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95th Congress
2d Session } COMMITTEE PRINT

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958, AS AMENDED, AND RELATED LEGISLATION

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF

HON. HOWARD W. CANNON, *Chairman*
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES SENATE

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DECEMBER 1978

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.S., September 28, 1978.

U.S. Senate,
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I am pleased to transmit herewith for your information and use, a compilation of the texts of the public laws that relate to aeronautical and space research and development activities, especially as these activities relate to the functions and responsibilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It should prove to be a useful resource document on these matters over which the Committee has jurisdiction.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

HOWARD W. CANNON, *Chairman.*

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C., September 28, 1978.

Hon. HOWARD W. CANNON,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am herewith transmitting for printing as a Committee Print a compendium of United States law, as it affects the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The document was prepared so that Congress, the executive branch and the general public will have available in a single document all of the laws that pertain to the activities of this important agency.

The document was prepared at the request of the Subcommittee by the General Counsel's office of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The efforts of S. Neil Hosenball, General Counsel, Gerald J. Mossinghoff, Deputy General Counsel, and Richard A. Reeves, attorney, in preparing this document are appreciated.

Sincerely,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, *Chairman,*
Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT OF 1958, AS AMENDED

AN ACT To provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND DEFINITIONS

Public Law 85–568, 85th Congress, H.R. 12575. July 29, 1958. 72 Stat. 426.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 101. This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958".

DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE

42 U.S.C. 2451

SEC. 102. (a) The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind.

(b) The Congress declares that the general welfare and security of the United States require that adequate provision be made for aeronautical and space activities. The Congress further declares that such activities shall be the responsibility of, and shall be directed by, a civilian agency exercising control over aeronautical and space activities sponsored by the United States, except that activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems, military operations, or the defense of the United States (including the research and development necessary to make effective provision for the defense of the United States) shall be the responsibility of, and shall be directed by, the Department of Defense; and that determination as to which such agency has responsibility for and direction of any such activity shall be made by the President in conformity with section 201(e).

(c) The aeronautical and space activities of the United States shall be conducted so as to contribute materially to one or more of the following objectives:

(1) The expansion of human knowledge of phenomena in the atmosphere and space;

(2) The improvement of the usefulness, performance, speed, safety, and efficiency of aeronautical and space vehicles;

(3) The development and operation of vehicles capable of carrying instruments, equipment, supplies, and living organisms through space;

(4) The establishment of long-range studies of the potential benefits to be gained from, the opportunities for, and the problems involved in the utilization of aeronautical and space activities for peaceful and scientific purposes;

(5) The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology and in the application thereof to the conduct of peaceful activities within and outside the atmosphere;

(6) The making available to agencies directly concerned with national defense of discoveries that have military value or significance, and the furnishing by such agencies, to the civilian agency established to direct and control nonmilitary aeronautical and space activities, of information as to discoveries which have value or significance to that agency;

(7) Cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations in work done pursuant to this Act and in the peaceful application of the results thereof; and

(8) The most effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the United States, with close cooperation among all interested agencies of the United States in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, facilities, and equipment.

(d) The Congress declares that the general welfare of the United States requires that the unique competence in scientific and engineering systems of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration also be directed toward ground propulsion systems research and development. Such development shall be conducted so as to contribute to the objectives of developing energy- and petroleum-conserving ground propulsion systems, and of minimizing the environmental degradation caused by such systems.[1]

(e) The Congress declares that the general welfare of the United States requires that the unique competence in scientific and engineering systems of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration also be directed toward the development of advanced automobile propulsion systems. Such development shall be conducted so as to contribute to the achievement of the purposes set forth in section 302(b) of the Automotive Propulsion Research and Development Act of 1978.

(f) The Congress declares that the general welfare of the United States requires that the unique competence of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in science and engineering systems be directed to assisting

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[1] Public Law 94–413, September 17, 1976 (90 Stat. 1260), section 15, added this new subsection (d) and redesignated old subsection (d) as subsection (e).

in bioengineering research, development, and demonstration programs designed to alleviate and minimize the effects of disability.

(g) It is the purpose of this Act to carry out and effectuate the policies declared in subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).[2]

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 103. As used in this Act— 42 U.S.C. 2452

(1) the term "aeronautical and space activities" means (A) research into, and the solution of, problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, (B) the development, construction, testing, and operation for research purposes of aeronautical and space vehicles, and (C) such other activities as may be required for the exploration of space; and

(2) the term "aeronautical and space vehicles" means aircraft, missiles, satellites, and other space vehicles, manned and unmanned, together with related equipment, devises, components, and parts.

TITLE II—COORDINATION OF AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE ACTIVITIES NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SEC. 201.[3] (a) There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, the National Aeronautics and Space Council (hereinafter called the "Council") which shall be composed of— 42 U.S.C. 2471 Establishment; Membership.

(1) the Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council;

(2) the Secretary of State;

(3) the Secretary of Defense;

(4) the Secretary of Transportation;

(5) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and

(6) the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(b) The President shall from time to time designate one of the members of the Council to preside over meetings of the Council during the absence, disability, or unavailability of the Chairman. Alternate presiding officer.

(c) Each member of the Council may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence. Alternate members.

---

[2] Public Law 95–238, February 25, 1978, section 311, added a new subsection (e) and redesignated old subsection (e) as subsection (f). The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1979 added a new subsection (f) and redesignated old subsection (f) as subsection (g).

[3] Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973, 38 Federal Register 9579, April 18, 1973, 87 Stat. 1089, abolished the National Aeronautics and Space Council together with its functions, effectively July 1, 1973. Amendments to section 201 were made by Public Law 87–26, section 1, April 25, 1961 (75 Stat. 46); Public Law 87–367, Title II, section 207, October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 792); Public Law 87–584, section 7, August 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 385); Public Law 88–426, Title III, sections 305(13)(A) and 306(C), August 14, 1964 (78 Stat. 423, 428); Public Law 91–406, Sept. 23, 1970 (84 Stat. 855).

(d) Each alternate member designated under subsection (c) of this section shall be designated to serve as such by and with the advice and consent of the Senate unless at the time of his designation he holds an office in the Federal Government to which he was appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Functions.

(e) It shall be the function of the Council to advise and assist the President, as he may request, with respect to the performance of functions in the aeronautics and space field, including the following functions:

(1) survey all significant aeronautical and space activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in such activities;

(2) develop a comprehensive program of aeronautical and space activities to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States;

(3) designate and fix responsibility for the direction of major aeronautical and space activities;

(4) provide for effective cooperation among all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in aeronautical and space activities, and specify, in any case in which primary responsibility for any category of aeronautical and space activities has been assigned to any department or agency, which of those activities may be carried on concurrently by other departments or agencies; and

(5) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to aeronautical and space activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is an aeronautical and space activity.

Executive secretary. Appointment and compensation of staff.

(f) The Council may employ a staff to be headed by a civilian executive secretary who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The executive secretary, subject to the direction of the Council, is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, including not more than seven persons who may be appointed without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949 and compensated at not to exceed the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Council in connection with the performance of its functions. Each appointment under this subsection shall be subject to the same security requirements as those established for personnel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appointed under section 203(b)(2) [4] of this Act. Other provisions of law or regulations relating to Government employment (except those relating to pay and retire-

Security check.

[4] Now section 203(c)(2).

ment) shall apply to council employees reporting directly to the chairman to the extent that such provisions are applicable to employees in the Office of the Vice President.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

42 U.S.C. 2473
Establishment; Administrator.

SEC. 202.[5] (a) There is hereby established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (hereinafter called the "Administration"). The Administration shall be headed by an Administrator, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under the supervision and direction of the President, the Administrator shall be responsible for the exercise of all powers and the discharge of all duties of the Administration, and shall have authority and control over all personnel and activities thereof.

Deputy Administrator.

(b) There shall be in the Administration a Deputy Administrator, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Administrator may prescribe. The Deputy Administrator shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Administrator during his absence or disability.

Restriction.

(c) The Administrator and the Deputy Administrator shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment while serving as such.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

42 U.S.C. 2473

SEC. 203. (a) The Administration, in order to carry out the purpose of this Act, shall—

(1) plan, direct, and conduct aeronautical and space activities;

(2) arrange for participation by the scientific community in planning scientific measurements and observations to be made through use of areonautical and space vehicles, and conduct or arrange for the conduct of such measurements and observations; and

(3) provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof.

(b)(1) The Administration shall, to the extent of appropriated funds, inititate, support, and carry out such research, development, demonstration, and other related activities in ground propulsion technologies as are provided for in sections 4 through 10 of the Electric and

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[5] The Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964, P.L. 88–426 (Sec. 305(12), 78 Stat. 423), repealed the language in Sec. 202 (72 Stat. 429) fixing the compensation of the Administrator and Deputy Administrator at per annum rates of $22,500 and $21,500, respectively. In lieu thereof, the positions of Administrator and Deputy Administrator were placed in level II and level III, respectively, of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule. In addition, the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964 placed ten other NASA positions in designated levels of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule (78 Stat. 416, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 5311–5317). See Appendix B.

Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976.[6]

Solar Heating and Cooling.

(2) The Administration shall initiate, support, and carry out such research, development, demonstrations, and other related activities in solar heating and cooling technologies (to the extent that funds are appropriated therefor) as are provided for in sections 5, 6, and 9 of the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.[7]

Functions.

(c) In the performance of its functions the Administration is authorized—

Rules and regulations.

(1) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend rules and regulations governing the manner of its operations and the exercise of the powers vested in it by law;

Employees appointment an compensation.

(2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out such functions. Such officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, except that (A) to the extent the Administrator deems such action necessary to the discharge of his responsibilities, he may appoint not more than four hundred and twenty-five of the scientific, engineering, and administrative personnel of the Administration without regard to such laws, and may fix the compensation of such personnel not in excess of the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and [8] (B) to the extent the Administrator deems such action necessary to recruit specially qualified scientific and engineering talent, he may establish the entrance grade for scientific and engineering personnel without previous service in the Federal Government at a level up to two grades higher than the grade provided for such personnel under the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and fix their compensation accordingly;

Excepted positions.

Entrance grades; scientific and engineering personnel.

Acquisition, construction, maintenance, etc.

(3) to acquire (by purchase, lease, condemnation, or otherwise), construct, improve, repair, operate, and maintain laboratories, research and testing sites and facilities, aeronautical and space vehicles, quarters and related accommodations for employees and dependents of employees of the Administration, and such other real and personal property (including patents), or any interest therein, as the Administration deems necessary within and outside the continental United States; to acquire by lease or otherwise, through the Administra-

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[6] Public Law 94–413, *supra*, added this new subsection. Subsections b(1) and (2) were relettered by the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1979", to correct a mislettering which resulted from enactment of the "Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976".

[7] Public Law 93–409, September 3, 1974, section 4, added this new subsection.

[8] Clause (A) of sec. 203(c)(2), as amended, was further amended Aug. 14, 1964, to read as above by sec. 306(d) (78 Stat. 429) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964, *supra*. Original language of clause (A) appeared at 72 Stat. 429, and previous amendments thereto appear in P.L. 86–481 (74 Stat. 153); P.L. 87–367 (75 Stat. 791); P.L. 87–793 (76 Stat. 864). For annual report to Congress, see Appendix A.

tor of General Services, buildings or parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for the use of the Administration for a period not to exceed ten years without regard to the Act of March 3, 1877 (40 U.S.C. 34);[9] to lease to others such real and personal property; to sell and otherwise dispose of real and personal property (including patents and rights thereunder) in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.); and to provide by contract or otherwise for cafeterias and other necessary facilities for the welfare of employees of the Administration at its installations and purchase and maintain equipment therefor;

Lease of buildings.

Disposal of property.

Cafeterias and other facilities for employees.

(4) to accept unconditional gifts or donations of services, money, or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible;

Gifts.

(5) without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), to enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of its work and on such terms as it may deem appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with any State, Territory, or possession, or with any political subdivision thereof, or with any person, firm, association, corporation, or educational institution. To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the accomplishment of the purposes of this Act, such contracts, leases, agreements, and other transactions shall be allocated by the Administrator in a manner which will enable small-business concerns to participate equitably and proportionately in the conduct of the work of the Administration;

Contracts, leases, and other transactions.

Small-business participation.

(6) to use, with their consent, the services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of Federal and other agencies with or without reimbursement, and on a similar basis to cooperate with other public and private agencies and instrumentalities in the use of services, equipment, and facilities. Each department and agency of the Federal Government shall cooperate fully with the Administration in making its services, equipment, personnel, and facilities available to the Administration, and any such department or agency is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to or to receive from the Administration, without reimbursement, aeronautical and space vehicles, and supplies and equipment other than administrative supplies or equipment;

Agency cooperation in use of services; equipment, etc.

(7) to appoint such advisory committees as may be appropriate for purposes of consultation and advice to the Administration in the performance of its functions;

Advisory committees.

---

[9] Authority to lease buildings in the District of Columbia was added to sec. 203(c)(3), by Public Law 86–20, May 13, 1959 (73 Stat. 21). The effect of 40 U.S.C. 34 has been modified by Public Law 90–550, October 4, 1968 (82 Stat. 944).

Coordination with related activities.

(8) to establish within the Administration such offices and procedures as may be appropriate to provide for the greatest possible coordination of its activities under this Act with related scientific and other activities being carried on by other public and private agencies and organizations;

Experts and consultants.

(9) to obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS–18; [10]

Employment of aliens.

(10) when determined by the Administrator to be necessary, and subject to such security investigations as he may determine to be appropriate, to employ aliens without regard to statutory provisions prohibiting payment of compensation to aliens;

NASA installations, visitor, facilities, concessions.

(11) to provide by concession, without regard to section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412; 40 U.S.C. 303b), on such terms as the Administrator may deem to be appropriate and to be necessary to protect the concessioner against loss of his investment in property (but not anticipated profits) resulting from the Administration's discretionary acts and decisions, for the construction, maintenance, and operation of all manner of facilities and equipment for visitors to the several installations of the Administration and, in connection therewith, to provide services incident to the dissemination of information concerning its activities to such visitors, without charge or with a reasonable charge therefor (with this authority being in addition to any other authority which the Administration may have to provide facilities, equipment, and services for visitors to its installations). A concession agreement under this paragraph may be negotiated with any qualified proposer following due consideration of all proposals received after reasonable public notice of the intention to contract. The concessioner shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to make a profit commensurate with the capital invested and the obligations assumed, and the consideration paid by him for the concession shall be based on the probable value of such opportunity and not on maximizing revenue to the United States. Each concession agreement shall specify the manner in which the concessioner's records are to be maintained, and shall provide for access to any such records by the Administration and the Comptroller General of the United States for a period of five years after the close of the business year to which such records relate. A concessioner may be accorded a possessory interest, consisting of all incidents of ownership except legal title (which shall vest in the United States), in any structure, fixture, or im-

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[10] Previous language authorizing pay not to exceed $100 per diem was amended by Public Law 93–316, June 22, 1974, sec. 6 (88 Stat. 243).

provement he constructs or locates upon land owned by the United States; and, with the approval of the Administration, such possessory interest may be assigned, transferred, encumbered, or relinquished by him, and, unless otherwise provided by contract, shall not be extinguished by the expiration or other termination of the concession and may not be taken for public use without just compensation;[11]

(12) with the approval of the President, to enter into cooperative agreements under which members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps may be detailed by the appropriate Secretary for services in the performance of functions under this Act to the same extent as that to which they might be lawfully assigned in the Department of Defense;

Claims against United States.

(13)(A) to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, settle, and pay, on behalf of the United States, in full satisfaction thereof, any claim for $5,000 or less against the United States for bodily injury, death, or damage to or loss of real or personal property resulting from the conduct of the Administration's functions as specified in subsection (a) of this section, where such claim is presented to the Administration in writing within two years after the accident or incident out of which the claim arises; and

(B) if the Administration considers that a claim in excess of $5,000 is meritorious and would otherwise be covered by this paragraph, to report the facts and circumstances thereof to the Congress for its consideration;[12] and

[(14)] Repealed.[13]

CIVILIAN-MILITARY LIAISON COMMITTEE[14]

42 U.S.C. 2474. Establishment; membership.

SEC. 204. (a) There shall be a Civilian-Military Liaison Committee consisting of—

(1) a Chairman, who shall be the head thereof and who shall be appointed by the President, shall serve at the pleasure of the President;[15]

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[11] Public Law 93–74, July 23, 1973, section 6 (87 Stat. 174) added paragraph 11. Previously, sec. 402(a)(34) of the Dual Compensation Act (Public Law 88–448, August 19, 1964, 78 Stat. 495) repealed sec. 203(b)(11), 72 Stat. 431, which formerly authorized NASA "to employ retired commissioned officers of the armed forces of the United States and compensate them at the rate established for the positions occupied by them within the Administration, subject only to the limitations in pay set forth in sec. 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a)." The Dual Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 3326, 3501, 3502, 5531–5533, 6303), effective December 1, 1964, was "designed to simplify, modernize and consolidate * * * the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services. * * *" Pertinent portions of the Dual Compensation Act are set forth in Appendix B.

[12] NASA, like other Federal agencies, can settle claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act as amended (28 U.S.C. 2671–2680).

[13] Public Law 91–646, January 2, 1971, section 220(a)(2) (84 Stat. 1903), repealed section 203(b)(14).

[14] The Committee was abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965, effective July 27, 1965 (30 Federal Register 9253, July 28, 1965, 79 Stat. 1319), and its functions were transferred to the President.

[15] Previous language in sec. 204(a)(1) (72 Stat. 431) providing for compensation of the Chairman at the rate of $20,000 per annum was repealed on August 14, 1964, by the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964, *supra*, sec. 305(13)(B) (78 Stat. 423). No substitute provision was made to replace the language repealed.

(2) one or more representatives from the Department of Defense, and one or more representatives from each of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to be assigned by the Secretary of Defense to serve on the Committee without additional compensation; and

(3) representatives from the Administration, to be assigned by the Administrator to serve on the Committee without additional compensation, equal in number to the number of representatives assigned to serve on the Committee under paragraph (2).

Functions.

(b) The Administration and the Department of Defense, through the Liaison Committee, shall advise and consult with each other on all matters within their respective jurisdictions relating to aeronautical and space activities and shall keep each other fully and currently informed with respect to such activities.

Resolution of differences by President.

(c) If the Secretary of Defense concludes that any request, action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Administrator is adverse to the responsibilities of the Department of Defense, or the Administrator concludes that any request, action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Department of Defense is adverse to the responsibilities of the Administration, and the Administrator and the Secretary of Defense are unable to reach an agreement with respect thereto, either the Administrator or the Secretary of Defense may refer the matter to the President for his decision (which shall be final) as provided in section 201(e).

Chairman, service of active or retired officer.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, any active or retired officer of the Army, Navy, or Air Force may serve as Chairman of the Liaison Committee without prejudice to his active or retired status as such officer. Any such active officer serving as Chairman of the Liaison Committee shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances, including special and incentive pays, and the compensation fixed by subsection (a)(1) for such Chairman. Any such retired officer serving as Chairman of the Liaison Committee shall receive the compensation fixed by subsection (a)(1) for such Chairman and his retired pay, subject to section 201 of the Dual Compensation Act.[16]

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

42 U.S.C. 2475

SEC. 205. The Administration, under the foreign policy guidance of the President, may engage in a program of international cooperation in work done pursuant to this

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[16] Sec. 304(d), 72 Stat. 432, was amended to read as above by the Dual Compensation Act, sec. 401(g), August 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 490). That part of sec. 204(d) which had referred to the compensation "fixed by subsec. (a)(1)" was repealed by sec. 305(13)(B) of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964, *supra* (78 Stat. 423), but it was reenacted by sec. 401(g) of the Dual Compensation Act. As noted in footnote 15, there now is no provision fixing compensation in sec. 204(a)(1).

Act, and in the peaceful application of the results thereof, pursuant to agreements made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

President's annual report of activities of all agencies.

SEC. 206. (a) The President shall transmit to the Congress in January of each year a report, which shall include (1) a comprehensive description of the programed activities and the accomplishments of all agencies of the United States in the field of aeronautics and space activities during the preceding calendar year, and (2) an evaluation of such activities and accomplishments in terms of the attainment of, or the failure to attain, the objectives described in section 102(c) of this Act.

(b) Any report made under this section shall contain such recommendations for additional legislation as the Administrator or the President may consider necessary or desirable for the attainment of the objectives described in section 102(c) of this Act.

(c) No information which has been classified for reasons of national security shall be included in any report made under this section, unless such information has been declassified by, or pursuant to authorization given by, the President.[17]

DISPOSAL OF EXCESS LAND

Approval by Congressional committees.

SEC. 207. Notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other law, the Administration may not report to a disposal agency as excess to the needs of the Administration any land having an estimated value in excess of $50,000 which is owned by the United States and under the jurisdiction and control of the Administration, unless (A) a period of thirty days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker and the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the President and the Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences of the Senate [18] of a report by the Administrator or his designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such action, or (B) each such committee before the expiration of such period has transmitted to the Administrator written notice to the effect that such committee has no objection to the proposed action.[19]

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[17] Public Law 92–68, August 6, 1971, section 7 (85 Stat. 177), repealed subsection (a) of section 206 and renumbered the remaining subsections.

[18] The "Committee Reform Amendments of 1974" (October 8, 1974), changed the name of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives to the Committee on Science and Technology. The Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate was changed to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation by the "Committee system Reorganization Amendments of 1977 (February 2, 1977).

[19] Public Law 93–74, *supra*, section 7 (87 Stat. 175), added section 207.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Note under 42 U.S.C. 2472. Termination. Transfer of Functions.

SEC. 301. (a) The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, on the effective date of this section, shall cease to exist. On such date all functions, powers, duties, and obligations, and all real and personal property, personnel (other than members of the Committee), funds, and records of that organization, shall be transferred to the Administration.

Procurement.

(b) Section 2302 of title 10 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "or the Executive Secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics." and inserting in lieu thereof "or the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."; and section 2303 of such title 10 is amended by striking of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics." tics." and inserting in lieu thereof "The National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

National security; suspension of employees.

(c) The first section of the Act of August 26, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 22–1),[20] is amended by striking out "the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration", and by striking out "or National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics" and inserting in lieu thereof "or National Aeronautics and Space Administration".

Unitary Wind Tunnel Plan Act of 1949.

(d) The Unitary Wind Tunnel Plan Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 511–515) is amended (1) by striking out "The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee')" and inserting in lieu thereof "The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administrator')"; (2) by striking out "Committee" or "Committee's" wherever they appear and inserting in lieu thereof "Administrator" and "Administrator's", respectively; and (3) by striking out "its" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "his".

Effective date.

(e)[21] This section shall take effect ninety days after the date of the enactment of this Act, or on any earlier date on which the Administrator shall determine, and announce by proclamation published in the Federal Register, that the Administration has been organized and is prepared to discharge the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon it by this Act.

Publication in F.R.

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[20] The last part of the third proviso of the first section of the Act of August 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 476) was repealed by sec. 5 of Public Law 89–380, March 30, 1966 (80 Stat. 95). Other portions of the Act of August 26, 1950 (64 Stat. 476) were repealed by sec. 8(a) of Public Law 89–554 (80 Stat. 632) and replaced by 5 U.S.C. 3571, 5594, 7312, 7501(c), 7512(c), 7532). 5 U.S.C. 5594 was repealed by sec. 1(34)(B) of Public Law 90–83, September 11, 1967 (81 Stat. 201).

[21] Effective close of business September 30, 1958, by virtue of proclamation of September 25, 1958 (23 Federal Register 7595), September 30, 1958).

TRANSFER OF RELATED FUNCTIONS

SEC. 302. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the President, for a period of four years after the date of enactment of this Act, may transfer to the Administration any functions (including powers, duties, activities, facilities, and parts of functions) of any other department or agency of the United States, or of any officer or organizational entity thereof, which relate primarily to the functions, powers, and duties of the Administration as prescribed by section 203 of this Act. In connection with any such transfer, the President may, under this section or other applicable authority, provide for appropriate transfers of records, property, civilian personnel, and funds.[22]

(b) Whenever any such transfer is made before January 1, 1959, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a full and complete report concerning the nature and effect of such transfer.

(c) After December 31, 1958, no transfer shall be made under this section until (1) a full and complete report concerning the nature and effect of such proposed transfer has been transmitted by the President to the Congress, and (2) the first period of sixty calendar days of regular session of the Congress following the date of receipt of such report by the Congress has expired without the adoption by the Congress of a concurrent resolution stating that the Congress does not favor such transfer.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

42 U.S.C. 2454. Public inspection exceptions.

SEC. 303. Information obtained or developed by the Administrator in the performance of his functions under this Act shall be made available for public inspection, except (A) information authorized or required by Federal statute to be withheld, and (B) information classified to protect the national security: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall authorize the withholding of information by the Administrator from the duly authorized committees of the Congress.

SECURITY

42 U.S.C. 2455. Requirements. Investigations.

SEC. 304. (a) The Administrator shall establish such security requirements, restrictions, and safeguards as he deems necessary in the interest of the national security.

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[22] Transfers pursuant to sec. 302 have been: Executive Order 10783, October 1, 1958, transferring from the Department of Defense the Project VANGUARD and other projects of Advanced Research Projects Agency and of Department of the Air Force relating to space activities; Executive Order 10793, December 3, 1958, transferring from Department of the Army the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (near Pasadena, California); Transfer Plan, delivered to Congress January 14, 1960, effective March 15, 1960, transferring from the Department of Defense the activities of development and research of space vehicle systems and specifically the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency (near Huntsville, Alabama).

The Administrator may arrange with the Civil Service Commission for the conduct of such security or other personnel investigations of the Administration's officers, employees, and consultants, and its contractors and subcontractors and their officers and employees, actual or prospective, as he deems appropriate; and if any such investigation develops any data reflecting that the individual who is the subject thereof is of questionable loyalty the matter shall be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the conduct of a full field investigation, the results of which shall be furnished to the Administrator.

Referral to F.B.I.

Access to AEC restricted data.

(b) The Atomic Energy Commission may authorize any of its employees, or employees of any contractor, prospective contractor, licensee, or prospective licensee of the Atomic Energy Commission or any other person authorized to have access to Restricted Data by the Atomic Energy Commission under subsection 145b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2165(b)), to permit any member, officer, or employee of the Council, or the Administrator, or any officer, employee, member of an advisory committee, contractor, subcontractor, or officer or employee of a contractor or subcontractor of the Administration, to have access to Restricted Data relating to aeronautical and space activities which is required in the performance of his duties and so certified by the Council or the Administrator, as the case may be, but only if (1) the Council or Administrator or designee thereof has determined, in accordance with the established personnel security procedures and standards of the Council or Administration, that permitting such individual to have access to such Restricted Data will not endanger the common defense and security, and (2) the Council or Administrator or designee thereof finds that the established personnel and other security procedures and standards of the Council or Administration are adequate and in reasonable conformity to the standards established by the Atomic Energy Commission under section 145 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2165). Any individual granted access to such Restricted Data pursuant to this subsection may exchange such Data with any individual who (A) is an officer or employee of the Department of Defense, or any department or agency thereof, or a member of the armed forces, or a contractor or subcontractor of any such department, agency, or armed force, or an officer or employee of any such contractor or subcontractor, and (B) has been authorized to have access to Restricted Data under the provisions of section 143 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2163).

Espionage and censorship.

(c) Chapter 37 of title 18 of the United States Code (entitled Espionage and Censorship) is amended by—

(1) adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 799. Violation of regulations of National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

Violation of regulations.

"Whoever willfully shall violate, attempt to violate, or conspire to violate any regulation or order promulgated by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the protection or security of any laboratory, station, base or other facility, or part thereof, or any aircraft, missile, spacecraft, or similar vehicle, or part thereof, or other property or equipment in the custody of the Administration, or any real or personal property or equipment in the custody of any contractor under any contract with the Administration or any subcontractor of any such contractor, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Penalty.

(2) adding at the end of the sectional analysis thereof the following new item:

"799. Violation of regulations of National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

Protection of NASA officers and employees.

(d) Section 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting immediately before "while engaged in the performance of his official duties" the following: "or any officer or employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration directed to guard and protect property of the United States under the administration and control of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration,".

42 U.S.C. 2456. Permission to use firearms.

(e) The Administrator may direct such of the officers and employees of the Administration as he deems necessary in the public interest to carry firearms while in the conduct of their official duties. The Administrator may also authorize such of those employees of the contractors and subcontractors of the Administration engaged in the protection of property owned by the United States and located at facilities owned by or contracted to the United States as he deems necessary in the public interest, to carry firearms while in the conduct of their official duties.

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INVENTIONS

42 U.S.C. 2457. Inventions made in performance of work under contract.

SEC. 305. (a) Whenever any invention is made in the performance of any work under any contract of the Administration, and the Administrator determines that—

(1) the person who made the invention was employed or assigned to perform research, development, or exploration work and the invention is related to the work he was employed or assigned to perform, or that it was within the scope of his employment duties, whether or not it was made during working hours, or with a contribution by the Government of the use of Government facilities, equipment, materials, allocated funds, information

proprietary to the Government, or services of Government employees during working hours; or

(2) the person who made the invention was not employed or assigned to perform research, development, or exploration work, but the invention is nevertheless related to the contract, or to the work or duties he was employed or assigned to perform, and was made during working hours, or with a contribution from the Government of the sort referred to in clause (1),

Exclusive property of United States; issuance of patent.

such invention shall be the exclusive property of the United States, and if such invention is patentable a patent therefor shall be issued to the United States upon application made by the Administrator, unless the Administrator waives all or any part of the rights of the United States to such invention in conformity with the provisions of subsection (f) of this section.

Contract provision for reporting inventions, etc.

(b) Each contract entered into by the Administrator with any party for the performance of any work shall contain effective provisions under which such party shall furnish promptly to the Administrator a written report containing full and complete technical information concerning any invention, discovery, improvement, or innovation which may be made in the performance of any such work.

Patent application.

(c) No patent may be issued to any applicant other than the Administrator for any invention which appears to the Commissioner of Patents to have significant utility in the conduct of aeronautical and space activities unless the applicant files with the Commissioner, with the application or within thirty days after request therefor by the Commissioner, a written statement executed under oath setting forth the full facts concerning the circumstances under which such invention was made and stating the relationship (if any) of such invention to the performance of any work under any contract of the Administration. Copies of each such statement and the application to which it relates shall be transmitted forthwith by the Commissioner to the Administrator.

Patent issuance to application.

(d) Upon any application as to which any such statement has been transmitted to the Administrator, the Commissioner may, if the invention is patentable, issue a patent to the applicant unless the Administrator, within ninety days after receipt of such application and statement, requests that such patent be issued to him on behalf of the United States. If, within such time, the Administrator files such a request with the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall transmit notice thereof to the applicant, and shall issue such patent to the Administrator unless the applicant within thirty days after receipt of such notice requests a hearing before a Board of Patent Interferences on the question whether the Administrator is entitled under this section to receive such patent. The

Board of Patent Interferences.

Board may hear and determine, in accordance with rules and procedures established for interference cases, the question so presented, and its determination shall be subject to appeal by the applicant or by the Administrator to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in accordance with procedures governing appeals from decisions of the Board of Patent Interferences in other proceedings.

False representations, request for transfer of title to patent.

(e) Whenever any patent has been issued to any applicant in conformity with subsection (d), and the Administrator thereafter has reason to believe that the statement filed by the applicant in connection therewith contained any false representation of any material fact, the Administrator within five years after the date of issuance of such patent may file with the Commissioner a request for the transfer to the Administrator of title to such patent on the records of the Commissioner. Notice of any such request shall be transmitted by the Commissioner to the owner of record of such patent, and title to such patent shall be so transferred to the Administrator unless within thirty days after receipt of such notice such owner of record requests a hearing before a Board of Patent Interferences on the question whether any such false representation was contained in such statement. Such question shall be heard and determined, and determination thereof shall be subject to review, in the manner prescribed by subsection (d) for questions arising thereunder. No request made by the Administrator under this subsection for the transfer of title to any patent, and no prosecution for the violation of any criminal statute, shall be barred by any failure of the Administrator to make a request under subsection (d) for the issuance of such patent to him, or by any notice previously given by the Administrator stating that he had no objection to the issuance of such patent to the applicant therefor.

Waiver of rights to inventions.

(f) Under such regulations in conformity with this subsection as the Administrator shall prescribe, he may waive all or any part of the rights of the United States under this section with respect to any invention or class of inventions made or which may be made by any person or class of persons in the performance of any work required by any contract of the Administration if the Administrator determines that the interests of the United States will be served thereby. Any such waiver may be made upon such terms and under such conditions as the Administrator shall determine to be required for the protection of the interests of the United States. Each such waiver made with respect to any invention shall be subject to the reservation by the Administrator of an irrevocable, nonexclusive, nontransferrable, royalty-free license for the practice of such invention throughout the world by or on behalf of the United States or any foreign government pursuant to any treaty or agreement with the

Inventions and Contributions Board.

United States. Each proposal for any waiver under this subsection shall be referred to an Inventions and Contributions Board which shall be established by the Administrator within the Administration. Such Board shall accord to each interested party an opportunity for hearing, and shall transmit to the Administrator its findings of fact with respect to such proposal and its recommendations for action to be taken with respect thereto.

License regulations.

(g) The Administrator shall determine, and promulgate regulations specifying, the terms and conditions upon which licenses will be granted by the Administration for the practice by any person (other than an agency of the United States) of any invention for which the Administrator holds a patent on behalf of the United States.

Protection of title.

(h) The Administrator is authorized to take all suitable and necessary steps to protect any invention or discovery to which he has title, and to require that contractors or persons who retain title to inventions or discoveries under this section protect the inventions or discoveries to which the Administration has or may acquire a license of use.

Defense agency.

(i) The Administration shall be considered a defense agency of the United States for the purpose of chapter 17 of title 35 of the United States Code.

Definitions.

(j) As used in this section—

(1) the term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, or other entity;

(2) the term "contract" means any actual or proposed contract, agreement, understanding, or other arrangement, and includes any assignment, substitution of parties, or subcontract executed or entered into thereunder; and

(3) the term "made", when used in relation to any invention, means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention.

CONTRIBUTIONS AWARDS

42 U.S.C. 2458. Application.

Sec. 306. (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Administrator is authorized, upon his own initiative or upon application of any person, to make a monetary award, in such amount and upon such terms as he shall determine to be warranted, to any person (as defined by section 305) for any scientific or technical contribution to the Administration which is determined by the Administrator to have significant value in the conduct of aeronautical and space activities. Each application made for any such award shall be referred to the Inventions and Contributions Board established under section 305 of this Act. Such Board shall accord to each such applicant an opportunity for hearing upon such application, and shall transmit to the Administrator its recommendation as to the terms of the award, if any, to be made to such

Referral to Inventions and Contributions Board, hearing and recommendation Determination by Administrator.

applicant for such contribution. In determining the terms and conditions of any award the Administrator shall take into account—

(1) the value of the contribution to the United States;

(2) the aggregate amount of any sums which have been expended by the applicant for the development of such contribution;

(3) the amount of any compensation (other than salary received for services rendered as an officer or employee of the Government) previously received by the applicant for or on account of the use of such contribution by the United States; and

(4) such other factors as the Administrator shall determine to be material.

Apportionment of award.

(b) If more than one applicant under subsection (a) claims an interest in the same contribution, the Administrator shall ascertain and determine the respective interests of such applicants, and shall apportion any award to be made with respect to such contribution among such applicants in such proportions as he shall determine to be equitable. No award may be made under subsection (a) with respect to any contribution—

Surrender of claims to compensation.

(1) unless the applicant surrenders, by such means as the Administrator shall determine to be effective, all claims which such applicant may have to receive any compensation (other than the award made under this section) for the use of such contribution or any element thereof at any time by or on behalf of the United States, or by or on behalf of any foreign government pursuant to any treaty or agreement with the United States, within the United States or at any other place;

Limitation of amount; report to Congress.

(2) in any amount exceeding $100,000, unless the Administrator has transmitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress a full and complete report concerning the amount and terms of, and the basis for, such proposed award, and thirty calendar days of regular session of the Congress have expired after receipt of such report by such committees.

DEFENSE OF CERTAIN MALPRACTICE AND NEGLIGENCE SUITS

42 U.S.C. 2458a.

SEC. 307. (a) The remedy against the United States provided by sections 1346(b) and 2672 of title 28, United States Code, for damages for personal injury, including death, caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or paramedical or other supporting personnel (including medical and dental technicians, nursing assistants, and therapists) of the Administration in the performance of medical, dental, or related health care functions (including clinical studies and investigations) while acting within the scope of his duties or employment therein or therefor shall hereafter be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against such

physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist, or paramedical or other supporting personnel (or the estate of such person) whose act or omission gave rise to such action or proceeding.

(b) The Attorney General shall defend any civil action or proceeding brought in any court against any person referred to in subsection (a) of this section (or the estate of such person) for any such injury. Any such person against whom such civil action or proceeding is brought shall deliver within such time after date of service or knowledge of service as determined by the Attorney General, all process served upon such person or an attested true copy thereof to such person's immediate superior or to whomever was designated by the Administrator to receive such papers and such person shall promptly furnish copies of the pleading and process therein to the United States Attorney for the district embracing the place wherein the proceeding is brought to the Attorney General and to the Administrator.

