96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5427

Entitled the "Science and Technology Research and Development Utilization Policy Act".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 27, 1979

Mr. ERTEL (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Science and Technology and the Judiciary

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A BILL

Entitled the "Science and Technology Research and Development Utilization Policy Act".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—POLICY

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science, engineering, and technology policy on the economic, social, political, technological well-being, and the health and safety of the Nation as a whole, hereby finds and declares that:

(1) The United States has recently experienced a decline in the process of industrial innovation and productivity which is integrally related to, and adversely impacts upon, domestic productivity, the rate of economic growth, the level of employment, the balance of trade, and the attainment of other national goals.

(2) The national support of scientific and technological research and development is indispensable to sustained growth and economic stability, and it is in the national interest to maximize the benefits to the general public from such investment.

(3) Scientific and technological developments and discoveries resulting from work performed with Government contracts constitute a valuable national resource which should be developed in a manner consistent with the public interest and the equities of the respective parties.

(4) Current Federal policy with respect to the allocation of rights to the results of federally sponsored research and development deters contractor participation in Government contracts, delays technological progress, and stifles the innovative process.

(5) The present United States system for the acquisition of intellectual property rights resulting from privately funded research and development, while fun-

damentally sound, is in need of modifications to diminish the existing uncertainty and the high costs incurred in enforcing proprietary rights.

(6) There is a need for the establishment and implementation of a flexible Government-wide policy for the management and utilization of the results of federally funded research and development. This policy should promote the progress of science and the useful arts, encourage the efficient commercial utilization of technological developments and discoveries, guarantee the protection of the public interest, and recognize the equities of the contracting parties.

SEC. 102. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) establish and maintain a Federal policy for the management and use of the results of federally sponsored science and technology research and development; and

(2) insure the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act, and to monitor on a continuing basis the impact of Federal science and technology policies on innovation and technology development.

SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act the term—

(1) "contract" means any contract, grant, agreement, commitment, understanding, or other arrangement entered into between any Federal agency and any person where a purpose of the contract is the conduct of experimental, developmental, or research work. Such term includes any assignment, substitution of parties, or subcontract of any type entered into or executed for the conduct of experimental, developmental, or research work in connection with the performance of that contract;

(2) "contractor" means any person or other entity that is a party to the contract;

(3) "disclosure" means a written statement sufficiently complete as to technical detail to convey to one skilled in the art to which the invention pertains a clear understanding of the nature, purpose, operation, and as the case may be, physical, chemical, or electrical characteristics of the invention;

(4) "Federal agency" means an "executive agency" as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States Code, and the military departments as defined by section 102 of title 5, United States Code;

(5) "Federal employees" means all employees as defined in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, and members of the uniformed services;

(6) "Government" means the Government of the United States of America;

(7) "invention" means any invention, discovery, innovation, or improvement which is or may reasonably be patentable subject matter as defined in title 35, United States Code;

(8) "inventor" means any person, other than a contractor, who has made an invention under a contract but who has not agreed to assign his rights in such invention to the contractor;

(9) "made under the contract" or "made under a contract" when used in relation to any invention means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention in the course of any work under the contract or under a contract, respectively;

(10) "nonprofit organization" means universities and other institutions of higher education or an organization of the type described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(a));

(11) "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, or other entity;

(12) "practical application" means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in

the case of a process or method or to operate in the case of a machine or system, and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being worked and that its benefits are available to the public either on reasonable terms or through reasonable licensing arrangements; and

(13) "qualified technology transfer program", when used in relation to a nonprofit organization, means a program which includes—

(i) an established patent policy which is consistent with the policy set forth in this Act and is administered on a continuous basis by an officer or entity responsible to the nonprofit organization;

(ii) agreements with employees requiring them to assign either to the organization, its designee, or the Government any invention conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the course of or under Government contracts or assurance that such agreements are obtained prior to the assignment of personnel to Government-supported research and development projects;

(iii) procedures for prompt invention identification and timely disclosure to the officer or entity administering the patent policy of the nonprofit organization;

(iv) procedures for invention evaluation; and

(v) an active and effective promotional program for the licensing and marketing of inventions.

TITLE II—IMPLEMENTATION

SEC. 201. RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) The Secretary of Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, shall coordinate, direct, and review the implementation and administration of the Federal policy set forth in this Act with respect to the ownership of inventions resulting from federally sponsored research and development, and promote the efficient and effective utilization of the results of federally sponsored research and development.

