

(C) is consistent with the need for Federal agencies to use space to complete their missions; and

(D) is carried out in a manner consistent with United States export control laws.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3369.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
30701(a)	42 U.S.C. 2475a(a).	Pub. L. 106–391, title I, § 126, Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1585.
30701(b)(1) ..	(no source)	
30701(b)(2) ..	42 U.S.C. 2475a(b).	
30701(b)(3) ..	(no source)	

In subsection (b)(1), the definition of “United States commercial provider” is added to carry forward the appropriate definition from section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 114 Stat. 1580).

In subsection (b)(3), the description of national interests of the United States is added to carry forward the appropriate description of national interests of the United States from section 2(6) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–391, 114 Stat. 1578).

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2000, referred to in subsec. (b)(1)(B)(ii)(I), is Pub. L. 106–391, Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1577. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

LIMITATION ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES

Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title IX, § 913(a), (b), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1874, provided that:

“(a) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the United States becomes a signatory to a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement, at the same time as the United States becomes such a signatory—

“(1) the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees [Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives], the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a certification that such agreement has no legally-binding effect or basis for limiting the activities of the United States in outer space; and

“(2) the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly submit to the congressional defense committees a certification that such agreement will be equitable, enhance national security, and have no militarily significant impact on the ability of the United States to conduct military or intelligence activities in space.

“(b) BRIEFINGS AND NOTIFICATIONS REQUIRED.—

“(1) RESTATEMENT OF POLICY FORMULATION UNDER THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT WITH RESPECT TO OUTER SPACE.—No action shall be taken that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in outer space in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President set forth in Article II, Section 2, Clause II of the Constitution or unless authorized by the enactment of further affirmative legislation by the Congress of the United States.

“(2) BRIEFINGS.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence shall jointly provide to the covered

congressional committees regular, detailed updates on the negotiation of a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement.

“(B) TERMINATION OF REQUIREMENT.—The requirement to provide regular briefings under subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date on which the United States becomes a signatory to an agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), or on the date on which the President certifies to Congress that the United States is no longer negotiating an agreement referred to in subparagraph (A), whichever is earlier.

“(3) NOTIFICATIONS.—If the United States becomes a signatory to a non-legally binding international agreement concerning an International Code of Conduct for Outer Space Activities or any similar agreement, not less than 60 days prior to any action that will obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments or activities of the United States in outer space, the head of each Department or agency of the Federal Government that is affected by such action shall submit to Congress notice of such action and the effect of such action on such Department or agency.

“(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.”

§ 30702. Foreign contract limitation

The Administration shall not enter into any agreement or contract with a foreign government that grants the foreign government the right to recover profit in the event that the agreement or contract is terminated.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3371.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
30702	42 U.S.C. 2475b.	Pub. L. 106–391, title III, § 305, Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1592.

§ 30703. Foreign launch vehicles

(a) ACCORD WITH SPACE TRANSPORTATION POLICY.—The Administration shall not launch a payload on a foreign launch vehicle except in accordance with the Space Transportation Policy announced by the President on December 21, 2004. This subsection shall not be construed to prevent the President from waiving the Space Transportation Policy.

(b) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Administration shall not launch a payload on a foreign launch vehicle unless the Administration commenced the interagency coordination required by the Space Transportation Policy announced by the President on December 21, 2004, at least 90 days before entering into a development contract for the payload.

(c) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply to any payload for which development has begun prior to December 30, 2005, including the James Webb Space Telescope.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3371.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
30703	42 U.S.C. 16614.	Pub. L. 109–155, title I, §105, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2912.

In subsection (c), the date “December 30, 2005” is substituted for “the date of enactment of this Act” to reflect the date of enactment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155, 119 Stat. 2895).

§ 30704. Offshore performance of contracts for the procurement of goods and services

The Administrator shall submit to Congress, not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a report on the contracts and subcontracts performed overseas and the amount of purchases directly or indirectly by the Administration from foreign entities in that fiscal year. The report shall separately indicate—

- (1) the contracts and subcontracts and their dollar values for which the Administrator determines that essential goods or services under the contract are available only from a source outside the United States; and
- (2) the items and their dollar values for which the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a et seq.)¹ was waived pursuant to obligations of the United States under international agreements.

(Pub. L. 111–314, §3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3371.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
30704	42 U.S.C. 16823.	Pub. L. 109–155, title VII, §709, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2938.

In the matter before paragraph (1), the words “beginning with the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act [December 30, 2005]” are omitted as obsolete.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Buy American Act, referred to in par. (2), is title III of act Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 212, 47 Stat. 1520, which was classified generally to sections 10a, 10b, and 10c of former Title 41, Public Contracts, and was substantially repealed and restated in chapter 83 (§8301 et seq.) of Title 41, Public Contracts, by Pub. L. 111–350, §§3, 7(b), Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3677, 3855. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1933 Act note set out under section 101 of Title 41 and Tables. For disposition of sections of former Title 41, see Disposition Table preceding section 101 of Title 41.

CHAPTER 309—AWARDS

- Sec. 30901. Congressional Space Medal of Honor.
- 30902. Charles “Pete” Conrad Astronomy Awards.

§ 30901. Congressional Space Medal of Honor

(a) **AUTHORITY TO AWARD.**—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 the astronaut’s duties has distinguished him-

¹ See References in Text note below.

self or herself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of humankind.

(b) **APPROPRIATIONS.**—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. 111–314, §3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3371.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
30901(a)	42 U.S.C. 2461 (1st par.).	Pub. L. 91–76, §1, Sept. 29, 1969, 83 Stat. 124.
30901(b)	42 U.S.C. 2461 (last par.).	Pub. L. 91–76, §2, Sept. 29, 1969, 83 Stat. 124.

§ 30902. Charles “Pete” Conrad Astronomy Awards

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Charles ‘Pete’ Conrad Astronomy Awards Act”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AMATEUR ASTRONOMER.**—The term “amateur astronomer” means an individual whose employer does not provide any funding, payment, or compensation to the individual for the observation of asteroids and other celestial bodies, and does not include any individual employed as a professional astronomer.

(2) **MINOR PLANET CENTER.**—The term “Minor Planet Center” means the Minor Planet Center of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

(3) **NEAR-EARTH ASTEROID.**—The term “near-Earth asteroid” means an asteroid with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun.

(4) **PROGRAM.**—The term “Program” means the Charles “Pete” Conrad Astronomy Awards Program established under subsection (c).

(c) **CHARLES “PETE” CONRAD ASTRONOMY AWARDS PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish the Charles “Pete” Conrad Astronomy Awards Program.

(2) **AWARDS.**—The Administrator shall make awards under the Program based on the recommendations of the Minor Planet Center.

(3) **AWARD CATEGORIES.**—The Administrator shall make one annual award, unless there are no eligible discoveries or contributions, for each of the following categories:

(A) **DISCOVERY OF BRIGHTEST NEAR-EARTH ASTEROID.**—The amateur astronomer or group of amateur astronomers who in the preceding calendar year discovered the intrinsically brightest near-Earth asteroid among the near-Earth asteroids that were discovered during that year by amateur astronomers or groups of amateur astronomers.

(B) **GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO CATALOGUING NEAR-EARTH ASTEROIDS.**—The amateur astronomer or group of amateur astronomers who made the greatest contribution to the Minor Planet Center’s mission of cataloguing near-Earth asteroids during the preceding year.

(4) **AWARD AMOUNT.**—An award under the Program shall be in the amount of \$3,000.