of this manual, the phrase "U.S. criminal statutes" means:

a. Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).

b. Section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410).

c. Sections 793, 794, or 798 of Title 18, United States Code (relating to espionage involving defense or classified information).

d. Section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 16).

e. Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (relating to foreign assets controls; 50 U.S.C. App. 1705).

f. Section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1) or section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2).

g. Chapter 105 of Title 18, United States Code (relating to sabotage).

h. Section 4(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (relating to communication of classified information; 50 U.S.C. 783(b).

i. Sections 57, 92, 101, 104, 222, 224, 225, or 226 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2077, 2122, 2131, 2134, 2272, 2275, and 2276).

j. Section 601 of the National Security Act of 1947 (relating to intelligence identities protection; 50 U.S.C. 421).

k. Section 603(b) or (c) or the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 5113(b) and (c)).

l. Section 371 of Title 18, United States Code (when it involves conspiracy to violate any of the above statutes).

81. Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment. Vessels of war in appendix 1, category VI, include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Combatant vessels:

(1) Warships (including nuclear-powered versions):

(a) Aircraft carriers (CV, CVN).

(b) Battleships (BB).

(c) Cruisers (CA, CG, CGN).

(d) Destroyers (DD, DDG).

(e) Frigates (FF, FFG).

(f) Submarines (SS, SSN, SSBN, SSG, SSAG).

(2) Other Combatant Classifications:

(a) Patrol Combatants (PG, PHM).

(b) Amphibious Helicopter/Landing Craft Carriers (LHA, LPD, LPH).

(c) Amphibious Landing Craft Carriers (LKA, LPA, LSD, LST).

(d) Amphibious Command ships (LCC).

(e) Mine Warfare Ships (MSO).

b. Auxiliaries:

(1) Mobile Logistics Support:

(a) Under Way Replenishment (AD, AF, AFS, AO, AOE, AOR).

(b) Material Support (AD, AR, AS).

(2) Support Ships:

(a) Fleet Support Ships (ARS, ASR, ATA, ATF, ATS).

(b) Other Auxiliaries (AG, AGDS, AGF, AGM, AGOR, AGOS, AGS, AH, AK, AKR, AOG, AOT, AP, APB, ARC, ARL, AVM, AVT).

c. Combatant Craft:

(1) Patrol Craft:

(a) Coastal Patrol Combatants (FB, PCF, PCH, PTF).

(b) River, Roadstead Craft (ATC, PBR).

(2) Amphibious Warfare Craft:

(a) Landing Craft (AALC, LCAC, LCM, LCPL, LCPR, LCU, LWT, SLWT).

(b) Special Warfare Craft (LSSC, MSSC, SDV, SWCL, SWCM).

(3) Mine Warfare Craft: Mine Countermeasures Craft (MSB, MSD, MSI, MSM, MSR).

d. Support and Service Craft:

(1) Tugs (YTB, YTL, YTM).

(2) Tankers (YO, YOG, YW).

(3) Lighters (YC, YCF, YCV, YF, YFN, YFNB, YFNX, YFR, YFRN, YFU, YG, YGN, YOGN, YON, YOS, YSR, YWN).

(4) Floating Dry Docks (AFDB, AFDL, AFDM, ARD, ARDM, YFD).

(5) Miscellaneous (APL, DSRV, DSV, IX, NR, YAG, YD, YDT, YFB, UFND, YEP, YFRT, YHLC, YM, YNG, YP, YPD, YR, YRB, YRBN, YRDH, YRDM, YRR, YRST, YSD).

e. Coast Guard Patrol and Service Vessels and Craft:

(1) Coast Guard Cutters (CGC, WHEC, WMEC).

(2) Patrol Craft (WPB).

(3) Icebreakers (WAGB).

(4) Oceanography Vessels (WAGO).

(5) Special Vessels (WIX).

(6) Buoy Tenders (WLB, WLM, WLI, WLR, WLIC).

(7) Tugs (WYTM, WYTL).

(8) Light Ships (WLV).