

- Sec. SUBCHAPTER I—LANDSAT
5611. Landsat Program Management.
 (a) Establishment.
 (b) Management plan.
 (c) Responsibilities.
 (d) Authority to contract.
 (e) Landsat advisory process.
5612. Procurement of Landsat 7.
 (a) Contract negotiations.
 (b) Development and delivery consideration.
 (c) Notification of cost and schedule changes.
 (d) United States private sector entities.
5613. Data policy for Landsat 4 through 6.
 (a) Contract negotiations.
 (b) Failure to reach agreement.
5614. Transfer of Landsat 6 program responsibilities.
5615. Data policy for Landsat 7.
 (a) Landsat 7 data policy.
 (b) Additional data policy considerations.
 (c) Landsat 7 Data Policy Plan.
 (d) Reports.

SUBCHAPTER II—LICENSING OF PRIVATE
REMOTE SENSING SPACE SYSTEMS

5621. General licensing authority.
 (a) Licensing authority of Secretary.
 (b) Compliance with law, regulations, international obligations, and national security.
 (c) Deadline for action on application.
 (d) Improper basis for denial.
 (e) Requirement to provide unenhanced data.
5622. Conditions for operation.
 (a) License required for operation.
 (b) Licensing requirements.
 (c) Additional licensing requirements for Landsat 6 contractor.
5623. Administrative authority of Secretary.
 (a) Functions.
 (b) Review of agency action.
5624. Regulatory authority of Secretary.
5625. Agency activities.
 (a) License application and issuance.
 (b) Assistance.
 (c) Agreements.
 (d) Applicability.
 (e) Effect on FCC authority.

SUBCHAPTER III—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT,
AND DEMONSTRATION

5631. Continued Federal research and development.
 (a) Roles of NASA and Department of Defense.
 (b) Roles of Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior.
 (c) Role of other Federal agencies.
5632. Availability of federally gathered unenhanced data.
 (a) General rule.
 (b) Protection for commercial data distributor.
5633. Technology demonstration program.
 (a) Establishment.
 (b) Execution of program.
 (c) Broad application.
 (d) Private sector funding.
 (e) Landsat Program Management coordination.
 (f) Report to Congress.

SUBCHAPTER IV—ASSESSING OPTIONS FOR
SUCCESSOR LAND REMOTE SENSING SYSTEM

5641. Assessing options for successor land remote sensing system.

- Sec. (a) Assessment.
 (b) Goals.
 (c) Preference for private sector system.
- SUBCHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS
5651. Nondiscriminatory data availability.
 (a) General rule.
 (b) Exceptions.
5652. Archiving of data.
 (a) Public interest.
 (b) Archiving practices.
 (c) Determination of content of basic data set.
 (d) Public domain.
5653. Nonreproduction.
5654. Reimbursement for assistance.
5655. Acquisition of equipment.
5656. Radio frequency allocation.
 (a) Application to Federal Communications Commission.
 (b) Deadline for FCC action.
 (c) Development and construction of United States systems.
 (d) Consistency with international obligations and public interest.
5657. Consultation.
 (a) Consultation with Secretary of Defense.
 (b) Consultation with Secretary of State.
 (c) Status report.
 (d) Reimbursements.
5658. Enforcement.
 (a) In general.
 (b) Authority of Secretary.
 (c) Enforcement mechanisms.
 (d) Procedures and regulations.

SUBCHAPTER VI—PROHIBITION OF
COMMERCIALIZATION OF WEATHER SATELLITES

5671. Prohibition.
5672. Future considerations.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in title 49 section 70117.

§ 5601. Findings

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The continuous collection and utilization of land remote sensing data from space are of major benefit in studying and understanding human impacts on the global environment, in managing the Earth's natural resources, in carrying out national security functions, and in planning and conducting many other activities of scientific, economic, and social importance.

(2) The Federal Government's Landsat system established the United States as the world leader in land remote sensing technology.

(3) The national interest of the United States lies in maintaining international leadership in satellite land remote sensing and in broadly promoting the beneficial use of remote sensing data.