(c) Upon a certification by the Attorney General that any person described in subsection (a) was acting in the scope of such person's duties or employment at the time of the incident out of which the suit arose, any such civil action or proceeding commenced in a State court shall be removed without bond at any time before trial by the Attorney General to the district court of the United States of the district and division embracing the place wherein it is pending and the proceeding deemed a tort action brought against the United States under the provisions of title 28, United States Code, and all references thereto. Should a United States district court determine on a hearing on a motion to remand held before a trial on the merits that the case so removed is one in which a remedy by suit within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section is not available against the United States, the case shall be remanded to the State court.

28 U.S.C. 1

(d) The Attorney General may compromise or settle any claim asrserted in such civil action or proceeding in the manner provided in section 2677 of title 28, United States Code, and with the same effect.

(e) For purposes of this section, the provisions of section 2680(h) of title 28, United States Code, shall not apply to any cause of action arising out of a negligent or wrongful act or omission in the performance of medical, dental, or related health care functions (including clinical studies and investigations).

Liability Insurance for persons assigned to a foreign country or non-Federal agency.

(f) The Administrator or his designee may, to the extent that the Administrator or his designee deem appropriate, hold harmless or provide liability insurance for any person described in subsection (a) for damages for personal injury, including death, caused by such person's negligent or wrongful act or omission in the performance of medical, dental, or related health care functions (in-

cluding clinical studies and investigations) while acting within the scope of such person's duties if such person is assigned to a foreign country or detailed for service with other than a Federal department, agency, or instrumentality or if the circumstances are such as are likely to preclude the remedies of third persons against the United States described in section 2679(b) of title 28, United States Code, for such damage or injury.[23]

APPROPRIATIONS [24]

SEC. 308. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, except that nothing in this Act shall authorize the appropriation of any amount for (1) the acquisition or condemnation of any real property, or (2) any other item of a capital nature (such as plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion) which exceeds $250,000. Sums appropriated pursuant to this subsection for the construction of facilities, or for research and development activities, shall remain available until expended. 42 U.S.C. 2459. Authorization or appropriation.

(b) Any funds appropriated for the construction of facilities may be used for emergency repairs of existing facilities when such existing facilities are made inoperative by major breakdown, accident, or other circumstances and such repairs are deemed by the Administrator to be of greater urgency than the construction of new facilities. Funds for emergency repairs.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authorization of any appropriation to the Administration shall expire (unless an earlier expiration is specifically provided) at the close of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the authorization was enacted, to the extent that such appropriation has not theretofore actually been made.[25] Expiration of authorizations.

TITLE IV—UPPER ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH [26]

PURPOSE AND POLICY

SEC. 401. (a) The purpose of this title is to authorize and direct the Administration to develop and carry out a comprehensive program of research, technology, and monitoring of the phenomena of the upper atmosphere so as to provide for an understanding of and to maintain the chemical and physical integrity of the Earth's upper atmosphere. 42 U.S.C. 2481

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[23] Public Law 94–464, October 8, 1976 (90 Stat. 1985), section 3, added this new section 307 and redesignated old section 307 as section 308.

[24] For requirement of prior authorizing legislation, see Appendix A, Public Law 86–45, June 15, 1959 (73 Stat. 75. 42 U.S.C. 2460).

[25] Subsec. (c) of sec. 307, added by sec. 6 of Public Law 88–113, September 6, 1963 (77 Stat. 144).

[26] Title IV added by sec. 8 of Public Law 94–39, June 19, 1975 (89 Stat. 222).

(b) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to undertake an immediate and appropriate research, technology, and monitoring program that will provide for understanding the physics and chemistry of the Earth's upper atmosphere.

DEFINITIONS

42 U.S.C. 2482

SEC. 402. For the purpose of this title the term "upper atmosphere" means that portion of the Earth's sensible atmosphere above the troposphere.

PROGRAM AUTHORIZED

42 U.S.C. 2483

SEC. 403. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this title the Administration in cooperation with other Federal agencies, shall initiate and carry out a program of research, technology, monitoring, and other appropriate activities directed to understand the physics and chemistry of the upper atmosphere.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this title the Administration shall—

(1) arrange for participation by the scientific and engineering community, of both the Nation's industrial organizations and institutions of higher education, in planning and carrying out appropriate research, in developing necessary technology and in making necessary observations and measurements;

(2) provide, by way of grant, contract, scholarships or other arrangements, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with other laws, for the widest practicable and appropriate participation of the scientific and engineering community in the program authorized by this title; and

(3) make all results of the program authorized by this title available to the appropriate regulatory agencies and provide for the widest practicable dissemination of such results.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

42 U.S.C. 2484

SEC. 404. In carrying out the provisions of this title, the Administration, subject to the direction of the President and after consultation with the Secretary of State, shall make every effort to enlist the support and cooperation of appropriate scientists and engineers of other countries and international organizations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Related Legislation Affecting the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958

(1) Authorization of appropriations required

Section 307(a) (now 308(a)) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (July 29, 1958, 72 Stat. 438), *supra*, authorized the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act." Less than 1 month later, however, Congress acted to require that appropriations to NASA for any period prior to June 30, 1960, must first be authorized by specific legislation (Public Law 85–766, ch. VII, Aug. 27, 1958, 72 Stat. 873). This requirement of prior authorization was made permanent by section 4 of Public Law 86–45, June 15, 1959 (73 Stat. 75, 42 U.S.C. 2460), which reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress."

(2) Section 203(c)(2) and reports to Congress on positions established thereunder

Section 206(b) of Public Law 87–367 (75 Stat. 791, 42 U.S.C. 2473a) requires the Administrator to submit to the Congress at the close of each fiscal year pertinent information concerning the individuals obtained to fill the positions established under section 203(c)(2), as follows:

"(b)(1) The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall submit to the Congress not later than forty-five days after the close of each fiscal year a report which sets forth, as of the close of such fiscal year—

(A) the number of positions established under section 203(b)(2) [27] of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2473(b)(2));

(B) the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent of each position established under such section 203(b)(2),[28] together with the position title and a statement of the duties and responsibilities performed by each such incumbent;

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[27] Now section 203(c)(2).
[28] Id.

(C) the position or positions in or outside the Federal Government held by each such incumbent, and his rate or rates of compensation, during the five-year period immediately preceding the date of appointment of such incumbent to such position; and

(D) such other information as the Administrator may deem appropriate or which may be required by the Congress or a committee thereof.

Nothing contained in this subsection shall require the resubmission of any information required under subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this subsection which has been reported pursuant to this subsection and remains unchanged.

"(2) In any instance in which the Administrator may find full public disclosure of any or all of the matter covered by paragraph (1) of this subsection to be detrimental to the national security, the Administrator is authorized—

(A) to omit in such report those matters with respect to which full public disclosure is found to be detrimental to the national security;

(B) to inform the Congress of such omission; and

(C) at the request of any congressional committee to which such report is referred, to present all information concerning such matters."

APPENDIX B

Related Legislation Affecting NASA

(1) Procurement

The procurement provisions of chapter 137, title 10, United States Code (formerly the Armed Services Procurement Act), were made applicable to NASA by section 301(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, *supra*.

Public Law 85–804, August 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 972), codified at 50 U.S.C. 1431–1435, authorizes various contractual actions and is made applicable to NASA by Executive Order 10789, 23 Federal Register 8897 (1958), as amended by Executive Order 11051, 27 Federal Register 9683 (1962); Executive Order 11382, 32 Federal Register 16247 (1967); and Executive Order 11610, 36 Federal Register 13755 (1971).

(2) Executive salaries

Section 303 of the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964, Public Law 88–426, title III, August 14, 1964, 78 Stat. 416, provided that the Administrator and Deputy Administrator and seven other designated offices and positions in NASA shall be compensated under the Federal Executive Salary Schedule. The Federal Executive Salary Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5311–5317) as amended, provides the following levels and annual rates of basic compensation:

Level II ($57,500) Administrator.
Level III ($52,500) Deputy Administrator.
Level IV ($50,000) Associate Administrator.
Level V ($47,500):
    Associate Administrators (7).
    Associate Deputy Administrator.
    Deputy Associate Administrator.
    General Counsel.

(3) Employment and compensation of retired military officers

The Dual Compensation Act, Public Law 88–448, August 19, 1964, as revised and codified by Public Law 89–554, September 6, 1966 (80 Stat. 482) (5 U.S.C. 3326, 3501, 3502, 5531–5533, 6303), sets forth a uniform formula for the reduction of the retirement pay received by retired regular military officers during the period when they are employed in civilian offices or positions of the Government, as follows:

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"A retired officer of a regular component of a uniformed service who holds a position is entitled to receive the full pay of the position, but during the period for which he receives pay, his retired or retirement pay shall be reduced to an annual rate equal to the first $2,000 of the retired or retirement pay plus one-half of the remainder, if any. In the operation of the formula for the reduction of retired or retirement pay under this subsection, the amount of $2,000 shall be increased, from time to time, by appropriate percentage, in direct proportion to each increase in retired or retirement pay under section 1401a (b) of title 10 to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index." (5 U.S.C. 5532(b))

Authority is provided to the Administrator of NASA, among others, to make not more than 30 exceptions from the restrictions of section 5532(b), as follows:

"Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, the Civil Service Commission, subject to the supervision and control of the President, may prescribe regulations under which exceptions may be made to the restrictions in subsection (b) of this section when appropriate authority determines that the exceptions are warranted because of special or emergency employment needs which otherwise cannot be readily met. The President of the Senate with respect to the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to the United States House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol with respect to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol each may provide for a means by which exceptions may be made to the restrictions in subsection (b) of this section when he determines that the exceptions are warranted because of special or emergency employment needs which otherwise cannot be readily met. The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may except, at any time, an individual appointed to a scientific, engineering, or administrative position under section 2473(b)(2)(A) of title 42 from the restrictions in subsection (b) of this section when he determines that the exception is warranted because of special or emergency employment needs which otherwise cannot be readily met, but not more than 30 exceptions may exist at any one time under this authority." (5 U.S.C. 5533(d))

(4) *Employment of specially qualified scientific and professional personnel*

Government Organization and Employees, title 5, United States Code amendment, Public Law 90–83, September 11, 1967, provides that the 12 slots that were assigned to NASA on loan from the Department of Defense under Public Law 86–377 (73 Stat. 700) have been assigned to NASA; an annual report on these slots must

be filed under the authority of the NASA Administrator. (81 Stat. 196, 5 U.S.C. 3104).

(5) *Housing for employees*

Section 809 of the National Housing Act, relating to mortgage insurance on owner-occupied property, was made applicable to NASA by Public Law 86–578, July 5, 1960 (74 Stat. 314), which added a new subsection (g) to section 809. As amended, section 809(g) reads as follows (12 U.S.C. 1748h–1(g):

"(g) Housing for persons employed by National Aeronautics and Space Administration or Atomic Energy Commission; guaranty from losses; definitions.

"(1) A mortgage secured by property which is intended to provide housing for a person (i) employed or assigned to duty at or in connection with any research or development installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and which is located at or near such installation, or (ii) employed at any research or development installation of the Atomic Energy Commission and which is located at or near such installation may (if the mortgage otherwise meets the requirements of this section) be insured by the Commissioner under the provisions of this section. The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (or his designee) in the case of any mortgage secured by property intended to provide housing for any person employed or assigned to duty at any such installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (or his designee) in the case of any mortgage secured by property intended to provide housing for any person employed at such installation of the Atomic Energy Commission is authorized to guarantee and indemnify the General Insurance Fund against loss to the extent required by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection—

(i) The terms 'Armed Forces', 'one of the military departments of the United States', 'military department', 'Secretary or his designee', and 'Secretary', when used in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, shall be deemed to refer to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (or the Administrator thereof), or the Atomic Energy Commission (or the Chairman thereof), as may be appropriate;

(ii) The term 'Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force', when used in section 805, shall be deemed to refer to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the Administrator thereof, as may be appropriate;

(iii) The term 'civilian employee', 'civilians', and 'civilian personnel', as used in this section, shall be deemed to refer to (A) employees of such Administra-

tion or a contractor thereof or to military personnel assigned to duty at an installation of such Administration, or (B) persons employed at or in connection with any research or development installation of the Atomic Energy Commission, as the case may be; and

(iv) The term 'military installation' when used in section 1748d of this title shall be deemed to refer to an installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

Section 810 of the National Housing Act, relating to mortgage insurance on multifamily rental housing projects, was made applicable to NASA by Public Law 88–127, September 23, 1963 (77 Stat. 163). Section 810, as amended, reads in part as follows (12 U.S.C. 1748h–2):

"Insurance of mortgages for defense housing for impacted areas.

"(a) Authorization.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter the Commissioner may insure and make commitments to insure any mortgage under this section which meets the eligibility requirements hereinafter set forth.

"(b) Eligibility requirements.

No mortgage shall be insured under this section unless (1) the housing which is covered by the insured mortgage is necessary in the interest of national security in order to provide adequate housing for (A) military personnel and essential civilian personnel serving or employed in connection with any installation of one of the armed services of the United States, or (B) essential personnel employed or assigned to duty at or in connection with any research or development installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or of the Atomic Energy Commission, (2) there is no present intention to curtail substantially the number of such personnel assigned or to be assigned to the installation, (3) adequate housing is not available for such personnel at reasonable rentals within reasonable commuting distances of such installation, and (4) the mortgaged property will not so far as can be reasonably foreseen substantially curtail occupancy in any existing housing in the vicinity of the installation which is covered by mortgages insured under this chapter."

After September 30, 1978, no more mortgages may be insured under section 809 and section 810, except pursuant to a commitment to insure before such date. Public Law 95–128, October 12, 1977 (91 Stat. 1131).

(6) (a) *Grants and Cooperative Agreements*

Agencies were specifically authorized by Public Law 85–934 (September 6, 1958, 72 Stat. 1793, 42 U.S.C. 1891–1892) to enter into grants for the support of basic scientific research. This Act has been repealed, effective February 3, 1979, by the "Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977".

§ *1. Authorization to make grants.*

The head of each agency of the Federal Government, authorized to enter into contracts for basic scientific research at nonprofit institutions of higher education, or at nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, is authorized, where it is deemed to be in furtherance of the objectives of the agency, to make grants to such institutions or organizations for the support of such basic scientific research.

§ *2. Same; title to equipment.*

Authority to make grants or contracts or the conduct of basic or applied scientific research at nonprofit institutions of higher education, or at nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, shall include discretionary authority, where it is deemed to be in furtherance of the objectives of the agency, to vest in such institutions or organizations, without further obligation to the Government, or on such other terms and conditions as the agency deems appropriate, title to equipment purchased with such grant or contract funds.

(*b*) *Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–224, February 3, 1978)*

AN ACT To distinguish Federal grant and cooperative agreement relationships from Federal procument relationships, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act be cited as the "Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) there is a need to distinguish Federal assistance relationships from Federal procurement relationships and thereby to standardize usage and clarify the meaning of the legal instruments which reflect such relationships;

(2) uncertainty as to the meaning of such terms as "contract", "grant", and "cooperative agreement" and the relationships they reflect causes operational inconsistencies, confusion, inefficiency, and waste for recipients of, awards of awards as well as for executive agencies: and

(3) the Commission on Government Procurement has documented these findings and concluded that a reduction of the existing inconsistencies, confusion, inefficiency, and waste is feasible and necessary through legislative action.

(b) The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to characterize the relationship between the Federal Government and contractors, State and local gov-

ernments, and other recipients in the acquisition of property and services and in the furnishing of assistance by the Federal Government so as to promote a better understanding of Federal spending and help eliminate unnecessary administrative requirements on recipients of Federal awards;

(2) to establish Government-wide criteria for selection of appropriate legal instruments to achieve uniformity in the use by the executive agencies of such instruments, a clear definition of the relationships they reflect, and a better understanding of the responsibilities of the parties;

(3) to promote increased discipline in the selection and use of types of contract, grant agreement, and cooperative agreements and to maximize competition in the award of contracts and encourage competition, where deemed appropriate, in the award of grants and cooperative agreements; and

(4) to require a study of the relationship between the Federal Government and grantees and other recipients in Federal assistance programs and the feasibility of developing a comprehensive system of guideline for the use of grant and cooperative agreements, and other forms of Federal assistance in carrying out such programs.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act, the term—

(1) "State government" means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, any agency or instrumentality of a State, and any multi-State, regional, or interstate entity which has governmental functions;

(2) "local government" means any unit of government within a State, a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, sponsor group representative organization, other interstate government entity, or any other instrumentality of a local government;

(3) "other recipient" means any person or recipient other than a State or local government who is authorized to receive Federal assistance or procurement contracts and includes any charitable or educational institution;

(4) "executive agency" means any executive department as defined in section 101 of title 5, United States Code, a military department as defined in section 102 of title 5, United States Code, an independent establishment as defined in section 104 of title 5, United States Code (except that it shall not include the General Accounting Office), a wholly owned Government corporation; and

(5) "grant or cooperative agreement" does not include any agreement under which only direct Federal cash

assistance to individuals, a subsidy, a loan, a loan guarantee, or insurance is provided.

USE OF CONTRACTS

SEC. 4. Each executive agency shall use a type of procurement contract as the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Federal Government and a State or local government or other recipient—

(1) whenever the principal purpose of the instrument is the acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; or

(2) whenever an executive agency determines in a specific instance that the use of a type of procurement contract is appropriate.

USE OF GRANT AGREEMENTS

SEC. 5. Each executive agency shall use a type of grant agreement as the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Federal Government and a State or local government or other recipient whenever—

(1) the principal purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other recipient in order to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; and

(2) no substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

USE OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

SEC. 6. Each executive agency shall use a type of cooperative agreement as the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the Federal Government and a State or local government or other recipient whenever—

(1) the principal purpose of the relationship is the transfer of money, property, services, or anything of value to the State or local government or other recipient to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government; and

(2) substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal Government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each executive agency auhorized by law to enter into contracts, grant or cooperative agreements, or similar arrangements is authorized and directed to enter into and use types of contracts, grant agreements, or cooperative agreements as required by this Act.

(b) The authority to make contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements for the conduct of basic or applied scientific research at nonprofit institutions of higher education, or at nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research shall include discretionary authority, when it is deemed by the head of the executive agency to be in furtherance of the objectives of the agency, to vest in such institutions or organizations, without further obligation to the Government, or on such other terms and conditions as deemed appropriate, title to equipment or other tangible personal property purchased with such funds.

STUDY OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

SEC. 8. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in cooperation with the executive agencies, shall undertake a study to develop a better understanding of alternative means of implementing Federal assistance programs, and to determine the feasibility of developing a comprehensive system of guidance for Federal assistance programs. Such study shall include a thorough consideration of the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Government Procurement relating to the feasibility of developing such a system. The Director shall consult with and to the extent practicable, involve representatives of the executive agencies, the Congress, the General Accounting Office, and State and local governments, other recipients and other interested members of the public. The result of the study shall be reported to the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Government Affairs of the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but in no event later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act. The report on the study shall include (1) detailed descriptions of the alternative means of implementing Federal assistance programs and of the circumstances in which the use of each appears to be most desirable, (2) detailed descriptions of the basic characteristics and an outline of such comprehensive system of guidance for Federal assistance programs, the development of which may be determined feasible, and (3) recommendations concerning arrangements to proceed with the full development of such comprehensive system of guidance and for such administrative or statutory changes, including changes in the provisions

of sections 3 through 7 of this Act, as may be deemed appropriate on the basis of the findings of the study.

GUIDELINES

SEC. 9. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is authorized to issue supplementary interpretative guidelines to promote consistent and efficient use of contract, grants agreement, and cooperative agreements as defined in this Act.

REPEALS AND SAVINGS PROVISIONS

SEC. 10. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research, and for other purposes", approved September 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 1793; 42 U.S.C. 1891 and 1892), is repealed, effective one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to render void or voidable any existing contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into up to one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall require the establishment of a single relationship between the Federal Government and a State or local government or other recipient on a jointly funded project, involving funds from more than one program or appropriation, where different relationships would otherwise be appropriate for different components of the projects.

(d) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may except individual transactions or programs of any executive agency from the application of the provisions of this Act. This authority shall expire one year after receipt by the Congress of the study provided for in section 8 of this Act.

(7) Establishment of the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel

Section 6 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1968 (Public Law 90–67, August 21, 1967, 81 Stat. 168) established the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel:

"SEC. 6. There is hereby established an Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel consisting of a maximum of nine members who shall be appointed by the Administrator for terms of six years each. The Panel shall review safety studies and operations plans referred to it and shall make reports thereon, shall advise the Administrator with respect to the hazards of proposed or existing facilities and proposed operations and with respect to the adequacy of proposed or existing safety standards and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may request. One

member shall be designated by the Panel as its Chairman. Members of the Panel who are officers or employees of the Federal Government shall receive no compensation for their services as such, but shall be allowed necessary travel expenses (or in the alternative, mileage for use of privately owned vehicles and a per diem in lieu of subsistence not to exceed the rates prescribed in (5 U.S.C. 5702, 5704), and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the perfromance of duties vested in the Panel, without regard to the provisions of subchapter I, chapter 57 of title 5 of the United States Code, the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, or 5 U.S.C. 5731. Members of the Panel appointed from outside the Federal Government shall each receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for GS–18 for each day such member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Panel in addition to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing sentence. Not more than four such members shall be chosen from among the officers and employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.[29]

(8) *Establishment of the National Air and Space Museum (20 U.S.C. 77 et seq.)*

"§ 77. National Air and Space Museum; establishment; board; administration; officers and employees.

(a) There is hereby established under the Smithsonian Institution a bureau to be known as a National Air and Space Museum, which shall be administered by the Smithsonian Institution with the advice of a board to be composed of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or his designee, the Chief of Naval Operations, or his designee, the Chief of Staff of the Army, or his designee, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, or his designee, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, or his designee, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or his designee, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, or his designee, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and three citizens of the United States appointed by the President from civilian life who shall serve at the pleasure of the President. The members of the board shall serve as such members without compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties as members of the board.

(b) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with the advice of the board, may appoint and fix the compensation and duties of the head of a national air and space museum whose appointment shall not be subject

[29] Previous language authorizing pay not to exceed $100 for each day was amended by section 8 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1977 (Public Law 94–307, June 4, 1976, 90 Stat. 677).

to the civil service laws. (Aug. 12, 1946, ch. 955, § 1, 60 Stat. 997; July 19, 1966, Pub. L. 89–509, pt. I, §§ 2, 3, 80 Stat. 310.)

§ 77a. Functions of museum.

The national air and space museum shall memorialize the national development of aviation and space flight; collect, preserve, and display aeronautical and space flight equipment of historical interest and significance; serve as a repository for scientific equipment and data pertaining to the development of aviation and space flight; and provide educational material for the historical study of aviation and space flight. (Aug. 12, 1946, ch. 955, § 2, 60 Stat. 998; July 19, 1966, Pub. L. 89–509, pt. I, § 4, 80 Stat. 310.)

§ 77b. Repealed. Pub. L. 89–509, pt. I, § 5, July 19, 1966, 80 Stat. 310.

§ 77c. Museum board; seal; regulations; vacancies; reports of operations.

(a) The board is authorized to adopt an official seal which shall be judicially noticed and to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as it deems necessary for the administration of its functions. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies and six members of the board shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.

(b) The Smithsonian Institution shall include in its annual report of its operations to Congress a statement of the operations of the national air and space museum, including all public and private moneys received and disbursed. (Aug. 12, 1946, ch. 955, § 4, 60 Stat. 998; July 19, 1966, Pub. L. 89–509, pt. I, §§ 6, 7, 80 Stat. 310, 311.)

§ 77d. Transfer or loan of aeronautical or space flight equipment to museum.

The heads of executive departments and independent agencies of the Government are authorized to transfer or loan to the national air and space museum without charge therefor, aircraft, spacecraft, aircraft and spacecraft parts, instruments, engines, or other aeronautical and space flight equipment or records for exhibition, historical, or education purposes. (Aug. 12, 1946, ch. 955; § 5(a), 60 Stat. 998; July 19, 1966, Pub. L. 89–509, pt. I, § 8, 80 Stat. 311.)

(9) Coordination of government agencies in the resolution of policy differences in matters of arms control and disarmament (22 U.S.C. 2575)

§ 2575. Coordination of Government agencies and resolution of policy differences.

The President is authorized to establish procedures to (1) assure cooperation, consultation, and a continuing exchange of information between the Agency and the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-

tion and other affected Government agencies, in all significant aspects of United States arms control and disarmament policy and related matters, including current and prospective policies, plans, and programs, (2) resolve differences of opinion between the Director and such other agencies which cannot be resolved through consultation, and (3) provide for presentation to the President of recommendations of the Director with respect to such differences, when such differences involve major matters of policy and cannot be resolved through consultation. (Pub. L. 87–297, title III, § 35, Sept. 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 635.)

(10) Access and exchange of restricted data among employees of specified agencies (22 U.S.C. 2585(c))

(c) Atomic Energy Commission Restricted Data; access; personnel security procedures and standards of Commission and Agency; interim clearance; exchanges.

The Atomic Energy Commission may authorize any of its employees, or employees of any contractor, prospective contractor, licensee, or prospective licensee of the Atomic Energy Commission or any other person authorized to have access to Restricted Data by the Atomic Energy Commission under section 2165 of Title 42, to permit the Director or any officer, employee, consultant, person detailed from other Government agencies, member of the General Advisory Committee or of an advisory board established pursuant to section 2581(f) of this title, contractor, subcontractor, prospective contractor, or prospective subcontractor, or officer or employee of such contractor, subcontractor, prospective contractor or prospective subcontractor, to have access to Restricted Data which is required in the performance of his duties and so certified by the Director, but only if (1) the Atomic Energy Commission has determined, in accordance with the established personnel security procedures and standards of the Commission, that permitting such individual to have access to such Restricted Data will not endanger the common defense and security, and (2) the Atomic Energy Commission finds that the established personnel and other security procedures and standards of the Agency are adequate and in reasonable conformity to the standards established by the Atomic Energy Commission under section 2165 of Title 42, including those for interim clearance in subsection (b) thereof. Any individual granted access to such Restricted Data pursuant to this subsection may exchange such data with any individual who (A) is an officer or employee of the Department of Defense, or any department or agency thereof, or a member of the Armed Forces, or an officer or employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or a contractor or subcontractor of any such department, agency, or armed force, or an officer or employee of any such contractor or subcontractor, and (B) has been au-

thorized to have access to Restricted Data under the provisions of sections 2163 or 2455 of Title 42. (Pub. L. 87–297, title IV, § 45, Sept. 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 637; Pub. L. 88–186, § 2, Nov. 26, 1963, 77 Stat. 341.)

(11) United States as defendant (28 U.S.C. 1346)

§ 1346. United States as defendant.

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the Court of Claims of:

(1) Any civil action against the United States for the recovery of any internal-revenue tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, or any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority or any sum alleged to have been excessive or in any manner wrongfully collected under the internal-revenue laws;

(2) Any other civil action or claim against the United States, not exceeding $10,000 in amount, founded either upon the Constitution, or any Act of Congress, or any regulation of an executive department, or upon any express or implied contract with the United States, or for liquidated or unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort. For the purpose of this paragraph, an express or implied contract with the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Exchanges, Marine Corps Exchanges, Coast Guard Exchanges, or Exchange Councils of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall be considered an express or implied contract with the United States.

(b) Subject to the provisions of chapter 171 of this title, the district courts, together with the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone and the District Court of the Virgin Islands, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions on claims against the United States, for money damages, accruing on and after January 1, 1945, for injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred.

(c) The jurisdiction conferred by this section includes jurisdiction of any set-off, counterclaim, or other claim or demand whatever on the part of the United States against any plaintiff commencing an action under this section.

(d) The district courts shall not have jurisdiction under this section of any civil action or claim for a pension.

(e) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action against the United States provided in section 7426 or section 7428 (in the case of the United States district court for the District of Columbia) or section 7429 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(f) The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of civil actions under section 2409a to quiet title to an estate or interest in real property in which an interest is claimed by the United States.

(12) Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims (28 U.S.C. 1491)

§ 1491. Claims against United States generally; actions involving Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to render judgment upon any claim against the United States founded either upon the Constitution, or any Act of Congress, or any regulation of an executive department, or upon any express or implied contract with the United States, or for liquidated or unliquidated damages in cases not sounding in tort. For the purpose of this paragraph, an express or implied contract with the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Exchanges, Marine Corps Exchanges, Coast Guard Exchanges, or Exchange Councils of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall be considered an express or implied contract with the United States. To provide an entire remedy and to complete the relief afforded by the judgment, the court may, as an incident of and collateral to any such judgment, issue orders directing restoration to office or position, placement in appropriate duty or retirement status, and correction of applicable records, and such orders may be issued to any appropriate official of the United States. In any case within its jurisdiction, the court shall have the power to remand appropriate matters to any administrative or executive body or official with such direction as it may deem proper and just.

Nothing herein shall be construed to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in suits against, or founded on actions of, the Tennessee Valley Authority, nor to amend or modify the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, with respect to suits by or against the Authority. (As amended Aug. 29, 1972, Pub. L. 92–415, § 1, 86 Stat. 652.)

(13) Availability of appropriations without fiscal year limitation (the following provision, codified at 31 U.S.C. 699, has been included in Authorization Acts since 1960)

§ 699. National Aeronautics and Space Administration appropriations; availability of certain appropriations without fiscal year limitation.

When so specified in an appropriation act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development" or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) maintenance and operation of facilities, and support services contracts may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of

twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

(14) Appropriations for payment of judgments and claims against the United States (31 U.S.C. 724a)

§ 724a.

There are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the payment, not otherwise provided for, as certified by the Comptroller General, of final judgments, awards, and compromise settlements, which are payable in accordance with the terms of section 2414, 2517, 2672, or 2677 of Title 28, the Act of December 28, 1922, Chap. 17, 42 Stat. 1066, awards rendered by the Indian Claims Commission, and amounts (in excess of the amounts payable from agency appropriations) of claims determined meritorious under section 2733 or 2734 of Title 10, section 715 of Title 32, and section 203 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, together with such interest and costs as may be specified in such judgments or otherwise authorized by law: *Provided*, That interest on a judgment of a district court to which the provisions of section 2411(b) of Title 28 apply, payable from this appropriation, shall be paid only when such judgment becomes final after review on appeal or petition by the United States, and then only from the date of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Accounting Office to the date of the mandate of affirmance (except that in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court interest shall not be allowed beyond the term of the Court at which the judgment was affirmed): *Provided further*, That interest on a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims, payable from this appropriation, in accordance with subsection 2516(b) of Title 28, shall be computed from the date of the filing of the transcript thereof in the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That any judgment or compromise settlement against the United States arising out of an express or implied contract entered into by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Exchanges, Marine Corps Exchanges, Coast Guard Exchanges, or Exchange Councils of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall be paid in accordance with this section and sections 2414, 2517, and 2518 of Title 28, United States Code, and such instrumentality shall reimburse the United States for a judgment or compromise settlement paid by the United States. Judgments against the United States arising out of activities of the United States Postal Service shall be paid by the Postal Service out of any funds available to it.[30]

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[30] As amended by the "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977", Public Law 95–26 (91 Stat. 96) and the "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978", Public Law 95–240 (92 Stat. 107).

(15) Congressional Space Medal of Honor (42 U.S.C. 2461)

§ 2461. Congressional Space Medal of Honor; appropriations.

The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of appropriate design, which shall be known as the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, to any astronaut who in the performance of his duties has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

There is authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. (Pub. L. 91–76, §§ 1, 2, Sept. 29, 1969, 83 Stat. 124.)

(16) Relationship of NASA to Federal Aviation Administrator (49 U.S.C. 1349)

§ 1349. Expenditure of Federal funds for certain airports and air navigation facilities; location of airports, landing areas, and missile and rocket sites.

(a) No Federal funds, other than those expended under this chapter, shall be expended, other than for military purposes (whether or not in cooperation with State or other local governmental agencies), for the acquisition, establishment, construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, or operation of any landing area, or for the acquisition, establishment, construction, maintenance, or operation of air navigation facilities thereon, except upon written recommendation and certification by the Administrator that such landing area or facility is reasonably necessary for use in air commerce or in the interests of national defense. Any interested person may apply to the Administrator, under regulations prescribed by him, for such recommendation and certification with respect to any landing area or air navigation facility proposed to be established, constructed, altered, repaired, maintained, or operated by, or in the interests of, such person. There shall be no exclusive right for the use of any landing area or air navigation facility upon which Federal funds have been expended.

(b) In order to assure conformity to plans and policies for allocations of airspace by the Administrator under section 1348 of this title, no military airport or landing area, or missile or rocket site shall be acquired, established, or constructed, or any runway layout substantially altered, unless reasonable prior notice thereof is given the Administrator so that he may advise with the appropriate committees of the Congress and other interested agencies as to the effects of such acquisition, establishment, construction, or alteration on the use of airspace by aircraft. In case of a disagreement between the Administrator and the Department of Defense or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the matter may be appealed to the President for final determina-

tion. (Pub. L. 85–726, title III, § 308, Aug. 23, 1958, 72 Stat. 750.)

(17) Report requirements concerning former NASA employees and NASA employees previously employed by aerospace contractors (42 U.S.C. 2462)

(a) As used in this section—

"(1) The term 'former employee' means any former officer or employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including consultants or part-time employees, whose salary rate at any time during the three-year period immediately preceding the termination of his last employment with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was equal to or greater than the minimum salary rate at such time for positions in Grade GS–13.

"(2) The term 'aerospace contractor' means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity, which provides services and materials to or for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in connection with any aerospace system under a contract directly with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(3) The term 'services and materials' means either services or materials or services and materials which are provided as a part of or in connection with any aerospace system.

"(4) The term 'aerospace system' includes, but is not limited to, any rocket, launch vehicle, rocket engine, propellant, spacecraft, command module, service module, landing module, tracking device, communications device, or any part or component thereof, which is used in either manned or unmanned spaceflight operations.

"(5) The term 'contracts awarded' means contracts awarded by negotiation and includes the net amount of modifications to, and the exercise of options under, such contracts. It excludes all transactions amounting to less than $10,000 each.

"(6) The term 'fiscal year' means a year beginning on 1 October and ending on 30 September of the next succeeding year.

"(b) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Administrator:

"(1) Any former employee who during any fiscal year,

"(A) was employed by or served as a consultant or otherwise to an aerospace contractor for any period of time,

"(B) represented any aerospace contractor at any hearing, trial, appeal, or other action in which the United States was a party and which involved services and materials provided or to be provided to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by such contractor, or

"(C) represented any such contractor in any transaction with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration involving services or materials provided or to be provided by such contractor to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall file with the Administrator, in such form and manner as the Administrator may prescribe, not later than February 15 of the next succeeding fiscal year, a report containing the following information:

"(1) His name and address.

"(2) The name and address of the aerospace contractor by whom he was employed or whom he served as a consultant or otherwise.

"(3) The title of the position held by him with the aerospace contractor.

"(4) A brief description of his duties and the work performed by him for the aerospace contractor.

"(5) His gross salary rate while employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(6) A brief description of his duties and the work performed by him while employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the three-year period immediately preceding his termination of employment.

"(7) The date of the termination of his employment with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the date on which his employment, as an employee, consultant or otherwise, with the aerospace contractor began, and if no longer employed by such aerospace contractor, the date on which his employment with such aerospace contractor terminated.

"(8) Such other pertinent information as the Administrator may require.

"(2) Any employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including consultants or part-time employees, who was previously employed by or served as a consultant or otherwise to an aerospace contractor in any fiscal year, and whose salary rate in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is equal to or greater than the minimum salary rate for positions in grade GS–13 shall file with the Administrator, in such form and manner and at such times as the Administrator may prescribe, a report containing the following information:

"(A) His name and address.

"(B) The title of his position with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(C) A brief description of his duties with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(D) The name and address of the aerospace contractor by whom he was employed or whom he served as a consultant or otherwise.

"(E) The title of his position with such aerospace contractor.

"(F) A brief description of his duties and the work performed by him for the aerospace contractor.

"(G) The date on which his employment as a consultant or otherwise with such contractor terminated and the date on which his employment as a consultant or otherwise with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration began thereafter.

"(H) Such other pertinent information as the Administrator may require.

"(c)(1) No former employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall be required to file a report under this section for any fiscal year in which he was employed by or served as a consultant or otherwise to an aerospace contractor if the total amount of contracts awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to such contractor during such year was less than $10,000,000; and no employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall be required to file a report under this section for any fiscal year in which he was employed by or served as a consultant or otherwise to an aerospace contractor if the total amount of contracts awarded to such contractor by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during such year was less than $10,000,000.

"(2) No former National Aeronautics and Space Administration employee shall be required to file a report under this section for any fiscal year on account of employment with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration if such employment was terminated three years or more prior to the beginning of such fiscal year; and no employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall be required to file a report under this section for any fiscal year on account of employment with or services performed for an aerospace contractor if such employment was terminated or such services were performed three years or more prior to the beginning of such fiscal year.