(b) With a view to obtaining consistent application of the policies of this Act, the Secretary is authorized and directed—

(1) to consult and advise with Federal agencies concerning the effective implementation and operation of the policies, purposes, and objectives of this Act;

(2) subject to the authority of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, to formulate and recommend to the President such proposed rules, regulations, and procedures necessary and desirable to assure the consistent application of the provisions of this Act;

(3) to accumulate, analyze, and disseminate data necessary to evaluate the administration and effectiveness of the policies set forth in this Act;

(4) to determine with administrative finality any dispute between a Federal agency and an aggrieved party arising under title III or title IV of this Act;

(5) monitor, on a continuing basis, the rights of the Government under section 304 of this Act in any invention made under a contract of a Federal agency, and take all suitable and necessary steps to protect and enforce the rights of the Government in any such invention; and

(6) to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the President or by statute.

(c) For the purpose of assuring the effective management of Government-owned inventions, the Secretary is authorized and directed to—

(1) assist and coordinate agency efforts to promote the licensing and utilization of Government-owned inventions;

(2) accept custody and administration, in whole or in part, of Government rights in any invention for the purpose of protecting the United States interest therein and promoting the effective utilization of any such invention;

(3) develop and manage a Government-wide program designed to stimulate the transfer of Government-owned technology to the private sector through the development, demonstration, and dissemination of information regarding potential applications and evaluate and assist where appropriate the participation of the private sector in the technology transfer process;

(4) evaluate, with the assistance of the originating agency, Government-owned inventions in order to identify those inventions with the greatest commercial potential and to promote the development of inventions so identified;

(5) assist the Federal agencies in seeking protection and maintaining inventions in foreign countries, including the payment of fees and costs connected therewith;

(6) make market surveys and other investigations for determining the potential of inventions for domestic and foreign licensing and other utilization;

(7) acquire technical information and engage in negotiations and other activities for promoting the licensing and other utilization of Government-owned inventions and to demonstrate the practicability of the inventions for the purpose of enhancing their marketability;

(8) consult and advise Federal agencies as to areas of science and technology research and development with potential for commercial utilization; and

(9) receive funds from fees, royalties, sales, or other management of Government-owned inventions authorized under this Act: *Provided, however,* That such funds will be used only for the purpose of this Act.

(d) The Secretary shall submit an annual report of its activities to Congress, including therein (1) relevant statistical data regarding the disposition of invention disclosures resulting from federally funded research and development; (2) any recommendation as to legislative or administrative changes necessary to better achieve the policy and purposes of this Act; and (3) an analysis of the impact of Federal policies on the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Secretary shall establish such interagency committees as are necessary to assist in the review and formulation of rules, regulations, and procedures implementing the provisions of this Act.

(f) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the provisions of this title, the sum of $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1980.

SEC. 202. AGENCY TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

To assist in the transfer of Government-owned innovative technology resulting from Federal research and development for application and use in industry, agriculture, medicine, transportation, and other critical sectors of the economy, each Federal agency supporting research and development activities shall develop and implement a technology utilization program. Specific program objectives shall include, but not be limited to—

(1) expedite and facilitate the application and use of technology by shortening the time between generation of advanced technologies and their use in the economy and provide greater incentives for use of socially beneficial innovations;

(2) encourage multiple secondary uses of technology in industry, education, and government where there is a wide spectrum of technological problems and needs; and

(3) understand more fully the technology transfer process and its impact on the economy, and to manage and optimize the process in a systematic way.

SEC. 203. EXPIRATION.

The authorities conferred upon the Secretary under this title shall expire and terminate 7 years following the effective date of this Act unless renewed by action of Congress.

TITLE III—ALLOCATION OF RIGHTS—GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SEC. 301. RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(a) Each Federal agency shall acquire on behalf of the United States, at the time of entering into a contract, title to any invention made under the contract of a Federal agency if the agency determines—

(1) the services of the contractor are for the operation of a Government-owned research or production facility;

(2) acquisition of title is necessary because of the classified nature of the work being performed under the contract;

(3) because of the exceptional circumstances, acquisition of title by the Government is necessary to assure the adequate protection of the public health, safety, or welfare;

(4) in the case of a nonprofit organization, that such institution does not have a qualified technology transfer program as defined in section 103 of this Act; or

(5) the principal purpose of the contract is to develop or improve products, processes, or methods which will be required for use by Government regulations:

Provided, however, That the Federal agency may subsequently waive all or any part of the rights of the United States under this section to such invention in conformity with the provisions of section 303.

