

**Titles III, V, and VI of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993**

[As Amended Through P.L. 111–314, Enacted December 18, 2010]

**[**Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 102–588. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/>**]**

**[**Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).**]**

**TITLE III—EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS**

**SEC. 301. [42 U.S.C. 2467b note] SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research on Space and Aeronautics Act”.

**SEC. 302. [42 U.S.C. 2467b note] FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the report of the Advisory Committee on the Future of the United States Space Program has provided a framework within which a consensus on the goals of the space program can be developed;

(2) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s space science and applications, aeronautical research and technology, and space research and technology programs will serve as the fulcrum for future initiatives by the United States in civil space and aviation;

(3) colleges and universities in many States are currently not able to compete successfully for research grants awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration through its space science and applications, aeronautical research and technology, and space research and technology programs;

(4) balanced programs of space science and applications, aeronautical research and technology, and space research and technology should include initiatives designed to foster competitive research capacity in all geographic areas of the Nation; and

(5) by strengthening the competitive research capacity in those geographic areas of the Nation which are not currently fully competitive, the education and training of scientists and engineers important to the future of the United States civil space and aviation programs will be fostered.

**SEC. 303. [42 U.S.C. 2467b note] POLICY.**

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the Administrator, in planning for national programs in space science and applications, aeronautical research, space flight, and exploration, should ensure the resilience of the space and aeronautics research infrastructure;

(2) a stable and balanced program of space science and applications, aeronautical research and technology, and space research and technology should include programs to assure that geographic areas of the United States that currently do not successfully participate in competitive space and aeronautical research activities are enabled to become more competitive; and

(3) programs to improve competitive capabilities should be a part of the research and the educational activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

【Section 304 was repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel’s disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

**SEC. 305. [42 U.S.C. 2467b note] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

In carrying out the programs listed in section 102(a), the Administrator should ensure that up to \$10,000,000 from the appropriations authorized for “Research and Development”, for fiscal year 1993 are also used for purposes of establishing and developing an Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research on Space and Aeronautics.

**TITLE V—COMMERCIAL SPACE COMPETITIVENESS<sup>2</sup>****SEC. 501. [15 U.S.C. 5801] FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds that—

(1) commercial activities of the private sector have substantially contributed to the strength of both the United States space program and the national economy;

(2) a robust United States space transportation capability remains a vital cornerstone of the United States space program;

(3) the availability of commercial launch services is essential for the continued growth of the United States commercial space sector;

(4) a timely extension of the excess third party claims payment provisions of the Commercial Space Launch Act is appropriate and necessary to enable the private sector to continue covering maximum probable liability risks while protecting the private sector from uninsurable levels of liability which could hinder international competitiveness;

<sup>2</sup>Generally, section 6 of Public Law 111–314 (enacted December 18, 2010) provides for a repeal of a majority of sections in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993. Section 3 of such Public Law provides for the enactment into law a new title 51, United States Code. Many of the provisions repealed have been codified to title 51, USC. See bracketed notes throughout this Act which include details related to a repeal. Also, see Law Revision Counsel’s disposition tables set out in the committee report for H.R. 3237 found in a pdf file located in /comp/science to see where the prior provisions have been restated in the new title 51, United States Code.

(5) a program to demonstrate how recipients of Federal grants can purchase launch services directly from the private sector has the potential to improve the capabilities of the United States commercial launch industry;

(6) improvements and additions to the Nation's space transportation infrastructure contribute to a robust and cost effective space transportation capability for both public sector and private sector users;

(7) private sector use of available Government facilities on a reimbursable basis contributes to a stronger commercial space sector;

(8) the Federal Government should purchase space goods and services which are commercially available, or could be made available commercially in response to a Government procurement request, whenever such goods or services meet Government mission requirements in a cost effective manner;

(9) it is appropriate for the Government to act as an anchor tenant for commercial space development projects which have a reasonable potential to develop non-Federal markets and which meet Federal needs in a cost effective manner; and

(10) the provision of compensation to commercial providers of space goods and services for termination of contracts at the convenience of the Government assists in enabling the private sector to invest in space activities which are initially dependent on Government purchases.

【Section 502 was repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

**【SEC. 503. REPEALED.】**

【Section 504 was repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

**【SEC. 505. REPEALED.】**

【Sections 506 through 508 were repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

**SEC. 509. PROTECTION OF INFORMATION DEVELOPED UNDER SPACE ACT AGREEMENTS.**

【Amended section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2454).】

【Section 510 was repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

**TITLE VI—BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IN SPACE**<sup>4</sup>**SEC. 601. [42 U.S.C. 2487] FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds that—

(1) the space program can make significant contributions to selected areas of health-related research and should be an integral part of the Nation's health research and development program;

(2) the continuing development of trained scientists and engineers is essential to carrying out an effective and sustained program of biomedical research in space and on the ground;

(3) the establishment and maintenance of an electronically accessible archive of data on space-related biomedical research is essential to advancement of the field;

(4) cooperation with the republics of the former Soviet Union, including use of former Soviet orbital facilities, offers the potential for greatly enhanced biomedical research activities and progress; and

(5) the establishment and maintenance of an international telemedicine consultation satellite capability to support emergency medical service provision can provide an important aid to disaster relief efforts.

【Sections 602 through 604 were repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

【Section 605 repealed by section 1101(g) of Pub. L. 105–362, 112 Stat. 3292.】

【Sections 606 through 608 were repealed by section 6 of Public Law 111–314. See Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables for those provisions that were included in title 51, USC as enacted into law by section 3 of such Public Law.】

<sup>4</sup>Generally, section 6 of Public Law 111–314 (enacted December 18, 2010) provides for a repeal of a majority of sections in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1993. Section 3 of such Public Law provides for the enactment into law a new title 51, United States Code. Many of the provisions repealed have been codified to title 51, USC. See bracketed notes throughout this Act which include details related to a repeal. Also, see Law Revision Counsel's disposition tables set out in the committee report for H.R. 3237 found in a pdf file located in /comp/science to see where the prior provisions have been restated in the new title 51, United States Code.