

regulation prescribed to implement that section, functions conducted for the purpose of presenting recognition items described in subsection (a) shall be treated as recruiting functions, and recipients of such items shall be treated as persons who are the objects of recruiting efforts.

(c) **RECOGNITION ITEMS OF NOMINAL OR MODEST VALUE.**—In this section, the term “recognition item of nominal or modest value” means a commemorative coin, medal, trophy, badge, flag, poster, painting, or other similar item that is valued at less than \$50 per item and is designed to recognize or commemorate service in the armed forces.

(Added Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title V, §589(a)(1), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3279; amended Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title V, §594, Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2235.)

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109-364 struck out heading and text of subsec. (d). Text read as follows: “The authority under this section shall expire December 31, 2007.”

§ 2262. Department of Defense conferences: collection of fees to cover Department of Defense costs

(a) **AUTHORITY TO COLLECT FEES.**—(1) The Secretary of Defense may collect fees from any individual or commercial participant in a conference, seminar, exhibition, symposium, or similar meeting conducted by the Department of Defense (in this section referred to collectively as a “conference”).

(2) The Secretary may provide for the collection of fees under this section directly or by contract. The fees may be collected in advance of a conference.

(b) **USE OF COLLECTED FEES.**—Amounts collected under subsection (a) with respect to a conference shall be credited to the appropriation or account from which the costs of the conference are paid and shall be available to pay the costs of the Department of Defense with respect to the conference or to reimburse the Department for costs incurred with respect to the conference.

(c) **TREATMENT OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.**—In the event the total amount of fees collected under subsection (a) with respect to a conference exceeds the actual costs of the Department of Defense with respect to the conference, the amount of such excess shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—(1) Not later than 45 days after the President submits to Congress the budget for a fiscal year under section 1105 of title 31, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a budget justification document summarizing the use of the fee-collection authority provided by this section.

(2) Each report shall include the following:

(A) A list of all conferences conducted during the preceding two calendar years for which fees were collected under this section.

(B) For each conference included on the list under subparagraph (A):

(i) The estimated costs of the Department for the conference.

(ii) The actual costs of the Department for the conference, including a separate statement of the amount of any conference coordinator fees associated with the conference.

(iii) The amount of fees collected under this section for the conference.

(C) An estimate of the number of conferences to be conducted during the calendar year in which the report is submitted for which the Department will collect fees under this section.

(Added Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title X, §1051(a), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2395.)

§ 2263. United States contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization common-funded budgets

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The total amount contributed by the Secretary of Defense in any fiscal year for the common-funded budgets of NATO may be an amount in excess of the maximum amount that would otherwise be applicable to those contributions in such fiscal year under the fiscal year 1998 baseline limitation.

(b) **REPORTS.**—(1) Not later than October 30 each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the contributions made by the Secretary to the common-funded budgets of NATO in the preceding fiscal year.

(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, for the fiscal year covered by such report, the following:

(A) The amounts contributed by the Secretary to each of the separate budgets and programs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization under the common-funded budgets of NATO.

(B) For each budget and program to which the Secretary made such a contribution, the percentage of such budget or program during the fiscal year that such contribution represented.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COMMON-FUNDED BUDGETS OF NATO.**—The term “common-funded budgets of NATO” means the Military Budget, the Security Investment Program, and the Civil Budget of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (and any successor or additional account or program of NATO).

(2) **FISCAL YEAR 1998 BASELINE LIMITATION.**—The term “fiscal year 1998 baseline limitation” means the maximum annual amount of Department of Defense contributions for common-funded budgets of NATO that is set forth as the annual limitation in section 3(2)(C)(ii) of the resolution of the Senate giving the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic (as defined in section 4(7) of that resolution), approved by the Senate on April 30, 1998.

(Added Pub. L. 110-417, [div. A], title X, §1004(a)(1), Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4582.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The resolution of ratification of the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Po-

land, Hungary, and the Czech Republic approved by the Senate on April 30, 1998, referred to in subsec. (c)(2), was adopted in the 105th Congress and is not classified to the Code. See Cong. Rec., vol. 144, pt. 5, p. 7555, Apr. 30, 1998.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 110-417, [div. A], title X, §1004(b), Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4583, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [enacting this section] shall take effect on October 1, 2008, and shall apply to fiscal years that begin on or after that date.”

CHAPTER 135—SPACE PROGRAMS

Sec.

