tivities with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration that should be undertaken in the area of tornado and severe storm research.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3425.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	*Source (U.S. Code)*	*Source (Statutes at Large)*
60504	42 U.S.C. 17714.	Pub. L. 110–422, title II, § 208, Oct. 15, 2008, 122 Stat. 4786.

§ 60505. Coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(a) JOINT WORKING GROUP.—The Administrator and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall appoint a Joint Working Group, which shall review and monitor missions of the two agencies to ensure maximum coordination in the design, operation, and transition of missions where appropriate. The Joint Working Group shall also prepare the plans required by subsection (c).

(b) COORDINATION REPORT.—Not later than February 15 of each year, the Administrator and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall jointly transmit a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on how the Earth science programs of the Administration and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will be coordinated during the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the report is transmitted.

(c) COORDINATION OF TRANSITION PLANNING AND REPORTING.—The Administrator, in conjunction with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and in consultation with other relevant agencies, shall evaluate relevant Administration science missions for their potential operational capabilities and shall prepare transition plans for the existing and future Earth observing systems found to have potential operational capabilities.

(d) LIMITATION.—The Administrator shall not transfer any Administration Earth science mission or Earth observing system to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration until the plan required under subsection (c) has been approved by the Administrator and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and until financial resources have been identified to support the transition or transfer in the President's budget request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3426.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	*Source (U.S. Code)*	*Source (Statutes at Large)*
60505	42 U.S.C. 16656.	Pub. L. 109–155, title III, § 306, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2919.

In subsection (b), the words ''beginning with the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act [December 30, 2005]'' are omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (b), the words ''Committee on Science and Technology'' are substituted for ''Committee on Science'' on authority of Rule X(1)(*o*) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, adopted by House Resolution No. 6 (110th Congress, January 5, 2007).

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Science and Technology of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Twelfth Congress, Jan. 5, 2011.

§ 60506. Sharing of climate related data

The Administrator shall work to ensure that the Administration's policies on the sharing of climate related data respond to the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office's report on climate change research and data-sharing policies and to the recommendations on the processing, distribution, and archiving of data by the National Academies Earth Science Decadal Survey, ''Earth Science and Applications from Space'', and other relevant National Academies reports, to enhance and facilitate their availability and widest possible use to ensure public access to accurate and current data on global warming.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3426.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	*Source (U.S. Code)*	*Source (Statutes at Large)*
60506	42 U.S.C. 17825(c).	Pub. L. 110–422, title XI, § 1109(c), Oct. 15, 2008, 122 Stat. 4811.

Subtitle VII—Access to Space

CHAPTER 701—USE OF SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM OR ALTERNATIVES

Sec.
70101. Recovery of fair value of placing Department of Defense payloads in orbit with space launch system.
70102. Space launch system use policy.
70103. Commercial payloads on space launch system.
70104. Definition of Space Launch System.

AMENDMENTS

2015—Pub. L. 114–90, title I, § 117(a)(1), (b)(2), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 717, 718, added item 70104, substituted ''SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM'' for ''SPACE SHUTTLE'' in chapter heading, ''space launch system'' for ''space shuttle'' in items 70101 and 70103, and ''Space launch system'' for ''Space shuttle'' in item 70102.

§ 70101. Recovery of fair value of placing Department of Defense payloads in orbit with space launch system

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any interagency agreement, the Administrator shall charge such prices as are necessary to recover the fair value of placing Department of Defense payloads into orbit by means of the space launch system.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3427; Pub. L. 114–90, title I, § 117(a)(2), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 717.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	*Source (U.S. Code)*	*Source (Statutes at Large)*
70101	42 U.S.C. 2464.	Pub. L. 97–324, title I, § 106(a), Oct. 15, 1982, 96 Stat. 1600.

AMENDMENTS

2015—Pub. L. 114–90 substituted ''space launch system'' for ''space shuttle'' in section catchline and text.