"(3) No former employee shall be required to file a report under this section for any fiscal year during which he was employed by or served as a consultant or otherwise to an aerospace contractor at a salary rate of less than $15,000 per year; and no employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including consultants or part-time employees, shall be required to file a report under this section for any fiscal year during which he was employed by or served as a consultant or otherwise to an aerospace contractor at a salary rate of less than $15,000 per year.

"(d) The Administrator shall, not later than March 31 of each year, file with the President of the Senate and

the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report containing a list of the names of persons who have filed reports with him for the preceding fiscal year pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section. The Administrator shall include after each name so much information as he deems appropriate, and shall list the names of such persons under the aerospace contractor for whom they worked or for whom they performed services.

"(e) Any former employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration whose employment with or services for an aerospace contractor terminated during any fiscal year shall be required to file a report pursuant to subsection (b)(1) of this section for such year if he would otherwise be required to file under such subsection; and any person whose employment with or services for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration terminated during any fiscal year shall be required to file a report pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this section for such year if he would otherwise be required to file under such subsection.

"(f) The Administrator shall maintain a file containing the information filed with him pursuant to subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section and such file shall be open for public inspection at all times during the regular workday.

"(g) Any person who fails to comply with the filing requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by not more than six months in prison or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

"(h) No person shall be required to file a report pursuant to this section for any year prior to the fiscal year 1971."

(18) Implantation of the United States flag on the moon or planets (P.L. 91–119, 83 Stat. 202, Section 8, November 18, 1969)

SEC. 8. The flag of the United States, and no other flag, shall be implanted or otherwise placed on the surface of the moon, or on the surface of any planet, by the members of the crew of any spacecraft making a lunar or planetary landing as a part of a mission under the Apollo program or as a part of a mission under any subsequent program, the funds for which are provided entirely by the Government of the United States. This act is intended as a symbolic gesture of national pride in achievement and is not to be construed as a declaration of national appropriation by claim of sovereignty.

(19) Provisions of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 relating to NASA (47 U.S.C. 721(b))

(b) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall—

(1) advise the Commission (Federal Communications

Commission) on technical characteristics of the communications satellite system;

(2) cooperate with the corporation in research and development to the extent deemed appropriate by the Administration in the public interest;

(3) assist the corporation in the conduct of its research and development program by furnishing to the corporation, when requested, on a reimbursable basis, such satellite launching and associated services as the Administration deems necessary for the most expeditious and economical development of the communications satellite system;

(4) consult with the corporation with respect to the technical characteristics of the communications satellite system;

(5) furnish to the corporation, on request and on a reimbursable basis, satellite launching and associated services required for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the communications satellite system approved by the Commission; and

(6) to the extent feasible, furnish other services, on a reimbursable basis, to the corporation in connection with the establishment and operation of the system.

(20) Audit of Nonappropriated Fund Activities (P.L. 93–604, 88 Stat. 1959, Jan. 2, 1975)

SEC. 301. (a) The (1) operations and funds (including central funds) of nonappropriated fund and related activities authorized or operated by an executive agency to sell merchandise or services to military or other Government personnel and their dependents, such as the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, Navy Exchanges, Marine Corps Exchanges, Coast Guard Exchanges, Exchange Councils of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, commissaries, clubs, and theaters, (2) systems of accounting and internal controls of such funds and activities, and (3) any internal or independent audits or reviews of such funds and activities shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be subject to review by the Comptroller General of the United States in accordance with such principles and procedures and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. The Comptroller General and his duly authorized representatives shall have access to those books, accounts, records, documents, reports, files, and other papers, things, or property relevant to funds and activities within this subsection as are deemed necessary by the Comptroller General.

(b) When required by the Comptroller General for such nonappropriated fund and related activities with gross receipts from sales of more than $100,000 a year as he may designate by class, or upon specific request of the Comptroller General in any other case, each execu-

tive agency shall furnish promptly a copy of the annual report of any nonappropriated fund or related activity referred to in subsection (a). If such information is not included in any activity's annual report, such agency shall also furnish a statement showing the yearly financial operations, financial condition, and cash flow, and such other annual information relating to the activity as may be agreed upon by the Comptroller General and the head of the executive agency concerned.

(21) *Authority To Contract for Tracking and Data Relay Satellite Services (P.L. 95–76, 91 Stat. 316, July 30, 1977)*

SEC. 6. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized, when so provided in an appropriation Act, to enter into and to maintain a contract for tracking and data relay satellite services. Such services shall be furnished to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in accordance with applicable authorization and appropriations Acts. The Government shall incur no costs under such contract prior to the furnishing of such services except that the contract may provide for the payment for contingent liability of the Government which may accrue in the event the Government should decide for its convenience to terminate the contract before the end of the period of the contract. Facilities which may be required in the performance of the contract may be constructed on Government-owned lands if there is included in the contract a provision under which the Government may acquire title to the facilities, under terms and conditions agreed upon in the contract, upon termination of the contract.

The Administrator shall in January of each year report to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate the projected aggregate contingent liability of the Government under termination provisions of any contract authorized in that section through the next fiscal year. The authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter into and to maintain the contract authorized hereunder shall remain in effect unless repealed by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

(22) *Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974 (P.L 93–409, Sept. 3, 1974)*

AN ACT To provide for the early development and commercial demonstration of the technology of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling systems.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-

sembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974".

Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.
42 USC 5501 note.
42 USC 5501.

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) the current imbalance between supply and demand for fuels and energy is likely to persist for some time;

(2) the early demonstration of the feasibility of using solar energy for the heating and cooling of buildings could help to relieve the demand upon present fuel and energy supplies;

(3) the technologies for solar heating are close to the point of commercial application in the United States;

(4) the technologies for combined solar heating and cooling still require research, development, testing and demonstration, but no insoluble technical problem is now foreseen in achieving commercial use of such technologies;

(5) the early development and export of viable solar heating equipment and combined solar heating and cooling equipment, consistent with the established preeminence of the United States in the field of high technology products, can make a valuable contribution to our balance of trade;

(6) the widespread use of solar energy in place of conventional methods for the heating and cooling of buildings would have a significantly beneficial effect upon the environment;

(7) the mass production and use of solar heating and cooling equipment will help to eliminate the dependence of the United States upon foreign energy sources and promote the national defense;

(8) the widespread introduction of low-cost solar energy will be beneficial to consumers in a period of rapidly rising fuel cost;

(9) innovation and creativity in the development of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling components and systems can be fostered through encouraging direct contact between the manufacturers of such systems and the architects, engineers, developers, contractors, and other persons interested in installing such systems in buildings;

(10) evaluation of the performance and reliability of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling technologies can be expedited by testing under carefully controlled conditions; and

(11) commercial application of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling technologies can be expedited by early commercial demonstration under practical conditions.

Schedule of demonstrations.

(b) It is therefore declared to be the policy of the United States and the purpose of this Act to provide for the demonstration within a three-year period of the practical use of solar heating technology, and to provide for the development and demonstration within a five-year period of the practical use of combined heating and cooling technology.

42 USC 5502.

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "solar heating", with respect to any building, means the use of solar energy to meet such portion of the total heating needs of such building (including hot water), or such portion of the needs of such building for hot water (where its remaining heating needs are met by other methods), as may be required under performance criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development utilizing the services of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(2) the terms "solar heating and cooling" and "combined solar heating and cooling", with respect to any building, mean the use of solar energy to provide both such portion of the total heating needs of such building (including hot water) and such portion of the total cooling needs of such building, or such portion of the needs of such building for hot water (where its remaining heating needs are met by other methods) and such portion of the total cooling needs of a building, as may be required under performance criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development utilizing the services of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and in consultation with the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and such term includes cooling by means of nocturnal heat radiation, by evaporation, or by other methods of meeting peakload energy requirements at nonpeakload times;

(3) the term "residential dwellings" includes previously occupied and new single family and multifamily dwellings, mobile homes, and publicly assisted housing owned by a private sponsor or a State or local housing authority not covered by section 17;

(4) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(5) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and

(6) the term "Director" means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES IN SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING TECHNOLOGIES BY NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 4. Section 203 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2473) is amended by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c), and by inserting immediately after subsection (a) the following new subsection: 72 Stat. 429.

"(b) The Administration shall initiate, support, and carry out such research, development, demonstrations, and other related activities in solar heating and cooling technologies (to the extent that funds are appropriated therefor) as are provided for in sections 5, 6, and 9 of the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974.".

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF SOLAR HEATING SYSTEMS TO BE USED IN RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

SEC. 5. (a) The Administrator and the Secretary shall promptly initiate and carry out a program, as provided in this section, for the development and demonstration of solar heating systems (including collectors, controls, and thermal storage) for use in residential dwellings. 42 USC 5503.

(b)(1) Within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, utilizing the services of the National Bureau of Standards and in consultation with the Administrator and the Director, shall determine, prescribe, and publish— Publication of performance criteria.

(A) interim performance criteria for solar heating components and systems to be used in residential dwellings, and

(B) interim performance criteria (relating to suitability for solar heating) for such dwellings themselves,

taking into account in each instance climatic variations existing between different geographic areas.

(2) As soon as possible after the publication of the performance criteria prescribed under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and the Administrator, will select on the basis of open competition a number of designs for various types of residential dwellings suitable for and adapted to the installation of solar heating systems meeting the performance criteria prescribed under paragraph (1)(A). Design selection.

(c) The Administrator, in accordance with the applicable provisions of title II of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 and under program guidelines established jointly by the Administrator and the Secretary, shall, after consultation with the Secretary— Contracts and grants. 72 Stat. 427. 42 USC 2471 *et seq.*

(1) enter into such contracts and grants as may be necessary or appropriate for the development (for com-

mercial production and residential use) of solar heating systems meeting the performance criteria prescribed under subsection (b)(1)(A) (including any further planning and design which may be required to conform with the specifications set forth in such criteria); and

(2) enter into contracts with a number of persons or firms for the procurement of solar heating components and systems meeting such performance criteria (including adequate numbers of spare and replacement parts for such systems).

Installation and monitoring.

(d) The Secretary shall (1) arrange for the installation of solar heating systems procured by the Administrator under subsection (c)(2) in a substantial number of residential dwellings and (2) provide for the satisfactory operation of such installations during the demonstration period. Title to and ownership of any dwellings constructed hereunder and of solar heating systems installed hereunder may be conveyed to purchasers or owners of such dwellings under terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary, including an express agreement that any such purchaser or owner shall, in such manner and form and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, observe and monitor (or permit the Secretary to observe and monitor) the performance and operation of such system for a period of five years, and that such purchaser or owner (including any subsequent owner and occupant of the property who also makes such an agreement) shall regularly furnish the Secretary with such reports thereon as the agreement may require.

Federal property installations.

(e) The Secretary of Defense shall arrange for the installation of solar heating systems procured by the Administrator under subsection (c)(2) in a substantial number of residential dwellings which are located on Federal or federally administered property where the performance and operation of such systems can be regularly and effectively observed and monitored by designated Federal personnel.

Variety of installations.

(f) The Secretary and the Secretary of Defense, and officials responsible for administering Federal or federally administered property, shall coordinate their activities under this section to assure that solar heating systems are installed in a substantial number of residential dwellings and in a sufficient number of different geographic areas under varying climatic conditions to constitute a realistic and effective demonstration in support of the objectives of this Act.

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF COMBINED SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS TO BE USED IN RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

42 USC 5504.

SEC. 6. (a) The Administrator and the Secretary shall promptly initiate and carry out a program, as provided in this section, for the development and demonstration

of combined solar heating and cooling systems (including collectors, controls, and thermal storage) for use in residential dwellings.

Publication of performance criteria.

(b)(1) As soon as possible after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, utilizing the services of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and in consultation with the Administrator and the Director, shall determine, prescribe, and publish—

(A) interim performance criteria for combined solar heating and cooling components and systems to be used in residential dwellings, and

(B) interim performance criteria (relating to suitability for solar heating and cooling) for such dwellings themselves.

taking into account in each instance climatic variations existing between different geographic areas.

Design selection.

(2) As soon as possible after the publication of the performance criteria prescribed under paragraph (1) (and if possible before the completion of the research and development provided for in subsection (c)), the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and the Administrator, will select on the basis of open competition a number of designs for various types of residential dwellings suitable for and adapted to the installation of combined solar heating and cooling systems meeting the performance criteria prescribed under paragraph (1)(A).

Technological research and development.

(c) During the period immediately following the publication of performance criteria under subsection (b)(1), the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, shall undertake and conduct with respect to solar heating and cooling a program of research, development, and testing designed to provide the additional technological resources necessary for the development and commercial application of combined solar heating and cooling systems as contemplated by the program under this section.

Contracts and grants. 72 Stat. 427. 42 USC 2471 *et seq.*

(d) The Administrator, in accordance with the applicable provisions of title II of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 and under program guidelines established jointly by the Administrator and the Secretary, and at the earliest possible time during or immediately after the period specified in subsection (c) shall, after consultation with the Secretary—

(1) enter into such contracts and grants as may be necessary or appropriate for the development (for commercial production and residential use) of combined solar heating and cooling systems meeting the performance criteria prescribed under subsection (b)(1)(A) (including any further planning and design which may be required to conform with the specifications set forth in such

criteria or to reflect the results of the activities conducted under subsection (c)); and

(2) enter into contracts with a number of persons or firms for the procurement of combined solar heating and cooling systems meeting such performance criteria (including adequate numbers of spare and replacement parts for such systems).

Installation and monitoring.

(e) The Secretary shall (1) arrange for the installation of combined solar heating and cooling systems procured by the Administrator under subsection (d)(2) in a substantial number of residential dwellings and (2) provide for the satisfactory operation of such installations during the demonstration period. Title to and ownership of any dwellings constructed hereunder and of combined solar heating and cooling systems installed hereunder may be conveyed to purchasers or owners of such dwellings under terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary, including an express agreement that any such purchaser or owner shall, in such manner and form and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, observe and monitor (or permit the Secretary to observe and monitor) the performance and operation of such system for a period of five years, and that such purchaser or owner (including any subsequent owner and occupant of the property who also makes such an agreement) shall regularly furnish the Secretary with such reports thereon as the agreement may require.

Federal property installations.

(f) The Secretary of Defense shall arrange for the installation of combined solar heating and cooling systems procured by the Administrator under subsection (d)(2) in a substantial number of residential dwellings which are located on Federal or federally administered property where the performance and operation of such systems can be regularly and effectively observed and monitored by designated Federal personnel.

Variety of installations.

(g) The Secretary and the Secretary of Defense, and officials responsible for administering Federal or federally administered property, shall coordinate their activities under this section to assure that combined solar heating and cooling systems are installed in a substantial number of residential dwellings and in a sufficient number of geographic areas under varying climatic conditions to constitute a realistic and effective demonstration in support of the objectives of this Act.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DEFINITION

42 USC 5505.

SEC. 7. (a) The Administrator and the Secretary are authorized and directed to prepare a comprehensive plan for the conduct of the development and demonstration activities under sections 5 and 6. In the preparation of such plan, the Administrator and Secretary shall consult with the Director of the National Bureau of Stand-

ards, the Director, the Secretary of Defense, and other Federal agencies and private organizations as appropriate.

(b) The Administrator and the Secretary shall transmit such comprehensive program plan to the President and to each House of the Congress. The plan shall be transmitted within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Report to President and Congress.

TEST PROCEDURES AND DEFINITIVE PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

42 USC 5506.

SEC. 8. As soon as feasible, and utilizing data available from the demonstration programs under sections 5 and 6, the Secretary, utilizing the services of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and in consultation with the Administrator and the Director shall determine, prescribe, and publish in the Federal Register in accordance with the applicable provisions regarding rulemaking prescribed by section 553 of title 5, United States Code—

Publication in Federal Register. 80 Stat. 383.

(1) definitive performance criteria for solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling components and systems to be used in residential dwellings, taking into account climatic variations existing between different geographic areas;

(2) definitive performance criteria (relating to suitability for solar heating and for combined solar heating and cooling) for such dwellings, taking into account climatic variations existing between different geographic areas; and

(3) procedures whereby manufacturers of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling components and systems shall have their products tested in order to provide certification that such products conform to the performance criteria established under paragraph (1).

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF SOLAR HEATING AND COMBINED SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

42 USC 5507.

SEC. 9. The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary, the Director, the Administrator of General Services, and the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and concurrently with the conduct of the programs under sections 5 and 6, shall enter into arrangements with appropriate Federal agencies to carry out such projects and activities (including demonstration projects) with respect to apartment buildings, office buildings, factories, crop-drying facilities and other agricultural structures, public buildings (including schools and colleges), and other non-residential, commercial, or industrial buildings, taking into account the special needs of and individual differences in such buildings based upon size, function, and other relevant factors, as may

be appropriate for the early development and demonstration of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling systems suitable and effective for use in such buildings.

SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING RESEARCH BY NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

42 USC 5508.

SEC. 10. (a) The Director shall conduct a program of applied research relevant to (1) the improvement of solar heating components and systems and (2) the development and commercial application of combined solar heating and cooling components and systems as contemplated by the programs under this Act.

(b) The Director shall apprise the Secretary and the Administrator on a continuing basis of the results of the programs being conducted in accordance with subsection (a), and the Secretary and the Administrator shall insure that such results, where appropriate, are incorporated into the development and demonstration programs established by this Act.

COORDINATION, MONITORING, AND LIAISON

42 USC 5509.

SEC. 11. (a) The Secretary, utilizing the services of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and in coordination with such other Government agencies as may be appropriate, shall—

(1) monitor the performance and operation of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling systems installed in residential dwellings under this Act;

(2) collect and evaluate data and information on the performance and operation of solar heating and combined solar heating and cooling systems installed in residential dwellings under this Act; and

(3) from time to time, carrying out such studies and investigations and take such other actions, including the submission of special reports to the Congress when appropriate, as may be necessary to assure that the programs for which the Secretary is responsible under this Act effectively carry out the policy of this Act.

Reports to Congress.

(b) In the development of the performance criteria and test procedures required under sections 5, 6, and 8, the Secretary shall work closely with the appropriate scientific, technical, and professional societies and industry representatives to insure the best possible use of available expertise in this area.

(c) The Secretary shall also maintain continuing liaison with the building industry and related industries and interests, and with the scientific and technical community during and after the period of the programs carried out under this Act, in order to assure that the projected benefits of such programs are and will continue to be realized.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND OTHER ACTIONS TO PROMOTE PRACTICAL USE OF SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING TECHNOLOGIES

42 USC 5510.

SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary shall take all possible steps to assure that full and complete information with respect to the demonstrations and other activities conducted under this Act is made available to Federal, State, and local authorities, the building industry and related segments of the economy, the scientific and technical community, and the public at large, both during and after the close of the programs under this Act, with the objective of promoting and facilitating to the maximum extent feasible the early and widespread practical use of solar energy for the heating and cooling of buildings throughout the United States. In accordance with regulations prescribed under section 16 such information shall be disseminated on a coordinated basis by the Secretary, the Administrator, the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, the Director, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and other appropriate Federal offices and agencies.

(b) In addition, the Secretary shall—

(1) study and investigate the effect of building codes, zoning ordinances, tax regulations, and other laws, codes, ordinances, and practices upon the practical use of solar energy for the heating and cooling of buildings;

(2) determine the extent to which such laws, codes, ordinances, and practices should be changed to permit or facilitate such use, and the methods by which any such changes may best be brought about; and

(3) study the necessity of a program of incentives to accelerate the commercial application of solar heating and cooling technology.

Solar Heating and Cooling Information Data Bank. Establishment.

(c) (1) In carrying out his functions under subsections (a) and (b) the Secretary, utilizing the capabilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Commerce, and the National Science Foundation to the maximum extent possible, shall establish and operate a Solar Heating and Cooling Information Data Bank (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "bank") for the purpose of collecting, reviewing processing, and disseminating solar heating and cooling information and data in a timely and accurate manner in support of the objectives of this Act.

(2) Information and data compiled in the bank shall include—

(A) technical information (including reports, journal articles, dissertations, monographs, and project descriptions) on solar energy research, development, and applications;

(B) technical information on the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings compatible with solar heating and cooling concepts;

(C) physical and chemical properties of the materials required for solar heating and cooling;

(D) climatic conditions in appropriate areas of the United States, including those areas where the demonstrations are to be located; and

(E) engineering performance of devices utilized in solar heating and cooling or to be employed in the demonstrations.

(3) In accordance with regulations prescribed under section 16, the Secretary shall provide retrieval and dissemination services to cover the solar heating and cooling information described under paragraph (2) for—

(A) Federal, State, and local government organizations that are active in the area of energy resources (and their contractors);

(B) universities, colleges, and other nonprofit organizations; and

(C) private persons, upon request, in appropriate cases.

(4) In carrying out his functions under this subsection, the Secretary shall utilize, when feasible, the existing data base of scientific and technical information in Federal agencies, adding to such data base any information described in paragraph (2) which does not already reside in such base.

Reports to President and Congress.

(d) Each Federal officer and agency having functions under this Act shall include in his or its annual report to the President and the Congress a full and complete description of his or its activities (current and projected) under this Act, along with his or its recommendations for legislative, administrative, or other action to improve the programs under this Act or to achieve the objectives of this Act more promptly and effectively. In addition, the Secretary shall submit annually to the President and the Congress a special report summarizing in appropriate detail all of the activities (current and projected) of the various Federal officers and agencies having functions under this Act, with the objective of presenting a comprehensive overall view of such programs.

LIMITATIONS ON FEDERALLY ASSISTED OR FEDERALLY CONSTRUCTED HOUSING

42 USC 5511.

SEC. 13. (a)(1) In determining the maximum dollar amount of any federally assisted mortgage loan (as defined in subsection (b)) or the maximum per unit or other cost or floor area limitation of any federally constructed housing (as defined in subsection (c)), where the law establishing the program under which the loan is made or the housing is constructed specifies such maximum per unit or other cost on floor area limitation and the structure involved is furnished with solar heating or combined solar heating and cooling equipment under the demonstration program established by section 5, 6, or 9,

the maximum amount or cost or floor area limitation so specified which is applicable to such structure shall be deemed to be increased by the amount by which (as determined by the Secretary or the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate) the price or cost or floor area limitation of the structure including such solar heating or combined solar heating and cooling equipment exceeds the price or cost or floor area limitation of the structure with such equipment replaced by conventional heating equipment or conventional heating and cooling equipment (as the case may be).

(2) In addition, in the case of a federally assisted mortgage loan, the cost excess specified in subsection (a) shall be fully taken into account in determining the value or cost of the structure involved for purposes of applying any statutory provision specifying the maximum loan-to-value or -cost ratio; except that, if the law specifies different rates of downpayment for successive increments of such value or cost, the lowest such rate shall apply to the additional cost attributable to the solar heating or combined solar heating and cooling equipment, and such equipment shall otherwise be excluded in determining the total value or cost of the structure.

"Mortgage loan" and federally assisted mortgage loan."

(b) As used in subsection (a), the term "mortgage loan" means a loan which is made to finance the purchase or construction of a residence or any other building or structure; and the term "federally assisted mortgage loan" means a mortgage loan which—

(1) is made in whole or in part by any lender the deposits or accounts of which are insured by any agency of the Federal Government, or is made in whole or in part by any lender which is itself regulated by any agency of the Federal Government; or

(2) is made in whole or in part, or insured, guaranteed, supplemented, or assisted in any way, by the Secretary or any other officer or agency of the Federal Government or under or in connection with a housing, urban development, or related program administered by the Secretary or a housing or related program administered by any such officer or agency; or

(3) is eligible for purchase by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or from any financial institution from which it could be purchased by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; or

(4) is made in whole or in part by any "creditor," as defined in section 103(f) of the Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1968 (15 U.S.C. 1602(f)), who makes or invests in residential real estate loans aggregating more than $1,000,000 per year.

82 Stat. 147.

"Federally constructed housing."

(c) As used in subsection (a), the term "federally constructed housing" means (1) residential or multi-

family housing which is constructed by agencies of the Federal Government to provide dwelling accommodations for particular types or classes of persons under programs administered by such Federal agencies (including all housing constructed by the Department of Defense to provide dwelling accommodations for personnel of the armed services or for such personnel and their families), and (2) residential or multifamily housing which is constructed by agencies of State or local government, with financial assistance in any form from the Federal Government, to provide dwelling accommodations for particular types or classes of persons under programs administered by such State or local agencies.

ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF SMALL BUSINESS

42 U.S.C. 5512.

SEC. 14. In carrying out their functions under this Act, all Federal officers and agencies shall take steps to assure that small business concerns will have realistic and adequate opportunities to participate in the programs under this Act to the maximum extent possible.

PRIORITIES

42 USC 5513.

SEC. 15. The Secretary shall set priorities as far as possible consistent with the intent and operation of this Act in accordance with the following criteria:

Variety of locations and conditions.

(a) The residential dwellings and other buildings which will be part of the demonstration programs referred to in sections 5, 6, and 9 shall be located in a sufficient number of different geographic areas in the United States to assure a realistic and effective demonstration of the solar heating systems and combined solar heating and cooling systems involved, and of the dwellings and other buildings themselves, in both rural and urban locations and under climatic conditions which vary as much as possible.

Costs.

(b) Consideration shall be given to projected costs of commercial production and maintenance of the solar heating systems and combined solar heating and cooling systems utilized in the demonstration programs.

Cost sharing.

(c) Encouragement should be given in the conduct of programs under this Act to those projects in which funds, appropriated by any State or political subdivision thereof for the purpose of sharing costs with the Federal Government for the purchase and installation of solar heating or combined solar heating and cooling components and systems are committed before or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

REGULATIONS

42 USC 5514.

SEC. 16. The Administrator and the Secretary in consultation with the Director of the National Bureau of

Standards, the Director, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Secretary of Defense, and other appropriate officers and agencies, shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this Act promptly and efficiently. Each such officer or agency, in consultation with the Administrator and the Secretary, may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out his or its particular functions under this Act promptly and efficiently.

USE OF PUBLICLY ASSISTED HOUSING

SEC. 17. The Secretary shall make appropriate use of publicly assisted housing and particularly low-rent housing assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937 in demonstrating solar heating systems and combined solar heating and cooling systems under this Act. 42 USC 5515. 50 Stat. 888. 42 USC 1430.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 18. Within sixty days after the effective date of the law creating the Energy Research and Development Administration or any other law creating a permanent Federal organization or agency having jurisdiction over the energy research and development functions of the United States (or within sixty days after the enactment of this Act if the effective date of such law occurs prior to the enactment of this Act), the energy research and development functions vested in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation under this Act and any funds which may have been appropriated pursuant to section 19 of this Act, to the extent necessary or appropriate, may, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, be transferred to and vested in the Energy Research and Development Administration or such other organization or agency.[31] 42 USC 5516.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 19. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, 42 USC 5517.

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[31] Programs in specific nonnuclear technologies previously enacted into law, including those established by the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974, the Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, and the Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, were directed to be incorporated into the programs of the Energy Research and Development Administration by the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–577). By Determination Order dated Jan. 17, 1975, the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transferred all the energy research and development functions vested in NASA by the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974, to the extent such functions had not already been transferred to the Energy Research and Development Administration by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–438; 88 Stat. 1233), to the Energy Research and Development Administration. The functions of the Energy Research and Development Administration were transferred to the Department of Energy by the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95–91), effective October 1, 1977 (E.O. 12009 dated September 13, 1977).

$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out the functions vested in the Administrator by this Act.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended. Any sums so appropriated shall be available (1) to carry out the functions vested in the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development by this Act, and (2) for transfer to the Department of Defense, the National Bureau of Standards, and the General Services Administration to enable them to carry out their respective functions under this Act.

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979, $50,000,000 in the aggregate to carry out the programs established by this Act.

(23) Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-410, Sept. 3, 1974; as amended by the Department of Energy Act of 1978—Civilian Applications (P.L. 95-268, Feb. 25, 1978).

AN ACT To further the conduct of research, development, and demonstrations in geothermal energy technologies, to establish a Geothermal Energy Coordination and Management Project, to provide for the carrying out of research and development in geothermal energy technology, to carry out a program of demonstration in technologies for the utilization of geothermal resources, to establish a loan guaranty program for the financing of geothermal energy development, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, 30 USC 1101 note.

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974".

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) the Nation is currently suffering a critical shortage of environmentally acceptable forms of energy;

(2) the inadequate organizational structures and levels of funding for energy research have limited the Nation's current and future options for meeting energy needs;

(3) electric energy is a clean and convenient form of energy at the location of its use and is the only practicable form of energy in some modern applications, but the demand for electric energy region of the United States is taxing all of the alternative energy sources presently available and is projected to increase; some of the sources available for electric power generation are already in short supply, and the development and use of

other sources presently involve undesirable environmental impacts;

(4) the Nation's critical energy problems can be solved only if a national commitment is made to dedicate the necessary financial resources, and enlist the cooperation of the private and public sectors, in developing geothermal resources and other nonconventional sources of energy;

(5) the conventional geothermal resources which are presently being used have limited total potential; but geothermal resources which are different from those presently being used, and which have extremely large energy content, are known to exist;

(6) some geothermal resources contain energy in forms other than heat; examples are methane and extremely high pressures available upon release as kinetic energy; 88 Stat. 1079 88 Stat. 1080

(7) some geothermal resources contain valuable by-products such as potable water and mineral compounds which should be processed and recovered as national resources;

(8) technologies are not presently available for the development of most of these geothermal resources, but technologies for the generation of electric energy from geothermal resources are potentially economical and environmentally desirable, and the development of geothermal resources offers possibilities of process energy and other nonelectric applications;

(9) much of the known geothermal resources exist on the public lands;

(10) Federal financial assistance is necessary to encourage the extensive exploration, research, and development in geothermal resources which will bring these technologies to the point of commercial application;

(11) the advancement of technology with the cooperation of private industry for the production of useful forms of energy from geothermal resources is important with respect to the Federal responsibility for the general welfare, to facilitate commerce, to encourage productive harmony between man and his environment and to protect the public interest; and

(12) the Federal Government should encourage and assist private industry through Federal assistance for the development and demonstration of practicable means to produce useful energy from geothermal resources with environmentally acceptable processes.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act— 30 U.S.C. 1102.

(1) the term "geothermal resources" means (A) all products of geothermal processes, embracing indigenous steam, hot water, and brines, (B) steam and other gases, hot water and hot brines, resulting from water, gas, or

other fluids artificially introduced into geothermal formations, and (C) any byproduct derived from them;

(2) the term "byproduct" means any mineral or minerals which are found in solution or in association with geothermal resources and which have a value of less than 75 percent of the value of the geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources or are not, because of quantity, quality, or technical difficulties in extraction and production, of sufficient value to warrant extraction and production by themselves;

(3) "pilot plant" means an experimental unit of small size used for early evaluation and development of new or improved processes and to obtain technical, engineering, and cost data;

(4) "demonstration plant" means a complete facility which produces electricity, heat energy, or useful byproducts for commercial disposal from geothermal resources and which will make a significant contribution to the knowledge of full-size technology, plant operation, and process economics;

(5) the term "Project" means the Geothermal Energy Coordination and Management Project established by section 101(a);

(6) the term "fund" means the Geothermal Resources Development Fund established by section 204(a); and

(7) the term "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Project.

TITLE I—GEOTHERMAL ENERGY COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT

ESTABLISHMENT

30 U.S.C. 1121.

SEC. 101. (a) There is hereby established the Coordination and Management Project.

Membership.
88 Stat. 1080
88 Stat. 1081

(b)(1) The Project shall be composed of six members as follows:

(A) one appointed by the President;

(B) an Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation;

(C) an Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior;

(D) an Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(E) the Assistant Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration for Solar, Geothermal, and Advanced Energy Systems;

(F) an Assistant Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration;

(G) an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(H) an Assistant Secretary of Treasury; and

(I) an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) The President shall designate the Assistant Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration for Solar, Geothermal, and Advanced Energy Systems to serve as Chairman of the Project.

Compensation.

(3) If the individual appointed under paragraph (1) (A) is an officer or employee of the Federal Government, he shall receive no additional pay on account of his service as a member of the Project. If such individual is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government, he shall be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315) for each day (including traveltime) during which he is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Project.

80 Stat. 461; 83 Stat. 863.

(c) The Project shall have overall responsibility for the provision of effective management and coordination with respect to a national geothermal energy research, development, and demonstration program. Such program shall include—

(1) the determination and evaluation of the resource base;

(2) research and development with respect to exploration, extraction, and utilization technologies;

(3) the demonstration of appropriate technologies; and

(4) the loan guaranty program under title II.

(d) (1) The Project shall carry out its responsibilities under this section acting through the following Federal agencies:

(A) the Department of the Interior, the responsibilities of which shall include evaluation and assessment of the resource base, including development of exploration technologies;

(B) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the responsibilities of which shall include the provision of contract management capability, evaluation and assessment of the resource base, and the development of technologies pursuant to section 102(b);

(C) the Atomic Energy Commission, the responsibilities of which shall include the development of technologies; and

(D) the National Science Foundation, the responsibilities of which shall include basic and applied research.

(2) Upon request of the Project, the head of any such agency is authorized to detail or assign, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, any of the personnel of such agency to the Project to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this act.

(e) The Project shall have exclusive authority with respect to the establishment or approval of programs or projects initiated under this Act, except that the agency involved in any particular program or project shall be

responsible for the operation and administration of such program or project.

PROGRAM DEFINITION

30 U.S.C. 1122.

SEC. 102. (a) (1) The Chairman, acting through the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, is authorized and directed to prepare a comprehensive program definition of an integrated effort and commitment for effectively developing geothermal energy resources. Such Administrator, in preparing such comprehensive program definition, is authorized to consult with other Federal agencies and non-Federal entities.

Transmittal to President and Congress. Interim reports.

(2) The Chairman shall transmit such comprehensive program definition to the President and to each House of the Congress. Interim reports shall be transmitted as soon as possible thereafter, but in any case not later than August 31, 1975.

Inventory schedule and objectives, transmittal to President and Congress.

(3) As part of the comprehensive program definition required by paragraph (1), the Chairman, acting through the Geological Survey, shall transmit to the President and to each House of the Congress a schedule and objectives for the inventorying of geothermal resources.

(b) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to undertake and carry out those programs assigned to it by the Project.

RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

30 U.S.C. 1123.

SEC. 103. (a) The Chairman shall initiate a resource inventory and assessment program with the objective of making regional and national appraisals of all types of geothermal resources, including identification of promising target areas for industrial exploration and development. The specific goals shall include—

(1) the improvement of geophysical, geochemical, geological, and hydrological techniques necessary for locating and evaluating geothermal resources;

(2) the development of better methods for predicting the power potential and longevity of geothermal reservoirs;

(3) the determination and assessment of the nature and power potential of the deeper unexplored parts of high temperature geothermal convection systems; and

(4) the survey and assessment of regional and national geothermal resources of all types.

(b) The Chairman, acting through the Geological Survey and other appropriate agencies, shall—

(1) develop and carry out a general plan for the

orderly inventorying of all forms of geothermal resources of the Federal lands and, where consistent with property rights and determined by the Chairman to be in the national interest, of non-Federal lands;

(2) conduct regional surveys, based upon such a general plan, using innovative geological, geophysical, geochemical, and stratigraphic drilling techniques, which will lead to a national inventory of geothermal resources in the United States;

(3) publish and make available maps, reports, and other documents developed from such surveys to encourage and facilitate the commercial development of geothermal resources for beneficial use and consistent with the national interest;

(4) make such recommendations for legislation or administrative regulations as may from time to time appear to be necessary to make Federal leasing, environmental and taxing policy for geothermal resources consistent with known inventories of various resource types, with the current state of technologies for geothermal energy development, and with current evaluations of the environmental impacts of such development; and

(5) participate with appropriate Federal agencies and non-Federal entities in research to develop, improve, and test technologies for the discovery and evaluation of all forms of geothermal resources, and conduct research into the principles controlling the location, occurrence, size, temperature, energy content, producibility, and economic lifetimes of geothermal reservoirs.

SEC. 104. (a) The Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies and in cooperation with non-Federal entities, shall initiate a research and development program for the purpose of resolving all major technical problems inhibiting the fullest possible commercial utilization of geothermal resources in the United States. The specific goals of such programs shall include— 30 U.S.C. 1124.

