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116TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION S. 2800

[Report No. 116-262]

To authorize programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 6, 2019

Mr. Cruz (for himself, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Wicker, and Ms. Cantwell) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

SEPTEMBER 8, 2020

Reported by Mr. WICKER, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE: TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- 2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be eited as the
- 3 "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Author-
- 4 ization Act of 2019".
- 5 (b) Table of Contents of contents of
- 6 this Act is as follows:
 - Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 - Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT AND EXPLORATION

- See. 201. Advanced eislunar and lunar surface capabilities.
- Sec. 202. Space launch system configurations.
- Sec. 203. Advanced spacesuits.
- Sec. 204. Life science and physical science research.
- See. 205. Acquisition of domestic space transportation and logistics resupply services.
- See. 206. Rocket engine test infrastructure.
- Sec. 207. Indian River Bridge.
- See. 208. Value of International Space Station and capabilities in low-Earth orbit.
- See. 209. Extension and modification relating to International Space Station.
- Sec. 210. Department of Defense activities on International Space Station.
- See. 211. Low-Earth orbit commercialization.
- Sec. 212. Maintaining a national laboratory in space.
- Sec. 213. International Space Station national laboratory; property rights in inventions.
- See. 214. Data first produced during non-NASA scientific use of the ISS national laboratory.
- Sec. 215. Royalties and other payments received for designated activities.
- Sec. 216. Steppingstone approach to exploration.
- Sec. 217. Technical amendments relating to Artemis missions.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

- Sec. 301. Science priorities.
- See. 302. Lunar discovery program.
- See. 303. Search for life.
- Sec. 304. James Webb Space Telescope.
- Sec. 305. Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope.
- Sec. 306. Satellite servicing for science missions.
- Sec. 307. Earth science missions and programs.
- See. 308. Science missions to Mars.
- Sec. 309. Planetary Defense Coordination Office.
- Sec. 310. Suborbital science flights.
- Sec. 311. Sense of Congress on small satellite science.

TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Definitions.
- Sec. 403. Experimental aircraft projects.
- Sec. 404. Unmanned aircraft systems.
- Sec. 405. 21st Century Aeronautics Capabilities Initiative.
- Sec. 406. Sense of Congress on on-demand air transportation.
- Sec. 407. Sense of Congress on hypersonic technology research.

TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

- Sec. 501. Space Technology Mission Directorate.
- Sec. 502. Flight opportunities program.
- Sec. 503. Small Spacecraft Technology Program.
- Sec. 504. Nuclear propulsion technology.
- Sec. 505. Mars-forward technologies.

TITLE VI—STEM ENGAGEMENT

- Sec. 601. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 602. STEM education engagement activities.
- See. 603. Skilled technical education outreach program.

TITLE VII—WORKFORCE AND INDUSTRIAL BASE

- Sec. 701. Appointment and compensation pilot program.
- See. 702. Establishment of multi-institution consortia and university-affiliated research centers.
- See. 703. Expedited access to technical talent and expertise.
- Sec. 704. Report on industrial base for eivil space missions and operations.
- Sec. 705. Separations and retirement incentives.
- Sec. 706. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance records.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 801. Contracting authority.
- See. 802. Authority for transaction prototype projects and follow-on production contracts.
- Sec. 803. Protection of data and information from public disclosure.
- Sec. 804. Physical security modernization.
- Sec. 805. Lease of non-excess property.
- Sec. 806. Cybersecurity.
- Sec. 807. Limitation on cooperation with the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 808. Small satellite launch services program.
- Sec. 809. 21st century space launch infrastructure.
- Sec. 810. Missions of national need.
- See. 811. Exemption from the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation

 Act.
- Sec. 812. Drinking water well replacement for Chincoteague, Virginia.
- Sec. 813. Passenger earrier use.
- See. 814. SBIR phase flexibility for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

1 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

2 In this Act:

1	(1) Administration.—The term "Administra-
2	tion" means the National Aeronauties and Space
3	Administration.
4	(2) Administrator.—The term "Adminis-
5	trator" means the Administrator of the National
6	Aeronauties and Space Administration.
7	(3) Appropriate committees of con-
8	GRESS.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, the
9	term "appropriate committees of Congress"
10	means—
11	(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
12	and Transportation of the Senate; and
13	(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and
14	Technology of the House of Representatives.
15	(4) CISLUNAR SPACE.—The term "cislunar
16	space" means the region of space beyond low-Earth
17	orbit out to and including the region around the sur-
18	face of the Moon.
19	(5) DEEP SPACE.—The term "deep space"
20	means the region of space beyond low-Earth orbit,
21	including eislunar space.
22	(6) DEVELOPMENT COST.—The term "develop-
23	ment cost" has the meaning given the term in sec-
24	tion 30104 of title 51, United States Code.

1	(7) ISS.—The term "ISS" means the Inter-
2	national Space Station.
3	(8) ISS MANAGEMENT ENTITY. The term
4	"ISS management entity" means the organization
5	with which the Administrator has entered into a co-
6	operative agreement under section 504(a) of the Na-
7	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Au-
8	thorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(a)).
9	(9) NASA.—The term "NASA" means the Na-
10	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration.
11	(10) Orion.—The term "Orion" means the
12	multipurpose erew vehicle described in section 303 of
13	the National Aeronauties and Space Administration
14	Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).
15	(11) OSTP.—The term "OSTP" means the Of-
16	fice of Science and Technology Policy.
17	(12) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term
18	"Space Launch System" means the Space Launch
19	System authorized under section 302 of the National
20	Aeronautics and Space Administration Act of 2010
21	(42 U.S.C. 18322).

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF 1 **APPROPRIATIONS** 2 3 SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Ad-4 ministration for fiscal year 2020 \$22,750,000,000 as fol-5 6 lows: 7 (1) For Exploration, \$6,222,600,000. 8 (2) For Space Operations, \$4,150,200,000. 9 (3) For Science, \$6,905,700,000. (4) For Aeronautics, \$783,900,000. 10 11 (5) For Space Technology, \$1,076,400,000. (6) For Science, Technology, Engineering, and 12 13 Mathematics Engagement, \$112,000,000. 14 (7) For Safety, Security, and Mission Services, \$2,934,800,000. 15 16 (8) For Construction and Environmental Com-17 pliance and Restoration, \$524,400,000. 18 (9) For Inspector General, \$40,000,000. TITLE II—HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT 19 AND EXPLORATION 20 21 SEC. 201. ADVANCED CISLUNAR AND LUNAR SURFACE CA-22 PABILITIES. 23 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-