(b) The rights of the Government under subsection (a) shall not be exercised by the Federal agency unless it determines that one of the enumerated criteria exist and it files a determination statement with the Secretary.

SEC. 302. RIGHTS OF THE CONTRACTOR.

(a) In all other situations not specified in section 301, the contractor or inventor shall have the option of retaining title to any invention made under the contract. Such rights shall be subject to the limitations set forth in section 304 and the provisions of section 305. Said option shall be exercised by notifying the Government at the time of disclosure of the invention or within such time thereafter as may be provided in the contract. The Government shall obtain title to any invention for which this option is not exercised.

(b) When the Government obtains title to an invention under section 301, the contractor shall retain a nonexclusive, royalty-free license which shall be revocable only to the extent necessary for the Government to grant an exclusive license.

SEC. 303. WAIVER.

A Federal agency may at any time waive all or any part of the rights of the United States under this title to any invention or class of inventions made or which may be made by any person or class of persons under the contract of the agency if the agency determines that the condition justifying acquisition of title by the Government under section 301 no longer exists or the interests of the United States and the general public will be best served thereby. The agency shall maintain a record, which shall be made public and periodically updated, of determinations made under this section. In making such determinations, the agency shall consider the following objectives:

(1) encouraging the wide availability to the public of the benefits of the experimental, developmental, or research programs in the shortest practicable time;

(2) promoting the commercial utilization of such inventions;

(3) encouraging participation by private persons in the Government-sponsored experimental, developmental, or research programs; and

(4) fostering competition and preventing undue market concentration or the creation or maintenance of other situations inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

SEC. 304. MARCH-IN-RIGHTS.

(a) Where a contractor has retained title to an invention under section 302 or 303, the Federal agency shall have the right, pursuant to regulations and subject to the provisions of subsection (b), to—

(1) require the contractor to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms reasonable under the circumstances, or to require an assignment of title to the Government if the agency determines such action is necessary because the contractor has not filed a patent application on the invention within a reasonable period of time or has not taken, or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the invention; or

(2) require the contractor to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms reasonable under the circumstances, if the agency determines such action is necessary—

(i) to alleviate a serious threat to the public health, safety, or welfare needs which is not reasonably satisfied by the contractor or its licensees or otherwise required for the protection of national security;

(ii) to meet requirements for public use by Federal regulation which are not satisfied by the contractor or its licensees; or

(iii) because the actions of the contractor beyond the exercise of the exclusive rights in the invention have tended substantially to lessen competition or to result in undue market concentration in any section of the United States in any line of commerce to which the technology relates, or to create and maintain other situations inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

(b) The rights of the Federal agency under subsection (a) shall be subject to the prior approval of the Secretary who shall make a determination after a formal hearing with affected parties present and conducted in accordance with the rules, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Secretary.

SEC. 305. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) Each contract entered into by the Government shall contain such terms and conditions as the agency deems appropriate for the protection of the interests of the United States and the general public, including appropriate provisions to—

(1) require periodic written reports at reasonable intervals in the commercial utilization or efforts at obtaining commercial utilization that are being made by

the inventor or contractor or their licensees or assignees: *Provided,* That any such information shall be treated by the Federal agency as commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act;

(2) reserve to the United States at least an irrevocable, nonexclusive, paid-up license to make, use, and sell the invention throughout the world by or on behalf of the United States and States and domestic municipal governments, unless the agency determines that it would not be in the public interest to acquire the license for the States and domestic municipal governments;

(3) require the prompt disclosure by the contractor or inventor to that agency of any invention made under the contract: *Provided,* That Federal agencies are authorized to withhold from disclosure to the public, information disclosing any invention made under the contract of an agency for a reasonable time in order for a United States or foreign patent application to be filed;

(4) require an election by the contractor within a reasonable time after disclosure as to whether the contractor intends to file a patent application on any invention made under the contract;

(5) require a declaration by the contractor within a reasonable time after disclosure of the contractors intent to commercialize or otherwise achieve the widespread utilization of the invention by the public; and

(6) reserve to the United States and the contractor or inventor rights in each such invention in conformity with the provisions of this title.

(b) Agency determinations as to the rights to inventions under this title shall be made in an expeditious manner without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 306. BACKGROUND RIGHTS.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to deprive the owner of any background patent or to such rights as the owner may have thereunder.

SEC. 307. GOVERNMENT LICENSING AUTHORITY.