(1) the development of effective and efficient drilling methods to operate at high temperatures in formations of geothermal interest;

(2) the development of reliable predictive methods and control techniques for the production of geothermal resources from reservoirs;

(3) the exploitation of new concepts for fracturing rock to permit recovery of contained heat reserves;

(4) the improvement of equipment and technology for the extraction of geothermal resources from reservoirs;

(5) the development of improved methods for converting geothermal resources and byproducts to useful forms;

(6) the development of improved methods for controlling emissions and wastes from geothermal utiliza-

tion facilities, including new monitoring methods to any extent necessary;

(7) the development and evaluation of waste disposal control technologies and the evaluation of surface and subsurface environmental effects of geothermal development;

(8) the improvement of the technical capability to predict environmental impacts resulting from the development of geothermal resources, the preparation of environmental impact statements, and the assuring of compliance with applicable standards and criteria;

(9) the identification of social, legal, and economic problems associated with geothermal development (both locally and regionally) for the purpose of developing policy and providing a framework of policy alternatives for the commercial utilization of geothermal resources;

(10) the provision for an adequate supply of scientists to perform required geothermal research and development activities; and

(11) the establishment of a program to encourage States to establish and maintain geothermal resources clearinghouses, which shall serve to (A) provide geothermal resources developers with information with respect to applicable local, State, and Federal laws, rules and regulations, (B) coordinate the processing of permit applications, impact statements, and other information which geothermal resources developers are required to provide, (C) encourage uniformity with respect to local and State laws, rules, and regulations with respect to geothermal resources development, and (D) encourage establishment of land use plans, which would include zoning for geothermal resources development and which would assure that geothermal resources developers will be able to carry out development programs to the production stage.

(b) The Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies and in cooperation with non-Federal entities, shall implement a coordinated program of research and development in order to demonstrate the technical means for the extraction and utilization of the resource base, including any byproducts of such base, and in order to accomplish the goals established by subsection (a). Research authorized by this Act having potential applications in matters other than geothermal energy may be pursued to the extent that the findings of such research can be published in a form for utilization by others.

30 U.S.C. 1125.

DEMONSTRATION

88 Stat. 1084

SEC. 105. (a) The Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies and in cooperation with non-Federal entities, shall initiate a program to design and construct geothermal demonstration plants. The specific goals of such program shall include—

(1) the development of economical geothermal resources production systems and components which meet environmental standards;

(2) the design of plants to produce electric power and, where appropriate, the large-scale production and utilization of any useful byproducts;

(3) the involvement of engineers, analysts, technicians, and managers from industry field and powerplant development, which shall lead to the early industrial exploitation of advanced geothermal resources;

(4) the provision for an adequate supply of trained geothermal engineers and technicians;

(5) the provision of experimental test beds for component testing and evaluation by laboratories operated by the Federal Government, industry, or institutions of higher education;

(6) the construction and operation of pilot plants; and

(7) the construction and operation of demonstration plants.

(b) In carrying out his responsibilities under this section, the Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies, and in cooperation with non-Federal entities, may provide for the establishment of one or more demonstration projects utilizing each geothermal resource base involved, which shall include, as appropriate, all of the exploration, siting, drilling, pilot plant construction and operation, demonstration plant construction and operation, and other facilities and activities which may be necessary for the generation of electric energy and the utilization of geothermal resource byproducts.

Cooperative agreements.

(c) The Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies, is authorized to investigate and enter into agreements for the cooperative development of facilities to demonstrate the production of energy from geothermal resources. The responsible Federal agency may consider—

(1) cooperative agreements with utilities and non-Federal governmental entities for construction of facilities to produce energy for commercial disposition; and

(2) cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies for the construction and operation of facilities to produce energy for direct Federal consumption.

(d) The responsible Federal agency is authorized to investigate the feasibility of, construct, and operate, demonstration projects without entering into cooperative agreements with respect to such projects, if the Chairman finds that—

(1) the nature of the resource, the geographical location, the scale and engineering design of the facilities, the techniques of production, or any other significant factor of the proposal offers opportunities to make important contributions to the general knowledge of

geothermal resources, the techniques of its development, or public confidence in the technology; and

(2) there is no opportunity for cooperative agreements with any utility or non-Federal governmental entity willing and able to cooperate in the demonstration project under subsection (c)(1), and there is no opportunity for cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies under subsection (c)(2).

(e) Before favorably considering proposals under subsection (c), the responsible Federal agency must find that—

(1) the nature of the resource, the geographical location, the scale and engineering design of the facilities, the techniques of production, or any other significant factor of the proposal offers opportunities to make important contributions to the general knowledge of geothermal resources, the techniques of its development, or public confidence in the technology;

(2) the development of the practical benefits as set forth in paragraph (1) are unlikely to be accomplished without such cooperative development; and

(3) where non-Federal participants are involved, the proposal is not eligible for adequate Federal assistance under the loan guaranty provisions of title II of this Act or such assistance would not be adequate to satisfy the goals and requirements of the demonstration program under this section.

(f) If the estimate of the Federal investment with respect to construction and operation costs of any demonstration project proposed to be established under this section exceeds $10,000,000, no amount may be appropriated for such project except as specifically authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

Federal property interests, disposal.

(g)(1) At the conclusion of the program under this section or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the responsible Federal agencies shall, by sale, lease, or otherwise, dispose of all Federal property interests which they have acquired pursuant to this section (including mineral rights) in accordance with existing law and the terms of the cooperative agreements involved.

Project by-products, disposal.

(2) The agency involved shall, under appropriate agreements or other arrangements, provide for the disposition of geothermal resource byproducts of the project administered by such agency.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

30 U.S.C. 1126.

SEC. 106. (a) It is the policy of the Congress to encourage the development and maintenance of programs through which there may be provided the necessary trained personnel to perform required geothermal research, development, and demonstration activities under sections 103, 104, and 105.

(b) The National Science Foundation is authorized to support programs of education in the sciences and engineering to carry out the policy of subsection (a). Such support may include fellowships, traineeships, technical training programs, technologist training programs, and summer institute programs.

(c) The National Science Foundation is authorized and directed to coordinate its actions, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Project or any permanent Federal organization or agency having jurisdiction over the energy research and development functions of the United States, in determining the optimal selection of programs of education to carry out the policy of subsection (a).

(d) The National Science Foundation is authorized to encourage, to the maximum extent practicable international participation and cooperation in the development and maintenance of programs of education to carrying out the policy of subsection (a). 88 Stat. 1086

TITLE II—LOAN GUARANTIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM

SEC. 201. (a) It is the policy of the Congress to encourage and assist in the commercial development of practicable means to produce useful energy from geothermal resources with environmentally acceptable processes. Accordingly, it is the policy of the Congress to facilitate such commercial development by authorizing the Chairman of the Project to designate an appropriate Federal agency to guarantee loans for such purposes. 30 U.S.C. 1141.

(b) In order to encourage the commercial production of energy from geothermal resources, the head of the designated agency is authorized to, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, guarantee, and to enter into commitments to guarantee, lenders against loss of principal or interest on loans made by such lenders to qualified borrowers for the purposes of—

(1) the determination and evaluation of the resource base;

(2) research and development with respect to extraction and utilization technologies;

(3) acquiring rights in geothermal resources;

(4) development, construction, and operation of facilities for the demonstration or commercial production of energy using geothermal resources; or

(5) construction and operation of a new commercial, agricultural, or industrial structure or facility or modification and operation of an existing commercial, agricultural, or industrial structure or facility, when geothermal hot water or steam is to be used within or by such structure or facility, or modification thereto, for the purposes of space heating or cooling, industrial or agricultural processes, onsite generation of electricity for use other

than for sale or resale in commerce, other commercial applications, or combinations of applications separately eligible under this title for loan guarantee assistance.

(c) Any guaranty under this title shall apply only to so much of the principal amount of any loan as does not exceed 75 percent of the aggregate cost of the project with respect to which the loan is made. In the case of a guaranty for the purposes specified in subsection (b)(5), the aggregate cost of the project shall be deemed to be that portion of the total cost of construction and operation which is directly related to the utilization of geothermal energy within the structure or facility in question, except that the aggregate cost of the project with respect to which the loan is made may be the total cost including construction and operation in cases where the facility or structure has been located near a geothermal energy resource predominantly for the purpose of utilizing geothermal energy, or as determined by the Administrator the economic viability of the project is susbtantially dependent upon the performance of the geothermal reservoir.

Terms and conditions.

(d) Loan guaranties under this title shall be on such terms and conditions as the head of the designated agency determines, except that a guaranty shall be made under this title only if—

(1) the loan bears interest at a rate not to exceed such annual per centum on the principal obligation outstanding as the head of the designated agency determines to be reasonable, taking into account the range of interest rates prevailing in the private sector for similar loans and risks by the United States;

(2) the terms of such loan require full repayment over a period not to exceed thirty years, or the useful life of any physical asset to be financed by such loan, whichever is less (as determined by the head of the designated agency);

(3) in the judgment of the head of the designated agency, the amount of the loan (when combined with amounts available to the qualified borrower from other sources) will be sufficient to carry out the project; and

(4) in the judgment of the head of the designated agency, there is reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan by the qualified borrower of the guaranteed indebtedness.

Limitation.

(e) The amount of the guaranty for any loan for a project shall not exceed $100,000,000: *Provided*, that in the case of a guaranty under subsection (b)(5), the amount of the guaranty for any loan for a project shall not exceed $50,000,000 and the amount of the guaranty for any combination of loans for any single qualified borrower shall not exceed $200,000,000 unless the Administrator determines in writing that a guaranty in excess of these amounts is in the national interest. Any such

determination shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, and to the President of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, accompanied by a full and complete report on the proposed project and guaranty.

The proposed guaranty or commitment to guarantee shall not be finalized under authority granted by this Act prior to the expiration of thirty calendar days (not including any date on which either House of Congress is not in session) from the date on which such report is received by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

"Qualified borrower."
88 Stat. 1087

(f) As used in this title, the term "qualified borrower" means any public or private agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation, political subdivision, or other legal entity which (as determined by the head of the designated agency) has presented satisfactory evidence of an interest in geothermal resources and is capable of performing research or completing the development and production of energy in an acceptable manner.

(g) With respect to any guaranty which is issued after the enactment of this subsection by, or in behalf of any State, political subdivision, or Indian tribe and which is either guaranteed under this title, and for which the interest paid on such obligation and received by the purchaser thereof is included in gross income for the purposes of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code for 1954, as amended, the Administrator shall pay to such issuer out of the fund established by this title such portion of the interest on such obligations, as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, to be appropriated after taking into account current market yields (1) on obligations of such issuer, if any, or (2) on other obligations with similar terms and conditions, the interest on which is not so included in gross income for purposes of chapter 1 of said Code, and in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall require in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury.

(h) The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all guaranties issued under this title with respect to principal and interest.

(i) The Administrator shall charge and collect fees for guaranties in amounts sufficient in his judgment to cover applicable administrative costs and probable losses on guaranteed obligations, but in any event not to exceed 1 per centum per annum of the outstanding indebtedness covered by each guaranty. Fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the fund established by this title.

(j) The Secretary of the Treasury shall insure to the maximum extent feasible that the timing, interest rate, and substantial terms and conditions of any guaranty exceeding $25,000,000 will have the minimum possible impact on the capital markets of the United States, taking into account other Federal direct and indirect commercial securities activities.

DEFAULT; PAYMENT OF INTEREST

SEC. 202. (a) If there is a default by the borrower, as defined in regulations promulgated by the Administrator and set forth in the guarantee contract, the holder of the obligation shall have the right to demand payment of the unpaid amount from the Administrator. Within such period as may be specified in the guarantee or related agreements, the Administrator shall pay to the holder of the obligation the unpaid interest on, and unpaid principal of the guaranteed obligation as to which the borrower has defaulted, unless the Administrator finds that there was no default by the borrower in the payment of interest or principal or that such default has been remedied. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any forebearance by the holder of the obligation for the benefit of the borrower which may be agreed upon by the parties to the guaranteed obligation and approved by the Administrator.

(b) If the Administrator makes a payment under subsection (a) of this subsection, the Administrator shall be subrogated to the rights of the recipient of such payment as specified in the guarantee or related agreements including, where appropriate, the authority (notwithstanding any other provision of law) to complete, maintain, operate, lease, or otherwise dispose of any property acquired pursuant to such guarantee or related agreements, or to permit the borrower, pursuant to an agreement with the Administrator, to continue to pursue the purposes of the project if the Administrator determines this to be in the public interest. The rights of the Administrator with respect to any property acquired pursuant to such guarantee or related agreements, shall be superior to the rights of any other person with respect to such property.

(c) In the event of a default on any guarantee under this title, the Administrator shall notify the Attorney General, who shall take such action as may be appropriate to recover the amounts of any payments made under subsection (a), including any payment of principal and interest under subsection (d), from such assets of the defaulting borrower as are associated with the project, or from any other security included in the terms of the guarantee.

(d) With respect to any obligation guaranteed under this title, the Administrator is authorized to enter into

a contract to pay, and to pay, holders of the obligation, for and on behalf of the borrower, from the Geothermal Resources Development Fund, the principal and interest payments which become due and payable on the unpaid balance of such obligation if the Administrator finds that

(1) the borrower is unable to meet such payments and is not in default; it is in the public interest to permit the borrower to continue to pursue the purposes of such project; and the probable net benefit to the Federal Government in paying such principal and interest will be greater than that which would result in the event of a default;

(2) the amount of such payment which the Administrator is authorized to pay shall be no greater than the amount of principal and interest which the borrower is obligated to pay under the loan agreement; and

(3) the borrower agrees to reimburse the Administrator for such payment on terms and conditions, including interest, which are satisfactory to the Administrator.

PERIOD OF GUARANTIES AND INTEREST ASSISTANCE

SEC. 203. No loan guaranties shall be made, or interest assistance contract entered into, pursuant to this title, after the expiration of the ten-calendar-year period following the date of enactment of this Act. 30 U.S.C. 1143.

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND

SEC. 204. (a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a Geothermal Resources Development Fund, which shall be available to the head of the designated agency for carrying out the loan guaranty and interest assistance program authorized by this title, including the payment of administrative expenses incurred in connection therewith. Moneys in the fund not needed for current operations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be invested in bonds or other obligations of, or guaranteed by the United States. Establishment. 30 U.S.C. 1144.

(b) There shall be paid into the fund the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 304(c) and such amounts as may be returned to the United States pursuant to section 202(b), and the amounts in the fund shall remain available until expended, except that after the expiration of the ten-year period established by section 203, such amounts in the fund which are not required to secure outstanding guaranty obligations shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

(c) If at any time the moneys available in the fund are insufficient to enable the Administrator to discharge his responsibilities under this title, he shall issue to the Secretary of the Treasury notes or other obligations in such forms and denominations bearing such maturities, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be pre- 88 Stat. 1088

scribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This borrowing authority shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are specified in appropriations Acts. Such authorizations may be without fiscal year limitations. Redemption of such notes or obligations shall be made by the Administrator from appropriations or other moneys available under this section. Such notes or other obligations shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall not be less than a rate determined by taking into consideration the average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities during the month preceding the issuance of the notes or other obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase any notes or other obligations issued hereunder and for that purpose he is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include any purchase of such notes or obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time sell any of the notes or other obligations acquired by him under this subsection. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such notes or other obligations shall be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

Financial reports, submittal to Congress.

(d) Business-type financial reports covering the operations of the fund shall be submitted to the Congress by the head of the designated agency annually upon the completion of an appropriate accounting period.

COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSISTANCE

SEC. 205. (a) The Administrator, for any project which has a guarantee under this title of not less than $50,000,000 and which will have an intended operating life of not less than five years to satisfy the purposes under this title for which the guarantee has been made, shall endeavor to insure that, taking into consideration appropriate local community action and all reasonably available forms of assistance under this section and other Federal and State statutes, that the impacts resulting from the proposed project have been fully evaluated by the borrower, the Administrator, and the Governor of the affected State, and that effective steps have been taken or will be taken in a timely manner to finance community planning and development costs resulting from such project under this section, if applicable under other provisions of law, or by other means. When the project will be located on leased Federal lands, the Administrator shall specifically review State and local actions under section 9(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94–377) and insure that any funds made available to the State pursuant to such section 9(a) are used to finance

such planning and development costs before any Federal assistance under subsection (c) of this section is considered or authorized.

(b) The Administrator, for projects not included under subsection (a), may in his discretion consider the community impacts which may result from such projects, and may take such actions, under authority directly available to him under other statutes or in coordination with other Federal agencies or the State, as he considers necessary and appropriate to insure timely and effective planning and financing for such community impacts.

(c)(1) In order to discharge his responsibilities under subsection (a), and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Administrator in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and subject to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, the Administrator is authorized, for the purposes of financing essential community development and planning which directly result from, or are necessitated by, a project under subsection (a), to—

(A) guarantee and make commitments to guarantee the payment of interest on, and the principal balance of, obligations for such financing issued by eligible States, political subdivisions, or Indian tribes,

(B) guarantee and make commitments to guarantee the payment of taxes imposed on such project by eligible non-Federal taxing authorities which taxes are earmarked by such authorities to support the payment of interest and principal on obligations for such financing, and

(C) require that the qualified borrower receiving assistance for a project under this section advance sums to eligible States, political subdivisions, and Indian tribes to pay for the financing of such development and planning: Provided, That the State, political subdivision, or Indian tribe agrees to provide tax abatement credits over the life of the project for such payments by such applicant.

(2) No guarantee or commitment to guarantee under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall exceed $1,000,000.

(3) In the event of any default by the borrower in the payment of taxes guaranteed by the Administrator under this section, the Administrator shall pay out of the fund established by this title such taxes at the time or times they may fall due, and shall have by reason of such payment a claim against the borrower for all sums paid plus interest.

(4) If after consultation with State, political subdivision, or Indian tribe, the Administrator finds that the financial assistance programs of paragraph (1) of this section will not result in sufficient funds to carry out the purposes of this subsection, then the Administrator may—

(A) make direct loans to the eligible States, political subdivisions, or Indian tribes for such purposes: Provided, That such loans shall be made on such reasonable terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe: Provided further, That the Administrator may waive repayment of all or part of a loan made under this paragraph, including interest, if the State or political subdivision or Indian tribe involved demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator that due to a change in circumstances there will be net adverse impacts resulting from such project that would probably cause such State, subdivision, or tribe to default on the loan; or

(B) require that any community development and planning costs which are associated with, or result from, such project, and which are determined by the Administrator to be appropriate for such inclusion, shall be included in the aggregate costs of the project.

(5) The Administrator is further authorized to make grants to States, political subdivisions, or Indian tribes for studying and planning for the potential economic, environmental, and social consequences of projects and for establishing related management expertise.

(6) At any time the Administrator may, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, redeem, in whole or in part, out of the fund established by this section, the debt obligations guaranteed or the debt obligations for which tax payments are guaranteed under this subsection.

(7) When one or more States, political subdivisions, or Indian tribes would be eligible for assistance under this subsection, but for the fact that construction and operation of the project occurs outside its jurisdiction, the Administrator is authorized to provide, to the greatest extent possible, arrangements for equitable sharing of such assistance.

(8) Such amounts as may be necessary for direct loans and grants pursuant to this subsection shall be available as provided in annual authorization Acts.

(9) The Administrator, if appropriate, shall provide assistance in the financing of up to 100 per centum of the costs of the required community development and planning pursuant to this section.

(10) In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Administrator shall provide that title to any facility receiving financial assistance under this section shall vest in the applicable State, political subdivision, or Indian tribe, as appropriate, and in the case of default by the borrower on a loan guarantee made or committed under subsection (b) of this section, such facility shall not be considered a project asset for the purposes of section 202 of this Act.

(11) The Administrator shall not use his authority under this subsection to provide Federal assistance unless

any Federal funds transferred pursuant to section 9(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94–377) to the State from the lease of Federal land for or associated with the project have been or, with assurance, will be committed, to the maximum extent allowable under Federal statutes, to financing such essential community development or planning directly resulting from, or necessitated by, a project on leased Federal lands.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

SEC. 301. In the conduct of its activities, the Project and any participating public or private persons or agencies shall place particular emphasis upon the objective of assuring that the environment and the safety of persons or property are effectively protected; and the program under title I shall include such special research and development as may be necessary for the achievement of that objective. 30 U.S.C. 1161.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 302. (a) The Chairman of the Project shall submit to the President and the Congress full and complete annual reports of the activities of the Project, including such projections and estimates as may be necessary to evaluate the progress of the national geothermal energy research, development, and demonstration program and to provide the basis for as accurate a judgment as is possible concerning the extent to which the objectives of this Act will have been achieved by June 30, 1980. Reports to President and Congress. 30 U.S.C. 1162.

(b) No later than one year after the termination of each demonstration project under section 105, the Chairman of the Project shall submit to the President and the Congress a final report on the activities of the Project related to each project, including his recommendations with respect to any further legislative, administrative, and other actions which should be taken in support of the objectives of this Act.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 303. (a) Within sixty days after the effective date of the law creating a permanent Federal organization or agency having jurisdiction over the energy research and development functions of the United States (or within sixty days after the date of the enactment of this Act if the effective date of such law occurs prior to the date of the enactment of this Act), all of the research, development, and demonstration functions (including the loan guaranty program) vested in the Project under this Act, 30 U.S.C. 1163.

along with related records, documents, personnel obligations, and other items to the extent necessary or appropriate, shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget be transferred to and vested in such organization or agency.

(b) Upon the establishment of a permanent Federal organization or agency having jurisdiction over the energy research and development functions of the United States, and when all research and development (and other) functions of the Project are transferred, the members of the Project may provide advice and counsel to the head of such organization or agency, in accordance with arrangements made at that time.[32]

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

88 Stat. 1089

SEC. 304. (a) For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1976, and September 30, 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980, only such sums may be appropriated as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.

30 U.S.C. 1164

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration not to exceed $2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, for the purpose of preparing the program definition under section 102(a).

(c) In addition to sums authorized to be appropriated by subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the fund not to exceed $50,000,000 annually, such sums to carry out the provisions of the loan guaranty program by the Project under title II. Approved September 3, 1974.

(24) Solar Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–473, Oct. 26, 1974)

Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974. 42 USC 5551 note. 42 USC 5551.

AN ACT To authorize a vigorous Federal program of research, development, and demonstration to assure the utilization of solar energy as a viable source for our national energy needs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974".

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[32] Programs in specific nonnuclear technologies previously enacted into law, including those established by the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974, the Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, and the Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, were directed to be incorporated into the programs of the Energy Research and Development Administration by the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–577). By Determination Order dated Jan. 17, 1975, the Director, Office of Management and Budget, determined that pursuant to sec. 303 of the Geothermal Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act of 1974, and sec. 16 of the Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974, the Energy Research and Development Administration is the Federal organization or agency having jurisdiction over the energy research and development functions of the United States to which such authorities, functions, and other related items are transferred. The functions of the Energy Research and Development Administration were transferred to the Department of Energy by the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95–91), effective October 1, 1977 (E.O. 12009 dated September 13, 1977).

DECLARATION OF FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) the needs of a viable society depend on an ample supply of energy;

(2) the current imbalance between domestic supply and demand for fuels and energy is likely to persist for some time;

(3) dependence on nonrenewable energy resources cannot be continued indefinitely, particularly at current rates of consumption;

(4) it is in the Nation's interest to expedite the long-term development and renewable and nonpolluting energy resources, such as solar energy;

(5) the various solar energy technologies are today at widely differing stages of development, with some already near the stage of commercial application and others still requiring basic research;

(6) the early development and export of viable equipment utilizing solar energy, consistent with the established preeminence of the United States in the field of high technology products, can make a valuable contribution to our balance of trade;

(7) the mass production and use of equipment utilizing solar energy will help to eliminate the dependence of the United States upon foreign energy sources and promote the national defense;

(8) to date, the national effort in research, development, and demonstration activities relating to the utilization of solar energy has been extremely limited; therefore.

(9) the urgency of the Nation's critical energy shortages and the need to make clean and renewable energy alternatives commercially viable require that the Nation undertake an intensive research, development, and demonstration program with an estimated Federal investment which may reach or exceed $1,000,000,000.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the Federal Government to—

(1) pursue a vigorous viable program of research and resource assessment of solar energy as a major source of energy for our national needs; and

(2) provide for the development and demonstration of practicable means to employ solar energy on a commercial scale.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act— 42 USC 5552.

(1) the term "solar energy" means energy which has recently originated in the Sun, including direct and indirect solar radiation and intermediate solar energy forms such as wind, sea thermal gradients, products of photosynthetic processes, organic wastes, and others;

(2) the term "byproducts" includes, with respect to

any solar energy technology or process, any solar energy products (including energy forms) other than those associated with or constituting the primary product of such technology or process;

(3) the term "insolation" means the rate at which solar energy is received at the surface of the Earth;

(4) the term "Project" means the Solar Energy Coordination and Management Project; and

(5) the term "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Project.

SOLAR ENERGY COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Establishment.
42 USC 5553.

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby established the Solar Energy Coordination and Management Project.

(b) (1) The Project shall be composed of six members as follows:

(A) an Assistant Director of the National Science Foundation;

(B) an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(C) a member of the Federal Power Commission;

(D) an Associate Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(E) the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission; and

(F) a member to be designated by the President.

(2) The President shall designate one member of the Project to serve as Chairman of the Project.

(3) If the individual designated under paragraph (1)(F) is an officer or employee of the Federal Government, he shall receive no additional pay on account of his service as a member of the Project. If such individual is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government, he shall be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315) for each day (including traveltime) during which he is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Project.

(c) The Project shall have overall responsibility for the provision of effective management and coordination with respect to a national solar energy research, development, and demonstration program, including—

(1) the determination and evaluation of the resource base, including its temporal and geographic characteristics;

(2) research and development on solar energy technologies; and

(3) the demonstration of appropriate solar energy technologies.

(d) (1) The Project shall carry out its responsibilities under this section in cooperation with the following Federal agencies:

(A) the National Science Foundation, the responsibilities of which shall include research;

(B) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the responsibilities of which shall include the provision of management capability and the development of technologies;

(C) the Atomic Energy Commission, the responsibilities of which shall include the development of technologies;

(D) the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the responsibilities of which shall include fostering the utilization of solar energy for the heating and cooling of buildings, pursuant to the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–409; 88 Stat. 1069); and

(E) the Federal Power Commission, the responsibilities of which shall include fostering the utilization of solar energy for the generation of electricity and for the production of synthetic fuels.

(2) Upon request of the Chairman, the head of any such agency is authorized to detail or assign, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, any of the personnel of such agency to the Project to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act. 42 USC 5501 note.

(e) The Project shall have exclusive authority with respect to the establishment or approval of programs or projects initiated under this Act, but the agency involved in any particular program or project shall be responsible for the operation and administration of such program or project.

(f) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to undertake and carry out those programs assigned to it by the Project.

RESOURCE DETERMINATION AND ASSESSMENT

SEC. 5. (a) The Chairman shall initiate a solar energy resource determination and assesment program with the objective of making a regional and national appraisal of all solar energy resources, including data on insolation, wind, sea thermal gradients, and potentials for photosynthetic conversion. The programs shall emphasize identification of promising areas for commercial exploitation and development. The specific goals shall include— 42 USC 5554.

(1) the development of better methods for predicting the availability of all solar energy resources, over long periods and by geographic location;

(2) the development of advanced meteorological, oceanographic, and other instruments, methodology, and procedures necessary to measure the quality and quantity of all solar resources on periodic bases;

(3) the development of activities, arrangements, and procedures for the collection, evaluation, and dissemina-

tion of information and data relating to solar energy resource assessment.

(b) The Chairman, acting through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other appropriate agencies, shall—

Solar energy resources inventory plan.

(1) develop and carry out a general plan for inventorying all forms of solar energy resources associated with Federal lands and (where consistent with property rights) non-Federal lands;

(2) conduct regional surveys based upon such general plan, using innovative meteorological, oceanographic, and space-related techniques, in sufficient numbers to lead to a national inventory of solar energy resources in the United States;

Maps and reports, publication.

(3) publish and make available maps, reports, and other documents developed from such surveys to encourage and facilitate the commercial development of solar energy resources; and

(4) make such recommendations for legislation as may appear to be necessary to establish policies for solar resources involving Federal lands and waters, consistent with known inventories of various resource types, with the state of technologies for solar energy development, and with evaluation of the environmental impacts of such development.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

42 USC 5555.

SEC. 6. (a) The Chairman shall initiate a research and development program for the purpose of resolving the major technical problems inhibiting commercial utilization of solar energy in the United States.

(b) In connection with or as a part of such program, the Chairman shall—

(1) conduct, encourage, and promote scientific research and studies to develop effective and economical processes and equipment for the purpose of utilizing solar energy in an acceptable manner for beneficial uses;

(2) carry out systems, economic, social, and environmental studies to provide a basis for research, development and demonstration planning and phasing; and

(3) perform or cause to be performed technology assessments relevant to the utilization of solar energy.

(c) The specific solar energy technologies to be addressed or dealt with in the program shall include—

(1) direct solar heat as a source for industrial processes, including the utilization of low-level heat for process and other industrial purposes;

(2) thermal energy conversion, and other methods, for the generation of electricity and the production of chemical fuels;

(3) the conversion of cellulose and other organic materials (including wastes) to useful energy or fuels;

(4) photovoltaic and other direct conversion processes;
(5) sea thermal gradient conversion;
(6) windpower conversion;
(7) solar heating and cooling of housing and of commercial and public buildings; and
(8) energy storage.

DEMONSTRATION

SEC. 7. (a) The Chairman is authorized to initiate a program to design and construct, in specific solar energy technologies (including, but not limited to, those listed in section (6)(c), facilities or powerplants of sufficient size to demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of utilizing the various forms of solar energy. The specific goals of such programs shall include— 42 USC 5556.

(1) production of electricity from a number of powerplants, on the order of one to ten megawatts each;
(2) production of synthetic fuels in commercial quantities;
(3) large-scale utilization of solar energy in the form of direct heat;
(4) utilization of thermal and all other byproducts of the solar facilities;
(5) design and development of hybrid systems involving the concomitant utilization of solar and other energy sources; and
(6) the continuous operation of such plants and facilities for a period of time. 88 Stat. 1435.

(b) For each of the technologies for which a successful and appropriate development program is completed, the Chairman shall make a determination to proceed to demonstration based on criteria including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:
(1) the technological feasibility of the project;
(2) the costs and benefits of the project, as determined by an economic assessment;
(3) the immediate and the potential uses of the solar energy utilized in the project;
(4) long-term national need for the technology;
(5) environmental impact;
(6) potential for technology transfer to other applications; and
(7) the nature and extent of Federal participation, if any, in the project.

(c) In carrying out his responsibilities under this section, the Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies, may provide for the establishment of one or more demonstration projects utilizing each form of solar energy, which shall include, as appropriate, the specific research, development, pilot plant construction and operation, demonstration plant construction and op-

eration, and other facilities and activities which may be necessary to show commercial viability of the specific solar technology.

(d) The Chairman, acting through the appropriate Federal agencies, is authorized to investigate and enter into agreements for the cooperative development of facilities to demonstrate solar technologies. The responsible Federal agency may consider—

(1) cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities for construction of facilities and equipment to demonstrate solar energy technologies; and

(2) cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies for the construction of facilities and equipment and operation of facilities to produce energy for direct Federal utilization.

(e) The Chairman, acting through appropriate Federal agencies is authorized to construct and operate demonstration projects without entering into cooperative agreements with respect to such projects, if the Chairman finds that—

(1) the nature of the resource, the geographical location, the scale and engineering design of the facilities, the techniques of production, or any other significant factor of the specific demonstration project offers opportunities to make important contributions to the general knowledge of solar resources, the techniques of its development, or public confidence in the technology; and

(2) there is no opportunity for cooperative agreements with any non-Federal entity willing and able to cooperate in the demonstration project under subsection (d)(1), and there is no opportunity for cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies under subsection (d)(2).

(f) If the estimate of the Federal investment with respect to construction and operation costs of any demonstration project proposed to be established under this section exceeds $20,000,000, no amount may be appropriated for such project except as specifically authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

(g)(1) At the conclusion of any demonstration project established under this section, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the responsible Federal agencies shall, by sale, lease, or otherwise, dispose of all Federal property interests which they have acquired pursuant to this section in accordance with existing law and the terms of the cooperative agreements involved.

(2) The agency involved shall, under appropriate agreements or other arrangements, provide for the disposition of electricity, synthetic fuels, and other byproducts of the project administered by such agency.

SOLAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION

Solar Energy Information Data Bank.
42 USC 5557.

SEC. 8. (a)(1) In carrying out his functions under this Act the Chairman, utilizing the capabilities of the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Commerce, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other appropriate Federal agencies to the maximum extent possible, shall establish and operate a Solar Energy Information Data Bank (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "bank") for the purpose of collecting, reviewing, processing, and disseminating information and data in all of the solar energy technologies referred to in section 7(c) in a timely and accurate manner in support of the objectives of this Act.

(2) Information and data compiled in the bank shall include—

(A) technical information (including reports, journal articles, dissertations, monographs, and project descriptions) on solar energy research, development, and applications;

(B) similar technical information on the design, construction and maintenance of equipment utilizing solar energy;

(C) general information on solar energy applications to be disseminated for popular consumption;

(D) physical and chemical properties of materials required for solar energy activities and equipment; and

(E) engineering performance data on equipment and devices utilizing solar energy.

(3) In accordance with regulations prescribed under section 12, the Chairman shall provide retrieval and dissemination services with respect to the information described under paragraph (2) for—

(A) Federal, State, and local government organizations that are active in the area of energy resources (and their contractors);

(B) universities and colleges in their related research and consulting activities; and

(C) the private sector upon request in appropriate cases.

(4) In carrying out his functions under this subsection, the Chairman shall utilize, when feasible, the existing data base of scientific and technical information in Federal agencies, adding to such data base any information described in paragraph (2) which does not already reside in such base. He shall coordinate or merge this data bank with other Federal energy information data banks as necessary to assure efficient and effective operation.

(b) In carrying out his functions under this Act the Chairman shall perform or cause to be performed studies and research on incentives to promote broader utilization and consumer acceptance of solar energy technologies.

(c) The Chairman shall enter into such arrangements and take such other steps as may be necessary or appropriate to provide for the effective coordination of solar energy technology utilization with all other technology utilization programs within the Federal Government.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

42 USC 5558.

SEC. 9. The Chairman, acting through the National Science Foundation, is authorized and directed to support programs of education in the sciences and engineering to provide the necessary trained personnel to perform the solar energy research, development, and demonstration activities required under this Act. Such support may include fellowships, traineeships, technical training programs, technologist training programs, and summer institute programs.

SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Establishment.
42 USC 5559.

SEC. 10. (a) There is established a Solar Energy Research Institute, which shall perform such research, development, and related functions as the Chairman may determine to be necessary or appropriate in connection with the Project's activities under this Act or to be otherwise in furtherance of the purpose and objectives of this Act.

(b) The Institute may be located (as designated by the Chairman) at any new or existing Federal laboratory (including a non-Federal laboratory performing functions under a contract entered into with the Project or with any of the agencies represented in the Project as well as a laboratory whose personnel are Federal employees).

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

42 USC 5560.

SEC. 11. (a) The Chairman, in furtherance of the objectives of this Act, is authorized to cooperate and participate jointly with other nations, especially those with agreements for scientific cooperation with the United States, in the following activities:

(1) interinstitutional, bilateral, or multilateral research projects in the field of solar energy; and

(2) agreements and programs which will facilitate the exchange of information and data relating to solar energy resource assessment and solar energy technologies.

(b) The National Science Foundation is authorized to encourage, to the maximum extent practicable and

consistent with the other objectives of this Act, international participation and cooperation in the development and maintenance of programs of education to carry out the policy set forth in section 9.

REGULATIONS

42 USC 5561.

SEC. 12. The Chairman, in consultation with the heads of the Federal agencies having functions under this Act and with other appropriate officers and agencies, shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this Act promptly and efficiently. Each such officer or agency, in consultation with the Chairman, may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out his or its particular functions under this Act promptly and efficiently.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Report to President and Congress.
42 USC 5562.

SEC. 13. The Chairman shall report, on an annual basis, to the President and the Congress all actions taken under the provisions of this Act, all action planned for the ensuing year, and, to the extent practical, a projection of activities and funding requirements, for the ensuing five years. The Chairman also shall recommend, as he deems appropriate, any legislation or reorganization which might further the purposes of this Act.

INFORMATION TO CONGRESS

42 USC 5563.

SEC. 14. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chairman (or the head of any agency which assumes the functions of the Project pursuant to section 16) shall keep the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate fully and currently informed with respect to all activities under this Act.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM DEFINITION

42 USC 5564.

SEC. 15. (a) The Chairman is authorized and directed to prepare a comprehensive program definition of an integrated effort and commitment for effectively developing solar energy resources. The Chairman, in preparing such program definition, shall utilize and consult with the appropriate Federal agencies, State and local government agencies, and private organizations.

Transmittal to President and Congress.

(b) The Chairman shall transmit such comprehensive program definition to the President and to each House of the Congress. An interim report shall be transmitted not later than March 1, 1975. The comprehensive program definition shall be transmitted as soon as possible thereafter, but in any case not later than June 30, 1975.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

42 USC 5565.

SEC. 16. Within sixty days after the effective date of the law creating a permanent Federal organization or agency having jurisdiction over the energy research and development functions of the United States (or within sixty days after the date of the enactment of this Act if the effective date of such law occurs prior to the date of the enactment of this Act), all of the authorities of the Project and all of the research and development functions (and other functions except those related to scientific and technical education) vested in Federal agencies under this Act along with related records, documents, personnel, obligations, and other items, to the extent necessary or appropriate, shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, be transferred to and vested in such organization or agency.[33]

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

42 USC 5566.

SEC. 17. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, $75,000,000;

(2) for subsequent fiscal years, only such sums as the Congress hereafter may authorize by law;

(3) such amounts as may be authorized for the construction of demonstrations pursuant to section 7(f) of this Act; and

(4) to the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, not to exceed $2,000,000 to be made available for use in the preparation of the comprehensive program definition under section 15.

