

# DOWNLOAD PDF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1996

## Chapter 1 : NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR (Senate - July 10,

*(Sec. ) Amends the National Aeronautics and Space Act of to require the annual report to be submitted in May (currently January) and on a fiscal (currently calendar) basis. Authorizes the Administrator to delay for up to five years the public disclosure of certain commercially valuable information developed in the course of NASA activities.*

Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 3 are authorized to be made available for space launch modernization for purposes and in amounts as follows: The Secretary of Defense shall include the kinetic energy tactical anti-satellite program of the Department of Defense as an element of the space control architecture being developed by the Department of Defense Space Architect. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act, or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year , may be obligated or expended for the Department of Defense Space Architect until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that-- 1 the Secretary is complying with the requirement in subsection a ; 2 funds appropriated for the kinetic energy tactical anti-satellite program for fiscal year have been obligated in accordance with section of Public Law and the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying S. Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 3 are authorized to be made available for the Space-Based Infrared System program for purposes and in amounts as follows: Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer the management oversight responsibilities for the Space and Missile Tracking System from the Secretary of the Air Force to the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization. If, within the day period described in subsection b , the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress a certification that the Secretary has established a program baseline for the Space-Based Infrared System that satisfies the requirements of section a of Public Law Stat. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act for the global positioning system GPS Block II F Satellite system may be obligated until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that-- 1 funds appropriated for fiscal year for the Clementine 2 Micro-Satellite development program have been obligated in accordance with Public Law and the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying S. No official of the Department of Defense may enter into a contract for the procurement of including advance procurement for a higher number of Dark Star tier III low observable, high altitude endurance unmanned aerial vehicles than is necessary to complete procurement of a total of three such vehicles until flight testing has been completed. The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report comparing the Predator unmanned aerial vehicle program with the Dark Star tier III low observable, high altitude endurance unmanned aerial vehicle program. The report shall contain the following: Funds appropriated pursuant to section may not be obligated for any contract to be entered into after the date of the enactment of this Act for the procurement of Predator unmanned aerial vehicles until the date that is 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required by subsection a. The Secretary of Defense shall establish a new program element for the funds authorized to be appropriated under subsection a. The funds within that program element shall be administered by the executive agent designated for joint service research, development, test, and evaluation of nonlethal weapons and nonlethal technologies. Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred. B Funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department for fiscal year by this Act for the Counterproliferation Support Program that are to be made available for that program. Nothing in this section shall be construed as precluding the application of the requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act. It is the sense of the Senate that during fiscal year , the United States shall not be bound by any international agreement entered into by the President that would substantively modify the ABM Treaty, including any agreement that would add one or more countries as signatories to the treaty or would otherwise convert the treaty from a bilateral treaty to a multilateral treaty, unless the agreement is entered pursuant to the treaty making power of the President under the Constitution. Funds authorized to be

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appropriated under section 4 shall be available for purposes and in amounts as follows: None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense pursuant to this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology for official representation activities, or related activities, until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that--

- 1 the Secretary has made available for obligation the funds provided under subsection a for the purposes specified in that subsection and in the amounts appropriated pursuant to that subsection; and
- 2 the Secretary has included the Navy Upper Tier theater missile defense system in the theater missile defense core program.

The Secretary of Defense may carry out the program referred to in subsection a in accordance with the memorandum of understanding entered into on May 25, by the governments of the United States, Germany, and Italy regarding international cooperation on such program including any amendments to the memorandum of understanding. Congress makes the following findings: It is the sense of the Senate that--

- 1 the Air Force proposal for a Minuteman based national missile defense system is an important national missile defense option and is worthy of serious consideration; and
- 2 the Secretary of Defense should give the Air Force National Missile Defense Proposal full consideration.

Not later than days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide the congressional defense committees a report on the following matters in relation to the Air Force National Missile Defense Proposal: The Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization shall take such actions as are necessary in connection with the establishment of the National Missile Defense Joint Program Office to ensure that the establishment of that office does not make it necessary for a Federal Government contractor to reduce the number of persons employed by the contractor for supporting the national missile defense development program at any particular location outside the National Capital Region as defined in section f 2 of title 10, United States Code. The Senate makes the following findings: United States exports should be restricted where those threats exist to national security, nonproliferation, and foreign policy interests of the United States. Therefore, the administration of export controls should emphasize the control of these exports. This enhancement threatens the security of the United States and its allies. The availability to countries and end users of items that contribute to military capabilities or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is a fundamental concern of the United States and should be eliminated through deterrence, negotiations, and other appropriate means whenever possible. To be truly effective, export controls should be applied uniformly by all suppliers. Clinton extended Executive Order No. Currently, each nation is determining independently which dual-use military items, if any, will be controlled for export. It is the sense of the Senate that--

- 1 establishing an international export control regime, empowered to control exports of dual-use technology, is critically important and should become a top priority for the United States; and
- 2 the United States should strongly encourage its allies and friends to--

- A adopt a commodity control list which governs the same or similar items as are controlled by the United States Commodity Control list;
- B strengthen enforcement activities; and
- C explore the use of unilateral export controls where the possibility exists that an export could contribute to proliferation.