(4) The cost of Landsat data has impeded the use of such data for scientific purposes, such as for global environmental change research, as well as for other public sector applications.

(5) Given the importance of the Landsat program to the United States, urgent actions, including expedited procurement procedures, are required to ensure data continuity.

(6) Full commercialization of the Landsat program cannot be achieved within the foreseeable future, and thus should not serve as

the near-term goal of national policy on land remote sensing; however, commercialization of land remote sensing should remain a long-term goal of United States policy.

(7) Despite the success and importance of the Landsat system, funding and organizational uncertainties over the past several years have placed its future in doubt and have jeopardized United States leadership in land remote sensing.

(8) Recognizing the importance of the Landsat program in helping to meet national and commercial objectives, the President approved, on February 11, 1992, a National Space Policy Directive which was developed by the National Space Council and commits the United States to ensuring the continuity of Landsat coverage into the 21st century.

(9) Because Landsat data are particularly important for national security purposes and global environmental change research, management responsibilities for the program should be transferred from the Department of Commerce to an integrated program management involving the Department of Defense and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(10) Regardless of management responsibilities for the Landsat program, the Nation's broad civilian, national security, commercial, and foreign policy interests in remote sensing will best be served by ensuring that Landsat remains an unclassified program that operates according to the principles of open skies and nondiscriminatory access.

(11) Technological advances aimed at reducing the size and weight of satellite systems hold the potential for dramatic reductions in the cost, and substantial improvements in the capabilities, of future land remote sensing systems, but such technological advances have not been demonstrated for land remote sensing and therefore cannot be relied upon as the sole means of achieving data continuity for the Landsat program.

(12) A technology demonstration program involving advanced remote sensing technologies could serve a vital role in determining the design of a follow-on spacecraft to Landsat 7, while also helping to determine whether such a spacecraft should be funded by the United States Government, by the private sector, or by an international consortium.

(13) To maximize the value of the Landsat program to the American public, unenhanced Landsat 4 through 6 data should be made available, at a minimum, to United States Government agencies, to global environmental change researchers, and to other researchers who are financially supported by the United States Government, at the cost of fulfilling user requests, and unenhanced Landsat 7 data should be made available to all users at the cost of fulfilling user requests.

(14) To stimulate development of the commercial market for unenhanced data and value-added services, the United States Government should adopt a data policy for Landsat 7 which allows competition within the private sector for distribution of unenhanced data and value-added services.

(15) Development of the remote sensing market and the provision of commercial value-added services based on remote sensing data should remain exclusively the function of the private sector.

(16) It is in the best interest of the United States to maintain a permanent, comprehensive Government archive of global Landsat and other land remote sensing data for long-term monitoring and study of the changing global environment.

(Pub. L. 102-555, §2, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4163.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 102-555 provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter and repealing chapter 68 (§4201 et seq.) of this title] may be cited as the 'Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992'."

§ 5602. Definitions

In this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(2) The term "cost of fulfilling user requests" means the incremental costs associated with providing product generation, reproduction, and distribution of unenhanced data in response to user requests and shall not include any acquisition, amortization, or depreciation of capital assets originally paid for by the United States Government or other costs not specifically attributable to fulfilling user requests.

(3) The term "data continuity" means the continued acquisition and availability of unenhanced data which are, from the point of view of the user—

(A) sufficiently consistent (in terms of acquisition geometry, coverage characteristics, and spectral characteristics) with previous Landsat data to allow comparisons for global and regional change detection and characterization; and

(B) compatible with such data and with methods used to receive and process such data.

(4) The term "data preprocessing" may include—

(A) rectification of system and sensor distortions in land remote sensing data as it is received directly from the satellite in preparation for delivery to a user;

(B) registration of such data with respect to features of the Earth; and

(C) calibration of spectral response with respect to such data, but does not include conclusions, manipulations, or calculations derived from such data, or a combination of such data with other data.

(5) The term "land remote sensing" means the collection of data which can be processed into imagery of surface features of the Earth from an unclassified satellite or satellites, other than an operational United States Government weather satellite.

(6) The term "Landsat Program Management" means the integrated program management structure—