24 gress that—

1	(1) commercial entities in the United States
2	have made significant investment and progress to-
3	ward the development of human-class lunar landers;
4	(2) NASA developed the Artemis program—
5	(A) to fulfil the goal of landing United
6	States astronauts, include the first woman and
7	the next man, on the Moon; and
8	(B) to collaborate with commercial and
9	international partners to establish sustainable
10	lunar exploration by 2028; and
11	(3) in carrying out the Artemis program, the
12	Administration should ensure that the entire
13	Artemis program is inclusive and representative of
14	all people of the United States, including women and
15	minorities.
16	(b) Lander Program.—The Administrator shall
17	foster the development of not more than 2 human-class
18	lunar lander designs through public-private partnerships.
19	(e) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program
20	under subsection (b), the Administrator shall—
21	(1) enter into industry-led partnerships using a
22	fixed-price, milestone-based approach;
23	(2) to the maximum extent practicable, encour-
24	age reusability and sustainability of systems devel-
25	oped;

1	(3) ensure availability of 1 or more lunar polar
2	science payloads for a demonstration mission; and
3	(4) to the maximum extent practicable, offer ex-
4	isting capabilities and assets of NASA centers to
5	support these partnerships.
6	SEC. 202. SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS.
7	(a) Mobile Launch Platform.—The Adminis-
8	trator is authorized to maintain 2 operational mobile
9	launch platforms to enable the launch of multiple configu-
10	rations of the Space Launch System.
11	(b) EXPLORATION UPPER STAGE.—To meet the ca-
12	pability requirements under section 302(e)(2) of the Na-
13	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Authoriza-
14	tion Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(e)(2)), the Adminis-
15	trator shall continue development of the Exploration
16	Upper Stage for the Space Launch System with a sched-
17	uled availability sufficient for use on the third launch of
18	the Space Launch System.
19	(e) Briefing.—Not later than 90 days after the date
20	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief
21	the appropriate committees of Congress on the develop-
22	ment and scheduled availability of the Exploration Upper
23	Stage for the third launch of the Space Launch System.
24	(d) Main Propulsion Test Article.—To meet the

25 requirements under section 302(e)(3) of the National Aer-

- 1 onauties and Space Administration Authorization Act of
- 2 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(e)(3)), the Administrator shall—
- 3 (1) immediately on completion of the first full-
- 4 duration integrated core stage test of the Space
- 5 Launch System, initiate development of a main pro-
- 6 pulsion test article for the integrated core stage pro-
- 7 pulsion elements of the Space Launch System;
- 8 (2) not later than 180 days after the date of
- 9 the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate
- 10 committees of Congress a detailed plan for the devel-
- opment and operation of such main propulsion test
- 12 article; and
- 13 (3) use existing eapabilities of NASA centers
- 14 for the design, manufacture, and operation of the
- 15 main propulsion test article.
- 16 SEC. 203. ADVANCED SPACESUITS.
- 17 (a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
- 18 gress that next-generation advanced spacesuits are a crit-
- 19 ical technology for human space exploration and use of
- 20 low-Earth orbit, eislunar space, the surface of the Moon,
- 21 and Mars.
- 22 (b) DEVELOPMENT PLAN.—The Administrator shall
- 23 establish a detailed plan for the development and manu-
- 24 facture of advanced spacesuits, consistent with the deep
- 25 space exploration goals and timetables of NASA.

- 1 (e) DIVERSE ASTRONAUT CORPS.—The Adminis-
- 2 trator shall ensure that spacesuits developed and manufac-
- 3 tured after the date of the enactment of this Act are capa-
- 4 ble of accommodating a wide range of sizes of astronauts
- 5 so as to meet the needs of the diverse NASA astronaut
- 6 corps.
- 7 (d) ISS USE.—Throughout the operational life of the
- 8 ISS, the Administrator should fully use the ISS for testing
- 9 advanced spacesuits.
- 10 (e) Prior Investments.—
- 11 (1) In General.—In developing an advanced
- 12 spacesuit, the Administrator shall, to the maximum
- extent practicable, leverage prior and existing invest-
- 14 ments in advanced spacesuit technologies to maxi-
- 15 mize the benefits of such investments and tech-
- 16 nologies.
- 17 (2) AGREEMENTS WITH PRIVATE ENTITIES.—In
- 18 carrying out this subsection, the Administrator may
- enter into 1 or more agreements with 1 or more pri-
- 20 vate entities for the manufacture of advanced
- 21 spacesuits, as the Administrator considers appro-
- 22 priate.
- 23 (f) Briefing.—Not later than 180 days after the
- 24 date of the enactment of this Act, and semiannually there-
- 25 after until NASA procures advanced spacesuits under this

1	section, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate com-
2	mittees of Congress on the development plan in subsection
3	(b).
4	SEC. 204. LIFE SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE RE
5	SEARCH.
6	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
7	gress that—
8	(1) the 2011 decadal survey on biological and
9	physical sciences in space identifies—
10	(A) many areas in which fundamental sci-
11	entific research is needed to efficiently advance
12	the range of human activities in space, from the
13	first stages of exploration to eventual economic
14	development; and
15	(B) many areas of basic and applied sci-
16	entific research that could use the microgravity
17	radiation, and other aspects of the spaceflight
18	environment to answer fundamental scientific
19	questions; and
20	(2) given the central role of life science and
21	physical science research in developing the future of
22	space exploration, NASA should continue to invest
23	strategically in such research to maintain United
24	States leadership in space exploration; and

1	(3) such research remains important to the ob-
2	jectives of NASA with respect to long-duration deep
3	space human exploration to the Moon and Mars.
4	(b) Program Continuation.—
5	(1) IN GENERAL.—In support of the goals de-
6	scribed in section 20302 of title 51, United States
7	Code, the Administrator shall continue to implement
8	a collaborative, multidisciplinary life science and
9	physical science fundamental research program—
10	(A) to build a scientific foundation for the
11	exploration and development of space;
12	(B) to investigate the mechanisms of
13	changes to biological systems and physical sys-
14	tems, and the environments of those systems in
15	space, including the effects of long-duration ex-
16	posure to deep space-related environmental fac-
17	tors on those systems;
18	(C) to understand the effects of combined
19	deep space radiation and altered gravity levels
20	on biological systems so as to inform the devel-
21	opment and testing of potential counter-
22	measures;
23	(D) to understand physical phenomena in
24	reduced gravity that affect design and perform-

1	ance of enabling technologies necessary for the
2	space exploration program;
3	(E) to provide scientific opportunities to
4	educate, train, and develop the next generation
5	of researchers and engineers; and
6	(F) to provide state-of-the-art data reposi-
7	tories and curation of large multi-data sets to
8	enable comparative research analyses.
9	(2) Elements.—The program under para-
10	graph (1) shall—
11	(A) include fundamental research relating
12	to life science, space bioscience, and physical
13	science; and
14	(B) maximize intra-agency and interagency
15	partnerships to advance space exploration, sei-
16	entific knowledge, and benefits to Earth.
17	(3) USE OF FACILITIES.—In carrying out the
18	program under paragraph (1), the Administrator
19	may use ground-based, air-based, and space-based
20	facilities in low-Earth orbit and beyond low-Earth
21	orbit.