Funds available to the Department of Defense may not be obligated or expended during fiscal year for retiring or dismantling, or for preparing to retire or dismantle, any of the following strategic nuclear delivery systems: If the START II Treaty enters into force during fiscal year , the Secretary of Defense may waive the application of the limitation under paragraphs 2 , 3 , and 4 of subsection a to Trident ballistic missile submarines, Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles , and Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missiles , respectively, to the extent that the Secretary determines necessary in order to implement the treaty. The purpose of this section is to effect an exchange between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army of administrative jurisdiction over the lands described in subsection c in order to facilitate administration of the White Sands National Monument and the White Sands Missile Range. The boundary of the monument is modified to include the land transferred to the Secretary of the Interior and exclude the land transferred to the Secretary of the Army by subsection c. The boundary of the missile range is modified accordingly. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the lands transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by subsection c in accordance

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with laws including regulations applicable to the monument. The Secretary of the Army shall administer the lands transferred to the Secretary of the Army by subsection c as part of the missile range. The Secretary of the Army shall maintain control of the airspace above the lands transferred to the Secretary of the Army by subsection c as part of the missile range. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army shall prepare, and the Secretary of the Interior shall keep on file for public inspection in the headquarters of the monument, a map showing the boundary of the monument as modified by this Act.

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## Chapter 2 : National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of

*H.R. ( th): National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year React to this bill with an emoji Save your opinion on this bill on a six-point scale from strongly oppose to strongly support.*

Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 3 are authorized to be made available for space launch modernization for purposes and in amounts as follows: The Secretary of Defense shall include the kinetic energy tactical anti-satellite program of the Department of Defense as an element of the space control architecture being developed by the Department of Defense Space Architect. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act, or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year , may be obligated or expended for the Department of Defense Space Architect until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that-- 1 the Secretary is complying with the requirement in subsection a ; 2 funds appropriated for the kinetic energy tactical anti-satellite program for fiscal year have been obligated in accordance with section of Public Law and the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying S. Funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in section 3 are authorized to be made available for the Space-Based Infrared System program for purposes and in amounts as follows: Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer the management oversight responsibilities for the Space and Missile Tracking System from the Secretary of the Air Force to the Director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization. If, within the day period described in subsection b , the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress a certification that the Secretary has established a program baseline for the Space-Based Infrared System that satisfies the requirements of section a of Public Law Stat. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act for the global positioning system GPS Block II F Satellite system may be obligated until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that-- 1 funds appropriated for fiscal year for the Clementine 2 Micro-Satellite development program have been obligated in accordance with Public Law and the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying S. Amounts of authorizations so transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes as the authorization to which transferred. B Funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department for fiscal year by this Act for the Counterproliferation Support Program that are to be made available for that program. Congress makes the following findings: A Not to give missiles, launchers, or radars other than antiballistic missile interceptor missiles, launchers, or radars capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles or elements of strategic ballistic missiles in the flight trajectory. B Not to test missiles, launchers, or radars other than antiballistic missile interceptor missiles, launchers, or radars in an antiballistic missile mode. It is the policy of the United States that unless a missile defense system, system upgrade, or system component including one that exploits data from space-based or other external sensors is flight tested in an ABM -qualifying flight test as defined in subsection c , that system, system upgrade, or system component has not, for purposes of the ABM Treaty, been tested in an ABM mode nor been given capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles and, therefore, is not subject to any application, limitation, or obligation under the ABM Treaty. For purposes of this section, an ABM -qualifying flight test is a flight test against a ballistic missile which, in that flight test, exceeds-- 1 a range of 3, kilometers; or 2 a velocity of 5 kilometers per second. Funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year may not be obligated or expended to implement any agreement, or any understanding with respect to interpretation of the ABM Treaty, between the United States and any of the independent states of the former Soviet Union entered into after January 1, , that-- 1 would establish a demarcation between theater missile defense systems and anti-ballistic missile defense systems for purposes of the ABM Treaty; or 2 would restrict the performance, operations, or deployment of United States theater missile defense systems. Subsection a does not apply-- 1 to the extent otherwise provided in a law that is enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act; or 2 to expenditures to implement any agreement or

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understanding described in subsection a that is entered into in the exercise of the treaty-making power under the Constitution. During fiscal year , the United States shall not be bound by any international agreement entered into by the President that would substantively modify the ABM Treaty, including any agreement that would add one or more countries as signatories to the treaty or would otherwise convert the treaty from a bilateral treaty to a multilateral treaty, unless the agreement is entered pursuant to the treaty making power of the President under the Constitution. Funds authorized to be appropriated under section 4 shall be available for purposes and in amounts as follows: None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense pursuant to this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology for official representation activities, or related activities, until the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that-- 1 the Secretary has made available for obligation the funds provided under subsection a for the purposes specified in that subsection and in the amounts appropriated pursuant to that subsection; and 2 the Secretary has included the Navy Upper Tier theater missile defense system in the theater missile defense core program. Funds available to the Department of Defense may not be obligated or expended during fiscal year for retiring or dismantling, or for preparing to retire or dismantle, any of the following strategic nuclear delivery systems: If the START II Treaty enters into force during fiscal year , the Secretary of Defense may waive the application of the limitation under paragraphs 2 , 3 , and 4 of subsection a to Trident ballistic missile submarines, Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, and Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missiles, respectively, to the extent that the Secretary determines necessary in order to implement the treaty.

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## Chapter 3 : House Approves NASA Transition Authorization Act | Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

*s. rept. - national aeronautics and space administration authorization act, fiscal year th congress ()*

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

## Chapter 4 : National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of - Wikipedia

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## Chapter 5 : NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR (Senate - June 18,

*Text of S. (th): National Aeronautics and Space Administration as of Jul 22, (Reported by Senate Committee version). S. (th): National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year*

## Chapter 6 : Budget of NASA - Wikipedia

*TOPN N National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act.*