(25) Canaveral National Seashore (P.L. 93-626, Jan. 3, 1978)

AN ACT To establish the Canaveral National Seashore in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.

Canaveral National Seashore, Fla. Establishment. 15 USC 459j.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve and protect the outstanding natural, scenic, scientific, ecologic, and historic values of certain lands, shoreline, and waters of the State of Florida, and to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the same, there is hereby established the Canaveral National Seashore (hereinafter referred to as the "seashore"), as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Canaveral National Seashore", dated August 1974 and numbered NS-CAN-40,000A. Such seashore shall comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand five hundred acres within the area

88 Stat. 2121.

[33] See footnote 32 *supra*.

thence generally easterly following State Road 402 to a intersection of State Highway 3 and State Road 402, more particularly described by a line beginning at the point one-half mile offshore in the Atlantic Ocean, thence northwesterly along a line which is at each point one-half mile distant from the high water mark to Bethune Beach, thence inland in a generally westerly direction through Turner Flats and Shipyard Canal, thence northwesterly to the Intracoastal Waterway, thence southerly along the Intracoastal Waterway to the boundary of the Kennedy Space Center, thence southwesterly to United States Highway 1, thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the point of beginning. The boundary map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, at least sixty days prior to making any boundary revisions, the Secretary may from time to time make minor revisions in the boundaries of the seashore by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register: *Provided*, That the total acreage included within the boundaries shall not exceed that enumerated in this section.

Boundary Register, publication in Federal revisions,

SEC. 2. Within the boundaries of the seashore, the Secretary may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer. Any property owned by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. It is the intent and purpose of this Act that the Secretary shall have sole authority to develop and improve those State owned lands donated now and in the future in accordance with the intent and purposes of this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any federally owned property within the boundaries of the seashore may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and he may develop and administer such lands in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act. In accepting lands transferred by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration pursuant to this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a written cooperative agreement with the Administrator to assure the use of such lands in a manner which is deemed consistent with the public safety and with the needs of the space and defense programs of the Nation: *Provided*, That no new construction or development shall be permitted within the seashore, except for the construction of such facilities as the Secretary deems necessary for the health and safety of the visiting public or for the proper administration of the seashore: *Provided further*, That

Land acquisition. 16 USC 459j–1.

Report to congressional committees.

after the date of the enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall submit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress and to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate a report of all land transfers made by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the Department of the Interior under this Act.

88 Stat. 2123
16 USC 459j–2.

SEC. 3. (a) Except for property deemed necessary by the Secretary for visitor facilities, or for access to or administration of the seashore, any owner or owners of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, whichever is the later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(b) The Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this section upon his determination that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner not consistent with the purposes of this Act, and upon tender to the holder of the right of an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

"Improved property."

(c) The term "improved property", as used in this section shall mean a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1971 (hereafter referred to as "dwelling"), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures, necessary to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

(d) Except as otherwise provided, the Secretary shall have the authority to use condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping rights.
16 USC 459j–3.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall permit hunting, fishing, and trapping on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the seashore in accordance with the appropriate laws of the State of Florida and the United States to the extent applicable, except that he

may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting, fishing, or trapping shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, public use and enjoyment, protection of the resource, or competing public use. Except in emergencies, any regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting, fishing, and trapping activities.

Administration
16 USC 459j–4.

SEC. 5. (a) The seashore shall be administered, protected, and developed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4), as amended and supplemented, except than any other statutory authority available to the Secretary for the conservation management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds such authority will further the purposes of the Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, lands and waters in the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge as described in subsection (c)(2) of this section which are part of the seashore shall be administered for refuge purposes through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, as amended (80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), except that the Secretary may utilize such additional authority as may be available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources, the development of outdoor recreation opportunities, and interpretive education as he deems appropriate, consistent with the preservation of natural and wildlife values.

88 Stat. 2123.
88 Stat. 2124.

(c) The Secretary shall cause to be issued a well defined division of management authority between the National Park Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the intent and purpose of this Act that such management authority, generally, shall be as follows:

(1) The National Park Service shall administer those lands and waters described as follows: beginning at the intersection of State Highway 3 and State Road 402; thence easterly along State Road 402 and continuing easterly in a straight line to a point one-half mile offshore in the Atlantic Ocean, following the southern boundary of the seashore created in section 1; thence northwesterly along the boundary of the seashore created in section 1, which line is at each point one-half mile distance from the high water mark, to Bethune Beach; thence inland in a generally westerly direction through Turner Flats and Shipyard Canal; thence northwesterly to the Intracoastal Waterway; thence southerly along the Intracoastal Waterway to the boundary of the Kennedy Space Center; then southwesterly to United States Highway 1; thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the northern boundary of H. M. Gomez Grant; thence easterly along

the northern boundary of H. M. Gomez Grant and continuing easterly in a straight line to a point of intersection with the line between the marsh and the dunes; thence southerly along the line between the marsh and the dunes to a point approximately one-half mile north of the southern boundary of the seashore created in section 1; thence westerly in a straight line to connect with and to follow the Government Railroad to its intersection with State Highway 3; thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the point of beginning. The portion of land bounded by the northern boundary of the H. M. Gomez Grant is hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior and may be used for the purpose of establishing such facilities as are needed for the administration of the seashore, for the construction of the principal visitor center which shall be designated as the "Spessard L. Holland Visitor Center", and for a central access to the seashore: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior, upon the request of the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall close this area or any part thereof to the public when necessary for space operations. In administering the shoreline and adjacent lands the Secretary shall retain such lands in their natural and primitive condition, shall prohibit vehicular traffic on the beach except for administrative purposes, and shall develop only those facilities which he deems essential for public health and safety.

Spessard L. Holland Visitor Center, designation.

(2) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall administer the remaining lands described in section 1 of the Act.

Canaveral National Seashore Advisory Commission. Establishment. 16 USC 459j–5.

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby established the Canaveral National Seashore Advisory Commission which shall consult and advise with the Secretary on all matters of planning, development, and operation of the seashore and shall provide such other advice and assistance as may be useful in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Termination.

The Commission shall terminate ten years after the date the seashore is established pursuant to this Act, unless extended by the Congress. The Commission shall be composed of five members who shall serve for terms of two years. Members shall be appointed by the Secretary, one of whom he shall designate as Chairman, in the following manner:

Membership.

(1) one member from each county in which the seashore is located, to be selected from recommendations made by the county commission in each county;

(2) two members representing the State of Florida who shall be selected from recommendations made by the Governor of Florida; and

(3) one member representing the general public.

(b) After the Secretary designates the member to be Chairman, the Commission may meet as often as necessary at the call of the Chairman or of the Secretary, or

upon petition of a majority of the members of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(c) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this section.

Transfer of lands. 16 USC 459j–6.

SEC. 7. Upon enactment of this Act, those lands to be used for the administrative and visitor facilities described in section 5(c)(1) shall be transferred by this Act to the Secretary of the Interior and those portions of the John F. Kennedy Space Center falling within the boundaries of the seashore as defined in section 1 of this Act shall become a part of the seashore, and within ninety days thereafter, the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall grant to the Secretary for carrying out the intent and purpose of this Act such use of said portions as the Administrator determines is not inconsistent with public safety and the needs of the space and defense programs of the Nation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any lands within the seashore which the Administrator determines to be excess to the needs of such agency shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That any portions of the John F. Kennedy Space Center within the seashore not transferred to the Secretary shall remain under the control and jurisdiction of the Administrator.

Report to President. 16 USC 459j–7.

SEC. 8. Within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review the area within the seashore and shall report to the President, in accordance with section 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 891; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c) and (d), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the seashore for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such areas as a wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

16 USC 459j–8.

SEC. 9. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than $7,941,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. In order to avoid excessive costs resulting from delays in the acquisition program, the Secretary shall make every reasonable effort to promptly acquire the privately owned lands within the seashore. Until all such lands are acquired, he shall report, in writing on June 30 of each year to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, the following information:

Report to congressional committees.

(1) the amount of land acquired during the current fiscal year and the amount expended therefor;

(2) the amount of land remaining to be acquired; and

(3) the amount of land programed for acquisition in the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated cost thereof.

Seashore development plan, transmittal to congressional committees.

(b) For the development of essential public facilities there are authorized to be appropriated not more than $500,000. Within three years from the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a final master plan for the full development of the seashore consistent with the preservation objectives of this Act, indicating:

(1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and recreation needs of the visiting public;

(2) the location and estimated cost of all facilities; and

(3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the seashore.

(26) Conservation Programs on Public Lands (P.L. 93-452, Oct. 18, 1974)

88 Stat. 1369.

AN ACT To extend and expand the authority for carrying out conservation and rehabilitation programs on military reservations, and to authorize the implementation of such programs on certain public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, That the Act entitled "An Act to promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations", approved September 15, 1960 (16 U.S.C. 670a–f), is amended—

Conservation and rehabilitation program or military and public lands.

16 USC 670a.

(1) by inserting immediately after the first sentence of the first section thereof the following new sentence: "Such cooperative plan shall provide for (1) fish and wildlife habitat improvements or modifications, (2) range rehabilitation where necessary for support of wildlife, and (3) control of off-road vehicle traffic."; and

16 USC 670f.

(2) by amending section 6(b) thereof—

(A) by amending the first sentence thereof by inserting immediately after "July 1, 1971," the following: "and not to exceed $1,500,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1972, and for each of the next five fiscal years thereafter,"; and

(B) by inserting immediately before the last sentence thereof the following new sentence: "There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior not to exceed $2,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, and for each of the next four fiscal years thereafter to enable the Secretary to carry out such functions and responsibilities as he may have under cooperative plans to which he is a party under this title."

SEC. 2. Such Act of September 15, 1960, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS ON CERTAIN PUBLIC LAND

16 USC 670g.

"SEC. 201. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each, in cooperation with the State agencies and in accordance with comprehensive plans developed pursuant to section 202 of this title, plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game. Such conservation and rehabilitation programs shall include, but not be limited to, specific habitat improvement projects and related activities and adequate protection for species considered threatened or endangered.

"(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall implement the conservation and rehabilitation programs required under subsection (a) of this section on public land under his jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior shall adopt, modify, and implement the conservation and rehabilitation programs required under such subsection (a) on public land under the jurisdiction of the Chairman, but only with the prior written approval of the Atomic Energy Commission, and on public land under the jurisdiction of the Administrator, but only with the prior written approval of the Administrator. The Secretary of Agriculture shall implement such conservation and rehabilitation programs on public land under his jurisdiction.

Comprehensive plans. 16 USC 670h.

"SEC. 202. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall develop, in consultation with the State agencies, a comprehensive plan for conservation and rehabilitation programs to be implemented on public land under his jurisdiction and the Secretary of Agriculture shall do the same in connection with public land under his jurisdiction.

"(2) The Secretary of the Interior shall develop, with the prior written approval of the Atomic Energy Commission, a comprehensive plan for conservation and rehabilitation programs to be implemented on public land under the jurisdiction of the Chairman and develop, with the prior written approval of the Administrator, a comprehensive plan for such programs to be implemented on public land under the jurisdiction of the Administrator. Each such plan shall be developed after the Secretary of the Interior makes, with the prior written approval of the Chairman or the Administrator, as the case may be, and in consultation with the State agencies, necessary studies and surveys of the land concerned to determine where conservation and rehabilitation programs are most needed.

"(b) Each comprehensive plan developed pursuant to this section shall be consistent with any overall land use

and management plans for the lands involved. In any case in which hunting, trapping, or fishing (or any combination thereof) of resident fish and wildlife is to be permitted on public land under a comprehensive plan, such hunting, trapping, and fishing shall be conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the State in which such land is located.

Cooperative agreements.

"(c)(1) Each State agency may enter into a cooperative agreement with—

"(A) the Secretary of the Interior with respect to those conservation and rehabilitation programs to be implemented under this title within the State on public land which is under his jurisdiction;

"(B) the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to those conservation and rehabilitation programs to be implemented under this title within the State on public land which is under his jurisdiction; and

"(C) the Secretary of the Interior and the Chairman or the Administrator, as the case may be, with respect to those conservation and rehabilitation programs to be implemented under this title within the State on public land under the jurisdiction of the Chairman or the Administrator; except that before entering into any cooperative agreement which affects public land under the jurisdiction of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the prior written approval of the Atomic Energy Commission and before entering into any cooperative agreement which affects public lands under the jurisdiction of the Administrator, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the prior written approval of the Administrator.

Conservation and rehabilitation programs developed and implemented pursuant to this title shall be deemed as supplemental to wildlife, fish, and game-related programs conducted by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to other provisions of law. Nothing in this title shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, to manage the national forests or other public lands for wildlife and fish and other purposes in accordance with the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 215; 16 U.S.C. 528–531) or other applicable authority.

"(2) Any conservation and rehabilitation program included within a cooperative agreement entered into under this subsection may be modified in a manner mutually agreeable to the State agency and the Secretary concerned (and the Chairman or the Administrator, as the case may be, if public land under his jurisdiction is involved). Before modifying any cooperative agreement which affects public land under the jurisdiction of the Chairman, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the prior written approval of the Atomic Energy Commis-

sion and before modifying any cooperative agreement which affects public land under the jurisdiction of the Administrator, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the prior written approval of the Administrator.

"(3) Each cooperative agreement entered into under this subsection shall—

"(A) specify those areas of public land within the State on which conservation and rehabilitation programs will be implemented;

"(B) provide for fish and wildlife habitat improvements or modifications, or both;

"(C) provide for range rehabilitation where necessary for support of wildlife;

"(D) provide adequate protection for fish and wildlife officially classified as threatened or endangered pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) or considered to be threatened, rare, or endangered by the State agency;

"(E) require the control of off-road vehicle traffic;

"(F) if the issuance of public land area management stamps is agreed to pursuant to section 203(a) of this title—

"(i) contain such terms and conditions as are required under section 203(b) of this title;

"(ii) require the maintenance of accurate records and the filing of annual reports by the State agency to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, or both, as the case may be, setting forth the amount and disposition of the fees collected for such stamps; and

Recordkeeping; annual reports.

"(iii) authorize the Secretary concerned and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their authorized representatives, to have access to such records for purposes of audit and examination; and

Audit.

"(G) contain such other terms and conditions as the Secretary concerned and the State agency deem necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of this title.

A cooperative agreement may also provide for arrangements under which the Secretary concerned may authorize officers and employees of the State agency to enforce, or to assist in the enforcement of, section 204(a) of this title.

"(4) Except where limited under a comprehensive plan or pursuant to cooperative agreement, hunting, fishing, and trapping shall be permitted with respect to resident fish and wildlife in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the State in which such land is located on public land which is the subject of a conservation and rehabilitation program implemented under this title.

Hunting and fishing.

"(5) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, shall prescribe such regulations as are deemed necessary to control, in a manner consistent with the applicable comprehensive plan

and cooperative agreement, the public use of public land which is the subject of any conservation and rehabilitation program implemented by him under this title.

Public land management area stamps. 16 USC 670i.

"SEC. 203. (a) Any State agency may agree with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture (or with the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, if within the State concerned all conservation and rehabilitation programs under this title will be implemented by him) that no individual will be permitted to hunt, trap, or fish on any public land within the State which is subject to a conservation and rehabilitation program implemented under this title unless at the time such individual is engaged in such activity he has on his person a valid public land management area stamp issued pursuant to this section.

Conditions.

"(b) Any agreement made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to require the issuance of public land management area stamps shall be subject to the following conditions:

"(1) Such stamps shall be issued, sold, and the fees therefor collected, by the State agency or by the authorized agents of such agency.

Notice.

"(2) Notice of the requirement to possess such stamps shall be displayed prominently in all places where State hunting, trapping, or fishing licenses are sold. To the maximum extent practicable, the sale of such stamps shall be combined with the sale of such State hunting, trapping, and fishing licenses.

"(3) Except for expenses incurred in the printing, issuing, or selling of such stamps, the fees collected for such stamps by the State agency shall be utilized in carrying out conservation and rehabilitation programs implemented under this title in the State concerned and for no other purpose. If such programs are implemented by both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in the State, the Secretaries shall mutually agree, on such basis as they deem reasonable, on the proportion of such fees that shall be applied by the State agency to their respective programs.

"(4) The purchase of any such stamp shall entitle the purchaser thereof to hunt, trap, and fish on any public land within such State which is the subject of a conservation or rehabilitation program implemented under this title except to the extent that the public use of such land is limited pursuant to a comprehensive plan or cooperative agreement; but the purchase of any such stamp shall not be construed as (A) eliminating the requirement for the purchase of a migratory bird hunting stamp as set forth in the first section of the Act of March 16, 1934, commonly referred to as the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718a), or (B) relieving the

purchaser from compliance with any applicable State game and fish laws and regulations.

"(5) The amount of the fee to be charged for such stamps, the age at which the individual is required to acquire such a stamp, and the expiration date for such stamps shall be mutually agreed upon by the State agency and the Secretary or Secretaries concerned; except that each such stamp shall be void not later than one year after the date of issuance.

"(6) Each such stamp must be validated by the purchaser thereof by signing his name across the face of the stamp.

"(7) Any individual to whom a stamp is sold pursuant to this section shall upon request exhibit such stamp for inspection to any officer or employee of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, or to any other person who is authorized to enforce section 204(a) of this title.

Penalties.
16 USC 670j.

"SEC. 204. (a)(1) Any person who hunts, traps, or fishes on any public land which is subject to a conservation and rehabilitation program implemented under this title without having on his person a valid public land management area stamp, if the possession of such a stamp is required, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

"(2) Any person who knowingly violates or fails to comply with any regulations prescribed under section 202(c)(5) of this title shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Enforcement.

"(b)(1) For the purposes of enforcing subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may designate any employee of their respective departments, and any State officer or employee authorized under a cooperative agreement to enforce such subsection (a), to (i) carry firearms; (ii) execute and serve any warrant or other process issued by a court or officer of competent jurisdiction; (iii) make arrests without warrant or process for a misdemeanor he has reasonable grounds to believe is being committed in his presence or view; (iv) search without warrant or process any person, place, or conveyance as provided by law; and (v) seize without warrant or process any evidentiary item as provided by law.

"(2) Upon the sworn information by a competent person, any United States magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction may issue process for the arrest of any person charged with committing any offense under subsection (a) of this section.

"(3) Any person charged with committing any offense under subsection (a) of this section may be tried and sentenced by any United States magistrate designated for that purpose by the court by which he was appointed, in

the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for in section 3401 of title 18, United States Code.

Equipment and vessels, seizure.

"(c) All guns, traps, nets, and other equipment, vessels, vehicles, and other means of transportation used by any person when engaged in committing an offense under subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States and may be seized and held pending the prosecution of any person arrested for committing such offense. Upon conviction for such offense, such forfeiture may be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to any other provided for committing such offense.

"(d) All provisions of law relating to the seizure, forfeiture, and condemnation of a vessel for violation of the customs laws, the disposition of such vessel or the proceeds from the sale thereof, and the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures, shall apply to the seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this section, insofar as such provisions of law are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this section; except that all powers, rights, and duties conferred or imposed by the customs laws upon any officer or employee of the Department of the Treasury shall, for the purposes of this section, be exercised or performed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, or by such persons as he may designate.

Definitions. 16 USC 670k.

"SEC. 205. As used in this title—

"(1) The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(2) The term 'Chairman' means the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

"(3) The term 'off-road vehicle' means any motorized vehicle designed for, or capable of, cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain; but such term does not include—

"(A) any registered motorboat at the option of each State;

"(B) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes; and

"(C) any vehicle the use of which is expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

"(4) The term 'public land' means all lands under the respective jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman, and the Administrator, except land which is, or hereafter may be, within or designated as—

"(A) a military reservation;

"(B) a unit of the National Park System;

"(C) an area within the national wildlife refuge system;

"(D) an Indian reservation; or

"(E) an area within an Indian reservation or land held in trust by the United States for an Indian or Indian tribe.

"(5) The term 'State agency' means the agency or agencies of a State responsible for the administration of the fish and game laws of the State.

"(6) The term 'conservation and rehabilitation programs' means to utilize those methods and procedures which are necessary to protect, conserve, and enhance wildlife, fish, and game resources to the maximum extent practicable on public lands subject to this title consistent with any overall land use and management plans for the lands involved. Such methods and procedures shall include, but shall not be limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as protection, research, census, law enforcement, habitat management, propagation, live trapping and transplantation, and regulated taking in conformance with the provisions of this title. Nothing in this term shall be construed as diminishing the authority or jurisdiction of the States with respect to the management of resident species of fish, wildlife, or game, except as otherwise provided by law.

16 USC 670*l*.

"SEC. 206. Notwithstanding any other provision in this title, section 203 of this title shall not apply to land which is, or hereafter may be, within or designated as Forest Service land or as Bureau of Land Management land of any State in which all Federal lands therein comprise 60 percent or more of the total area of such State; except that in any such State, any appropriate State agency may agree with the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, or both, as the case may be, to collect a fee as specified in such agreement at the point of sale of regular licenses to hunt, trap, or fish in such State, the proceeds of which shall be utilized in carrying out conservation and rehabilitation programs implemented under this title in the State concerned and for no other purpose.

Indian rights.
16 USC 670m.

"SEC. 207. Nothing in this title shall enlarge or diminish or in any way affect (1) the rights of Indians or Indian tribes to the use of water or natural resources or their rights to fish, trap, or hunt wildlife as secured by statute, agreement, treaty, Executive order, or court decree; or (2) existing State or Federal jurisdiction to regulate those rights either on or off reservations.

Alaska, plans and programs, submittal to Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.
16 U.S.C. 670n.
43 USC 1616.

"SEC. 208. Nothing in this Act shall in any way affect the jurisdiction, authority, duties, or activities of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission established pursuant to section 17 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688). During the development of any cooperative plan for Alaska which may be agreed to under title I after the effective date of this section and of any comprehensive program for Alaska

under title II, such Commission shall be given an opportunity to submit its comments on such plan or program.

Appropriation.
16 USC 670o.

"SEC. 209. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for each of the next four fiscal years thereafter to enable the Department of the Interior to carry out its functions and responsibilities under this title.

"(b) There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and for each of the next four fiscal years thereafter to enable the Department of Agriculture to carry out its functions and responsibilities under this title."

SEC. 3. Such Act of September 15, 1960, is further amended—

16 USC 670a–670f.

(1) by redesignating the first section and sections 2 through 6 as sections 101 through 106, respectively;

(2) by striking out "That the Secretary of Defense" in section 101 (as so redesignated) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"TITLE I—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS ON MILITARY RESERVATIONS

"SEC. 101. The Secretary of Defense";

(3) by striking out "Act" the first time it appears in the proviso to section 102 (as so redesignated) and inserting in lieu thereof "title";

(4) by striking out "Act" each place it appears in sections 104 and 106 (as so redesignated) and inserting in lieu thereof "title"; and

(5) by striking out "sections 1 and 2" in section 106 (as so redesignated) and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 101 and 102".

(27) Authority to detail personnel and loan equipment to the Department of the Interior (P.L. 93–280, 88 Stat. 123–124, May 10, 1974)

AN ACT To authorize certain Federal agencies to detail personnel and to loan equipment to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paragraph headed "Propagation of Food Fishes" of the Act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 494; 16 U.S.C. 743), is amended—

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Federal agency loan of personnel and equipment.

(1) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "Fishes:";

(2) by striking out the last sentence thereof; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"Agency."
16 USC 743a.
88 Stat. 123
88 Stat. 124

"(2)(A) As used in this subparagraph, the term 'agency' means the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the

Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(B) The chief executive officer of each agency may from time to time—

"(i) detail from the agency for duty under the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, such commissioned and enlisted personnel and civilian employees as may be spared for such duty; and

"(ii) consonant with the operational needs of the agency, loan equipment of the agency to the Director.

"(C) The Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall make an annual report at the end of each fiscal year to the Congress concerning the utilization of the provisions of this subparagraph and the additional cost, if any, to the Federal Government resulting therefrom. Such annual report shall be referred in the Senate to the Committee on Commerce and in the House of Representatives to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries." Report to Congress.

(28) *National Science and Technology Policy Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (P.L. 94–282, 90 Stat. 459, May 11, 1976)*

AN ACT To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Scientific Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976". National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976. 42 USC 6601 note.

TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND PRIORITIES

FINDINGS

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science and technology on society, and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, hereby finds and declares that— 42 U.S.C. 6601.

(1) the general welfare, the security, the economic health and stability of the Nation, the conservation and efficient utilization of its natural and human resources, and the effective functioning of government and society require vigorous, perceptive support and employment of science and technology in achieving national objectives;

(2) the many large and complex scientific and technological factors which increasingly influence the course of national and international events require appropriate provision, involving long-range, inclusive planning as well as more immediate program development, to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge in the national decisionmaking process;

(3) the scientific and technological capabilities of the United States, when properly fostered, applied, and directed, can effectively assist in improving the quality of life, in anticipating and resolving critical and emerging international, national, and local problems, in strengthening the Nation's international economic position, and in furthering its foreign policy objectives;

(4) Federal funding for science and technology represents an investment in the future which is indispensable to sustained national progress and human betterment, and there should be a continuing national investment in science, engineering, and technology which is commensurate with national needs and opportunities and the prevalent economic situation;

(5) the manpower pool of scientists, engineers, and technicians, constitutes an invaluable national resource which should be utilized to the fullest extent possible; and

(6) the Nation's capabilities for technology assessment and for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened at both Federal and State levels.

Priority goals.
42 USC 6602.

(b) As a consequence, the Congress finds and declares that science and technology should contribute to the following priority goals without being limited thereto:

(1) fostering leadership in the quest for international peace and progress toward human freedom, dignity, and well-being by enlarging the contributions of American scientists and engineers to the knowledge of man and his universe, by making discoveries of basic science widely available at home and abroad, and by utilizing technology in support of United States national and foreign policy goals;

(2) increasing the efficient use of essential materials and products, and generally contributing to economic opportunity, stability, and appropriate growth;

(3) assuring an adequate supply of food, materials, and energy for the Nation's needs;

(4) contributing to the national security;

(5) improving the quality of health care available to all residents of the United States;

(6) preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful and esthetic natural environment;

(7) providing for the protection of the oceans and coastal zones, and the polar regions, and the efficient utilization of their resources;

(8) strengthening the economy and promoting full employment through useful scientific and technological innovations;

(9) increasing the quality of educational opportunities available to all residents of the United States;

(10) promoting the conservation and efficient utilization of the Nation's natural and human resources;

(11) improving the Nation's housing, transportation, and communication systems, and assuring the provision of effective public services throughout urban, suburban, and rural areas;

(12) eliminating air and water pollution, and unnecessary, unhealthful, or ineffective drugs and food additives;

(13) advancing the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 102. (a) PRINCIPLES.—In view of the foregoing, the Congress declares that the United States shall adhere to a national policy for science and technology which includes the following principles:

(1) The continuing development and implementation of strategies for determining and achieving the appropriate scope, level, direction, and extent of scientific and technological efforts based upon a continuous appraisal of the role of science and technology in achieving goals and formulating policies of the United States, and reflecting the views of State and local governments and representative public groups.

(2) The enlistment of science and technology to foster a healthy economy in which the directions of growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent and frugal use of resources and with the preservation of a benign environment.

(3) The conduct of science and technology operations so as to serve domestic needs while promoting foreign policy objectives.

(4) The recruitment, education, training, retraining, and beneficial use of adequate numbers of scientists, engineers, and technologists, and the promotion by the Federal Government of the effective and efficient utilization in the national interest of the Nation's human resources in science, engineering, and technology.

(5) The developmont and maintenance of a solid base for science and technology in the United States, including: (A) strong participation of and cooperative relationships with State and local governments and the private sector; (B) the maintenance and strengthening of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in government, industry, and the universities, and the encouragement of independent initiatives based on such capabilities, together with elimination of needless barriers to scientific and technological innovation; (C) effective

management and dissemination of scientific and technological information; (D) establishment of essential scientific, technical and industrial standards and measurement and test methods; and (E) promotion of increased public understanding of science and technology.

(6) The recognition that, as changing circumstances require periodic revision and adaptation of title I of this Act, the Federal Government is responsible for identifying and interpreting the changes in those circumstances as they occur, and for effecting subsequent changes in title I as appropriate.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—To implement the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the Congress declares that:

(1) The Federal Government should maintain central policy planning elements in the executive branch which assist Federal agencies in (A) identifying public problems and objectives, (B) mobilizing scientific and technological resources for essential national programs, (C) securing appropriate funding for programs so identified, (D) anticipating future concerns to which science and technology can contribute and devising strategies for the conduct of science and technology for such purposes, (E) reviewing systematically Federal science policy and programs and recommending legislative amendment thereof when needed. Such elements should include an advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the President so that the Chief Executive may have available independent, expert judgment and assistance on policy matters which require accurate assessments of the complex scientific and technological features involved.

(2) It is a responsibility of the Federal Government to promote prompt, effective, reliable, and systematic transfer of scientific and technological information by such appropriate methods as programs conducted by nongovernmental organizations, including industiral groups and technical societies. In particular, it is recognized as a responsibility of the Federal Government not only to coordinate and unify its own science and technology information systems, but to facilitate the close coupling of institutional scientific research with commercial application of the useful findings of science.

(3) It is further an appropriate Federal function to support scientific and technological efforts which are expected to provide results beneficial to the public but which the private sector may be unwilling or unable to support.

(4) Scientific and technological activities which may be properly supported exclusively by the Federal Government should be distinguished from those in which interests are shared with State and local governments and the private sector. Among these entities, cooperative relationships should be established which encourage the ap-

propriate sharing of science and technology decision-making, funding support, and program planning and execution.

(5) The Federal Government should support and utilize engineering and its various disciplines and make maximum use of the engineering community, whenever appropriate, as an essential element in the Federal policy-making process.

(6) Comprehensive legislative support for the national science and technology effort requires that the Congress be regularly informed of the condition, health and vitality, and funding requirements of science and technology, the relation of science and technology to changing national goals, and the need for legislative modification of the Federal endeavor and structure at all levels as it relates to science and technology.

(c) PROCEDURES.—The Congress declares that, in order to expedite and facilitate the implementation of the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the following coordinate procedures are of paramount importance:

(1) Federal procurement policy should encourage the use of science and technology to foster frugal use of materials, energy, and appropriated funds; to assure quality environment; and to enhance product performance.

(2) Explicit criteria, including cost-benefit principles where practicable, should be developed to identify the kinds of applied research and technology programs that are appropriate for Federal funding support and to determine the extent of such support. Particular attention should be given to scientific and technological problems and opportunities offering promise of social advantage that are so long range, geographically widespread, or economically diffused that the Federal Government constitutes the appropriate source for undertaking their support.

(3) Federal promotion of science and technology should emphasize quality of research, recognize the singular importance of stability in scientific and technological institutions, and for urgent tasks, seek to assure timeliness of results. With particular reference to Federal support for basic research, funds should be allocated to encourage education in needed disciplines, to provide a base of scientific knowledge from which future essential technological development can be launched, and to add to the cultural heritage of the Nation.

(4) Federal patent policies should be developed, based on uniform principles, which have as their objective the preservation of incentives for technological innovation and the application of procedures which will continue to assure the full use of beneficial technology to serve the public.

(5) Closer relationships should be encouraged among practitioners of different scientific and technological disciplines, including the physical, social, and biomedical fields.

(6) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should assure efficient management of laboratory facilities and equipment in their custody, including acquisition of effective equipment, disposal of inferior and obsolete properties, and cross-servicing to maximize the productivity of costly property of all kinds. Disposal policies should include attention to possibilities for further productive use.

(7) The full use of the contributions of science and technology to support State and local government goals should be encouraged.

(8) Formal recognition should be accorded those persons whose scientific and technological achievements have contributed significantly to the national welfare.

(9) The Federal Government should support applied scientific research, when appropriate, in proportion to the probability of its usefulness, insofar as this probability can be determined; but while maximizing the beneficial consequences of technology, the Government should act to minimize foreseeable injurious consequences.

(10) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should establish procedures to insure among them the systematic interchange of scientific data and technological findings developed under their programs.

Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SHORT TITLE

42 USC 6611 note.

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976".

ESTABLISHMENT

42 USC 6611.

SEC. 202. There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Office").

DIRECTOR; ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Appointment. Compensation. 42 USC 6612.

SEC. 203. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The President is authorized to appoint not more than four Associate Directors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be compensated

at a rate not to exceed that provided for level III of the Executive Schedule in section 5314 of such title. Associate Directors shall perform such functions as the Director may prescribe.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 204. (a) The primary function of the Director is to provide, within the Executive Office of the President, advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government. 42 USC 6613.

(b) In addition to such other functions and activities as the President may assign, the Director shall—

(1) advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern including, but not limited to, the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the technological recovery and use of resources;

(2) evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology and advise on appropriate actions;

(3) advise the President on scientific and technological considerations with regard to Federal budgets, assist the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of funding proposed for research and development in budgets of all Federal agencies, and aid the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies throughout the budget development process; and

(4) assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government.

POLICY PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND ADVICE

SEC. 205. (a) The Office shall serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Director shall— 42 USC 6614.

(1) seek to define coherent approaches for applying science and technology to critical and emerging national and international problems and for promoting coordination of the scientific and technological responsibilities and programs of the Federal departments and agencies in the resolution of such problems;

(2) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Science and Technology Report, in accordance with section 209 of this Act; Science and Technology Report.

(3) gather timely and authoritative information concerning significant developments and trends in science, technology, and in national priorities, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are likely to affect achievement of the

priority goals of the Nation as set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

Data base.

(4) encourage the development and maintenance of an adequate data base for human resources in science, engineering, and technology, including the development of appropriate models to forecast future manpower requirements, and assess the impact of major governmental and public programs on human resources and their utilization;

Studies and analyses.

(5) initiate studies and analyses, including systems analyses and technology assessments, of alternatives available for the resolution of critical and emerging national and international problems amenable to the contributions of science and technology and, insofar as possible, determine and compare probable costs, benefits, and impacts of such alternatives;

(6) advise the President on the extent to which the various scientific and technological programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government are likely to affect the achievement of the priority goals of the Nation as set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

(7) provide the President with periodic reviews of Federal statutes and administrative regulations of the various departments and agencies which affect research and development activities, both internally and in relation to the private sector, or which may interfere with desirable technological innovation, together with recommendations for their elimination, reform, or updating as appropriate;

(8) develop, review, revise, and recommend criteria for determining scientific and technological activities warranting Federal support, and recommend Federal policies designed to advance (A) the development and maintenance of broadly based scientific and technological capabilities, including human resources, at all levels of government, academia, and industry, and (B) the effective application of such capabilities to national needs;

(9) assess and advise on policies for international cooperation in science and technology which will advance the national and international objectives of the United States;

(10) identify and assess emerging and future areas in which science and technology can be used effectively in addressing national and international problems;

Report to President.

(11) report at least once each year to the President on the overall activities and accomplishments of the Office, pursuant to section 209 of this Act;

(12) periodically survey the nature and needs of national science and technology policy and make recommendations to the President, for review and transmission to the Congress, for the timely and appropriate revision of such policy in accordance with section 102(a)(6) of this Act; and

(13) perform such other duties and functions and make and furnish such studies and reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.

Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel. Establishment.

(b)(1) The Director shall establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel (hereinafter referred to as the "Panel"), whose purpose shall be to (A) identify and define civilian problems at State, regional, and local levels which science, engineering, and technology may assist in resolving or ameliorating; (B) recommend priorities for addressing such problems; and (C) advise and assist the Director in identifying and fostering policies to facilitate the transfer and utilization of research and development results so as to maximize their application to civilian needs.

Membership.

(2) The Panel shall be composed of (A) the Director of the Office, or his representative; (B) at least ten members representing the interests of the States, appointed by the Director of the Office after consultation with State officials; and (C) the Director of the National Science Foundation, or his representative.

Chairman.

(3)(A) The Director of the Office, or his representative, shall serve as Chairman of the Panel.

(B) The Panel shall perform such functions as the Chairman may prescribe, and shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

Compensation.

5 USC 5332 note.

(4) Each member of the Panel shall, while serving on business of the Panel, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS–18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and, while so serving away from his home or regular place of business, he may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in government service employed intermittently.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLOOK

42 USC 6615.

SEC. 206. (a) Within its first year of operation, the Office shall, to the extent practicable, within the limitations of available knowledge and resources, and with appropriate assistance from the departments and agencies and such consultants and contractors as the Director deems necessary, identify and describe situations and conditions which warrant special attention within the next five years, involving—

(1) current and emerging problems of national significance that are identified through scientific research, or in which scientific or technical considerations are of major significance; and

(2) opportunities for, and constraints on, the use of new and existing scientific and technological capabilities which can make a significant contribution to the resolution of problems identified under paragraph (1) of this subsection or to the achievement of Federal program objectives or national goals, including those set forth in section 101(b) of this Act.

