

Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), which most effectively fosters reciprocal competitive procurement treatment by foreign governments for United States high-performance computing and associated technology products and suppliers.

**(b) Annual report**

**(1) Report**

The Director shall submit an annual report to Congress that identifies—

(A) any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or cooperative research and development agreement (as defined under section 3710a(d)(1) of this title) made or entered into by any Federal agency or department for research and development under the Program with—

(i) any company other than a company that is either incorporated or located in the United States, and that has majority ownership by individuals who are citizens of the United States; or

(ii) any educational institution or non-profit institution located outside the United States; and

(B) any procurement exceeding \$1,000,000 by any Federal agency or department under the Program for—

(i) unmanufactured articles, materials, or supplies mined or produced outside the United States; or

(ii) manufactured articles, materials, or supplies other than those manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States,

under the meaning of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10d;<sup>1</sup> popularly known as the Buy American Act) as amended by the Buy American Act of 1988.

**(2) Consolidation of reports**

The report required by this subsection may be included with the report required by section 5511(a)(3)(A) of this title.

**(c) Review of Supercomputer Agreement**

**(1) Report**

The Under Secretary for Technology Administration of the Department of Commerce (in this subsection referred to as the “Under Secretary”) shall conduct a comprehensive study of the revised “Procedures to Introduce Supercomputers” and the accompanying exchange of letters between the United States and Japan dated June 15, 1990 (commonly referred to as the “Supercomputer Agreement”) to determine whether the goals and objectives of such Agreement have been met and to analyze the effects of such Agreement on United States and Japanese supercomputer manufacturers. Within 180 days after December 9, 1991, the Under Secretary shall submit a report to Congress containing the results of such study.

**(2) Consultation**

In conducting the comprehensive study under this subsection, the Under Secretary

shall consult with appropriate<sup>2</sup> Federal agencies and departments and with United States manufacturers of supercomputers and other appropriate private sector entities.

**(d) Application of Buy American Act**

This chapter does not affect the applicability of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10d;<sup>1</sup> popularly known as the Buy American Act), as amended by the Buy American Act of 1988, to procurements by Federal agencies and departments undertaken as a part of the Program.

(Pub. L. 102–194, title II, §208, Dec. 9, 1991, 105 Stat. 1603.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Trade Agreements Act of 1979, referred to in subsec. (a)(5), is Pub. L. 96–39, July 26, 1979, 93 Stat. 144, as amended. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see References in Text note set out under section 2501 of Title 19, Customs Duties, and Tables.

Title III of the Act of March 3, 1933, referred to in subsecs. (b)(1)(B) and (d), is title III of act Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 212, 47 Stat. 1520, as amended, known as the Buy American Act, which is classified generally to sections 10a, 10b, and 10c of Title 41, Public Contracts. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 10a of Title 41 and Tables. Section 10d, included within the reference to 41 U.S.C. 10a–10d, was enacted by act Oct. 29, 1949, ch. 787, title VI, §633, 63 Stat. 1024, as amended, and was not part of title III of act Mar. 3, 1933.

The Buy American Act of 1988, referred to in subsecs. (b)(1)(B) and (d), is title VII of Pub. L. 100–418, Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1545, which enacted section 10b–1 of Title 41, Public Contracts, amended sections 2511 and 2515 of Title 19, Customs Duties, and sections 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d of Title 41, enacted provisions set out as notes under section 10a of Title 41, and amended provisions set out as notes under section 10c of Title 41. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1988 Amendment note set out under section 10a of Title 41 and Tables. For termination of amendments made by this Act, see section 7004 of Pub. L. 100–418, set out as an Effective and Termination Dates of 1988 Amendment note under section 10a of Title 41.

TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For termination, effective May 15, 2000, of provisions of law requiring submittal to Congress of any annual, semiannual, or other regular periodic report listed in House Document No. 103–7 (in which a report required under subsec. (b)(1) of this section is listed on page 185), see section 3003 of Pub. L. 104–66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

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<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.

<sup>2</sup> So in original. Probably should be “appropriate”.

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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