1	SEC. 205. ACQUISITION OF DOMESTIC SPACE TRANSPOR-
2	TATION AND LOGISTICS RESUPPLY SERV-
3	ICES.
4	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
5	(b), the Administrator shall not enter into any contract
6	with a person or entity that proposes to use, or will use,
7	a foreign launch provider for a commercial service to pro-
8	vide space transportation or logistics resupply for—
9	(1) the ISS; or
10	(2) any Government-owned or Government-
11	funded platform in Earth orbit or eislunar space, on
12	the lunar surface, or elsewhere in space.
13	(b) Exception.—The Administrator may enter into
14	a contract with a person or entity that proposes to use,
15	or will use, a foreign launch provider for a commercial
16	service to earry out an activity described in subsection (a)
17	if a domestic vehicle or service is unavailable.
18	(e) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this sec-
19	tion shall be construed to prohibit the Administrator from
20	entering into 1 or more no-exchange-of-funds collaborative
21	agreements with an international partner in support of the
22	deep space exploration plan of NASA.
23	SEC. 206. ROCKET ENGINE TEST INFRASTRUCTURE.
24	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall carry out
25	a program to modernize rocket propulsion test infrastruc-
26	ture at NASA facilities—

1	(1) to increase capabilities;
2	(2) to enhance safety;
3	(3) to support propulsion development and test-
4	ing; and
5	(4) to foster the improvement of Government
6	and commercial space transportation and explo-
7	ration.
8	(b) Projects.—Projects funded under the program
9	under subsection (a) may include—
10	(1) infrastructure and other facilities and sys-
11	tems relating to rocket propulsion test stands and
12	rocket propulsion testing;
13	(2) enhancements to test facility capacity and
14	flexibility; and
15	(3) such other projects as the Administrator
16	considers appropriate to meet the goals described in
17	subsection (a).
18	(e) Requirements.—In carrying out the program
19	under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—
20	(1) prioritize investments in projects that en-
21	hance test and flight certification capabilities for
22	large thrust-level atmospheric and altitude engines
23	and engine systems, and multi-engine integrated test
24	capabilities: and

1	(2) ensure that no project carried out under
2	this program shall adversely impact, delay, or defer
3	testing or other activities associated with facilities
4	used for Government programs, including—
5	(A) the Space Launch System and the Ex-
6	ploration Upper Stage of the Space Launch
7	System;
8	(B) in-space propulsion to support explo-
9	ration missions; or
10	(C) nuclear propulsion testing.
11	(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall
12	preclude a NASA program, including the Space Launch
13	System and the Exploration Upper Stage of the Space
14	Launch System, from using the modernized test infra-
15	structure developed under this section.
16	SEC. 207. INDIAN RIVER BRIDGE.
17	The Administrator, in coordination with the heads of
18	other Federal agencies that use the Indian River Bridge
19	on the NASA Causeway, shall develop a plan to ensure
20	that a bridge over the Indian River at such location pro-
21	vides access to the Eastern Range for national security,
22	civil, and commercial space operations.

1	SEC. 208. VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND
2	CAPABILITIES IN LOW-EARTH ORBIT.
3	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
4	gress that—
5	(1) it is in the national and economic security
6	interests of the United States to maintain a contin-
7	uous human presence in low-Earth orbit;
8	(2) low-Earth orbit should be used as a test bed
9	to advance human space exploration and scientific
10	discoveries; and
11	(3) the ISS is a critical component of economic,
12	commercial, and industrial development in low-Earth
13	orbit.
14	(b) Human Presence Requirement.—The United
15	States shall continuously maintain the capability for a
16	continuous human presence in low-Earth orbit through
17	and beyond the useful life of the ISS.
18	SEC. 209. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION RELATING TO
19	INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.
20	(a) Policy. Section 501(a) of the National Aero-
21	nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of
22	2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(a)) is amended by striking
23	"2024" and inserting "2030".
24	(b) Maintenance of United States Segment
25	AND ASSURANCE OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS.—Section
26	503(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-

1	tion Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353(a)) is
2	amended by striking "September 30, 2024" and inserting
3	"September 30, 2030".
4	(c) RESEARCH CAPACITY ALLOCATION AND INTE-
5	GRATION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—Section 504(d) of
6	the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Au-
7	thorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(d)) is amend-
8	ed
9	(1) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence—
10	(A) by striking "As soon as practicable"
11	and all that follows through "2011," and in-
12	serting "The"; and
13	(B) by striking "September 30, 2024" and
14	inserting "September 30, 2030"; and
15	(2) in paragraph (2), in the third sentence, by
16	striking "September 30, 2024" and inserting "Sep-
17	tember 30, 2030".
18	(d) Maintenance of Use.—
19	(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 70907 of title 51,
20	United States Code, is amended—
21	(A) in the section heading, by striking
22	"2024" and inserting "2030";
23	(B) in subsection (a), by striking "Sep-
24	tember 30, 2024" and inserting "September 30,
25	2030": and

1	(C) in subsection $(b)(3)$, by striking "Sep-
2	tember 30, 2024" and inserting "September 30,
3	2030''.
4	(e) Transition Plan Reports.—Section
5	50111(e)(2) of title 51, United States Code is amended—
6	(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) ,
7	by striking "2023" and inserting "2028"; and
8	(2) in subparagraph (J), by striking "2028"
9	and inserting "2030".
10	(f) Elimination of International Space Sta-
11	TION NATIONAL LABORATORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
12	Section 70906 of title 51, United States Code, is repealed.
13	(g) Conforming Amendments.—Chapter 709 of
14	title 51, United States Code, is amended—
15	(1) by redesignating section 70907 as section
16	70906; and
17	(2) in the table of sections for the chapter, by
18	striking the items relating to sections 70906 and
19	70907 and inserting the following:
	"See. 70906. Maintaining use through at least 2030.".
20	SEC. 210. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES ON
21	INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.
22	(a) In General.—Not later than March 1, 2020, the
23	Secretary of Defense shall—
24	(1) identify and review each activity, program,
25	and project of the Department of Defense com-

1	pleted, being earried out, or planned to be earried
2	out on the ISS as of the date of the review; and
3	(2) provide to the appropriate committees of
4	Congress a briefing that describes the results of the
5	review.
6	(b) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-
7	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate commit-
8	tees of Congress" means—
9	(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the
10	Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
11	tation of the Senate; and
12	(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the
13	Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the
14	House of Representatives.
15	SEC. 211. LOW-EARTH ORBIT COMMERCIALIZATION.
16	(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
17	United States to encourage the development of a thriving
18	and robust United States commercial sector in low-Earth
19	orbit.
20	(b) Preference for United States Commercial
21	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.—The Administrator shall con-
22	tinue to increase the use of assets, products, and services
23	of private entities in the United States to fulfill the low-
24	Earth orbit requirements of the Administration.
25	(c) Noncompetition.—

(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Administrator may not offer to a foreign person or a foreign government a spaceflight product or service relating to the ISS, if a comparable spaceflight product or service, as applicable, is offered by a private entity in the United States.