- 2271. Management of space programs: joint program offices and officer management programs.
- 2272. Space science and technology strategy: coordination.
- 2273. Policy regarding assured access to space: national security payloads.
- 2273a. Operationally Responsive Space Program Office.
- 2274. Space situational awareness services and information: provision to non-United States Government entities.
- 2275. Reports on integration of acquisition and capability delivery schedules for segments of major satellite acquisition programs and funding for such programs.
- 2276. Commercial space launch cooperation.
- 2277. Report on foreign counter-space programs.
- 2278. Notification of foreign interference of national security space.
- 2279. Foreign commercial satellite services.

AMENDMENTS

2013—Pub. L. 113-66, div. A, title IX, §911(b), title XVI, §1602(a)(2), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 823, 942, added items 2278 and 2279.

Pub. L. 112-239, div. A, title IX, §§911(b), 912(b), 913(c)(2), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1872, 1874, 1876, added items 2275 to 2277.

2009—Pub. L. 111-84, div. A, title IX, §912(b), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2431, added item 2274 and struck out former item 2274 “Space surveillance network: pilot program for provision of satellite tracking support to entities outside United States Government”.

2006—Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title IX, §913(b)(2), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2357, substituted “Operationally Responsive Space Program Office” for “Operationally responsive national security payloads and buses: separate program element required” in item 2273a.

2004—Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title IX, §913(a)(2), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2028, added item 2273a.

2003—Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title IX, §§911(a)(2), 912(b), 913(b), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1564, 1565, 1567, added items 2272 to 2274.

§ 2271. Management of space programs: joint program offices and officer management programs

(a) **JOINT PROGRAM OFFICES.**—The Secretary of Defense shall take appropriate actions to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that space development and acquisition programs of the Department of Defense are carried out through joint program offices.

(b) **OFFICER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.**—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall take appropriate actions to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that—

(A) Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers, as well as Air Force officers, are assigned to the space development and acquisition programs of the Department of Defense; and

(B) Army, Navy, and Marine Corps officers, as well as Air Force officers, are eligible, on the basis of qualification, to hold leadership positions within the joint program offices referred to in subsection (a).

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall designate those positions in the Office of the National Security Space Architect of the Department of Defense (or any successor office) that qualify as joint duty assignment positions for purposes of chapter 38 of this title.

(Added Pub. L. 107-107, div. A, title IX, §911(a), Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1195.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 2271, act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 123, related to competitions for designs of aircraft, aircraft parts, and aeronautical accessories, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title VIII, §821(a)(1), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1704.

INTEGRATED SPACE ARCHITECTURES

Pub. L. 111-383, div. A, title IX, §911, Jan. 7, 2011, 124 Stat. 4328, provided that: “The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall develop an integrated process for national security space architecture planning, development, coordination, and analysis that—

“(1) encompasses defense and intelligence space plans, programs, budgets, and organizations;

“(2) provides mid-term to long-term recommendations to guide space-related defense and intelligence acquisitions, requirements, and investment decisions;

“(3) is independent of, but coordinated with, the space architecture planning, development, coordination, and analysis activities of each military department and each element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)) [now 50 U.S.C. 3003(4)]); and

“(4) makes use of, to the maximum extent practicable, joint duty assignment (as defined in section 668 of title 10, United States Code) positions.”

SPACE PROTECTION STRATEGY

Pub. L. 110-181, div. A, title IX, §911(a)–(f), Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 279, 280, as amended by Pub. L. 113-66, div. A, title IX, §912(c), Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 824, provided that:

“(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the Sense of Congress that the United States should place greater priority on the protection of national security space systems.

“(b) **STRATEGY.**—The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of National Intelligence, shall develop a strategy, to be known as the Space Protection Strategy, for the development and fielding by the United States of the capabilities that are necessary to ensure freedom of action in space for the United States.

“(c) **MATTERS INCLUDED.**—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall include each of the following:

“(1) An identification of the threats to, and the vulnerabilities of, the national security space systems of the United States.

“(2) A description of the capabilities currently contained in the program of record of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community that ensure freedom of action in space.

“(3) For each period covered by the strategy, a description of the capabilities that are needed for the period, including—

“(A) the hardware, software, and other materials or services to be developed or procured;

“(B) the management and organizational changes to be achieved; and

“(C) concepts of operations, tactics, techniques, and procedures to be employed.