

available for use by non-Federal entities on a reimbursable basis without interfering with Federal activities.

(b) Report to Congress

Not later than 1 year after November 4, 1992, the Administrator and the Secretary of Defense each shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the identification required under subsection (a) of this section. Portions of such report may be classified and protected from public disclosure if such classification is necessary to protect national security.

(Pub. L. 102-588, title V, §506, Nov. 4, 1992, 106 Stat. 5127.)

“ADMINISTRATOR” DEFINED

Administrator means Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, see section 102(f) of Pub. L. 102-588, 106 Stat. 5110.

§ 5806. Anchor tenancy and termination liability

(a) Anchor tenancy contracts

Subject to appropriations, the Administrator¹ or the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may enter into multiyear anchor tenancy contracts for the purchase of a good or service if the appropriate Administrator determines that—

- (1) the good or service meets the mission requirements of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as appropriate;
- (2) the commercially procured good or service is cost effective;
- (3) the good or service is procured through a competitive process;
- (4) existing or potential customers for the good or service other than the United States Government have been specifically identified;
- (5) the long-term viability of the venture is not dependent upon a continued Government market or other nonreimbursable Government support; and
- (6) private capital is at risk in the venture.

(b) Termination liability

(1) Contracts entered into under subsection (a) of this section may provide for the payment of termination liability in the event that the Government terminates such contracts for its convenience.

(2) Contracts that provide for the payment of termination liability, as described in paragraph (1), shall include a fixed schedule of such termination liability payments. Liability under such contracts shall not exceed the total payments which the Government would have made after the date of termination to purchase the good or service if the contract were not terminated.

(3) Subject to appropriations, funds available for such termination liability payments may be used for purchase of the good or service upon successful delivery of the good or service pursuant to the contract. In such case, sufficient funds shall remain available to cover any remaining termination liability.

(c) Limitations

(1) Contracts entered into under this section shall not exceed 10 years in duration.

¹ See “Administrator” Defined note below.

(2) Such contracts shall provide for delivery of the good or service on a firm, fixed price basis.

(3) To the extent practicable, reasonable performance specifications shall be used to define technical requirements in such contracts.

(4) In any such contract, the appropriate Administrator shall reserve the right to completely or partially terminate the contract without payment of such termination liability because of the contractor’s actual or anticipated failure to perform its contractual obligations.

(Pub. L. 102-588, title V, §507, Nov. 4, 1992, 106 Stat. 5127.)

“ADMINISTRATOR” DEFINED

Administrator means Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, see section 102(f) of Pub. L. 102-588, 106 Stat. 5110.

§ 5807. Use of Government facilities

(a) Authority

Federal agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of Defense, may allow non-Federal entities to use their space-related facilities on a reimbursable basis if the Administrator, the Secretary of Defense, or the appropriate agency head determines that—

- (1) the facilities will be used to support commercial space activities;
- (2) such use can be supported by existing or planned Federal resources;
- (3) such use is compatible with Federal activities;
- (4) equivalent commercial services are not available on reasonable terms; and
- (5) such use is consistent with public safety, national security, and international treaty obligations.

In carrying out paragraph (5), each agency head shall consult with appropriate Federal officials.

(b) Reimbursement payment

(1) The reimbursement referred to in subsection (a) of this section may be an amount equal to the direct costs (including salaries of United States civilian and contractor personnel) incurred by the United States as a result of the use of such facilities by the private sector. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “direct costs” means the actual costs that can be unambiguously associated with such use, and would not be borne by the United States Government in the absence of such use.

(2) The amount of any payment received by the United States for use of facilities under this subsection shall be credited to the appropriation from which the cost of providing such facilities was paid.

(Pub. L. 102-588, title V, §508, Nov. 4, 1992, 106 Stat. 5128.)

“ADMINISTRATOR” DEFINED

Administrator means Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, see section 102(f) of Pub. L. 102-588, 106 Stat. 5110.

§ 5808. Commercial Space Achievement Award

(a) Establishment

There is established a Commercial Space Achievement Award. The award shall consist of

a medal, which shall be of such design and materials and bear such inscriptions as determined by the Secretary of Commerce. A cash prize may also be awarded if funding for the prize is available under subsection (d) of this section.

(b) Criteria for award

The Secretary of Commerce shall periodically make, and the Chairman of the National Space Council shall present, awards under this section to individuals, corporations, corporate divisions, or corporate subsidiaries substantially engaged in commercial space activities who in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce best meet the following criteria:

(1) For corporate entities, at least one-half of the revenues from the space-related activities of the corporation, division, or subsidiary is derived from sources other than the United States Government.

(2) The activities and achievements of the individual, corporation, division, or subsidiary have substantially contributed to the United States gross national product and the stature of United States industry in international markets, with due consideration for both the economic magnitude and the technical quality of the activities and achievements.

(3) The individual, corporation, division, or subsidiary has substantially advanced space technology and space applications directly related to commercial space activities.

(c) Limitations

No individual or corporate entity may receive an award under this section more than once every 5 years.

(d) Funding for award

The Secretary of Commerce may seek and accept gifts of money from public and private sources for the purpose of making cash prize awards under this section. Such money may be used only for that purpose, only such money may be used for that purpose, and the Secretary of Commerce shall make publicly available an itemized list of the sources of such funding.

(Pub. L. 102-588, title V, §510, Nov. 4, 1992, 106 Stat. 5129.)

**CHAPTER 85—ARMORED CAR INDUSTRY
RECIPROCITY**

Sec.	
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§ 5901. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) the distribution of goods and services to consumers in the United States requires the free flow of currency, bullion, securities, food stamps, and other items of unusual value in interstate commerce;

(2) the armored car industry transports and protects such items in interstate commerce, including daily transportation of currency and food stamps valued at more than \$1,000,000,000;

(3) armored car crew members are often subject to armed attack by individuals attempting to steal such items;

(4) to protect themselves and the items they transport, such crew members are armed with weapons;

(5) various States require both weapons training and a criminal record background check before licensing a crew member to carry a weapon; and

(6) there is a need for each State to reciprocally accept weapons licenses of other States for armored car crew members to assure the free and safe transport of valuable items in interstate commerce.

(Pub. L. 103-55, §2, July 28, 1993, 107 Stat. 276.)

SHORT TITLE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 105-287, §1, Oct. 27, 1998, 112 Stat. 2776, provided that: “This Act [amending section 5902 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 5902 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Armored Car Reciprocity Amendments of 1998’.”

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 103-55 provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993’.”

§ 5902. State reciprocity of weapons licenses issued to armored car company crew members

(a) In general

If an armored car crew member employed by an armored car company—

(1) has in effect a license issued by the appropriate State agency (in the State in which such member is primarily employed by such company) to carry a weapon while acting in the services of such company in that State, and such State agency meets the minimum requirements under subsection (b) of this section; and

(2) has met all other applicable requirements to act as an armored car crew member in the State in which such member is primarily employed by such company,

then such crew member shall be entitled to lawfully carry any weapon to which such license relates and function as an armored car crew member in any State while such member is acting in the service of such company.

(b) Minimum State requirements

A State agency meets the minimum State requirements of this subsection if—

(1) in issuing an initial weapons license to an armored car crew member described in subsection (a) of this section, the agency determines to its satisfaction that—

(A) the crew member has received classroom and range training in weapons safety and marksmanship during the current year from a qualified instructor for each weapon that the crew member will be licensed to carry; and

(B) the receipt or possession of a weapon by the crew member would not violate Federal law, determined on the basis of a criminal record background check conducted during the current year;

(2) in issuing a renewal of a weapons license to an armored car crew member described in