- (2) EXCEPTION.—The Administrator may offer a space-flight product or service relating to the ISS to the government of a country that is a signatory to the Agreement Among the Government of Canada, Governments of Member States of the European Space Agency, the Government of Japan, the Government of the Russian Federation, and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Cooperation on the Civil International Space Station, signed at Washington January 29, 1998, and entered into force on March 27, 2001 (TIAS 12927).
- 19 (d) SHORT-DURATION COMMERCIAL MISSIONS.—To
 20 provide opportunities for additional transport of astro21 nauts to the ISS and help establish a commercial market
 22 in low-Earth orbit, the Administrator may permit short23 duration missions to the ISS for commercial passengers.

24 (e) Program Authorization.—

1	(1) Establishment.—The Administrator shall
2	establish a low-Earth orbit commercialization pro-
3	gram to encourage the fullest commercial use and
4	development of space by private entities in the
5	United States.
6	(2) Elements.—The program established
7	under paragraph (1) shall, to the maximum extent
8	practicable, include activities—
9	(A) to stimulate demand for—
10	(i) space-based commercial research,
11	development, and manufacturing;
12	(ii) spaceflight products and services;
13	and
14	(iii) human spaceflight products and
15	services in low-Earth orbit;
16	(B) to improve the capability of the ISS to
17	accommodate commercial users; and
18	(C) subject to paragraph (3), to foster the
19	development of commercial space stations and
20	habitats.
21	(3) Commercial space stations and habi-
22	TATS.—
23	(A) Priority.—With respect to an activity
24	to develop a commercial space station or habi-
25	tat, the Administrator shall give priority to an

1	activity for which a private entity provides a
2	share of the cost to develop and operate the ac-
3	tivity.
4	(B) Limitation.—The Administrator may
5	not provide funding for the development of a
6	commercial space station or habitat until after
7	the date on which the Administrator awards a
8	contract for the use of a docking port on the
9	ISS.
10	(C) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days
11	after the date that an award or agreement is
12	made to carry out an activity to develop a com-
13	mercial space station or habitat, the Adminis-
14	trator shall submit to the appropriate commit-
15	tees of Congress a report on the development of
16	the commercial space station or habitat, as ap-
17	plicable, that includes—
18	(i) a business plan that describes the
19	manner in which the project will—
20	(I) meet the future requirements
21	of NASA for low-Earth orbit human
22	space-flight services; and
23	(II) fulfill the cost-share funding
24	prioritization under subparagraph (A) ;
25	and

1	(ii) a review of the viability of the
2	operational business case, including—
3	(I) the level of expected Govern-
4	ment participation;
5	(II) a list of anticipated non-
6	governmental an international cus-
7	tomers and associated contributions;
8	and
9	(III) an assessment of long-term
10	sustainability for the nongovernmental
11	customers, including an independent
12	assessment of the viability of the mar-
13	ket for such commercial services or
14	products.
15	SEC. 212. MAINTAINING A NATIONAL LABORATORY IN
16	SPACE.
17	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
18	gress that—
19	(1) the United States segment of the Inter-
20	national Space Station (as defined in section 70905
21	of title 51, United States Code), which is designated
22	as a national laboratory under section 70905(b) of
23	title 51, United States Code—
24	(A) benefits the scientific community and
25	promotes commerce in space;

1	(B) fosters stronger relationships among
2	NASA and other Federal agencies, the private
3	sector, and research groups and universities;
4	(C) advances science, technology, engineer-
5	ing, and mathematics education through use of
6	the unique microgravity environment; and
7	(D) advances human knowledge and inter-
8	national cooperation;
9	(2) after the ISS is decommissioned, the United
10	States should maintain a national microgravity lab-
11	oratory in space;
12	(3) in maintaining a national microgravity lab-
13	oratory in space, the United States should make ap-
14	propriate accommodations for different types of own-
15	ership and operation arrangements for the ISS and
16	future space stations;
17	(4) to the maximum extent practicable, a na-
18	tional microgravity laboratory in space should be
19	maintained in cooperation with international space
20	partners; and
21	(5) NASA should continue to support funda-
22	mental science research on future platforms in low-
23	Earth orbit and eislunar space, orbital and sub-
24	orbital flights, drop towers, and other microgravity
25	testing environments.

1	(b) Report.—The Administrator, in coordination
2	with the National Space Council and other Federal agen-
3	eies as the Administrator considers appropriate, shall
4	issue a report detailing the feasibility of establishing a
5	microgravity national laboratory federally funded research
6	and development center to carry out activities relating to
7	the study and use of in-space conditions.
8	SEC. 213. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION NATIONAL LAB-
9	ORATORY; PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INVEN-
10	TIONS.
11	(a) In General.—Subchapter III of chapter 201 of
12	title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
13	end the following:
14	"§ 20150. Property rights in designated inventions
15	"(a) Exclusive Property Rights.—Notwith-
16	
	standing section 3710a of title 15, chapter 18 of title 35,
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17	section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated
17 18	section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated invention shall be the exclusive property of a user, and
17 18 19	section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated invention shall be the exclusive property of a user, and shall not be subject to a Government-purpose license, if—
17 18 19 20	section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated invention shall be the exclusive property of a user, and shall not be subject to a Government-purpose license, if— "(1) the Administration is reimbursed under
17 18 19 20 21	section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated invention shall be the exclusive property of a user, and shall not be subject to a Government-purpose license, if— "(1) the Administration is reimbursed under the terms of the contract for the full cost of a con-
17 18 19 20 21 22	section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated invention shall be the exclusive property of a user, and shall not be subject to a Government-purpose license, if— "(1) the Administration is reimbursed under the terms of the contract for the full cost of a contribution by the Federal Government of the use of

1	ing the cost for the Administration to carry out its
2	responsibilities under paragraphs (1) and (4) of sec-
3	tion 504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space
4	Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42)
5	U.S.C. 18354(d));
6	"(2) Federal funds are not transferred to the
7	user under the contract; and
8	"(3) the invention was made (as defined in sec-
9	tion 20135(a))—
10	"(A) solely by the user; or
11	"(B)(i) by the user with the services of a
12	Federal employee under the terms of the con-
13	tract; and
14	"(ii) the Administration is reimbursed for
15	such services under paragraph (1).
16	"(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this sec-
17	tion may be construed to affect the rights of the Federal
18	Government, including property rights in inventions,
19	under any contract, except in the case of a written con-
20	tract with the Administration or the ISS management en-
21	tity for the performance of a designated activity.
22	"(c) Definitions.—In this section—
23	"(1) CONTRACT.—The term 'contract' has the
24	meaning giving the term in section 20135(a).

