

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
60148	15 U.S.C. 5658.	Pub. L. 102-555, title V, § 508, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4179.

In subsection (d), in the second sentence, the words “have been, or are being” are substituted for “has been, or is being” to correct an error in the law.

SUBCHAPTER VI—PROHIBITION OF COMMERCIALIZATION OF WEATHER SATELLITES

§ 60161. Prohibition

Neither the President nor any other official of the Government shall make any effort to lease, sell, or transfer to the private sector, or commercialize, any portion of the weather satellite systems operated by the Department of Commerce or any successor agency.

(Pub. L. 111-314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3422.)

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Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
60161	15 U.S.C. 5671.	Pub. L. 102-555, title VI, § 601, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4179.

§ 60162. Future considerations

Regardless of any change in circumstances subsequent to October 28, 1992, even if such change makes it appear to be in the national interest to commercialize weather satellites, neither the President nor any official shall take any action prohibited by section 60161 of this title unless this subchapter has first been repealed.

(Pub. L. 111-314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3422.)

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Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
60162	15 U.S.C. 5672.	Pub. L. 102-555, title VI, § 602, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4180.

The date “October 28, 1992” is substituted for “the enactment of this Act” to reflect the date of enactment of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-555, 106 Stat. 4163).

CHAPTER 603—REMOTE SENSING

Sec.

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§ 60301. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION.—The term “geospatial information” means knowledge of the nature and distribution of physical and cultural features on the landscape based on analysis of data from airborne or spaceborne platforms or other types and sources of data.

(2) HIGH RESOLUTION.—The term “high resolution” means resolution better than five meters.

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(Pub. L. 111-314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3423.)

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60301	42 U.S.C. 16671.	Pub. L. 109-155, title III, § 311, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2920.

§ 60302. General responsibilities

The Administrator shall—

(1) develop a sustained relationship with the United States commercial remote sensing industry and, consistent with applicable policies and law, to the maximum practicable, rely on their services; and

(2) in conjunction with United States industry and universities, research, develop, and demonstrate prototype Earth science applications to enhance Federal, State, local, and tribal governments’ use of government and commercial remote sensing data, technologies, and other sources of geospatial information for improved decision support to address their needs.

(Pub. L. 111-314, § 3, Dec. 18, 2010, 124 Stat. 3423.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
60302	42 U.S.C. 16672.	Pub. L. 109-155, title III, § 312, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2920.

§ 60303. Pilot projects to encourage public sector applications

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a program of grants for competitively awarded pilot projects to explore the integrated use of sources of remote sensing and other geospatial information to address State, local, regional, and tribal agency needs.

(b) PREFERRED PROJECTS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Administrator shall give preference to projects that—

(1) make use of commercial data sets, including high resolution commercial satellite imagery and derived satellite data products, existing public data sets where commercial data sets are not available or applicable, or the fusion of such data sets;

(2) integrate multiple sources of geospatial information, such as geographic information system data, satellite-provided positioning data, and remotely sensed data, in innovative ways;

(3) include funds or in-kind contributions from non-Federal sources;

(4) involve the participation of commercial entities that process raw or lightly processed data, often merging that data with other geospatial information, to create data prod-