(a) A Federal agency may grant exclusive or partially exclusive licenses in any invention to which the Government has acquired title if the agency determines that—

(1) the desired practical application has not been achieved, or is not likely to be achieved within a reasonable period of time by the granting of a nonexclusive license;

(2) exclusive or partially exclusive licensing is a reasonable and necessary incentive to call forth the in-

vestment of risk capital to bring the invention to practical application; and

(3) the proposed terms and scope of exclusivity are not greater than reasonably necessary to provide the incentive for bringing the invention to practical application.

TITLE IV—ALLOCATION OF RIGHTS—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

SEC. 401. ALLOCATION OF RIGHTS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (b) and (c), the Government shall obtain the entire right, title, and interest in and to all inventions made by any Federal employee if the agency determines that—

(1) the invention was made during working hours;

(2) the invention was made with a contribution by the Government of facilities, equipment, materials, funds, or information, or of time or services of other Government employees on official duty; or

(3) the invention bears a direct relation to the duties of the Federal employee-inventor, or are made in consequence of his employment.

(b) Where the interest of the Government is insufficient to require acquisition of title by the Government but the invention bears an indirect relation to the duties of the Federal employee-inventor, the employee shall have the option of ac-

quiring title to such invention, subject, however, to the reservation by the Government of a nonexclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license in the invention with the power to grant licenses for all governmental purposes. The Government shall obtain title to any invention for which this option is not exercised.

(c) In all situations not falling within subsections (a) and (b), a Federal employee shall be entitled to retain the entire right, title, and interest in and to any invention made by the employee.

SEC. 402. PRESUMPTION OF OWNERSHIP.

(a) In applying the criteria of section 401 to the facts and circumstances relating to the making of any particular invention, it shall be presumed that an invention falls within the criteria of section 401(a) when made by a Federal employee who is employed or assigned to—

(1) invent, improve, or perfect any article, machine, manufacture process, or composition of matter;

(2) conduct or perform research or development work, or both;

(3) supervise, direct, coordinate, or review federally financed or conducted research or development work, or both; or

(4) act in a liaison capacity among Federal or non-Federal agencies or individuals engaged in such work.

(b) The presumption established by subsection (a) may be rebutted by the facts or circumstances of the conditions under which any particular invention is made.

SEC. 403. REVIEW.

Federal agency determinations regarding the respective rights of the Government and the Federal employee-inventor are to be reviewed by the Secretary in accordance with rules, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Secretary whenever—

(1) the Federal agency fails to obtain title under the provisions of section 401(a); or

(2) the Federal employee-inventor who claims to be aggrieved by the determination requests such a review.

SEC. 404. INCENTIVES AWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the agency is authorized, upon its own initiative or upon application of any person, to make a monetary award or otherwise offer recognition, in such amount and upon such terms as it shall deem appropriate, to any Federal employee-inventor for any scientific or technical invention determined by the agency to have significant value.

(b) Awards shall be granted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 45 of title 5 and chapter 57 of title 1 of the United States Code, and in accordance with regulations issued thereunder except as modified by this Act.

(c) In granting awards under this section, due consideration shall be given to—

(1) the extent to which the invention advances the state of the art;

(2) the amount expended by the employee-inventor for development of such invention;

(3) the importance of the invention in terms of its value and benefits to the Government and the United States;

(4) the extent to which the invention has achieved utilization by the public; and

(5) the amount of any compensation previously received by the employee-inventor for or on account of the use of such invention by the United States.

(d) If more than one applicant under subsection (a) claims an interest in the same contribution, the agency shall ascertain the respective interest of such applicants, and shall apportion any award to be made with respect to such invention among such applicants in such proportions as it shall determine to be equitable.

(e) No award may be made under subsection (a) with respect to any invention unless the applicant surrenders, by such means as the agency shall determine to be effective, all claims which such applicant may have to receive any compensation (other than the award made under this section) for the use of such invention or any element thereof at any time by or on behalf of the United States or by or on behalf of any foreign government pursuant to any treaty or agreement with the United States, within the United States or at any other place.

(f) No award may be made under subsection (a) in any amount exceeding $100,000, unless the agency has transmitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress a full and complete report concerning the amount and terms of, and the basis for, such proposed award, and 30 calendar days of regular session of the Congress have expired after receipt of such report by such committees.

(g) A cash award and expense for honorary recognition of a Federal employee-inventor shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the sponsoring Federal agency.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 501. REPEAL OF EXISTING STATUTORY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZATIONS.