1 "(2) DESIGNATED ACTIVITY.—The term 'des2 ignated activity' means any non-NASA scientific use
3 of the ISS national laboratory as described in sec4 tion 504 of the National Aeronautics and Space Ad5 ministration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C.
6 18354).

"(3) DESIGNATED INVENTION.—The term 'designated invention' means any invention conceived or first reduced to practice by any person in the performance of a designated activity under a written contract with the Administration or the ISS management entity.

"(4) Government-purpose license' means the reservation by the Federal Government of an irrevocable, nonexclusive, nontransferable, royalty-free license for the use of an invention throughout the world by or on behalf of the United States or any foreign government pursuant to a treaty or agreement with the United States.

"(5) ISS MANAGEMENT ENTITY. The term 'ISS management entity' means the organization with which the Administrator enters into a cooperative agreement under section 504(a) of the National

1	Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization
2	Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(a)).
3	"(6) User.—The term 'user' means a person,

- "(6) USER.—The term 'user' means a person, including a nonprofit organization or small business firm (as such terms are defined in section 201 of title 35), or class of persons that enters into a written contract with the Administration or the ISS management entity for the performance of designated activities.".
- 10 (b) CONFORMING.—The table of sections for chapter
 11 201 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by insert12 ing after the item relating to section 20149 the following:
 "20150. Property rights in designated inventions.".
- 13 SEC. 214. DATA FIRST PRODUCED DURING NON-NASA SCI-
- 14 ENTIFIC USE OF THE ISS NATIONAL LABORA-
- 15 **TORY.**
- 16 (a) DATA RIGHTS.—Subchapter III of chapter 201
- 17 of title 51, United States Code, as amended by section
- 18 213, is further amended by adding at the end the fol-
- 19 lowing:

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- 20 "§ **20151. Data rights**
- 21 "(a) Non-NASA Scientific Use of the ISS Na-
- 22 TIONAL LABORATORY.—The Federal Government may not
- 23 use or reproduce, or disclose outside of the Government,
- 24 any data first produced in the performance of a designated

1	activity under a written contract with the Administration
2	or the ISS management entity, unless—
3	"(1) otherwise agreed under the terms of the
4	contract with the Administration or the ISS man-
5	agement entity, as applicable;
6	"(2) the designated activity is carried out with
7	Federal funds;
8	"(3) disclosure is required by law;
9	"(4) the Federal Government has rights in the
10	data under another Federal contract, grant, coopera-
11	tive agreement, or other transaction; or
12	"(5) the data is—
13	"(A) otherwise lawfully acquired or inde-
14	pendently developed by the Federal Govern-
15	ment;
16	"(B) related to the health and safety of
17	personnel on the ISS; or
18	"(C) essential to the performance of work
19	by the ISS management entity or NASA per-
20	sonnel.
21	"(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
22	"(1) CONTRACT.—The term 'contract' has the
23	meaning given the term under section 20135(a).
24	"(2) Data.—

1	"(A) In GENERAL.—The term 'data'
2	means recorded information, regardless of form
3	or the media on which it may be recorded.
4	"(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'data' in-
5	cludes technical data and computer software.
6	"(C) Exclusions.—The term 'data' does
7	not include information incidental to contract
8	administration, such as financial, administra-
9	tive, cost or pricing, or management informa-
10	tion.
11	"(3) Designated activity.—The term 'des-
12	ignated activity' has the meaning given the term in
13	section 20150.
14	"(4) ISS MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term
15	'ISS management entity' has the meaning given the
16	term in section 20150.".
17	(b) Special Handling of Trade Secrets or
18	CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—Section 20131(b)(2) of
19	title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as fol-
20	lows:
21	"(2) Information described.—
22	"(A) ACTIVITIES UNDER AGREEMENT.
23	Information referred to in paragraph (1) is in-
24	formation that—

1	"(i) results from activities conducted
2	under an agreement entered into under
3	subsections (e) and (f) of section 20113;
4	and
5	"(ii) would be a trade secret or com-
6	mercial or financial information that is
7	privileged or confidential within the mean-
8	ing of section 552(b)(4) of title 5 if the in-
9	formation had been obtained from a non-
10	Federal party participating in such an
11	agreement.
12	"(B) CERTAIN DATA. Information re-
13	ferred to in paragraph (1) includes data (as de-
14	fined in section 20151) that—
15	"(i) was first produced by the Admin-
16	istration in the performance of any des-
17	ignated activity (as defined in section
18	20150); and
19	"(ii) would be a trade secret or com-
20	mercial or financial information that is
21	privileged or confidential within the mean-
22	ing of section 552(b)(4) of title 5 if the
23	data had been obtained from a non-Fed-
24	eral party.".

1	1 4	CONFORMING		The	tabla	Δ£	ana
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- 2 tions for chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, as
- 3 amended by section 213, is further amended by inserting
- 4 after the item relating to section 20150 the following: "20151. Data rights.".

5 SEC. 215. ROYALTIES AND OTHER PAYMENTS RECEIVED

6 FOR DESIGNATED ACTIVITIES.

- 7 (a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
- 8 gress that the Administrator should determine a threshold
- 9 for which it may be appropriate for NASA to recoup the
- 10 costs of supporting the creation of invention aboard the
- 11 ISS, through the negotiation of royalties, similar to agree-
- 12 ments made by other Federal agencies that support pri-
- 13 vate sector innovation.
- 14 (b) In General.—Subchapter III of chapter 201 of
- 15 title 51, United States Code, as amended by sections 213
- 16 and 214, is further amended by adding at the end the
- 17 following:

18 "\{\frac{20152}{20152}\). Royalties and other payments received for

19 designated activities

- 20 "(a) Designated Inventions Made With Fed-
- 21 ERAL ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision
- 22 of law, if the Administration, under the terms of a written
- 23 contract for the performance of a designated activity,
- 24 agrees to provide, unreimbursed, the total cost of a con-
- 25 tribution by the Federal Government of the use of Federal

- 1 facilities, equipment, materials, proprietary information of
- 2 the Federal Government, or services of a Federal employee
- 3 during working hours, including the cost for the Adminis-
- 4 tration to carry out its responsibilities under paragraphs
- 5 (1) and (4) of section 504(d) of the National Aeronautics
- 6 and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42)
- 7 U.S.C. 18354(d)), the Administrator shall negotiate an
- 8 agreement on the terms and rates of royalty payments
- 9 with respect to an invention or class of inventions con-
- 10 eeived or first reduced to practice by any person or class
- 11 of persons in the performance of such designated activi-
- 12 ties.
- 13 "(b) Licensing and Assignment of Inven-
- 14 Tions.—Notwithstanding sections 3710a and 3710e of
- 15 title 15 and any other provision of law, after payment in
- 16 accordance with subsection (A)(i) of such section
- 17 3710c(a)(1)(A)(i) to the inventors who have directly as-
- 18 signed to the Federal Government their interests in an in-
- 19 vention under a written contract with the Administration
- 20 or the ISS management entity for the performance of a
- 21 designated activity, the balance of any royalty or other
- 22 payment received by the Administrator or the ISS man-
- 23 agement entity from licensing and assignment of such in-
- 24 vention shall be paid by the Administrator or the ISS