§ 70102. Space launch system use policy

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Space Launch System may be used for the following circumstances:

(1) Payloads and missions that contribute to extending human presence beyond low-Earth orbit and substantially benefit from the unique capabilities of the Space Launch System.

(2) Other payloads and missions that substantially benefit from the unique capabilities of the Space Launch System.

(3) On a space available basis, Federal Government or educational payloads that are consistent with NASA's mission for exploration beyond low-Earth orbit.

(4) Compelling circumstances, as determined by the Administrator.

(b) AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN ENTITIES.—The Administrator may plan, negotiate, or implement agreements with foreign entities for the launch of payloads for international collaborative efforts relating to science and technology using the Space Launch System.

(c) COMPELLING CIRCUMSTANCES.—Not later than 30 days after the date the Administrator makes a determination under subsection (a)(4), the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives written notification of the Administrator's intent to select the Space Launch System for a specific mission under that subsection, including justification for the determination.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3427; Pub. L. 114–90, title I, § 117(a)(3), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 717.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	*Source (U.S. Code)*	*Source (Statutes at Large)*
70102(a)	42 U.S.C. 2465a(a).	Pub. L. 101–611, title I, § 112(a), (c), (d), Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3198, 3199.
70102(b)	42 U.S.C. 2465a(c).	
70102(c)	42 U.S.C. 2465a(d).	

AMENDMENTS

2015—Pub. L. 114–90 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section related to space shuttle use policy.

§ 70103. Commercial payloads on space launch system

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LAUNCH VEHICLE.—The term ''launch vehicle'' means any vehicle constructed for the purpose of operating in, or placing a payload in, outer space.

(2) PAYLOAD.—The term ''payload'' means an object which a person undertakes to place in outer space by means of a launch vehicle, and includes subcomponents of the launch vehicle specifically designed or adapted for that object.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Commercial payloads may not be accepted for launch as primary payloads on the space launch system unless the Administrator determines that—

(1) the payload requires the unique capabilities of the space launch system; or

(2) launching of the payload on the space launch system is important for either national security or foreign policy purposes.

(Pub. L. 111–314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3428; Pub. L. 114–90, title I, § 117(a)(4), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 718.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	*Source (U.S. Code)*	*Source (Statutes at Large)*
70103(a)	42 U.S.C. 2465c.	Pub. L. 101–611, title II, § 203, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3206; Pub. L. 105–303, title II, § 203(2), Oct. 28, 1998, 112 Stat. 2855.
70103(b)	42 U.S.C. 2465f.	Pub. L. 101–611, title II, § 206, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3207; Pub. L. 105–303, title II, § 203(4), Oct. 28, 1998, 112 Stat. 2855.

In subsection (a), the words ''this section'' are substituted for ''this title'', meaning title II of Public Law 101–611, because title II of Public Law 101–611 was previously repealed except for section 201 (a short title provision, classified to 42 U.S.C. 2451 note, in which neither defined term appears) and sections 203 (42 U.S.C. 2465c) and 206 (42 U.S.C. 2465f) of Public Law 101–611, which are restated in this section.

AMENDMENTS

2015—Pub. L. 114–90 substituted ''space launch system'' for ''space shuttle'' in section catchline and wherever appearing in text.

§ 70104. Definition of Space Launch System

In this chapter, the term ''Space Launch System'' means the Space Launch System authorized under section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).

(Added Pub. L. 114–90, title I, § 117(a)(5), Nov. 25, 2015, 129 Stat. 718.)

CHAPTER 703—SHUTTLE PRICING POLICY FOR COMMERCIAL AND FOREIGN USERS

Sec.
70301. Congressional findings and declarations.
70302. Purpose, policy, and goals.
70303. Definition of additive cost.
70304. Duties of Administrator.

§ 70301. Congressional findings and declarations

Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the Space Transportation System is a vital element of the United States space program, contributing to the United States leadership in space research, technology, and development;

(2) the Space Transportation System is the primary space launch system for both United