The following Acts are hereby amended as follows:

(a) Section 10(a) of the Act of June 29, 1935, as added by title I of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U.S.C. 427(a); 60 Stat. 1085) is amended by striking out the following: "Any contracts made pursuant to this authority shall contain requirements making the results of research and investigations available to the public through dedication, assignment to the Government, or such other means as the Secretary shall determine.".

(b) Section 205(a) of the Act of August 14, 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1624(a); 60 Stat. 1090) is amended by striking out the following: "Any contract made pursuant to this section shall contain requirements making the result of such research and investigations available to the public by such means as the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine.".

(c) Section 501(c) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 951(c); 83 Stat. 742) is amended by striking out the following: "No research, demonstrations, or experiments shall be carried out, contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or authorized under authority of this Act, unless all information, uses, products, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from such research, demonstrations, or experiments will (with such exception and limitation, if any, as the Secretary or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare may find to be necessary in the public interest) be available to the general public.".

(d) Section 106(c) of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 1395(c); 80 Stat. 721) is repealed.

(e) Section 12 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1871(a); 82 Stat. 360) is repealed.

(f) Section 152 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2182; 68 Stat. 943) is repealed.

(g) The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 426) is amended—

(1) by repealing section 305 thereof (42 U.S.C. 2457): *Provided, however,* That subsections (c), (d), and (e) of such section shall continue to be effective with respect to any application for patents in which the written statement referred to in subsection (c) of such section has been filed or requested to be filed by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks prior to the effective date of this Act;

(2) by inserting the following new section 305:

"SEC. 305. INVENTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS BOARD.—Each proposal for any waiver of patent rights held by the Administrator shall be referred to an Inventions and Contributions Board which shall be established by the Administrator within the Administration. Such Board shall accord to each interested party an opportunity for hearing, and shall transmit to the Administrator its findings of fact

with respect to such proposal and its recommendations for action to be taken with respect thereto.";

(3) by striking out section 306 thereof (42 U.S.C. 2458(a));

(4) by inserting at the end of section 203(b) thereof (42 U.S.C. 2478(a)); the following new paragraph:

"(14) to provide effective contractual provisions for reporting of the results of the activities of the Administration, including full and complete technical reporting of any innovation made in the course of or under any contract of the Administration.";

(5) by inserting at the end of section 203 thereof (42 U.S.C. 2478) the following new subsection:

"(e) For the purpose of chapter 17 of title 35 of the United States Code the Administration shall be considered a defense agency of the United States."; and

(6) by striking out the following in such section: "(including patents and rights thereunder).".

(h) Section 6 of the Coal Research and Development Act of 1960 (30 U.S.C. 666; 74 Stat. 337) is repealed.

(i) Section 4 of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 (50 U.S.C. 167b; 74 Stat. 920) is amended by striking out the following: "*Provided, however,* That all research contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or authorized under authority of this Act shall be provided for in such a manner that

all information, uses, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from such research developed by Government expenditure will (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Secretary may find to be necessary in the interest of national defense) be available to the general public: *And provided further*, That nothing contained herein shall be construed as to deprive the owner of any background patent relating thereto to such rights as he may have thereunder." and by inserting in lieu thereof a period.

(j) Section 32 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2572; 75 Stat. 634) is repealed.

(k) Subsection (e) of section 302 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (40 U.S.C. App. 302(e); 79 Stat. 5) is repealed.

(l) Subsection (e) of section 203 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 3253(c); 70 Stat. 997) is repealed.

(m) Section 216 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out subsection (a)(2) thereof and by redesignating subsection (a)(3) thereof as (a)(2).

(n) Except for paragraph (1) of section 9 of the Federal Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5901; 88 Stat. 1878) is repealed.

(o) Section 3 of the Act of June 22, 1976 (42 U.S.C. 1959d, note; 90 Stat. 694), is repealed.

(p) Section 5(i) of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831d(i); 48 Stat. 61), is amended by striking both proviso clauses at the end thereof.

(q) Section 5(d) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2054(d); 88 Stat. 1211) is repealed.

(r) Section 3 of the Act of April 5, 1954 (30 U.S.C. 323; 58 Stat. 191), is repealed.

(s) Section 8001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6981; 90 Stat. 2892) is repealed.

(t) Section 5 of the Act of July 3, 1952 (42 U.S.C. 1954(b)) is repealed.

(u) Section 303 of the Act of July 17, 1964 (42 U.S.C. 1961c–3) is repealed.

SEC. 502. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 503. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

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