1	management entity, as applicable, to the Space Explo-
2	ration Fund.
3	"(e) Space Exploration Fund.—
4	"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in
5	the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be
6	known as the 'Space Exploration Fund' (referred to
7	in this subsection as the 'Fund'), to be administered
8	by the Administrator.
9	"(2) USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall be avail-
10	able without fiscal year limitation and without fur-
11	ther appropriation to carry out space exploration ac-
12	tivities under section 20302.
13	"(3) Deposites.—There shall be deposited in
14	the Fund—
15	"(A) amounts appropriated to the Fund;
16	"(B) fees and royalties collected by the Ad-
17	ministrator or the ISS management entity
18	under subsections (a) and (b); and
19	"(C) donations or contributions designated
20	to support authorized activities.
21	"(4) Rule of construction.—Amounts avail-
22	able to the Administrator under this subsection shall
23	be in addition to amounts otherwise made available
24	for the purpose described in paragraph (2).

- 1 "(d) Definitions.—The terms used in this section
- 2 have the meanings given the terms in section 20150.".
- 3 (e) Conforming Amendment.—The table of sec-
- 4 tions for chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, as
- 5 amended by sections 213 and 214, is further amended by
- 6 inserting after the item relating to section 20151 the fol-
- 7 lowing:

"20152. Royalties and other payments received for designated activities.".

- 8 SEC. 216. STEPPINGSTONE APPROACH TO EXPLORATION.
- 9 (a) In General.—Section 70504 of title 51, United
- 10 States Code, is amended to read as follows:
- 11 "§ 70504. Steppingstone approach to exploration
- 12 "(a) In General.—The Administrator, in sustain-
- 13 able steps, may conduct missions to intermediate destina-
- 14 tions, such as the Moon, in accordance with section
- 15 20302(b), and on a timetable determined by the avail-
- 16 ability of funding, in order to achieve the objective of
- 17 human exploration of Mars specified in section 202(b)(5)
- 18 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Au-
- 19 thorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18312(b)(5)), if the
- 20 Administrator—
- 21 "(1) determines that each such mission dem-
- 22 onstrates or advances a technology or operational
- 23 concept that will enable human missions to Mars;
- 24 and

1	"(2) incorporates each such mission into the
2	human exploration roadmap under section 432 of
3	the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
4	Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law
5	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20302 note).
6	"(b) CISLUNAR SPACE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES.
7	In conducting a mission under subsection (a), the Admin-
8	istrator shall—
9	"(1) use a combination of launches of the Space
10	Launch System and space transportation services
11	from United States commercial providers, as appro-
12	priate, for the mission;
13	"(2) plan for not fewer than 1 Space Launch
14	System launch annually beginning after the first
15	successful erewed launch of Orion on the Space
16	Launch System; and
17	"(3) establish an outpost in orbit around the
18	Moon that—
19	"(A) demonstrates technologies, systems,
20	and operational concepts directly applicable to
21	the space vehicle that will be used to transport
22	humans to Mars;
23	"(B) has the capability for periodic human
24	habitation: and

1	"(C) can function as a point of departure,
2	return, or staging for Administration or non-
3	governmental or international partner missions
4	to multiple locations on the lunar surface or
5	other destinations.

- 6 "(e) Cost-Effectiveness.—To maximize the cost7 effectiveness of the long-term space exploration and utili8 zation activities of the United States, the Administrator
 9 shall take all necessary steps, including engaging non10 governmental and international partners, to ensure that
 1 activities in the Administration's human space exploration
 2 program are balanced in order to help meet the require3 ments of future exploration and utilization activities lead4 ing to human habitation on the surface of Mars.
- 15 "(d) Completion.—Within budgetary consider16 ations, once an exploration-related project enters its devel17 opment phase, the Administrator shall seek, to the max18 imum extent practicable, to complete that project without
 19 undue delay.
- 20 "(e) International Participation.—To achieve
 21 the goal of successfully conducting a crewed mission to
 22 the surface of Mars, the Administrator shall invite the
 23 partners in the ISS program and other nations, as appro24 priate, to participate in an international initiative under
 25 the leadership of the United States.".

1	(b) DEFINITION OF CISLUNAR SPACE.—Section
2	10101 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by add-
3	ing at the end the following:
4	"(3) CISLUNAR SPACE.—The term 'cislunar
5	space' means the region of space beyond low-Earth
6	orbit out to and including the region around the sur-
7	face of the Moon.".
8	(c) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—
9	Section 3 of the National Aeronauties and Space Adminis-
10	tration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18302) is
11	amended by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting
12	the following:
13	"(2) Appropriate committees of con-
14	GRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Con-
15	gress' means—
16	"(A) the Committee on Commerce,
17	Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and
18	"(B) the Committee on Science, Space,
19	and Technology of the House of Representa-
20	tives.
21	"(3) CISLUNAR SPACE.—The term 'cislunar
22	space' means the region of space beyond low-Earth
23	orbit out to and including the region around the sur-
24	face of the Moon.".

1	SEC. 217. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO
2	ARTEMIS MISSIONS.
3	(1) Section 421 of the National Aeronautics
4	and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2017
5	(Public Law 115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is
6	amended —
7	(A) in subsection $(e)(3)$ —
8	(i) by striking "EM-1" and inserting
9	"Artemis 1";
10	(ii) by striking "EM-2" and inserting
11	"Artemis 2"; and
12	(iii) by striking "EM-3" and inserting
13	"Artemis 3"; and
14	(B) in subsection (f)(3), by striking "EM-
15	3" and inserting "Artemis 3".
16	(2) Section 432(b) of the National Aeronautics
17	and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2017
18	(Public Law 115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20302 note) is
19	amended
20	(A) in paragraph $(3)(D)$ —
21	(i) by striking "EM-1" and inserting
22	"Artemis 1"; and
23	(ii) by striking "EM-2" and inserting
24	"Artemis 2"; and
25	(B) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking "EM-
26	3" and inserting "Artemis 3".