Annual revision.

(b) The Office shall annually revise the five-year outlook developed under subsection (a) of this section so that it takes account of new problems, constraints and opportunities and changing national goals and circumstances, and shall extend the outlook so that it always extends five years into the future.

Consultation.

(c) The Director of the Office shall consult as necessary with officials of the departments and agencies having programs and responsibilities relating to the problems, constraints, and opportunities identified under subsections (a) and (b) of this section, in order to—

(1) identify and evaluate alternative actions that might be taken by the Federal Government, State and local governments, or the private sector to deal with such problems, constraints, or opportunities; and

(2) ensure that alternative actions identified under paragraph (1) of this subsection are fully considered by departments and agencies in formulating their budget, program, and legislative proposals.

Consultation.

(d) The Director of the Office shall consult as necessary with officials of the Office of Management and Budget and other appropriate elements of the Executive Office of the President to ensure that the problems, constraints, opportunities, and alternative actions identified under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section are fully considered in the development of the President's Budgets and legislative programs.

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR; ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

42 USC 6616.

SEC. 207. (a) The Director shall, in addition to the other duties and functions set forth in this title—

(1) serve as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology established under title IV; and

(2) serve as a member of the Domestic Council.

(b) For the purpose of assuring the optimum contribution of science and technology to the national security, the Director, at the request of the National Security Council, shall advise the National Security Council in such matters concerning science and technology as relate to national security.

(c) In carrying out his functions under this Act, the Director is authorized to—

(1) appoint such officers and employees as he may deem necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested in him and to prescribe their duties;

(2) obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS–18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code; and

(3) enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, organizations, or institutions, and make such payments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5). 5 USC 5332 note.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 208. (a) In exercising his functions under this Act, the Director shall— 42 USC 6617.

(1) work in close consultation and cooperation with the Domestic Council, the National Security Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Science Board, and the Federal departments and agencies;

(2) utilize the services of consultants, establish such advisory panels, and, to the extent practicable, consult with State and local governmental agencies, with appropriate professional groups, and with such representatives of industry, the universities, agriculture, labor, consumers, conservation organizations, and such other public interest groups, organizations, and individuals as he deems advisable;

(3) hold such hearings in various parts of the Nation as he deems necessary, to determine the views of the agencies, groups, and organizations referred to in paragraph (2) of this subsection and of the general public, concerning national needs and trends in science and technology; and Hearings.

(4) utilize with their consent to the fullest extent possible the services, personnel, equipment, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order to avoid duplication of effort and expense, and may transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and information.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Government, including any

independent agency, is authorized to furnish the Director such information as the Director deems necessary to carry out his functions under this Act.

(c) Upon request, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to assist the Director with respect to carrying out his activities conducted under paragraph (5) of section 205(a) of this Act.

Transmittal to Congress.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT

42 USC 6618.

SEC. 209. (a) The President shall transmit annually to the Congress, beginning February 15, 1978, a Science and Technology Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Report") which shall be prepared by the Office, with appropriate assistance from Federal departments and agencies and such consultants and contractors as the Director deems necessary. The report shall draw upon the information prepared by the Director pursuant to section 206 of this Act, and to the extent practicable, within the limitations of available knowledge and resources, discuss such issues as—

(1) a review of developments of national significance in science and technology;

(2) the significant effects of current and projected trends in science and technology on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation;

(3) a review and appraisal of selected science- and technology-related programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government;

(4) an inventory and forecast of critical and emerging national problems the resolution of which might be substantially assisted by the application of science and technology;

(5) the identification and assessment of scientific and technological measures that can contribute to the resolution of such problems, in light of the related social, economic, political, and institutional considerations;

(6) the existing and projected scientific and technological resources, including specialized manpower, that could contribute to the resolution of such problems; and

(7) recommendations for legislation on science- and technology-related programs and policies that will contribute to the resolution of such problems.

Public document.

(b) In preparing the Report under subsection (a) of this section, the Office shall make maximum use of relevant data available from the National Science Foundation and other Government departments and agencies.

(c) The Director shall insure that the Report, in the form approved by the President, is printed and made available as a public document.

TITLE III—PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ESTABLISHMENT

42 USC 6631.

SEC. 301. The President shall establish within the Executive Office of the President a President's Committee on Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

MEMBERSHIP

42 USC 6632.

SEC. 302. (a) The Committee shall consist of—

(1) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy established under title II of this Act; and

(2) not less than eight nor more than fourteen other members appointed by the President not more than sixty days after the Director has assumed office (as provided in section 203 of this Act).

(b) Members of the Committee appointed by the President pursuant to subsection (a) (2) of this section shall—

(1) be qualified and distinguished in one or more of the following areas: science, engineering, technology, information dissemination, education, management, labor, or public affairs;

(2) be capable of critically assessing the policies, priorities, programs, and activities of the Nation, with respect to the findings, policies, and purposes set forth in title I; and

(3) shall collectively constitute a balanced composition with respect to (A) fields of science and engineering, (B) academic, industrial, and government experience, and (C) business, labor, consumer, and public interest points of view.

Chairman.

(c) The President shall appoint one member of the Committee to serve as Chairman and another member to serve as Vice Chairman for such periods as the President may determine.

Compensation.

(d) Each member of the Committee who is not an officer of the Federal Government shall, while serving on business of the Committee, be entitled to reecive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS–18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving away from his home or regular place of business he may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

5 USC 5332 note.

FEDERAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY SURVEY

42 USC 6633.

SEC. 303. (a) The Committee shall survey, examine, and analyze the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort including missions, goals, personnel, funding, organization, facilities, and activities in general, taking adequate account of the interests of individuals and groups that may be affected by Federal scientific, engineering, and technical programs, including, as appropriate, consultation with such individuals and groups. In carrying out its functions under this section, the Committee shall, among other things, consider needs for—

(1) organizational reform, including institutional realinement designed to place Federal agencies whose missions are primarily or solely devoted to scientific and technological research and development, and those agencies primarily or solely concerned with fuels, energy, and materials, within a single cabinet-level department;

(2) improvements in existing systems for handling scientific and technical information on a Government-wide basis, including consideration of the appropriate role to be played by the private sector in the dissemination of such information;

(3) improved technology assessment in the executive branch of the Federal Government;

(4) improved methods for effecting technology innovation, transfer, and use;

(5) stimulating more effective Federal-State and Federal-industry liaison and cooperation in science and technology, including the formation of Federal-State mechanisms for the mutual pursuit of this goal;

(6) reduction and simplification of Federal regulations and administrative practices and procedures which may have the effect of retarding technological innovation or opportunities for its utilization;

(7) a broader base for support of basic research;

(8) ways of strengthening the Nation's academic institutions' capabilities for research and education in science and technology;

(9) ways and means of effectively integrating scientific and technological factors into our national and international policies;

(10) technology designed to meet community and individual needs;

(11) maintenance of adequate scientific and technological manpower with regard to both quality and quantity;

(12) improved systems for planning and analysis of the Federal science and technology programs; and

(13) long-range study, analysis, and planning in regard to the application of science and technology to major national problems or concerns.

(b) (1) Within twelve months from the time the Committee is activated in accordance with section 302(a) of this Act, the Committee shall issue an interim report of its activities and operations to date. Not more than twenty-four months from the time the Committee is activated, the Committee shall submit a final report of its activities, findings, conclusions, and recommendations, including such supporting data and material as may be necessary, to the President. Interim report. Report to President.

(2) The President, within sixty days of receipt thereof, shall transmit each such report to each House of Congress together with such comments, observations, and recommendations thereon as he deems appropriate. Transmittal to Congress.

CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE

SEC. 304. (a) Ninety days after submission of the final report prepared under section 303 of this Act, the Committee shall cease to exist, unless the President, before the expiration of the ninety-day period, makes a determination that it is advantageous for the Committee to continue in being. 42 USC 6634.

(b) If the President determines that it is advantageous for the Committee to continue in being, (1) the Committee shall exercise such functions as are prescribed by the President; and (2) the members of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

STAFF AND CONSULTANT SUPPORT

SEC. 305. (a) In the performance of its functions under sections 303 and 304 of this Act, the Committee is authorized— 42 USC 6635.

(1) to select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such specialists and other experts as may be necessary for the carrying out of its duties and functions, and to select, appoint, and employ, subject to the civil service laws, such other officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out its duties and functions; and

(2) to provide for participation of such civilian and military personnel as may be detailed to the Committee pursuant to subsection (b) of this section for carrying out the functions of the Committee.

(b) Upon request of the Committee, the head of any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality is authorized (1) to furnish to the Committee such information as may be necessary for carrying out its functions and as may be available to or procurable by such department, agency, or instrumentality, and (2) to detail to temporary duty with the Committee on a reimbursable basis such personnel within his administrative jurisdiction as it may need or believe to be useful for carrying out its functions. Each such detail shall be without loss of seniority, pay, or other employee status, to civilian

employees so detailed, and without loss of status, rank, office, or grade, or of any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident thereto to military personnel so detailed. Each such detail shall be made pursuant to an agreement between the Chairman and the head of the relevant department, agency, or instrumentality, and shall be in accordance with the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 33, title 5, United States Code.

5 USC 3341.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY

ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTION

42 USC 6651.

SEC. 401. (a) There is established the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Council").

Membership.

(b) The Council shall be composed of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and one representative of each of the following Federal agencies: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Veterans' Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency, and Energy Research and Development Administration. Each such representative shall be an official of policy rank designated by the head of the Federal agency concerned.

Chairman.

(c) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as Chairman of the Council. The Chairman may designate another member of the Council to act temporarily in the Chairman's absence as Chairman.

(d) The Chairman may (1) request the head of any Federal agency not named in subsection (b) of this section to designate a representative to participate in meetings or parts of meetings of the Council concerned with matters of substantial interest to such agency, and (2) invite other persons to attend meetings of the Council.

(e) The Council shall consider problems and developments in the fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency, and shall recommend policies and other measures designed to—

(1) provide more effective planning and administration of Federal scientific, engineering, and technological programs,

(2) identify research needs including areas requiring additional emphasis,

(3) achieve more effective utilization of the scientific, engineering, and technological resources and facilities of Federal agencies, including the elimination of unwarranted duplication, and

(4) further international cooperation in science, engineering, and technology.

(f) The Council shall perform such other related advisory duties as shall be assigned by the President or by the Chairman.

(g) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, each Federal agency represented on the Council shall furnish necessary assistance to the Council. Such assistance may include—

(1) detailing employees to the Council to perform such functions, consistent with the purposes of this section, as the Chairman may assign to them, and

(2) undertaking, upon request of the Chairman, such special studies for the Council as come within the functions herein assigned.

(h) For the purpose of conducting studies and making reports as directed by the Chairman, standing subcommittees and panels of the Council may be established.

Subcommittees and panels, establishment.

ABOLITION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 402. The Federal Council for Science and Technology, established pursuant to Executive Order 10807, issued March 13, 1959, as amended by Executive Order 11381, issued November 8, 1967, is hereby abolished.

42 USC 1862 note.
42 USC 1862 note.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. (a) For the purpose of carrying out title II of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

42 USC 6671.

(1) $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976;

(2) $500,000 for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) $3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and

(4) such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out title III of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976;

(2) $500,000 for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and

(4) such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

STATUTORY REPEAL

5 USC app.; 42 USC 1861 note. 5 USC app. II; 50 USC app. 2271 note.

SEC. 502. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089) are repealed.

AMENDMENT

SEC. 503. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) is amended by striking out subsection (g) and by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j), and all references thereto, as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

(29) Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (P.L. 95–124, 91 Stat. 1098, October 7, 1977)

AN ACT To reduce the hazards of earthquakes, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977. 42 USC 7701 note. 42 USC 7701.

That this Act may be cited as the "Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) All 50 States are vulnerable to the hazards of earthquakes, and at least 39 of them are subject to major or moderate seismic risk, including Alaska, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington. A large portion of the population of the United States lives in areas vulnerable to earthquake hazards.

(2) Earthquakes have caused, and can cause in the future, enormous loss of life, injury, destruction of property, and economic and social disruption. With respect to future earthquakes, such loss, destruction, and disruption can be substantially reduced through the development and implementation of earthquake hazards reduction measures, including (A) improved design and construction methods and practices, (B) land-use controls and redevelopment, (C) prediction techniques and early-warning systems, (D) coordinated emergency preparedness plans, and (E) public education and involvement programs.

(3) An expertly staffed and adequately financed earthquake hazards reduction program, based on Federal, State, local, and private research, planning, decisionmaking, and contributions would reduce the risk of such loss, destruction, and disruption in seismic areas by an amount far greater than the cost of such program.

(4) A well-funded seismological research program in earthquake prediction could provide data adequate for the design, of an operational system that could predict accurately the time, place, magnitude, and physical effects of earthquakes in selected areas of the United States.

(5) An operational earthquake prediction system can produce significant social, economic, legal, and political consequences.

(6) There is a scientific basis for hypothesizing that major earthquakes may be moderated, in at least some seismic areas, by application of the findings of earthquake control and seismological research.

(7) The implementation of earthquake hazards reduction measures would, as an added benefit, also reduce the risk of loss, destruction, and disruption from other natural hazards and manmade hazards, including hurricanes, tornadoes, accidents, explosions, landslides, building and structural cave-ins, and fires.

(8) Reduction of loss, destruction, and disruption from earthquakes will depend on the actions of individuals, and organizations in the private sector and governmental units at Federal, State, and local levels. The current capability to transfer knowledge and information to these sectors is insufficient. Improved mechanisms are needed to translate existing information and research findings into reasonable and usable specifications, criteria, and practices so that individuals, organizations, and governmental units may make informed decisions and take appropriate actions.

(9) Severe earthquakes are a worldwide problem. Since damaging earthquakes occur infrequently in any one nation, international cooperation is desirable for mutual learning from limited experiences.

(10) An effective Federal program in earthquake hazards reduction will require input from and review by persons outside the Federal Government expert in the sciences of earthquake hazards reduction and in the practical application of earthquake hazards reduction measures.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE. 42 USC 7702.

It is the purpose of the Congress in this Act to reduce the risks of life and property from future earthquakes in the United States through the establishment and maintenance of an effective earthquake hazards reduction program.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS. 42 USC 7703.

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) The term "includes" and variants thereof should be read as if the phrase "but is not limited to" were also set forth.

(2) The term "program" means the earthquake hazards reduction program established under section 5.

(3) The term "seismic" and variants thereof mean having to do with, or caused by earthquakes.

(4) The term "State" means each of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) The term "United States" means, when used in a geographical sense, all of the States as defined in section 4(4).

42 USC 7704.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish and maintain, in accordance with the provisions and policy of this Act, a coordinated earthquake hazards reduction program, which shall—

(1) be designed and administered to achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (c);

Plan, submittal to congressiona committees.

(2) involve, where appropriate, each of the agencies listed in subsection (d); and

(3) include each of the elements described in subsection (e), the implementation plan described in subsection (f), and the assistance to the States specified in subsection (g).

(b) DUTIES.—The President shall—

(1) within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, designate the Federal department, agency, or entity responsible for the development of the implementation plan described in subsection (f);

(2) within 210 days after such date of enactment, submit to the appropriate authorizing committees of the Congress the implementation plan described in subsection (f); and

(3) by rule, within 300 days after such date of enactment—

(A) designate the Federal department, agency, or interagency group which shall have primary responsibility for the development and implementation of the earthquake hazards reduction program;

(B) assign and specify the role and responsibility of each appropriate Federal department, agency, and entity with respect to each object and element of the program;

(C) establish goals, priorities, and target dates for implementation of the program;

(D) provide a method for cooperation and coordination with, and assistance (to the extent of available resources) to, interested governmental entities in all States, particularly those containing areas of high or moderate seismic risk; and

(E) provide for qualified staffing for the program and its components.

(c) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the earthquake hazards reduction program shall include—

Earthquake resistant construction.

(1) the development of technologically and economically feasible design and construction methods and procedures to make new and existing structures, in areas of seismic risk, earthquake resistant, giving priority to the development of such methods and procedures for nuclear power generating plants, dams, hospitals, schools, public utilities, public safety structures, high occupancy buildings, and other structures which are especially needed in time of disaster;

Earthquake prediction.

(2) the implementation in all areas of high or moderate seismic risk, of a system (including personnel, technology, and procedures) for predicting damaging earthquakes and for identifying, evaluating, and accurately characterizing seismic hazards;

Model codes.

(3) the development, publication, and promotion, in conjunction with State and local officials and professional organizations, of model codes and other means to coordinate information about seismic risk with land-use policy decisions and building activity;

Earthquake-related issues, understanding.

(4) the development, in areas of seismic risk, of improved understanding of, and capability with respect to, earthquake-related issues, including methods of controlling the risks from earthquakes, planning to prevent such risks, disseminating warnings of earthquakes, organizing emergency services, and planning for reconstruction and redevelopment after an earthquake;

(5) the education of the public, including State and local officials, as to earthquake phenomena, the identification of locations and structures which are especially susceptible to earthquake damage, ways to reduce the adverse consequences of an earthquake, and related matters;

(6) the development of research on—

Research.

(A) ways to increase the use of existing scientific and engineering knowledge to mitigate earthquake hazards;

(B) the social, economic, legal, and political consequences of earthquake prediction; and

(C) ways to assure the availability of earthquake insurance or some functional substitute; and

(7) the development of basic and applied research leading to a better understanding of the control or alteration of seismic phenomena.

(d) PARTICIPATION.—In assigning the role and responsibility of Federal departments, agencies, and entities under subsection (b)(3)(B), the President shall, where appropriate, include the United States Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Defense, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Bureau of Standards, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Nuclear

Regulatory Commission, and the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration.

(e) RESEARCH ELEMENTS.—The research elements of the program shall include—

(1) research into the basic causes and mechanisms of earthquakes;

(2) development of methods to predict the time, place, and magnitude of future earthquakes;

(3) development of an understanding of the circumstances in which earthquakes might be artifically induced by the injection of fluids in deep wells, by the impoundment of reservoirs, or by other means;

(4) evaluation of methods that may lead to the development of a capability to modify or control earthquakes in certain regions;

(5) development of information and guidelines for zoning land in light of seismic risk in all parts of the United States and preparation of seismic risk analyses useful for emergency planning and community preparedness;

(6) development of techniques for the delineation and evaluation of the political effects of earthquakes, and their application on a regional basis;

(7) development of methods for planning, design, construction, rehabilitation, and utilization of manmade works so as to effectively resist the hazards imposed by earthquakes;

(8) exploration of possible social and economic adjustments that could be made to reduce earthquake vulnerability and to exploit effectively existing and developing earthquake mitigation techniques; and

(9) studies of foreign experience with all aspects of earthquakes.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—The President shall develop, through the Federal agency, department, or entity designated under subsection (b)(1), an implementation plan which shall set year-by-year targets through at least 1980, and shall specify the roles for Federal agencies, and recommended appropriate roles for State and local units of government, individuals, and private organizations, in carrying out the implementation plan. The plan shall provide for—

(1) the development of measures to be taken with respect to preparing for earthquakes, evaluation of prediction techniques and actual predictions of earthquakes, warning the residents of an area that an earthquake may occur, and ensuring that a comprehensive response is made to the occurrence of an earthquake;

(2) the development of ways for State, county, local, and regional governmental units to use existing and developing knowledge about the regional and local variations of seismic risk in making their land use decisions.

(3) the development and promulgation of specifica-

tions, building standards, design criteria, and construction practices to achieve appropriate earthquake resistance for new and existing structures;

(4) an examination of alternative provisions and requirements for reducing earthquake hazards through Federal and federally financed construction, loans, loan guarantees, and licenses;

(5) the determination of the appropriate role for insurance, loan programs, and public and private relief efforts in moderating the impact of earthquakes; and

(6) dissemination, on a timely basis, of—

(A) instrument-derived data of interest to other researchers;

(B) design and analysis data and procedures of interest to the design professions and to the construction industry; and

(C) other information and knowledge of interest to the public to reduce vulnerability to earthquake hazards.

Report, filing with congressional committees.

When the implementation plan developed by the President under this section contemplates or proposes specific action to be taken by any Federal agency, department, or entity, and, at the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date the President submits such plan to the appropriate authorizing committees of the Congress any such action has not been initiated, the President shall file with such committees a report explaining, in detail, the reasons why such action has not been initiated.

(g) STATE ASSISTANCE.—In making assistance available to the States under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the President may make such assistance available to further the purposes of this Act, including making available to the States the results of research and other activities conducted under this Act.

(h) PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out the provisions of this section, the President shall provide an opportunity for participation by the appropriate representatives of State and local governments, and by the public, including representatives of business and industry, the design professions, and the research community, in the formulation and implementation of the program.

Program plan review.

Such non-Federal participation shall include periodic review of the program plan, considered in its entirety, by an assembled and adequately staffed group of such representatives. Any comments on the program upon which such group agrees shall be reported to the Congress.

Report to Congress.

Measures developed pursuant to paragraph 5(f)(1) for the evaluation of prediction techniques and actual predictions of earthquakes shall provide for adequate non-Federal participation. To the extent that such measures include evaluation by Federal employees of non-Federal prediction activities, such measures shall also include evaluation by persons not in full-time Federal employment of Federal prediction activities.

42 USC 7705.
Submittal to congressional committees.

SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT.

The President shall, within ninety days after the end of each fiscal year, submit an annual report to the appropriate authorizing committees in the Congress describing the status of the program, and describing and evaluating progress achieved during the preceding fiscal year in reducing the risks of earthquake hazards. Each such report shall include any recommendations for legislative and other action the President deems necessary and appropriate.

42 USC 7706.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of this Act (in addition to any authorizations for similar purposes included in other Acts and the authorizations set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of this section), not to exceed $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, not to exceed $2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and not to exceed $2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

(b) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes for carrying out, through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, the responsibilities that may be assigned to the Director under this Act not to exceed $27,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; not to exceed $35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; and not to exceed $40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

(c) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.—To enable the Foundation to carry out responsibilities that may be assigned to it under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation not to exceed $27,500,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; not to exceed $35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; and not to exceed $40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

(30) Provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 relating to NASA (P.L. 95–95, August 7, 1977, 91 Stat. 685, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.)

OZONE PROTECTION

SEC. 126. Title I of the Clean Air Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART B—OZONE PROTECTION

"PURPOSES

"SEC. 150. The purposes of this part are (1) to provide for a better understanding of the effects of human actions on the stratosphere, especially the ozone in the stratosphere, (2) to provide for a better understanding of the effects of changes in the stratosphere, especially the ozone in the stratosphere on the public health and welfare, (3) to provide information on the progress of regulation of activities which may reasonably be anticipated to affect the ozone in the stratosphere in such a way as to cause or contribute to endangerment of the public health or welfare, and (4) to provide information on the need for additional legislation in this area, if any. 42 USC 7450.

"FINDINGS AND DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 151. (a) The Congress finds, on the basis of presently available information, that— 42 USC 7451.

"(1) halocarbon compounds introduced into the environment potentially threaten to reduce the concentration of ozone in the stratosphere;

"(2) ozone reduction will lead to increased incidence of solar ultraviolet radiation at the surface of the Earth;

"(3) increased incidence of solar ultraviolet radiation is likely to cause increased rates of disease in humans (including increased rates of skin cancer), threaten food crops, and otherwise damage the natural environment;

"(4) other substances, practices, processes, and activities may affect the ozone in the stratosphere, and should be investigated to give early warning of any potential problem and to develop the basis for possible future regulatory action; and

"(5) there is some authority under existing law, to regulate certain substances, practices, processes, and activities which may affect the ozone in the stratosphere.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 152. For the purposes of this subtitle— 45 USC 7452.

"(1) the term 'halocarbon' means the chemical compounds $CFCl_3$ and CF_2Cl_2 and such other halogenated compounds as the Administrator determines may reasonably be anticipated to contribute to reductions in the concentration of ozone in the stratosphere;

"(2) the term 'stratosphere' means that part of the atmosphere above the tropopause.

"STUDIES BY ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

42 USC 7453.

"SEC. 153. (a) The Administrator shall conduct a study of the cumulative effect of all substances, practices, processes, and activities which may affect the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere. The study shall include an analysis of the independent effects on the stratosphere especially such ozone in the stratosphere of—

"(1) the release into the ambient air of halocarbons,

"(2) the release into the ambient air of other sources of chlorine,

"(3) the uses of bromine compounds, and

"(4) emissions of aircraft and aircraft propulsion systems employed by operational and experimental aircraft.

The study shall also include such physical, chemical, atmospheric, biomedical, or other research and monitoring as may be necessary to ascertain (A) any direct or indirect effects upon the public health and welfare of changes in the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere, and (B) the probable causes of changes in the stratosphere, especially the ozone in the stratosphere.

"(b) The Administrator shall undertake research on—

"(1) methods to recover and recycle substances which directly or indirectly affect the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere,

"(2) methods of preventing the escape of such substances,

"(3) safe substitutes for such substances, and

"(4) other methods to regulate substances, practices, processes, and activities which may reasonably be anticipated to affect the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere.

"(c)(1) The studies and research conducted under this section may be undertaken with such cooperation and assistance from universities and private industry as may be available. Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the United States having the capability to do so is authorized and encouraged to provide assistance to the Administrator in carrying out the requirements of this section, including (notwithstanding any other provision of law) any services which such department, agency, or instrumentality may have the capability to render or obtain by contract with third parties.

"(2) The Administrator shall encourage the cooperation and assistance of other nations in carrying out the studies and research under this section. The Administrator is authorized to cooperate with and support similar research efforts of other nations.

"(d)(1) The Administrator shall undertake to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study the state of knowledge and the adequacy of research efforts to understand (A) the effects of all substances, practices, processes, and activities which may affect the

stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere; (B) the health and welfare effects of modifications of the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere; and (C) methods of control of such substances, practices, processes, and activities including alternatives, costs, feasibility, and timing. The Academy shall make a report of its findings by January 1, 1978.

Report.

"(2) The Administrator shall make available to the Academy such information in the Administrator's possession as is needed for the purposes of the study provided for in this subsection.

"(e) The Secretary of Labor shall study and transmit a report to the Administrator and the Congress not later than six months after date of enactment, with respect to the losses and gains to industry and employment which could result from the elimination of the use of halocarbons in aerosol containers and for other purposes. Such report shall include recommended means of alleviating unemployment or other undesirable economic impact, if any, resulting therefrom.

Report to Administrator and Congress.

"(f)(1) The Administrator shall establish and act as Chairman of a Coordinating Committee for the purpose of insuring coordination of the efforts of other Federal agencies carrying out research and studies related to or supportive of the research provided for in subsections (a) and (b) of section 154.

Coordinating Committee. Establishment.

"(2) Members of the Coordinating Committee shall include the appropriate official responsible for the relevant research efforts of each of the following agencies:

"(A) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,

"(B) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration,

"(C) the Federal Aviation Administration,

"(D) the Department of Agriculture,

"(E) the National Cancer Institute,

"(F) the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences,

"(G) the National Science Foundation, and the appropriate officials responsible for the relevant research efforts of such other agencies carrying out related efforts as the Chairman shall designate. A representative of the Department of State shall sit on the Coordinating Committee to encourage and facilitate international coordination.

"(3) The Coordinating Committee shall review and comment on plans for, and the execution and results of, pertinent research and studies. For this purpose, the agencies named in or designated under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall make appropriate and timely reports to the Coordinating Committee on plans for and the execution and results of such research and studies.

Reports to Coordinating Committee.

"(4) The Chairman may request a report from any Federal Agency for the purpose of determining if that agency should sit on the Coordinating Committee.

Report to congressional committees.

"(g) Not later than January 1, 1978, and biennially thereafter, the Administrator shall report to the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate, the results of the studies and research conducted under this section and the results of related research and studies conducted by other Federal agencies.

"RESEARCH AND MONITORING BY OTHER AGENCIES

42 USC 7454.

"SEC. 154. (a) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall establish a continuing program of research and monitoring of the stratosphere for the purpose of early detection of changes in the stratosphere and climatic effects of such changes.

Reports to Administrator and Congress.

Such Administrator shall on or before January 1, 1978, and biennially thereafter, transmit such report to the Administrator and the Congress on the findings of such research and monitoring. Such report shall contain any appropriate recommendations for legislation or regulation (or both).

42 USC 2481.

"(b) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall, pursuant to its authority under title IV of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, continue programs of research, technology, and monitoring of the stratosphere for the purpose of understanding the physics and chemistry of the stratosphere and for the early detection of potentially harmful changes in the ozone in the stratosphere. Such Administration shall

Reports to Administrator and Congress.

transmit reports by January 1, 1978, and biennially thereafter to the Administrator and the Congress on the results of the programs authorized in this subsection, together with any appropriate recommendations for legislation or regulation (or both).

"(c) The Director of the National Science Foundation shall encourage and support ongoing stratospheric research programs and continuing research programs that will increase scientific knowledge of the effects of changes in the ozone layer in the stratosphere upon living organisms and ecosystems. Such Director shall transmit

Reports to Administrator and Congress.

reports by January 1, 1978, and biennially thereafter to the Administrator and the Congress on the results of such programs, together with any appropriate recommendations for legislation or regulation (or both).

"(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall encourage and support continuing research programs that will increase scientific knowledge of the effects of changes in the ozone in the stratosphere upon animals, crops, and other plant life. Such Secretary shall transmit reports by January 1,

Reports to Administrator and Congress.

1978, and biennially thereafter to the Administrator and the Congress on the results of such programs together

with any appropriate recommendations for legislation or regulation (or both).

"(e) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall encourage and support continuing research programs that will increase scientific knowledge of the effects of changes in the ozone in the stratosphere upon human health. Such Secretary shall transmit reports by January 1, 1978, and biennially thereafter, to the Administrator and the Congress on the results of such programs, together with any appropriate recommendations for legislation or regulation (or both).

Reports to Administrator and Congress.

"(f) In carrying out subsections (a) through (e) of this section, the agencies involved (1) shall enlist and encourage cooperation and assistance from other Federal agencies, universities, and private industry, and (2) shall solicit the views of the Administrator with regard to plans for the research involved so that any such research will, if regulatory action by the Administrator is indicated, provide the preliminary information base for such action.

"PROGRESS OF REGULATION

Interim, final, and annual reports to Congress. 42 USC 7455.

"SEC. 155. The Administrator shall provide an interim report to the Congress by January 1, 1978, shall provide a final report within two years after date of enactment, and shall provide follow-up reports annually thereafter on the actions taken by the Environmental Protection Agency and all other Federal agencies to regulate sources of halocarbon emissions, the results of such regulations in protecting the ozone layer, and the need for additional regulatory action, if any. The reports under this section shall also include recommendations for the control of substances, practices, processes, and activities other than those involving halocarbons, which are found to affect the ozone in the stratosphere and which may cause or contribute to harmful effects on public health or welfare.

"INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Agreements. Standards and regulations. 42 USC 7456. Report to Congress.

"SEC. 156. The President shall undertake to enter into international agreements to foster cooperative research which complements studies and research authorized by this part, and to develop standards and regulations which protect the stratosphere consistent with regulations applicable within the United States. For these purposes the President through the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, shall negotiate multilateral treaties, conventions, resolutions, or other agreements, and formulate, present, or support proposals at the United Nations and other appropriate international forums and shall report to the Congress periodically on efforts to arrive at such agreements.

"REGULATIONS

Notice to Congress. 42 USC 7457.

"SEC. 157. (a) If at any time prior to the submission of the final report referred to in section 155 in the Administrator's judgment, any substance, practice, process, or activity may reasonably be anticipated to affect the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere, and such effect may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare, the Administrator shall promptly promulgate regulations respecting the control of such substance, practice, process, or activity, and shall simultaneously submit notice of the promulgation of such regulations to the Congress.

"(b) Upon submission of the final report referred to in section 155, and after consideration of the research and study under sections 153 and 154 and, consultation with appropriate Federal agencies and scientific entities, the Administrator shall propose regulations for the control of any substance, practice, process, or activity (or any combination thereof) which in his judgment may reasonably be anticipated to affect the stratosphere, especially ozone in the stratosphere, if such effect in the stratosphere may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. Such regulations shall take into account the feasibility and the costs of achieving such control. Such regulations may exempt medical use products for which the Administrator determines there is no suitable substitute. Not later than three months after proposal of such regulations the Administrator shall promulgate such regulations in final form. From time to time, and under the same procedures, the Administrator may revise any of the regulations submitted under this subsection.

"OTHER PROVISIONS UNAFFECTED

42 USC 7458.

"SEC. 158. Nothing in this part shall be construed to alter or affect the authority of the Administrator under section 303 (relating to emergency powers), under section 231 (relating to aircraft emission standards), or under any other provision of this Act or to affect the authority of any other department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States under any other provision of law to promulgate or enforce any requirement respecting the control of any substance, practice, process, or activity for purposes of protecting the stratosphere or ozone in the stratosphere. In the case of any proposed rule respecting ozone in the stratosphere which has been published under the Toxic Substances Control Act prior to the date of enactment of this Act notwithstanding section 9(b) of such Act, nothing in this part shall be construed to prohibit or restrict the Administrator from taking any action under the Toxic Substances Control Act respecting the promulgation or enforcement of such rule.

Post, pp. 769, 791.

15 USC 2601 note.
15 USC 2608.

"STATE AUTHORITY

"SEC. 159. (a) Nothing in this part shall preclude or deny any State or political subdivision thereof from adopting or enforcing any requirement respecting the control of any substance, practice, process, or activity for purposes of protecting the stratosphere or ozone in the stratosphere except as otherwise provided in subsection (b). 42 USC 7459.

"(b) If a regulation of any substance, practice, process, or activity is in effect under this part in order to prevent or abate any risk to the stratosphere, or ozone in the stratosphere, no State or political subdivision thereof may adopt or attempt to enforce any requirement respecting the control of any such substance, practice, process, or activity to prevent or abate such risk, unless the requirement of the State or political subdivision is identical to the requirement of such regulation. The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to any law or regulation of any State or political subdivision controlling the use of halocarbons as propellants in aerosol spray containers.".

(31) Provisions of the Noise Control Act of 1972 relating to NASA (Public Law 92-574, October 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1234, 42 U.S.C. 4901, et seq.)

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Noise Control Act of 1972".

FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds—

(1) that inadequately controlled noise presents a growing danger to the health and welfare of the Nation's population, particularly in urban areas;

(2) that the major sources of noise include transportation vehicles and equipment, machinery, appliances, and other products in commerce; and

(3) that, while primary responsibility for control of noise rests with State and local governments, Federal action is essential to deal with major noise sources in commerce control of which require national uniformity of treatment.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health or welfare. To that end, it is the purpose of this Act to establish a means for effective coordination of Federal research and activities in noise control, to authorize the establishment of Federal noise emission standards for products distributed in commerce, and to provide in-

formation to the public respecting the noise emission and noise reduction characteristics of such products.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The term "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, or association, and (except as provided in sections 11(e) and 12(a)) includes any officer, employee, department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, a State, or any political subdivision of a State.

(3) The term "product" means any manufactured article or goods or component thereof; except that such term does not include—

(A) any aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance, as such terms are defined in section 101 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958; or

(B) (i) any military weapons or equipment which are designed for combat use; (ii) any rockets or equipment which are designed for research, experimental, or developmental work to be performed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; or (iii) to the extent provided by regulations of the Administrator, any other machinery or equipment designed for use in experimental work done by or for the Federal Government.

(4) The term "ultimate purchaser" means the first person who in good faith purchases a product for purposes other than resale.

(5) The term "new product" means (A) a product the equitable or legal title of which has never been transferred to an ultimate purchaser, or (B) a product which is imported or offered for importation into the United States and which is manufactured after the effective date of a regulation under section 6 or section 8 which would have been applicable to such product had it been manufactured in the United States.

(6) The term "manufacturer" means any person engaged in the manufacturing or assembling of new products, or the importing of new products for resale, or who acts for, and is controlled by, any such person in connection with the distribution of such products.

(7) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation—

(A) between a place in a State and any place outside thereof, or

(B) which affects trade, traffic, commerce, or transportation described in subparagraph (A).

(8) The term "distribute in commerce" means sell in, offer for sale in, or introduce or deliver for introduction into, commerce.

(9) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(10) The term "Federal agency" means an executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) and includes the United States Postal Service.

(11) The term "environmental noise" means the intensity, duration, and the character of sounds from all sources.

(32) Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-413, September 17, 1976); as amended by the Department of Energy Act of 1978—Civilian Applications (P.L. 95-238, February 25, 1978)

AN ACT To authorize in the Energy Research and Development Administration a Federal program of research, development, and demonstration designed to promote electric vehicle technologies and to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of electric vehicles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976."

Electric and Hybrid Vehicle, Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976.
15 USC 2501 note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND POLICY.