1 TITLE III—SCIENCE

2	SEC. 301. SCIENCE PRIORITIES.
3	(a) Sense of Congress on Science Portfolio.—
4	Congress reaffirms the sense of Congress that—
5	(1) a balanced and adequately funded set of ac-
6	tivities, consisting of research and analysis grant
7	programs, technology development, suborbital re-
8	search activities, and small, medium, and large space
9	missions, contributes to a robust and productive
10	science program and serves as a catalyst for innova-
11	tion and discovery; and
12	(2) the Administrator should set science prior-
13	ities by following the guidance provided by the sei-
14	entific community through the decadal surveys of
15	the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering,
16	and Medicine.
17	(b) National Academies Decadal Surveys.—
18	Section 20305(e) of title 51, United States Code, is
19	amended—
20	(1) by striking "The Administrator shall" and
21	inserting the following:
22	"(1) REEXAMINATION OF PRIORITIES BY NA-
23	TIONAL ACADEMIES.—The Administrator shall"; and
24	(2) by adding at the end the following:

- 1 "(2) REEXAMINATION OF PRIORITIES BY AD2 MINISTRATOR.—If the Administrator decides to reex3 amine the applicability of the priorities of the
 4 decadal surveys to the missions and activities of the
 5 Administration due to scientific discoveries or exter6 nal factors, the Administrator shall, to the maximum
- indi ideotis, the indiministration shall, to the indiminish
- 7 extent practicable, consult with the relevant commit-
- 8 tees of the National Academies.".

9 SEC. 302. LUNAR DISCOVERY PROGRAM.

- 10 (a) In General.—The Administrator may earry out
- 11 a program to conduct lunar science research, including
- 12 missions to the surface of the Moon, that materially con-
- 13 tributes to the objective described in section 20102(d)(1)
- 14 of title 51, United States Code.
- 15 (b) Commercial Landers.—In earrying out a pro-
- 16 gram under subsection (a), the Administrator shall pro-
- 17 cure the services of commercial landers developed pri-
- 18 marily by United States industry to land science payloads
- 19 of all classes on the lunar surface.
- 20 (e) Lunar Science Research.—The Administrator
- 21 shall ensure that lunar science research carried out under
- 22 subsection (a) is consistent with recommendations made
- 23 by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and
- 24 Medicine.

1	(d) Lunar Polar Volatiles.—In carrying out &
2	program under subsection (a), the Administrator shall, at
3	the earliest opportunity, consider mission proposals to
4	evaluate the potential of lunar polar volatiles to contribute
5	to sustainable lunar exploration.
6	SEC. 303. SEARCH FOR LIFE.
7	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
8	gress that—
9	(1) the report entitled "An Astrobiology Strat-
10	egy for the Search for Life in the Universe" pub-
11	lished by the National Academies of Sciences, Engi-
12	neering, and Medicine outlines the key scientific
13	questions and methods for fulfilling the objective of
14	NASA to search for the origin, evolution, distribu-
15	tion, and future of life in the universe; and
16	(2) the interaction of lifeforms with their envi-
17	ronment, a central focus of astrobiology research, is
18	a topic of broad significance to life sciences research
19	in space and on Earth.
20	(b) Program Continuation.—
21	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall con-
22	tinue to implement a collaborative, multidisciplinary
23	science and technology development program to
24	search for proof of the existence or historical exist

ence of life beyond Earth in support of the objective

1	described in section 20102(d)(10) of title 51, United
2	States Code.
3	(2) Element.—The program under paragraph
4	(1) shall include activities relating to astronomy, bi-
5	ology, geology, and planetary science.
6	(3) Coordination with Life sciences pro-
7	GRAM.—In carrying out the program under para-
8	graph (1), the Administrator shall coordinate efforts
9	with the life sciences program of the Administration.
10	(4) Technosignatures.—In carrying out the
11	program under paragraph (1), the Administrator
12	shall support activities to search for and analyze
13	technosignatures.
14	(5) Instrumentation and sensor tech-
15	NOLOGY.—In earrying out the program under para-
16	graph (1), the Administrator may strategically invest
17	in the development of new instrumentation and sen-
18	sor technology.
19	SEC. 304. JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE.
20	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
21	gress that—
22	(1) the James Webb Space Telescope will be
23	the next premier observatory in space and has great
24	potential to further scientific study and assist sci-

- 1 entists in making new discoveries in the field of as-2 tronomy;
 - (2) the James Webb Space Telescope was developed as an ambitious project with a scope that was not fully defined at inception and with risk that was not fully known or understood;
 - (3) despite the major technology development and innovation that was needed to construct the James Webb Space Telescope, major negative impacts to the cost and schedule of the James Webb Space Telescope resulted from poor program management and poor contractor performance;
 - (4) the Administrator should take into account the lessons learned from the cost and schedule issues relating to the development of the James Webb Space Telescope in making decisions regarding the scope of and the technologies needed for future scientific missions;
 - (5) in selecting future scientific missions, the Administrator should take into account the impact that large programs that overrun cost and schedule estimates may have on other NASA programs in earlier phases of development; and
 - (6) the Administrator should continue to develop the James Webb Space Telescope with a devel-

1	opment cost of not more than \$9,000,000,000, as
2	estimated by the James Webb Space Telescope Inde-
3	pendent Review Board Report released in May 2018.
4	(b) Project Continuation.—
5	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall con-
6	tinue—
7	(A) to closely track the cost and schedule
8	performance of the James Webb Space Tele-
9	scope project; and
10	(B) to improve the reliability of cost esti-
11	mates and contractor performance data
12	throughout the remaining development of the
13	James Webb Space Telescope.
14	(2) Key program objective.—The Adminis-
15	trator shall continue to develop the James Webb
16	Space Telescope on a schedule to meet the objective
17	of safely launching the James Webb Space Telescope
18	not later than March 31, 2021.
19	SEC. 305. WIDE-FIELD INFRARED SURVEY TELESCOPE.
20	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
21	gress that—
22	(1) major growth in the cost of astrophysics
23	flagship-class missions has impacted the overall port-
24	folio balance of the Science Mission Directorate; and

1	(2) the Administrator should continue to de-
2	velop the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope with
3	a development cost of not more than
4	\$3,200,000,000.
5	(b) PROJECT CONTINUATION.—The Administrator
6	shall continue to develop the Wide-Field Infrared Survey
7	Telescope to meet the objectives outlined in the 2010
8	decadal survey on astronomy and astrophysics of the Na-
9	tional Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
10	in a manner that maximizes scientific productivity based
11	on the resources invested.
12	SEC. 306. SATELLITE SERVICING FOR SCIENCE MISSIONS.
13	(a) STUDY.—
14	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall con-
15	duet a study on the feasibility of using in-space
16	robotic refueling, repair, or refurbishment capabili-
17	ties to extend the useful life of telescopes and other
18	science missions that are operational or in develop-
18 19	science missions that are operational or in develop- ment as of the date of the enactment of this Act.
19	ment as of the date of the enactment of this Act.
19 20	ment as of the date of the enactment of this Act. (2) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted under
19 20 21	ment as of the date of the enactment of this Act. (2) ELEMENTS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