15 USC 2501.

(a) The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the Nation's dependence on foreign sources of petroleum must be reduced, as such dependence jeopardizes national security, inhibits foreign policy, and undermines economic well-being;

(2) the Nation's balance of payments is threatened by the need to import oil for the production of liquid fuel for gasoline-powered vehicles;

(3) the single largest use of petroleum supplies is in the field of transportation, for gasoline- and diesel-powered motor vehicles;

(4) the expeditious introduction of electric and hybrid vehicles into the Nation's transportation fleet would substantially reduce such use and dependence;

(5) such introduction is practicable and would be advantageous because—

(A) most urban driving consists of short trips, which are within the capability of electric and hybrid vehicles;

(B) much rural and agricultural driving of automobiles, tractors, and trucks is within the capability of such vehicles;

(C) electric and hybrid vehicles are more reliable and practical now than in the past because propulsion, control, and battery technologies have improved, and further significant improvements in such technologies are possible in the near term;

(D) electric and hybrid vehicles use little or no energy when stopped in traffic, in contrast to conventional automobiles and trucks;

(E) the power requirements of such vehicles could be satisfied by charging them during off-peak periods when existing electric generating plants are underutilized, thereby permitting more efficient use of existing generating capacity;

(F) such vehicles do not emit any significant pollutants or noise; and

(G) it is environmentally desirable for transportation systems to be powered from central sources, because pollutants emitted from stationary sources (such as electric generating plants) are potentially easier to control than pollutants emitted from moving vehicles; and

(6) the introduction of electric and hybrid vehicles would be facilitated by the establishment of a Federal program of research, development, and demonstration to explore electric and hybrid vehicle technologies.

(b) It is therefore declared to be the policy of the Congress in this Act to—

(1) encourage and support accelerated research into, and development of, electric and hybrid vehicle technologies;

(2) demonstrate the economic and technological practicability of electric and hybrid vehicles for personal and commercial use in urban areas and for agricultural and personal use in rural areas;

(3) facilitate, and remove barriers to, the use of electric and hybrid vehicles in lieu of gasoline- and diesel-powered motor vehicles, where practicable; and

(4) promote the substitution of electric and hybrid vehicles for many gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles currently used in routine short-haul, low-load applications, where such substitution would be beneficial.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

15 USC 2502.

As used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration;

(2) "advanced electric or hybrid vehicle" means a vehicle which—

(A) minimizes the total amount of energy to be consumed with respect to its fabrication, operation, and disposal, and represents a substantial improvement over existing electric and hybrid vehicles with respect to the total amount of energy so consumed;

(B) is capable of being mass-produced and operated at a cost and in a manner which is sufficiently competitive to enable it to be produced and sold in numbers representing a reasonable portion of the market;

(C) is safe, damage-resistant, easy to repair, durable, and operates with sufficient performance with respect to

acceleration, cold-weather starting, cruising speed, and other performance factors; and

(D) at a minimum, can be produced, distributed, operated, and disposed of in compliance with any applicable requirement of Federal law;

(3) "commercial electric or hybrid vehicle" includes any electric or hybrid vehicle which can be used (A) for business or agricultural production purposes on farms (e.g. tractors and trucks) or in rural areas, or (B) for commercial purposes in urban areas;

(4) "electric vehicle" means a vehicle which is powered by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current, and which may include a nonelectrical source of power designed to charge batteries and components thereof;

(5) "hybrid vehicle" means a vehicle propelled by a combination of an electric motor and an internal combustion engine or other power source and components thereof;

(6) "project" means the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Project established under section 4(a);

(7) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Transportation; and

(8) "small business concern" shall have the meaning prescribed by the Administrator after consultation with the Small Business Administration.

SEC. 4. DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

15 USC 2503. Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Project, establishment.

(a) The Administrator shall promptly establish, as an organizational entity within the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Project.

(b) The Administrator shall have the responsibility for the overall management of the project. The Administrator may enter into any agreement or other arrangement with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Transportation, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, or any other Federal agency, pursuant to which such agency shall conduct such specified parts or aspects of the project as the Administrator deems necessary or appropriate and within the particular competence of such agency, to the extent that such agency has capabilities which would enable it to contribute to the success of the project and the attainment of the purposes of this Act.

(c) In providing for the effective management of this project, the Administrator shall have specific responsibility to—

(1) promote basic and applied research on electric and hybrid vehicle batteries, controls, and motors;

(2) determine optimum overall electric and hybrid vehicle design;

(3) conduct demonstration projects with respect to the feasibility of commercial electric and hybrid vehicles (A) by contracting for the purchase or lease of electric and hybrid vehicles for practical use, and (B) by entering into arrangements, with other governmental entities and with nongovernmental entities, for the operation of such vehicles;

(4) ascertain consumer needs and desires so as to match the design of electric and hybrid vehicles to their potential market; and

(5) ascertain the long-term changes in road design, urban planning, traffic management, maintenance facilities, utility rate structures, and tax policies which are needed to facilitate the manufacture and use of electric and hybrid vehicles in accordance with sections 13 and 14.

15 USC 2504.

SEC. 5. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATOR AND OTHER AGENCIES.

(a) In carrying out the project established under section 4, the Administrator shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consult and coordinate with the Secretary, with respect to any functions of the Administrator under this Act which relate to regulatory activities or other responsibilities of the Secretary, including safety and damageability programs.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall carefully consider any written request from the Administrator, or the head of any agency to which the Administrator has delegated responsibility for specified parts or aspects of the project, to furnish such assistance, on a reimbursable basis, as the Administrator or such head deems necessary to carry out the project and to achieve the purposes of this Act. Such assistance may include transfer of personnel with their consent and without prejudice to their position and rating.

15 USC 2505.

SEC. 6. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Administrator, acting through appropriate agencies and contractors, shall initiate and provide for the conduct of research and development in areas related to electric and hybrid vehicles, including—

(1) energy storage technology, including batteries and their potential for convenient recharging;

(2) vehicle control systems and overall design for energy conservation, including the use of regenerative braking;

(3) urban design and traffic management to promote maximum transportation-related energy conservation and minimum transportation-related degradation of the environment; and

(4) vehicle design which emphasizes durability, length of practical lifetime, ease of repair, and interchangeability and replaceability of parts.

SEC. 7. DEMONSTRATIONS.

15 USC 2506. Data development.

(a) Within 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop data characterizing the present state-of-the-art with respect to electric and hybrid vehicles. The data so developed shall serve as baseline data to be utilized in order (1) to compare improvements in electric and hybrid vehicle technologies; (2) to assist in establishing the performance standards under subsection (b)(1); and (3) to otherwise assist in carrying out the purposes of this section. In developing any such data, the Administrator shall purchase or lease a reasonable number of such vehicles or enter into such other arrangements as the Administrator deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

Vehicles, purchase or lease.

Performance standards, rules.

(b)(1) Within 15 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall promulgate rules establishing performance standards for electric and hybrid vehicles to be purchased or leased pursuant to subsection (c)(1). The standards so developed shall take into account the factors of energy conservation, urban traffic characteristics, patterns of use of "second" vehicles, consumer preferences, maintenance needs, battery recharging characteristics, agricultural requirements, materials demand and their ability to be recycled, vehicle safety and insurability, cost, and other relevant considerations, as such factors and considerations particularly apply to or affect vehicles with electric or hybrid propulsion systems. Such standards are to be developed taking into account (A) the best current state-of-the-art, and (B) reasonable estimates as to the future state-of-the-art, based on projections of results from the research and development conducted under section 6. In developing such standards, the Administrator shall consult with appropriate experts concerning design needs for electric and hybrid vehicles which are compatible with long-range urban planning, traffic management, and vehicle safety.

Consultation.

Performance standards.

(2) Separate performance standards shall be established under paragraph (1) with respect to (A) electric or hybrid vehicles for personal use, and (B) commercial electric or hybrid vehicles. Such performance standards shall represent the minimum level of performance which

is required with respect to any vehicles purchased or leased pursuant to subsection (c). Initial performance standards under paragraph (b)(1) shall be set at such levels as the Administrator determines are necessary to promote the acquisition and use of such vehicles for transportation purposes which are within the capability (as determined by the Administrator) of electric and hybrid vehicles.

Standards, revision.

(3) Such performance standards shall be revised, by rule, periodically as the state-of-the-art improves.

Transmittal to Congress.

(4) The Administrator shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, and to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the performance standards developed under paragraph (1) and all revised performance standards established in connection with the demonstrations specified in subsection (c)(2).

(c)(1) The Administrator shall, within 6 months after the date of promulgation of performance standards pursuant to subsection (b)(1), institute the first contracts for the purchase or lease of electric or hybrid vehicles which satisfy the performance standards set forth under (b)(1).

The delivery of such vehicles shall be completed according to the expedited best effort of the administering agency and the selected manufacturer. To the extent practicable, vehicles purchased or leased under such contracts shall represent a cross section of the available technologies and of actual or potential vehicle use.

(2) Thereafter, according to a planned schedule, the Administrator shall contract for the purchase or lease of additional electric or hybrid vehicles which satisfy amended performance standards and represent continuing improvements in state-of-the-art. In conducting demonstrations, the Administrator shall consider—

(A) the need and intent of the Congress to stimulate and encourage private sector production as well as public knowledge, acceptance, and use of electric and hybrid vehicles; and

(B) demonstration of varying degrees of vehicle operations, management, and control for maximum widespread effectiveness and exposure to public use.

(3) The demonstration period shall extend through the fiscal year 1986, with purchase or leasing continuing through the fiscal year 1984. During the demonstration period the Administrator shall demonstrate 7,500 to 10,000 electric and hybrid vehicles. No more than 400 vehicles may be procured for this purpose during fiscal year 1978. In order to allow industry time for advanced planning, the size and nature of projected electric and hybrid vehicle leasing and procurements will be made

public by the administering agency. Publications under the preceding sentence (each covering a period of two years) shall be released annually starting at an appropriate time in the fiscal year 1978.

(4) If the Administrator determines on the basis of his annual review of the program under this Act that—

(A) at least 200 vehicles cannot be added to the project during the fiscal year 1978, or

(B) at least 600 vehicles cannot be added to the project during the fiscal year 1979, or

(C) at least 1,700 vehicles cannot be added to the project during the fiscal year 1980, or

(D) at least 7,500 vehicles in the aggregate cannot be added to the project during the fiscal years 1981 through 1984,

he shall immediately forward a detailed explanation thereof to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(d) The Administrator, in supervising the demonstration of vehicles acquired under subsection (c), shall make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate—

(1)(A) to make such vehicles available to Federal agencies and to State or local governments and other persons for individual or business use (including farms). The individuals and businesses involved shall be selected by an equitable process which assures that the Administrator will receive accurate and adequate data on vehicle performance, including representative geographical and climatological information and data on user reaction to the utilization of electric and hybrid vehicles. Such individuals and businesses shall be given the option of purchasing or leasing such vehicles under terms and conditions which will promote their widespread use;

(B) to pay the differential operating costs of such vehicles to the extent necessary to assure the adequate demonstration of such vehicles;

(2) for demonstration maintenance projects, including maintenance organization and equipment needs and model training projects for maintenance procedures; and

(3) for the dissemination of data on electric and hybrid vehicle safety and operating characteristics (including nontechnical descriptive data which shall be made available by the Government Printing Office) (A) to Federal, State, and local consumer affairs agencies and groups; (B) to Federal, State, and local agricultural and rural agencies and groups; and (C) to the public.

(c)(1) At least 60 days prior to entering into any contract for the purchase or lease of any electric or hybrid vehicle under subsection (c)(1) or any advanced electric or hybrid vehicle under subsection (c)(2), the

Administrator shall determine (A) if the purchase or lease of the number of such vehicles specified in such subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) will, with high probability, displace the normal level of private procurement of such vehicles which would conform to the applicable performance standards promulgated pursuant to subsection (b) and which would be used in the United States, and (B) if such displacement will occur, the necessary extent of such displacement in order to carry out the purposes of this Act. At the time any such determination is made, the Administrator shall transmit such determination, along with all relevant information in support thereof, to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

Transmittal to congressional committees.

Reduction.

(2) The Administrator shall reduce the number of vehicles for which he shall contract for the purchase or lease under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2) by the number determined under paragraph (1)(A) as modified by paragraph (1)(B), except in no event shall he contract for the purchase or lease pursuant to subsection (c)(1) of less than 1,000 electric or hybrid vehicles, and in no event shall he contract for the purchase or lease pursuant to subsection (c)(2) of less than 2,500 advanced electric or hybrid vehicles unless he determines on the basis of responses to the solicitations for proposals for such contracts, under the provisions of (c)(1) and (c)(2), that lesser numbers of such vehicles which satisfy the applicable performance standards will be available within the delivery periods. All other provisions of subsection (c) shall apply.

15 USC 2507.

SEC. 8. CONTRACTS.

(a) The Administrator shall provide funds, by contract, to initiate, continue, supplement, and maintain research, development, and demonstration activities which are necessary to carry out the purposes of the project. The Administrator may enter into such contracts with any Federal agency, laboratory, university, nonprofit organization, industrial organization, public or private agency, institution, organization, corporation, partnership, or individual.

Consultation.

(b) In addition to the requirements of sections 4 and 5, the Administrator, in the exercise of his duties and responsibilities under this section, shall consult with the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Energy Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and representatives of other appropriate Federal agencies, and shall establish procedures for periodic consultation with representatives of science, industry, and such other groups as may have special expertise in electric and hybrid vehicle research, development, and demonstration.

Procedures.

(c) Each contract under this section shall be entered into in accordance with such rules as the Administrator may prescribe in accordance with the provisions of this section. Each application for funding shall be made in writing in such form with such content and other submissions as the Administrator shall require. The Administrator may enter into contracts under this section without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5). Rules. Application.

(d) In addition to contracting for the purchase or lease of vehicles when conducting the demonstrations established under section 7, the Administration may acquire or secure use of such vehicles, or have such vehicles acquired or used by others, by making agreements and utilizing various forms of Federal assistance and participation which is authorized under the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–438) and the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–577).

(e) When contracting and otherwise using Federal funds to conduct demonstrations under this Act, the Administrator shall seek cost-sharing with others to the maximum extent practical. During the first 2 years of demonstration activities the Administrator may enter into procurement or lease contracts for purposes of carrying out demonstrations under this Act without regard to the provisions of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520; 41 U.S.C. 10a–10c).

SEC. 9. ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF SMALL BUSINESS.

(a) The Administrator shall take such steps as are feasible to assure that small business concerns have a realistic and adequate opportunity to participate in the project.

(b) To assist in accomplishing the objectives of subsection (a), the Administrator shall reserve, for contracts with small business concerns, a reasonable portion of the funds made available pursuant to this Act for research, development, or demonstration of electric or hybrid vehicles.

(c) The Administrator shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in subsections (a) and (b)—

(1) include in all contracts for research, development, or demonstration of electric or hybrid vehicles such terms, conditions, and payment schedules as may assist in meeting the needs of small business concerns, and shall take steps to avoid the inclusion in such contracts of any terms, conditions, or penalties which would tend to prevent such concerns from participating in the program under this Act; and

(2) make planning grants available to qualified small business concerns which require assistance in developing, submitting, and entering into such contracts. Grants.

15 USC 2509.

SEC. 10. LOAN GUARANTEES.

(a) It is the policy of the Congress to assist in the introduction into the Nation's transportation fleet of electric and hybrid vehicles and to assure that qualified small business concerns and other qualified borrowers are not excluded from participation in such development due to lack of adequate capital. Accordingly, it is the policy of the Congress to provide guarantees of loans made for such purposes.

(b) In order to encourage the commercial production of electric and hybrid vehicles, the Administrator is authorized to guarantee, and to enter into commitments to guarantee, principal and interest on loans made by lenders to qualified borrowers, primarily small business concerns, for the purposes of—

(1) research and development related to electric and hybrid vehicle technology;

(2) prototype development for such vehicles and parts thereof;

(3) construction of capital equipment related to research on, and development and production of, electric and hybrid vehicles and components; or

(4) initial operating expenses associated with the development and production of electric and hybrid vehicles and components.

(c) Any guarantee under this section shall apply only to so much of the principal amount of the loan involved as does not exceed 90 percentum of the aggregate cost of the activity with respect to which the loan is made.

(d) Loan guarantees under this section shall be on such terms and conditions as the Administrator determines, except that a guarantee shall be made under this section only if—

(1) the loan bears interest at a rate not to exceed such annual percent on the principal obligation outstanding as the Administrator determines to be reasonable, taking into account the range of interest rates prevailing in the private sector for similar loans and risks by the United States;

(2) the terms of such loan require full repayment over a period not to exceed 15 years;

(3) in the judgment of the Administrator, the amount of the loan (when combined with amounts available to the qualified borrower from other sources) will be sufficient to carry out the activity with respect to which the loan is made;

(4) in the judgment of the Administrator, there is reasonable assurance of repayment of the loan by the qualified borrower; and

(5) no loan shall be guaranteed by the Administrator under subsection (b) unless the Administrator finds that no other reasonable means of financing or refinancing is reasonably available to the applicant.

(e) (1) The amount of the guarantee of any loan shall not exceed $3,000,000, unless the Administrator finds that a higher guarantee level for specific loan guarantees is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act. If the Administrator makes such finding, he shall immediately report that finding to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

Limitation.

Report to Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and Congressional committees.

(2) The aggregate amount of guarantees outstanding under this section at any one time shall not exceed $60,000,000.

Limitation.

(f) As used in this section, the term "qualified borrower" means any partnership, corporation, or other legal entity which (as determined by the Administrator) has presented satisfactory evidence of an interest in electric or hybrid vehicle technology and is capable of performing research or completing the development and production of electric or hybrid vehicles or any components thereof in an acceptable manner.

"Qualified borrower."

(g) (1) With respect to any loan guaranteed pursuant to this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into a contract to pay, and to pay, the lender for and on behalf of the borrower the interest charges which become due and payable on the unpaid balance of any such loan if the Administrator finds—

(A) that the borrower is unable to meet interest charges, that it is in the public interest to permit the borrower to continue to pursue the purposes of his project, and that the probable net cost to the Federal Government in paying such interest will be less than that which would result in the event of a default; and

(B) that the amount of such interest charges which the Administrator is authorized to pay shall be no greater than the amount of interest which the borrower is obligated to pay under the loan agreement.

(2) In the event of any default by a qualified borrower on a guaranteed loan, the Administrator is authorized to make payment in accordance with the guarantee, and the Attorney General shall take such action as may be appropriate to recover the amounts of such payments (including any payment of interest under paragraph (1) from such assets of the defaulting borrowers as are associated with the activity with respect to which the loan was made or from any other surety included in the terms of the guarantee.

Defaults.

(h) No loan guarantee shall be made, or interest assistance contracts entered into, pursuant to this section, after the expiration of the 7-year period following the date of enactment of this Act.

(i) An applicant seeking a guarantee under this section must be a citizen or national of the United States. A

Applicant, citizenship requirement.

corporation, partnership, firm, or association shall not be deemed to be a citizen or national of the United States unless the Administrator determines that it satisfactorily meets all the requirements of section 2 of the Shipping Act of 1916 (46 U.S.C. 802), for determining such citizenship, except that the provisions in subsection (a) of such section 2 covering (1) the citizenship of officers or directors of a corporation, and (2) the interest required to be owned in the case of a corporation, association, or partnership operating a vessel in the coastwise trade, shall not be applicable. The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive such requirements in the case of a corporation, partnership, firm, or association, controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of countries which are participants in the International Energy Agreement.

Waiver.

(3)(A) There is established in the Treasury of the United States an Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Development Fund (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'fund'), which shall be available to the Administrator for carrying out the loan guarantee and principal and interest assistance program authorized by this Act, including the payment of administrative expenses incurred in connection therewith. Moneys in the fund not needed for current operations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be invested in bonds or other obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States.

(B) There shall be paid into the fund such part of the amounts appropriated pursuant to section 16 as the Administrator deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and such amounts as may be returned to the United States pursuant to subsection (g) of this section, and the amounts in the fund shall remain available until expended, except that after the expiration of the 7-year period established by subsection (h) of this section such amounts in the fund as are not required to secure outstanding guarantee obligations shall be paid into the general fund of the Treasury.

(C) If at any time the moneys available in the fund are insufficient to enable the Administrator to discharge his responsibilities under this section, he shall issue to the Secretary of the Treasury notes or other obligations in such forms and denominations, bearing such maturities, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This borrowing authority shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are specified in appropriation Acts. Such authority shall be without fiscal year limitation. Redemption of such notes or obligations shall be made by the Administrator from appropriations or other moneys available under this Act. Such notes or other obligations shall bear interest at a rate determined by

the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall not be less than a rate determined by taking into consideration the average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities during the month preceding the issuance of the notes or other obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase any notes or other obligations issued hereunder and for that purpose he is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under that Act are extended to include any purchase of such notes or obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time sell any of the notes or other obligations acquired by him under this subsection. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such notes or other obligations shall be treated as public debt transactions of the United States.

(D) Business-type financial reports covering the operations of the fund shall be submitted to the Congress by the Administrator annually upon the completion of the appropriate accounting period.

(2) Section 10 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(j) The full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the payment of all obligations incurred under this action.

(b) Section 10(g) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2509(g)) is amended to read as follows:

(g)(1) With respect to any loan guaranteed pursuant to this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into a contract to pay, and to pay, the lender for and on behalf of the borrower the principal and interest charges which become due and payable on the unpaid balance of such loan if the Administrator finds—

(A) that the borrower is unable to meet principal and interest charges, that it is in the public interest to permit the borrower to continue to pursue the purposes of the project, and that the probable net cost to the Federal Government in paying such principal will be less than that which would result in the event of a default; and

(B) that the amount of such principal and interest charges which the Administrator is authorized to pay shall be no greater than the amount of principal and interest which the borrower is obligated to pay under the loan agreement.

(2) In the event of any default by a qualified borrower on a guaranteed loan, the Administrator is authorized to make payment in accordance with the guarantee, and the Attorney General shall take such action as may be appropriate to recover the amounts of such payments (including any payment of principal and interest under para-

graph (1) from such assets of the defaulting borrower as are associated with the activity with respect to which the loan was made or from any other surety included in the terms of the guarantee.

15 USC 2510.

SEC. 11. USE OF ELECTRIC AND HYBRID VEHICLES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

The Postmaster General of the United States Postal Service, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other Federal agencies shall—

(1) carry out a study of the practicability of using electric and hybrid vehicles in the performance of some or all of the functions of their agencies; and

(2) arrange for the introduction of electric and hybrid vehicles into their fleets as soon as possible.

For competitive procurement purposes in purchasing such vehicles, life-cycle costing and any beneficial air pollution control characteristics of electric and hybrid vehicles shall be fully taken into account. If the head of the agency involved determines that electric or hybrid vehicles are technologically practicable, but that they are not completely economically competitive with conventional vehicles, the Administrator may, for purposes of the demonstration program described in section 7, pay to such agency the incremental costs of the electric or hybrid vehicles, including differential operating costs.

SEC. 12. PATENTS.

15 USC 2511.

Section 9 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5908) shall apply to any contract (including any assignment, substitution of parties, or subcontract thereunder), entered into, made, or issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 8 of this Act.

15 USC 2512.

SEC. 13. STUDIES.

(a) The Administrator shall conduct a study to determine the existence of any tax, regulatory, traffic, urban design, rural electrical, or other institutional factor which tends or may tend to bias surface transportation systems toward vehicles of particular characteristics. The Administrator shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings and conclusions of such study, within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The report shall include any legislative or other recommendations of the Administrator.

Report to Congress. Legislative recommendations. Material demand and pollution, assessment.

(b) The Administrator shall conduct a continuing assessment of the long-range material demand and pollution effects which may result from or in connection with the electrification of urban traffic. Such assessment shall include a statement of the Administrator's current findings in each report submitted under section 14. Any environmental impact statement which may be filed under

a Federal law with respect to research, development, or demonstration activities under this Act shall include reference to the matters which are subject to assessment under this subsection.

(c) The Administrator shall perform, or cause to be performed, studies and research on incentives to promote broader utilization and consumer acceptance of electric and hybrid vehicle technologies. A description and a statement of the findings of such studies and research activities shall be included in each report submitted under section 14.

(d) The Secretary shall conduct a study of the current and future applicability of safety standards and regulations to electric and hybrid vehicles. The Secretary shall report the results of such study to the Administrator and the Congress within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) The Administrator shall conduct a study to determine the overall effectiveness and feasibility of including regenerative braking systems on electric and other automobiles in order to recover energy. In such study the Administrator shall—

(1) review the history of regenerative braking devices;

(2) describe relevant experimental test data and theoretical calculations with respect to such devices;

Report to Energy Research and Development Administration and Congress.

(3) assess the net energy impacts and cost effectiveness of such devices;

(4) examine present patents and patent policy regarding such devices; and

(5) determine whether regenerative braking should be used on some of the advanced electric or hybrid vehicles to be purchased or leased pursuant to section 7(c)(2). The Administrator shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings and conclusions of such study within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 14. ANNUAL REPORT.

15 USC 2513.

The Administrator shall submit to the Congress annually a report on all activities being undertaken or carried out pursuant to the provisions of this Act, including—

Submittal to Congress.

(1) such projections and estimates as may be necessary to evaluate the progress of the project and to indicate the extent to which, and the pace at which, the objectives of this Act are being achieved; and

(2) a statement of the extent to which imported automobile chassis or components are being used, or are desirable, for the production of vehicles under section 7, and of the extent to which restrictions imposed by law or regulation upon the importation or use of such chassis or components are impeding the achievement of the purposes of this Act.

Recommendations.

Each such report shall also include any recommendations which the Administrator may deem appropriate for legislation or related action which might further the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 15. AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ACT.

Ground propulsion systems research and development.

(a) Section 102 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451) is amended (1) by redesignating subsection (d) thereof as subsection (e) thereof; and (2) by inserting immediately after subsection (c) thereof the following new subsection:

(d) The Congress declares that the general welfare of the United States requires that the unique competence in scientific and engineering systems of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration also be directed toward ground propulsion systems research and development. Such development shall be conducted so as to contribute to the objectives of developing energy—and petroleum conserving ground propulsion systems, and of minimizing the environmental degradation caused by such systems.

(b) Section 102(e) of such Act, as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, is amended by striking out "and (c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c), and (d)".

(c) Section 203 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2473) is amended (A) by redesignating subsection (b) thereof as subsection (c) thereof, and (B) by inserting immediately after subsection (a) thereof the following new subsection:

(b) The Administration shall, to the extent of appropriated funds, initiate, support, and carry out such research, development, demonstration, and other related activities in ground propulsion technologies as are provided for in sections 4 through 10 of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976.

15 USC 2514.

SEC. 16. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator, for purposes of carrying out this Act, (1) not to exceed $30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, except that at least $10,000,000 of such authorization shall be allocated for battery research and development; (2) not to exceed $40,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978; (3) not to exceed $25,000,00 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979; (4) not to exceed $20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980; and (5) not to exceed $45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981. Any amount appropriated pursuant to this section shall

remain available until expended, and any amount authorized for any fiscal year prior to the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, but not appropriated, may be appropriated for any succeeding fiscal year through the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983.

(b) Any moneys received by the Administrator from vehicle sales or leases or other activities under this Act may be retained and used for purposes of carrying out this Act, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3617 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 484), and may remain available until expended; but the amount authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount of the moneys so received in that year.

(33) National Climate Program Act (P.L. 95-367, Sept. 17 1978)

Public Law 95-367
95th Congress

AN ACT To establish a comprehensive and coordinated national climate policy and program, and for other purposes.

Sept. 17, 1978
[H.R. 6669]
92 Stat. 60.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Climate Program Act".

National Climate Program Act.
15 USC 2901 note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

15 USC 2901.

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) Weather and climate change affect food production, energy use, land use, water resources and other factors vital to national security and human welfare.

(2) An ability to anticipate natural and man-induced changes in climate would contribute to the soundness of policy decisions in the public and private sectors.

(3) Significant improvements in the ability to forecast climate on an intermediate and long-term basis are possible.

(4) Information regarding climate is not being fully disseminated or used, and Federal efforts have given insufficient attention to assessing and applying this information.

(5) Climate fluctuation and change occur on a global basis, and deficiencies exist in the system for monitoring global climate changes. International cooperation for the purpose of sharing the benefits and costs of a global effort to understand climate is essential.

(6) The United States lacks a well-defined and coordinated program in climate-related research, monitoring, assessment of effects, and information utilization.

15 USC 2902.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of the Congress in this Act to establish a national climate program that will assist the Nation and the world to understand and respond to natural and man-induced climate processes and their implications.

15 USC 2903.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) The term "Office" means the National Climate Program Office.

(2) The term "Program" means the National Climate Program.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

15 USC 2904.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL CLIMATE PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish a National Climate Program in accordance with the provisions, findings and purposes of this Act.

(b) DUTIES.—The President shall—

(1) promulgate the 5-year plans described in subsection (d)(9);

(2) define the roles in the Program of Federal officers, departments, and agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Interior, State, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Council on Environmental Quality; the National Science Foundation; and the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and

(3) provide for Program coordination.

Establishment.

(c) NATIONAL CLIMATE PROGRAM OFFICE.—The Secretary shall establish within the Department of Commerce a National Climate Program Office not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Office shall be the lead entity responsible for administering the Program. Each Federal officer, employee, department and agency involved in the Program shall cooperate with the Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Administration.

(d) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

(1) assessment of the effect of climate on the natural environment, agricultural production, energy supply and demand, land and water resources, transportation, human health and national security. Such assessments shall be conducted to the maximum extent possible by those Federal agencies having national programs in food, fiber, raw materials, energy, transportation, land and water management, and other such responsibilities, in accordance with exist-

ing laws and regulations. Where appropriate such assessments may include recommendations for action;

(2) basic and applied research to improve the understanding of climate processes, natural and man induced, and the social, economic, and political implications of climate change;

(3) methods for improving climate forecasts on a monthly, seasonal, yearly, and longer basis;

(4) global data collection, and monitoring and analysis activities to provide reliable, useful and readily available information on a continuing basis;

(5) systems for the management and active dissemination of climatological data, information and assessments, including mechanisms for consultation with current and potential users;

(6) measures for increasing international cooperation in climate research, monitoring, analysis and data dissemination;

(7) mechanisms for intergovernmental climate-related studies and services including participation by universities, the private sector and others concerned with applied research and advisory services;

(8) experimental climate forecast centers, which shall (A) be responsible for making and routinely updating experimental climate forecasts of a monthly, seasonal, annual, and long nature, based on a variety of experimental techniques; (B) establish procedures to have forecasts reviewed and their accuracy evaluated; and (C) protect against premature reliance on such experimental forecasts; and

Five-year plan, submittal to Congress.

(9) a preliminary 5-year plan, to be submitted to the Congress for review and comment, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, and a final 5-year plan to be submitted to the Congress not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, that shall be revised and extended biennially. Each plan shall establish the goals and priorities for the Program, including the intergovernmental program under section 6, over the subsequent 5-year period, and shall contain details regarding (A) the role of Federal agencies in the programs, (B) Federal funding required to enable the Program to achieve such goals, and (C) Program accomplishments that must be achieved to ensure that Program goals are met within the time frame established by the plan.

Establishment.

(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND INTERAGENCY GROUPS.—(1) The Secretary shall establish and maintain an advisory committee of users and producers of climate data, information and services to advise the Secretary and

the Congress on the conduct of the Program. Members of such committee shall not be employed by the Federal Government and may receive compensation at the daily rate for GS–16 of the General Schedule for each day engaged in the actual performance of their duties for the committee and while so serving away from their homes or regular place of business may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence.

5 USC 5332 note.

(2) The Secretary shall establish and maintain such interagency groups as are necessary and appropriate to assist in carrying out responsibilities under this Act.

(f) COOPERATION.—(1) The Program shall be conducted so as to encourage cooperation with, and participation in the Program by, other organizations or agencies involved in related activities. For this purpose the Secretary shall cooperate and participate with other Federal agencies, and foreign, international, and domestic organizations and agencies involved in international or domestic climate-related programs.

(2) The Secretary and the Secretary of State shall cooperate in (A) providing representation at climate-related international meetings and conferences in which the United States participates, and (B) coordinating the activities of the Program with the climate programs of other nations and international agencies and organizations, including the World Meteorological Organization, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the United Nations Environmental Program, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and Food and Agriculture Organization.

Annual appropriation request to OMB.

(g) BUDGETING.—(1) Each Federal agency and department participating in the Program, shall prepare and submit to the Office of Management and Budget, on or before the date of submission of departmental requests for appropriations to the Office of Management and Budget, an annual request for appropriations for the Program for the subsequent fiscal year. The Office of Management and Budget shall review the request for appropriations as an integrated, coherent, multiagency required.

Horizontal budgets.

(2) Section 304 of the Act of October 18, 1962 (31 U.S.C. 25) (relating to preparation of horizontal budgets for meteorology), is amended—

(A) by inserting "and of the National Climate Program established under the National Climate Program Act" after "meteorology", and

(B) by striking out "aspects of the program" and inserting in lieu thereof "aspects of the programs".

Effective date. 31 USC 25 note.

The amendments made by the preceding sentence shall apply with respect to budget submitted for fiscal years beginning 6 months or more after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CLIMATE PROGRAMS.

15 USC 2905. Federal and State cooperative activities. Grants.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a program for Federal and State cooperative activities in climate studies and advisory services. The Secretary is authorized to make annual grants to any State or group of States, such grants to be made available to public or private educational institutions, to State agencies and to other persons or institutions qualified to conduct climate-related studies or provide climate-related services. Such grants may be made for not more than 50 percent of the costs, in any one year, of the research conducted or services provided under the grant. Federal funds received from other sources shall not be used to pay the remaining share of the cost of such research or services. The Secretary shall work with other appropriate mission agencies in conducting this program.

Limitation.

Restriction.

(b) DETAIL OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM.—The intergovernmental program shall provide, among others, the following State and regional services and functions:

(1) studies relating to and analyses of climatic effects on agricultural production, water resources, energy needs, and other critical sectors of the economy;

(2) atmospheric data collection and monitoring on a statewide and regional basis;

(3) advice to regional, State, and local government agencies regarding climate-related issues;

(4) information to users within the State regarding climate and climatic effects; and

(5) information to the Secretary regarding the needs of persons within the State for climate-related services, information and data.

(c) INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Prior to making a grant to any State or group of States under this section, the Secretary shall find that—

(1) the State, or each of the States in a group, has adopted a State climate program in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary; and

(2) the State, or each of the States in a group has—

(A) integrated its climate program with the Program; and

(B) established an effective mechanism for consultation and coordination with Federal and local government officials and users within the State.

The Secretary shall insure that grants made to a State or group of States under this section are made on an equtiable basis.

15 USC 2906. Report to President and congressional committees.

SEC. 7. ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the President and the authorizing committees of the Congress, not later than January 30 of each year, a report on the activities conducted pursuant to this Act during the preceding fiscal year, including—

(a) a summary of the achievements of the Program during the previous fiscal year;

(b) an analysis of the progress made toward achieving the goals and objectives of the Program;

(c) a copy of the 5-year and any changes made in such plan;

(d) a summary of the multiagency budget request for the Program of subsection 5(g); and

(e) any recommendations for additional legislation which may be required to assist in achieving the purposes of the Act.

15 USC 2907.

SEC. 8. CONTRACT AND GRANT AUTHORITY; RECORDS AND AUDITS.

(a) Functions vested in any Federal officer or agency by this Act or under the Program may be exercised through the facilities and personnel of the agency involved or, to the extent provided or approved in advance in appropriation Acts, by other persons or entities under contracts or grant arrangements entered into by such officer or agency.

Recordkeeping.

(b)(1) Each person or entity to which Federal funds are made available under a contract or grant arrangement as authorized by this Act shall keep such records as the Director of the Office shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such person or entity of such funds, the total cost of the activities for which such funds were so made available, the amount of that portion of such cost supplied from other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(2) The Director of the Office and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall, until the expiration of 3 years after the completion of the activities (referred to in paragraph (1)) of any person or entity pursuant to any contract or grant arrangement referred to in subsection (a), have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of such person or entity which, in the judgment of the Director or the Comptroller General, may be related or pertinent to such contract or grant arrangement.

Accessibility to records.

15 USC 2908.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—In addition to any other funds otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting climate-

related programs, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, not to exceed $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and not to exceed $65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION FOR GRANTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary sums not to exceed $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and not to exceed $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, as may be necessary for grants under section 6 of this Act, to remain available until expended.

(34) National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1979 (P.L. 95-434, Oct. 10, 1978)

Section 8 of the Act authorizes NASA to consult with NSF on the feasibility of transmitting solar energy.

AN ACT to authorize the appropriation of specified dollar amounts for each of the National Science Foundation's major program areas (and certain subprograms), and to provide requirements relating to periods of availability and transfers of the authorized funds.

Oct. 10, 1978
[H.R. 11400]
92 Stat. 1049

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1979".

National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1979.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year 1979 for the following categories:

(1) Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering, $262,700,000.

(2) Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences, $224,700,000.

(3) United States Antarctic Program, $51,200,000.

(4) Biological, Behavorial, and Social Sciences, $157,000,000.

(5) Science Education Programs, $84,800,000.

(6) Applied Science and Research Applications, $69,700,000.

(7) Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs, $23,500,000.

(8) Program Development and Management, $53,300,000.

(b) Of the total amount authorized under subsection (a)(6)—

(1) $2,000,000 is authorized for a "Handicapped Research Program";

(2) $200,000 is authorized for the design of a program in Appropriate Technology; and

(3) not less than 12.5 per centum shall be expended to small business concerns.

SEC. 3. Appropriations made under the authority provided in sections 2 and 5 shall remain available for obligation, for expenditure, or for obligation and expenditure for periods specified in the Acts making the appropriations.

Limitation.

SEC. 4. From appropriations made under this Act, not more than $5,000 may be used for official consultation, representation, or other extraordinary expenses upon the determination of the Director of the National Science Foundation, and his determination shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government.

SEC. 5. In addition to the sums authorized by section 2, not more than $4,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1979 for expenses of the National Science Foundation incurred outside the United States, to be paid for in foreign currencies that the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

Transfer of funds.

SEC. 6. Funds may be transferred among the categories listed in section 2(a), but neither the total funds transferred from any category nor the total funds transferred to any category may exceed 10 per centum of the amount authorized for that category in section 2, unless—

(1) thirty legislative days have passed after the Director of the National Science Foundation or his designee has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the President of the Senate, to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Human Resources of the Senate a written report containing a full and complete explanation of the transfer involved and the reason for it, or

(2) before the expiration of thirty legislative days both the Committee on Science and Technology of the House and the Committee on Human Resources of the Senate have written to the Director to the effect that they have no objection to the proposed transfer.

42 USC 1882.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall keep the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Human Resources of the Senate fully and currently informed with respect to all of the activities of the National Science Foundation.

Feasibility Study.
42 USC 1864 note.

SEC. 8. (a) The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Energy; the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and technical experts in public agencies, private organizations, and academic institutions, is authorized to determine the need to provide support under

this Act for a study of the feasibility of transmitting solar energy to Earth by using orbital structures manufactured from lunar or asteroidal materials, and the impact of such a feasibility study, if any, on existing National Science Foundation programs.

(b) (1) If the Foundation determines that such a feasibility study is necessary, the Foundation is authorized to conduct such a study directly or by grants or contracts with public agencies, private organizations, or academic institutions.

(2) At the conclusion of any such study the Foundation shall prepare and submit to the President and to the Congress a report of the study, together with such recommendations as the Foundation deems appropriate.

(3) Of the funds authorized in section 2, $500,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(35) *Inspector General Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-452, Oct. 12, 1978)*

Oct. 12, 1978
[H.R. 8588]
92 Stat. 1101

AN ACT to reorganize the executive branch of the Government and increase its economy and efficiency by establishing Offices of Inspector General within the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, and Transportation, and within the Community Services Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Small Business Administration, and the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act be cited as the "Inspector General Act of 1978".

Inspector General Act of 1978.
5 USC app.

PURPOSE; ESTABLISHMENT

Office of Inspector General.
5 USC app.

SEC. 2. In order to create independent and objective units—

(1) to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to programs and operations of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Community Services Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Small Business Administration, and the Veterans' Administration;

(2) to provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies for activities designed (A) to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of, and (B) to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in, such programs and operations; and

(3) to provide a means for keeping the head of the establishment and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action;

thereby is hereby established in each of such establishments an office of Inspector General.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF OFFICERS

5 USC app.

SEC. 3. (a) There shall be at the head of each Office an Inspector General who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations. Each Inspector General shall report to and be under the general supervision of the head of the establishment involved or, to the extent such authority is delegated, the officer next in rank below such head, but shall not report to, or be subject to supervision by, any other officer of such establishment. Neither the head of the establishment nor the officer next in rank below such head shall prevent or prohibit the Inspector General from initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation, or from issuing any subpena during the course of any audit or investigation.

(b) An Inspector General may be removed from office by the President. The President shall communicate the reasons for any such removal to both Houses of Congress.

(c) For the purposes of section 7324 of title 5, United States Code, no Inspector General shall be considered to be an employee who determines policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal laws.

(d) Each Inspector General shall, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations governing the civil service—

(1) appoint an Assistant Inspector General for Auditing who shall have the resonpsibility for supervising the performance of auditing activities relating to programs and operations of the establishment, and

(2) appoint an Assistant Inspector General for Investigations who shall have the responsibility for supervising the performance of investigative activities relating to such program and operations.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SEC. 4. (a) It shall be the duty and responsibility of each Inspector General, with respect to the establishment within which his Office is established— 5 USC app.

(1) to provide policy direction for and to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of such establishment;

(2) to review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of such establishment and to make recommendations in the semiannual reports required by section 5(a) concerning the impact of such legislation or regulations on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by such establishment or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs and operations;

(3) to recommend policies for, and to conduct, supervise, or coordinate other activities carried out or financed by such establishment for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse, in, its programs and operations;

(4) to recommend policies for, and to conduct, supervise, or coordinate relationships between such establishment and other Federal agencies, State and local governmental agencies, and non-governmental entities with respect to (A) all matters relating to the promotion of economy and efficiency in the administration of, or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in, programs and operations administered or financed by such establishment, or (B) the identification and prosecution of participants in such fraud or abuse; and

(5) to keep the head of such establishment and the Congress fully and currently informed, by means of the reports required by section 5 and otherwise, concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by such establishment, to recommend corrective action concerning such problems, abuses, and deficiencies, and to report on the progress made in implementing such corrective action.

(b) In carrying out the responsibilities specified in subsection (a)(1), each Inspector General shall—

(1) comply with standards established by the Comptroller General of the United States for audits of Federal establishments, organizations, programs, activities, and functions;

(2) establish guidelines for determining when it shall be appropriate to use non-Federal auditors; and

(3) take appropriate steps to assure that any work performed by non-Federal auditors complies with the standards established by the Comptroller General as described in paragraph (1).

(c) In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this Act, each Inspector General shall give particular regard to the activities of the Comptroller General of the United States with a view toward avoiding duplication and insuring effective coordination and cooperation.

Report violations to Attorney General.

(d) In carrying out the duties and responsibilities established under this Act, each Inspector General shall report expeditiously to the Attorney General whenever the Inspector General has reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law.

REPORTS

5 USC app.

SEC. 5 (a) Each Inspector General shall, not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year, prepare semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the Office during the immediately preceding six-month periods ending March 31 and September 30. Such reports shall include, but need not be limited to—

(1) a description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of such establishment disclosed by such activities during the reporting period;

(2) a description of the recommendations for corrective action made by the Office during the reporting period with respect to significant problems, abuses, or deficiencies identified pursuant to paragraph (1);

(3) an identification of each significant recommendation described in previous semiannual reports on which corrective action has not been completed;

(4) a summary of matters referred to prosecutive authorities and the prosecutions and convictions which have resulted;

(5) a summary of each report made to the head of the establishment under section 6(b)(2) during the reporting period; and

(6) a listing of each audit report completed by the Office during the reporting period.

Transmittal to Congress.

(b) Semiannual reports of each Inspector General shall be furnished to the head of the establishment in-

volved not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year and shall be transmitted by such head to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress within thirty days after receipt of the report, together with a report by the head of the establishment containing any comments such head deems appropriate.

Availability to public.

(c) Within sixty days of the transmission of the semiannual reports of each Inspector General to the Congress, the head of each establishment shall make copies of such report available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost.

Transmittal to Congress.

(d) Each Inspector General shall report immediately to the head of the establishment involved whenever the Inspector General becomes aware of particularly serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of such establishment. The head of the establishment shall transmit any such report to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of Congress within seven calendar days, together with a report by the head of the establishment containing any comments such head deems appropriate.

AUTHORITY; ADMINISTRATION PROVISIONS

5 USC app.

SEC. 6. (a) In addition to the authority otherwise provided by this Act, each Inspector General, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, is authorized—

(1) to have access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other material available to the applicable establishment which relate to programs and operations with respect to which that Inspector General has responsibilities under this Act;

(2) to make such investigations and reports relating to the administration of the programs and operations of the applicable establishment as are, in the judgment of the Inspector General, necessary or desirable;

(3) to request such information or assistance as may be necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities provided by this Act from any Federal, State, or local governmental agency or unit thereof;

(4) to require by subpena the production of all information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other data and documentary evidence necessary in the performance of the functions assigned by this Act, which subpena, in the case of contumacy or refusal to obey, shall be enforceable by order of any appropriate United States district court: *Provided*, That procedures other than

subpenas shall be used by the Inspector General to obtain documents and information from Federal agencies;

(5) to have direct and prompt access to the head of the establishment involved when necessary for any purpose pertaining to the performance of functions and responsibilities under this Act;

(6) to select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates;

5 USC 5101 *et seq.*, 5331.

(7) to obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at daily rates not to exceed the equivalent rate prescribed for grade GS–18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5, United States Code; and

5 USC 5332 note.

(8) to the extent and in such amounts as may be provided in advance by appropriations Acts, to enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, and to make such payments as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b)(1) Upon request of an Inspector General for information or assistance under subsection (a)(3), the head of any Federal agency involved shall, insofar as is practicable and not in contravention of any existing statutory restriction or regulation of the Federal agency from which the information is requested, furnish to such Inspector General, or to an authorized designee, such information or assistance.

(2) Whenever information or assistance requested under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(3) is, in the judgment of an Inspector General, unreasonably refused or not provided, the Inspector General shall report the circumstances to the head of the establishment involved without delay.

(c) Each head of an establishment shall provide the Office within such establishment with appropriate and adequate office space at central and field office locations of such establishment, together with such equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary for the operation of such offices, and shall provide necessary maintenance services for such offices and the equipment and facilities located therein.

EMPLOYEE COMPLAINTS

SEC. 7. (a) The Inspector General may receive and investigate complaints or information from an employee of the establishment concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules, or regulations, or mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety. 5 USC app.

(b) The Inspector General shall not, after receipt of a complaint or information from an employee, disclose the identity of the employee without the consent of the employee, unless the Inspector General determines such disclosure is unavoidable during the course of the investigation.

(c) Any employee who has authority to take, direct others to take, recommend, or approve any personnel action, shall not, with respect to such authority, take or threaten to take any action against any employee as a reprisal for making a complaint or disclosing information to an Inspector General, unless the complaint was made or the information disclosed with the knowledge that it was false or with willful disregard for its truth or falsity.

SEMIANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 8. (a) (1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports during the period ending October 1, 1982, summarizing the activities of the audit, investigative and inspection units of the Department of Defense. Such reports shall be submitted within sixty days of the close of the reporting periods ending March 31 and September 30 and shall include, but not be limited to— Submittal to Congress. 5 USC app.

(A) a description of significant instances or patterns of fraud, waste, or abuse disclosed by the audit, investigative, and inspection activities during the reporting period and a description of recommendations for corrective action made with respect to such instances or patterns;

(B) a summary of matters refererred for prosecution and of the results of such prosecutions; and

(C) a statistical summary, by categories of subject matter, of audit and inspection reports completed during the reporting period.

(2) Within sixty days of the transmission of the semiannual reports, the Secretary shall make copies of such reports available to the public upon request and at a reasonable cost. Availability to public.

(3) If the Secretary concludes that compliance with the reporting requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection would require inclusion of material that may constitute a threat to the national security or disclose an intelligence function or activity, the Secretary may exclude such material from the report. If material is excluded from a report under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide the chairmen and ranking minority members of the appropriate committees or subcommittees with a general description of the nature of the material excluded.

(4) The Secretary may delegate his responsibilities under paragraphs (1) through (3): *Provided*, That the delegation be to an official within the Office of the Secretary of Defense who is a Presidential appointee confirmed by the Senate. In preparing the reports, the designee of the Secretary shall have the same access to information held by the audit, investigative or inspection units as the Secretary would.

Submittal of proposed legislation.

(5) In order to effectuate the purposes of this Act with respect to the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall submit, not later than March 31, 1981, proposed legislation to establish appropriate reporting procedures, for the period after October 1, 1982, concerning the audit, investigative and inspection activities of the Department of Defense.

Task force. establishment. Membership.

(b) (1) The Secretary of Defense shall establish a task force to study the operation of the audit, investigative, and inspection components in the Department of Defense which engage in the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse. The Secretary shall appoint the Director and other members of the task force: *Provided*, That the Director shall be a person who is not an employee of the Department of Defense. The Director shall have the authority to hire such additional staff as is necessary to complete the study.

(2) The Director and members of the task force and, upon the request of a member or the Director, the staff of the task shall have access to all information relevant to the study and held by the audit, investigative, and inspection components in the Department of Defense including reports prepared by such components: *Provided*, That—

(A) such information or reports may be withheld if a component head determines that disclosure would compromise an active investigation of wrongdoing;

(B) the Inspectors General of the Military Departments may delete the names of individuals in a report prepared by them if the Inspector General determines that the inclusion of the names would affect the ability of the Inspector General to obtain

information in future investigations and inspections; and

(C) no classified information shall be released to the task force unless the members and staff who will have access to the classified information have the appropriate clearances.

Upon the request of the Director, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Military Departments shall assure that the task force has access to information as provided in this subsection.

(3) The task force shall prepare a comprehensive report that shall include, but not be limited to— Comprehensive report.

(A) a description of the functions of the audit, investigative and inspection components in the Department of Defense and the extent to wich such components cooperate in their efforts to detect and prevent fraud, waste and abuse;

(B) an evaluation of whether such components are sufficiently independent to carry out their responsibilities;

(C) the relationship between such components and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice; and

(D) recommendations for change in organization or functions that may be necessary to improve the effectiveness of such components.

(4) The task force shall submit its final report to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Secretary and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may, in the form of addenda to the report, provide any additional information that they deem pnecessary. The Secretary shall submit the report and the addenda to the Congress not later than April 1, 1980. The task force shall be disestablished sixty days following such submission. Final report.

(5) Any matter concerning the intelligence or counterintelligence acivities of the Department of Defense and assigned by regulation to the Inspector General for Defense Intelligence shall be excluded from the study of the task force.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 9. (a) There shall be transferred— 5 USC app.

(1) to the Office of Inspector General—

(A) of the Department of Agriculture, the offices of that department referred to as the "Office of Investigation" and the "Office of Audit";

(B) of the Department of Commerce, the offices of that department referred to as the "Office of Audits" and the "Investigations and

Inspections Staff" and that portion of the office referred to as the "Office of Investigations and Security" which has responsibility for investigation of alleged criminal violations and program abuse;

(C) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the office of that department referred to as the "Office of Inspector General";

(D) of the Department of the Interior, the office of that department referred to as the "Office of Audit and Investigation";

(E) of the Department of Labor, the office of that department referred to as the "Office of Special Investigations";

(F) of the Department of Transportation, the offices of that department referred to as the "Office of Investigations and Security" and the "Office of Audit" of the Department, the "Offices of Investigations and Security, Federal Aviation Administration", and "External Audit Divisions, Federal Aviation Administration", the "Investigations Division and the External Audit Division of the Office of Program Review and Investigation, Federal Highway Administration", and the "Office of Program Audits, Urban Mass Transportation Administration";

(G) of the Community Services Administration, the offices of that agency referred to as the "Inspections Division", the "External Audit Division", and the "Internal Audit Division";

(H) of the Environmental Protection Agency, the offices of that agency referred to as the "Office of Audit" and the "Security and Inspection Division";

(I) of the General Services Administration, the offices of that agency referred to as the "Office of Audits" and the "Office of Investigations";

(J) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the offices of that agency referred to as the "Management Audit Office" and the "Office of Inspections and Security";

(K) of the Small Business Administration, the office of that agency referred to as the "Office of Audits and Investigations"; and

(L) of the Veterans' Administration, the offices of that agency referred to as the "Office of Audits" and the "Office of Investigations"; and

(2) such other offices or agencies, or functions, powers, or duties thereof, as the head of the establishment involved may determine are properly

related to the functions of the Office and would, if so transferred, further the purposes of this Act,

except that there shall not be transferred to an Inspector General under paragraph (2) program operating responsibilities.

(b) The personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available or to be made available, of any office or agency the functions, powers, and duties of which are transferred under subsection (a) are hereby transferred to the applicable Office of Inspector General.

(c) Personnel transferred pursuant to subsection (b) shall be transferred in accordance with applicable laws and regulations relating to the transfer of functions except that the classification and compensation of such personnel shall not be reduced for one year after such transfer.

(d) In any case where all the functions, powers, and duties of any office or agency are transferred pursuant to this subsection, such office or agency shall lapse. Any person who, on the effective date of this Act, held a position compensated in accordance with the General Schedule, and who, without a break in service, is appointed in an Office of Inspector General to a position having duties comparable to those performed immediately preceding such appointment shall continue to be compensated in the new position at not less than the rate provided for the previous position, for the duration of service in the new position.

CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

SEC. 10. (a) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(122) Inspector General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(123) Inspector General, Department of Agriculture.

"(124) Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"(125) Inspector General, Department of Labor.

"(126) Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

"(127) Inspector General, Veterans' Administration."

(b) Section 5316 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraphs:

"(144) Deputy Inspector General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"(145) Inspector General, Department of Commerce.

"(146) Inspector General, Department of the Interior.

"(147) Inspector General, Community Services Administration.

"(148) Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency.

"(149) Inspector General, General Services Administration.

"(150) Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(151) Inspector General, Small Business Administration.".

(c) Section 202(e) of the Act of October 15, 1976 (Public Law 94–505, 42 U.S.C. 3522), is amended by striking out "section 6(a)(1)" and "section 6(a)(2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 206(a)(1)" and "section 206(a)(2)", respectively.

DEFINITIONS

5 USC app.

SEC. 11. As used in this Act—

(1) the term "head of the establishment" means the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, or Transportation or the Administrator of Community Services, Environmental Protection, General Services, National Aeronautics and Space, Small Business, or Veterans' Affairs, as the case may be;

(2) the term "establishment" means the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, or Transportation or the Community Services Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, the General Services Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Small Business Administration, or the Veterans' Administration, as the case may be;

(3) the term "Inspector General" means the Inspector General of an establishment;

(4) the term "Office" means the Office of Inspector General of an establishment; and

(5) the term "Federal agency" means an agency as defined in section 552(e) of title 5 (including an establishment as defined in paragraph (2)), United States Code, but shall not be construed to include the General Accounting Office.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 12. The provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect October 1, 1978.

APPENDIX C

STATUTORY REPORTS REQUIRED TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS

PART I. BY THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

Nature of the report	Authority	Due date
Position review and fiscal year comparison of average grade and salary (Whitten amendment).	5 U.S.C. 3101	Annually/Oct. 31.
Activities under Freedom of Information Act	5 U.S.C. 552(d)	Annually/Mar. 1.
Omission from foreign contracts of clause calling for review by Comptroller General.	10 U.S.C. 2313	As required.
Disposal of foreign excess property	40 U.S.C. 514(d)	Annually/January.
Specialized or technical services to State and local government	42 U.S.C. 4224	Annually/unspecified.
Proposal to alter or establish system of records (Privacy Act)	5 U.S.C. 552a(o)	As required.
Activities under the Privacy Act	5 U.S.C. 552a(p)	Annual.
Expenditure or obligation in excess of available funds	31 U.S.C. 665(i)(2)	As required.

PART II. BY THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Extraordinary contractual actions to facilitate the National Defense, Public Law 85–804.	50 U.S.C. 1434	Annually/Mar. 15.
NASA report on contracts negotiated under 10 U.S.C. 2304(a)-(11) and (a)(16).	10 U.S.C. 2304(e)	Semiannually/May 19; Nov. 19.
Positions established during the year pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3104(c).	5 U.S.C. 3104(c)	Annually/Feb. 1.
Report on excepted positions under the NASA Act	42 U.S.C. 2473(a)	Annually/45 days after end of fiscal year.
Individuals reporting NASA and aerospace-related employment.	42 U.S.C. 2462(d)	Annually/Mar. 31.
Aeronautics and space report of the President	42 U.S.C. 2476	Annually/January.
Notification of NASA research and development projects exceeding $250,000.	Sec. 1(d), Annual Authorization Act.	As required.
Notice of modification of NASA facility	Sec. 3, Annual Authorization Act.	Do.
Notification of proposed use of funds for programs deleted by Congress, expenditure exceeding authorizations, or not reviewed by Congress.	Sec. 4, Annual Authorization Act.	Do.
Disposal of land valued in excess of	42 U.S.C. 2476(a)	Do.
Report on the progress of the upper atmospheric research program.	42 U.S.C. 2481	Biennially.
Contribution awards exceeding $100,000	42 U.S.C. 2458	As required.
Meritorious accident claims exceeding $5,000	42 U.S.C. 2473(b)(13)(B)	Do.
Report on tracking and data relay satellite services	Sec. 6, Public Law 95–76	Annually/January.

APPENDIX D

Citations to NASA Authorization and Appropriation Acts

Fiscal year 1959:
- Authorization act:
  - Public Law 85–568 [sec. 302, 307] (72 Stat. 433, 438), July 29, 1958.
  - Public Law 85–617 (72 Stat. 546), August 8, 1958.
  - Public Law 85–657 (72 Stat. 613), August 14, 1958.
  - Public Law 86–12 (73 Stat. 16), April 22, 1959.
- Appropriation act:
  - Public Law 85–766 (72 Stat. 873), August 27, 1958.
  - Public Law 85–844 (72 Stat. 1071), August 28, 1958.
  - Public Law 86–30 (73 Stat. 56), May 20, 1959.
  - Public Law 86–213 (73 Stat. 438), September 1, 1959.

Fiscal year 1960:
- Authorization act: Public Law 86–45 (73 Stat. 73), June 15, 1959.
- Appropriation act:
  - Public Law 86–213 (73 Stat. 438), September 1, 1959.
  - Public Law 86–425 (73 Stat. 53), April 14, 1960.

Fiscal year 1961:
- Authorization act: Public Law 86–481 (74 Stat. 151), June 1, 1960.
- Appropriation act:
  - Public Law 86–626 (74 Stat. 436), July 12, 1960.
  - Public Law 87–14 (75 Stat. 25), March 31, 1961.
  - Public Law 85–568 [sec. 302] (72 Stat. 433), July 29, 1958.

Fiscal year 1962:
- Authorization act:
  - Public Law 87–98 (75 Stat. 216), July 21, 1961.
  - Public Law 87–584 (76 Stat. 382), August 14, 1962.
- Appropriation act:
  - Public Law 87–141 (75 Stat. 355), August 17, 1961.
  - Public Law 87–332 (75 Stat. 742), September 30, 1961.
  - Public Law 87–545 (76 Stat. 212), July 25, 1962.

Fiscal year 1963:
- Authorization act: Public Law 87–584 (76 Stat. 382), August 14, 1962.
- Appropriation act: Public Law 87–741 (76 Stat. 730), October 3, 1962.

Fiscal year 1964:
- Authorization act: Public Law 88–113 (77 Stat. 141), September 6, 1963.
- Appropriation act:
  - Public Law 88–215 (77 Stat. 425), December 19, 1963.
  - Public Law 88–507 (78 Stat. 640), August 30, 1964.

Fiscal year 1965:
- Authorization act: Public Law 88–369 (78 Stat. 310), July 11, 1964.

Appropriation act: Public Law 88–507 (78 Stat. 640), August 30, 1964.

Fiscal year 1966:

Authorization act: Public Law 89–53 (79 Stat. 192), June 28, 1965.

Appropriation act: Public Law 89–128 (79 Stat. 520), August 16, 1965.

Fiscal year 1967:

Authorization act: Public Law 89–528 (80 Stat. 336), August 5, 1966.

Appropriation act: Public Law 89–555 (80 Stat. 663), September 6, 1966.

Fiscal year 1968:

Authorization act: Public Law 90–67 (81 Stat. 168), August 21, 1967.

Appropriation act: Public Law 90–131 (81 Stat. 384), November 8, 1967.

Fiscal year 1969:

Authorization act: Public Law 90–373 (82 Stat. 280), July 3, 1968.

Appropriation act: Public Law 90–550 (82 Stat. 937, 945), October 4, 1968.

Fiscal year 1970:

Authorization act: Public Law 91–119 (83 Stat. 196), November 18, 1969.

Appropriation act: Public Law 91–126 (83 Stat. 221), November 26, 1969.

Fiscal year 1971:

Authorization act: Public Law 91–303 (84 Stat. 368), July 2, 1970.

Appropriation act: Public Law 91–556 (84 Stat. 1442), December 17, 1970.

Fiscal year 1972:

Authorization act: Public Law 92–68 (85 Stat. 174), August 6, 1971.

Appropriation act: Public Law 92–78 (85 Stat. 271), August 10, 1971.

Fiscal year 1973:

Authorization act: Public Law 92–304 (86 Stat. 157), May 19, 1972.

Appropriation act: Public Law 92–383 (86 Stat. 540), August 14, 1972.

Fiscal year 1974:

Authorization act: Public Law 93–74 (87 Stat. 171), July 23, 1973.

Appropriation act: Public Law 93–137 (87 Stat. 491), October 26, 1973.

Fiscal year 1975:

Authorization act: Public Law 93–316 (88 Stat. 240), June 22, 1974.

Appropriation act:

Public Law 93–322 (88 Stat. 276), June 30, 1974.

Public Law 93–414 (88 Stat. 1095), September 6, 1974.

Fiscal year 1976 and Transition Period:

Authorization act: Public Law 94–39 (89 Stat. 218), June 19, 1975.

Appropriation act: Public Law 94–116 (89 Stat. 581), October 17, 1975.

Fiscal year 1977:
Authorization act: Public Law 94–307 (90 Stat. 677), June 4, 1976.
Appropriation act:
Public Law 94–378 (90 Stat. 1095), August 9, 1976.
Public Law 95–26 (91 Stat. 61), May 4, 1977.
Public Law 95–29 (91 Stat. 122), May 13, 1977.
Fiscal year 1978:
Authorization act: Public Law 95–76 (91 Stat. 312), July 30, 1977.
Appropriation act: Public Law 95–119 (91 Stat. 1073), October 24, 1977.
Fiscal year 1979:
Authorization act: Public Law 95–401 (92 Stat. 857), September 30, 1978.
Appropriation act: Public Law 95–392 (92 Stat. 791), September 30, 1978.

APPENDIX E

Recent NASA Authorization and Appropriations Acts

(1) *NASA Authorization Act—Fiscal Year 1979 (Public Law 95-401, September 30, 1978)*

AN ACT to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

Sept. 30, 1978
[H.R. 11401]
92 Stat. 857

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to become available October 1, 1978:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1979.

(a) For "Research and development", for the following programs:

Research and development.

(1) Space Shuttle, $1,443,300,000;
(2) Space flight operations, $315,900,000;
(3) Expendable launch vehicles, $74,000,000;
(4) Physics and astronomy, $285,500,000;
(5) Lunar and planetary exploration, $187,100,000;
(6) Life sciences, $42,600,000;
(7) Space applications, $280,300,000;
(8) Technology utilization, $12,100,000;
(9) Aeronautical research and technology, $275,100,000;
(10) Space research and technology, $111,300,000;
(11) Energy technology applications, $5,000,000; and
(12) Tracking and data acquisition, $305,400,000;

Construction of facilities.

(b) For "Construction of facilities", including land acquisition, as follows:

(1) Modification of unitary plan wind tunnel, Ames Research Center, $5,390,000;
(2) Modification of 3.5-foot wind tunnel, Ames Research Center, $1,870,000;
(3) Modification of 12-foot pressure wind tunnel, Ames Research Center, $2,510,000;
(4) Modifications and additions for logistic and supply functions, Goddard Space Flight Center, $5,640,000;
(5) Modifications and addition to the space flight operations facility, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, $3,060,000;
(6) Modifications to various buildings for seismic protection, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, $1,570,000;

(7) Modifications for utility control system, Langley Research Center, $1,980,000;

(8) Rehabilitation of unitary plan wind tunnel, Langley Research Center, $4,520,000;

(9) Construction of research analysis center, Lewis Research Center, $6,140,000;

(10) Large aeronautical facility; construction of national transonic facility, Langley Research Center, $24,500,000;

(11) Large aeronautical facility; modification of 40- by 80-foot subsonic wind tunnel, Ames Research Center, $31,600,000;

(12) Space Shuttle facilities at various locations as follows:

(A) Modifications to launch complex 39, John F. Kennedy Space Center, $13,570,000;

(B) Modification of manufacturing and final assembly facilities for external tanks, Michoud Assembly Facility, $13,980,000;

(C) Modifications to solid rocket motor manufacturing and assembly facilities, Thiokol Plant, Wasatch, Utah, $1,920,000;

(D) Minor Shuttle-unique projects, various locations, $1,600,000;

(13) Rehabilitation and modification of facilities at various locations, not in excess of $500,000 per project, $15,300,000;

(14) Minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities at various locations, not in excess of $250,000 per project, $4,200,000; and

(15) Facility planning and design not otherwise provided for, $10,650,000;

Research and program management.

(c) For "Research and program management", $914,000,000, and such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law.

Program specifications.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 (g), appropriations for "Research and development" may be used (1) for any items of a capital nature (other than acquisition of land) which may be required at locations other than installations of the Administration for the performance of research and development contracts, and (2) for grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education, or to nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, for purchase or construction of additional research facilities; and title to such facilities shall be vested in the United States unless the Administrator determines that the national program of aeronautical and space activities will best be served by vesting title in any such grantee institution or organization. Each such grant shall be made under such conditions as the Administrator shall determine to be required to insure that the United States will receive

therefrom benefit adequate to justify the making of that grant. None of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" pursuant to this Act may be used in accordance with this subsection for the construction of any major facility, the estimated cost of which, including collateral equipment, exceeds $250,000, unless the Administrator or his designee has notified the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of the nature, location, and estimated cost of such facility.

Notice to Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and congression committees.

(e) When so specified and to the extent provided in an appropriation act, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development" or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) maintenance and operation of facilities, and support services contracts may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

(f) Appropriations made pursuant to subsection 1(c) may be used, but not to exceed $25,000, for scientific consultations or extraordinary expenses upon the approval or authority of the Administrator and his determination shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government.

Scientific consultations or extraordinary expenses.

(g) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsections 1(a) and 1(c), not in excess of $25,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and not in excess of $50,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for rehabilitation or modification of facilities: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection 1(a), not in excess of $250,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for any of the foregoing for unforeseen programmatic needs.

Limitations.

SEC. 2. Authorization is hereby granted whereby any of the amounts prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (14), inclusive, of subsection 1(b)—

Construction cost variations.

(1) in the discretion of the Administrator or his designee, may be varied upward 10 percent, or

(2) following a report by the Administrator or his designee to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the circumstances of such action, may be varied upward 25 percent,

Report to congressional committees.

to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work authorized under such paragraphs shall not exceed the total of the amounts specified in such paragraphs.

Transfer of funds.

SEC. 3. Not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection 1(a) hereof may be transferred to the "Construction of facilities" appropriation, and, when so transferred, together with $10,000,000 of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection 1(b) hereof (other than funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (15) of such subsection) shall be available for expenditure to construct, expand, or modify laboratories and other installations at any location (including locations specified in subsection 1(b)), if (1) the Administrator determines such action to be necessary because of changes in the national program of aeronautical and space activities or new scientific or engineering developments, and (2) he determines that deferral of such action until the enactment of the next authorization act would be inconsistent with the interest of the Nation in aeronautical and space activities. The funds so made available may be expended to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment. No portion of such sums may be obligated for expenditure or expended to construct, expand, or modify laboratories and other installations unless (A) a period of 30 days has passed after the Administrator or his designee has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate and to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a written report containing a full and complete statement concerning (1) the nature of such construction, expansion, or modification, (2) the cost thereof including the cost of any real estate action pertaining thereto, and (3) the reason why such construction, expansion, or modification is necessary in the national interest, or (B) each such committee before the expiration of such period has transmitted to the Administrator written notice to the effect that such committee has no objection to the proposed action.

Report to Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and congression committees.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

Use of funds, restrictions.

(1) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program deleted by the Congress from requests as originally made to either the House Committee on Science and Technology or the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,

(2) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program in excess of the amount actually authorized for that particular program by subsections 1(a) and 1(c), and

(3) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program which has not been presented to or requested of either such committee, unless (A) a period of 30 days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and each such committee of notice given by the Administrator or his designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such proposed action, or (B) each such committee before the expiration of such period has transmitted to the Administrator written notice to the effect that such committee has no objection to the proposed action.

Notice to Speaker of the House and President of the Senate and congressional committees.

SEC. 5. It is the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible, and that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible.

Research funds, geographical distribution. 42 USC 2459 note.

SEC. 6. Section 203 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2473) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(b)" in the subsection which was added by section 15(c) of Public Law 94–413; and

42 USC 2473.

(2) by redesignating the subsection which was added by section 4 of Public Law 93–409 (and redesignated by section 15(c) of Public Law 94–413) as paragraph (2) of subsection (b).

42 USC 2473.

SEC. 7. (a) Section 102 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451) is amended (1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) thereof; and (2) by inserting immediately after subsection (e) thereof the following new subsection.

"(f) The Congress declares that the general welfare of the United States requires that the unique competence of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in science and engineering systems be directed to assisting in bioengineering research, development, and demonstration programs designed to alleviate and minimize the effects of disability.".

Bioengineering research, development, and demonstration programs.

(b) The subsection of section 102 of such Act redesignated as subsection (g) by subsection (a) of this section is amended by striking out "and (e)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(e), and (f)".

Report to congressional committees. 42 USC 2462 note. Short title.

SEC. 8. The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will report to the House Committee on Science and Technology and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation no later than December 31, 1978, on the Administration

policy regarding conflicts of interest, standards of conduct and financial disclosure and the implementation of that policy.

SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1979".

Approved September 30, 1978.

(2) NASA Appropriation Act—Fiscal Year 1979 (Public Law 95-392, September 30, 1978)

Sept. 30, 1978
[H.R. 12936]
92 Stat. 791

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and for other purposes, namely:

Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, 1979.

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TITLE II

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including reseearch, development, operations, services, minor construction, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and modification of real and personal property; tracking and data relay satellite services as authorized by law; and purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of other than administrative aircraft, necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $3,292,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 1980.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For construction, rehabilitation and modification of facilities, minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and for facility planning and design not otherwise provided, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for the acquisi-

tion or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, $147,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 1981: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the limitation on the availability of funds appropriated under this head by this appropriation Act, when any activity has been initiated by the incurrence of obligations therefor, the amount available for such activity shall remain available until expended, except that this provision shall not apply to the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization for rehabilitation and modification of facilities, minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and facility planning and design.

RESEARCH AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of research in Government laboratories, management of programs and other activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); awards; purchase (not to exceed one, for replacement only of one or more existing aircraft, at least one of which shall be an administrative aircraft, which existing aircraft may be exchanged in part payment), hire, maintenance and operation of administrative aircraft; purchase (not to exceed twenty-nine for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and maintenance and repair of real and personal property, and not in excess of $25,000 per project for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and not in excess of $50,000 per project for rehabilitation and modification of facilities; $910,500,000: *Provided*, That contracts may be entered into under this appropriation for maintenance and operation of facilities, and for other services, to be provided during the next fiscal year: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $25,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for scientific consultations or extraordinary expense, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator and his determination shall be final and conclusive.

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TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Travel expenses

SEC. 401. Where appropriations in titles I and II of this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amounts set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncom-

pensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System; to travel performed directly in connection with care and treatment of medical beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration; or to payments to interagency motor pools where separately set forth in the budget schedules: *Provided further*, That the limitations may be increased by the Secretary when necessary to allow for travel performed by employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a result of increased Federal Housing Administration inspection and appraisal workload.

Uniforms.

SEC. 402. Appropriations and funds available for the administrative expenses of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Selective Service System shall be available in the current fiscal year for purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Legal and bankingservices
31 USC 841 not
12 USC 1749a.

SEC. 403. Funds of the Department of Housing and Urban Development subject to the Government Corporation Control Act or section 402 of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be available, without regard to the limitations on administrative expenses, for legal services on a contract or fee basis, and for utilizing and making payment for services and facilities of Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, Federal home loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1811–1831).

SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 405. No funds appropriated by this Act may be expended—

(1) pursuant to a certification of an officer or employee of the United States unless—

(A) such certification is accompanied by, or is part of, a voucher or abstract which describes the payee or payees and the items or services for which such exenditure is being made, or

(B) the expenditure of funds pursuant to such certification, and without such a voucher or abstract, is specifically authorized by law; and

Audit.

(2) unless such expenditure is subject to audit by the General Accounting Office or is specifically exempt by law from such an audit.

Certain government transportation, prohibition.

SEC. 406. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency may be expended for the transportation of any officer or employee of such department or agency between his domicile and his place of employment, with the exception of the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who, under title 5, United States Code, section 101, is exempted from such limitations.

Research projects.

SEC. 407. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used for payment, through grants or contracts, to recipients that do not share in the cost of conducting research resulting from proposals for projects not specifically solicited by the Government: *Provided*, That the extent of cost sharing by the recipient shall reflect the mutuality of interest of the grantee or contractor and the Government in the research.

SEC. 408. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used, directly or through grants, to pay or to provide reimbursement for payment of the salary of a consultant (whether retained by the Federal Government or a grantee) at more than the daily equivalent of the maximum rate paid for GS–18, unless specifically authorized by law.

5 USC 5332 not Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, 1979".

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