1	bishment capabilities described in paragraph
2	(1).
3	(B) The projected cost of using such capa-
4	bilities, including the cost of extended oper-
5	ations for science missions described in that
6	paragraph.
7	(b) Briefing.—Not later than 1 year after the date
8	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall pro-
9	vide to the appropriate committees of Congress and the
10	Space Studies Board of the National Academies of
11	Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine a briefing on the re-
12	sults of the study conducted under subsection $(a)(1)$.
13	SEC. 307. EARTH SCIENCE MISSIONS AND PROGRAMS.
14	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
15	gress that the Earth Science Division of NASA plays an
16	important role in national efforts—
17	(1) to collect and use Earth observations in
18	service to society; and
19	(2) to understand global change.
20	(b) Earth Science Missions and Programs.—
21	With respect to the missions and programs of the Earth
22	Science Division, the Administrator shall, to the maximum
23	extent practicable, follow the recommendations and guid-
24	ance provided by the scientific community through the
25	decadal survey for Earth science and applications from

1	space of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering
2	and Medicine, including—
3	(1) the science priorities described in such sur-
4	vey;
5	(2) the execution of the series of existing or
6	previously planned observations (commonly known as
7	the "program of record"); and
8	(3) the development of a range of missions of
9	all classes, including opportunities for principal in-
10	vestigator-led, competitively selected missions.
11	SEC. 308. SCIENCE MISSIONS TO MARS.
12	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall conduct
13	1 or more science missions to Mars to enable the selection
14	of 1 or more sites for human landing.
15	(b) SAMPLE PROGRAM.—The Administrator may
16	carry out a program—
17	(1) to collect samples from the surface of Mars
18	and
19	(2) to return such samples to Earth for sci-
20	entific analysis.
21	(c) Use of Existing Capabilities and Assets.—
22	In earrying out this section, the Administrator shall, to
23	the maximum extent practicable, use existing capabilities
24	and aggets of NASA contags

1 SEC. 309. PLANETARY DEFENSE COORDINATION OFFICE.

2	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
3	ings:
4	(1) Near-Earth objects remain a threat to the
5	United States.
6	(2) Section 321(d)(1) of the National Aero-
7	nauties and Space Administration Authorization Act
8	of 2005 (Public Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51
9	U.S.C. 71101 note prec.) established a requirement
10	that the Administrator plan, develop, and implement
11	a Near-Earth Object Survey program to detect,
12	track, catalogue, and characterize the physical char-
13	acteristics of near-Earth objects equal to or greater
14	than 140 meters in diameter in order to assess the
15	threat of such near-Earth objects to the Earth, with
16	the goal of 90-percent completion of the catalogue of
17	such near-Earth objects by December 30, 2020.
18	(3) The current planetary defense strategy of
19	NASA acknowledges that such goal will not be met.
20	(4) The report of the National Academies of
21	Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine entitled "Find-
22	ing Hazardous Asteroids Using Infrared and Visible
23	Wavelength Telescopes" issued in 2019 states
24	that—
25	(A) NASA cannot accomplish such goal
26	with currently available assets;

1 (B) NASA should develop and launch a
2 dedicated space-based infrared survey telescope
3 to meet the requirements of section 321(d)(1)
4 of the National Aeronautics and Space Admin5 istration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public
6 Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C.
7 71101 note prec.); and

(C) the early detection of potentially hazardous near-Earth objects enabled by a spacebased infrared survey telescope is important to enable deflection of a dangerous asteroid.

12 (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANETARY DEFENSE CO-13 ORDINATION OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish an office within the Planetary Science Division of the Science Mission Directorate, to be known as the "Planetary Defense Coordination Office", to plan, develop, and implement a program to survey threats posed by near-Earth objects equal to or greater than 140 meters in diameter, as required by section 321(d)(1) of the National Acronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C. 71101 note prec.).

1	(2) ACTIVITIES.—The Administrator shall—
2	(A) develop and, not later than September
3	30, 2025, launch a space-based infrared survey
4	telescope that is capable of detecting near-
5	Earth objects equal to or greater than 140 me-
6	ters in diameter, with preference given to plan-
7	etary missions selected by the Administrator as
8	of the date of the enactment of this Act to pur-
9	sue concept design studies relating to the devel-
10	opment of a space-based infrared survey tele-
11	scope;
12	(B) identify, track, and characterize poten-
13	tially hazardous near-Earth objects and issue
14	warnings of the effects of potential impacts of
15	such objects; and
16	(C) assist in coordinating Government
17	planning for response to a potential impact of
18	a near-Earth object.
19	(c) Annual Report.—Section 321(f) of the Na
20	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Authoriza
21	tion Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922)
22	51 U.S.C. 71101 note prec.) is amended to read as fol-
23	lows:
24	"(f) Annual Report.—Not later than September
25	30 2020 and annually thereafter through 90-percent

- 1 completion of the catalogue required by subsection (d)(1),
- 2 the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Com-
- 3 merce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the
- 4 Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the
- 5 House of Representatives a report that includes the fol-
- 6 lowing:

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- 7 "(1) A summary of all activities carried out by
 8 the Planetary Defense Coordination Office estab9 lished under section 309(b)(1) of the National Acro10 nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act
 11 of 2019 since the date of enactment of that Act.
 - "(2) A description of the progress with respect to the design, development, and launch of the space-based infrared survey telescope required by section 309(b)(2)(A) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2019.
 - "(3) An assessment of the progress toward meeting the requirements of subsection (d)(1).
 - "(4) A description of the status of efforts to coordinate planetary defense activities in response to a threat posed by a near-Earth object with other Federal agencies since the date of enactment of the National Aeronauties and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2019.

- 1 "(5) A description of the status of efforts to co-2 ordinate and cooperate with other countries to dis-3 cover hazardous asteroids and comets, plan a mitiga-4 tion strategy, and implement that strategy in the 5 event of the discovery of an object on a likely colli-
- 7 "(6) A summary of expenditures for all activi-8 ties carried out by the Planetary Defense Coordina-9 tion Office since the date of enactment of the Na-10 tional Aeronauties and Space Administration Au-11 thorization Act of 2019.".

sion course with Earth.

- 12 (d) Limitation on Use of Funds.—Of the
 13 amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act, not
 14 more than 80 percent of amounts authorized to be appro15 priated for the Office of the Administrator for a fiscal year
 16 may be obligated or expended until the date on which the
 17 Administrator submits the report for such fiscal year re18 quired by section 321(f) of the National Aeronautics and
 19 Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public
 20 Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C. 71101 note
 21 prec.).
- (e) NEAR-EARTH OBJECT DEFINED.—In this sec-23 tion, the term "near-Earth object" means an asteroid or 24 comet with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astro-25 nomical Units from the Sun.

1 SEC. 310. SUBORBITAL SCIENCE FLIGHTS.

2	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
3	gress that commercially available suborbital flight plat-
4	forms enable low-cost access to a microgravity environ-
5	ment to advance science and train scientists and engineers
6	under the Suborbital Research Program established under
7	section 802(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-
8	ministration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C.
9	18382(e)).
10	(b) Report.—
11	(1) In General. Not later than 270 days
12	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Ad-
13	ministrator shall submit to the appropriate commit-
14	tees of Congress a report evaluating the manner in
15	which suborbital flight platforms can contribute to
16	meeting the science objectives of NASA for the
17	Science Mission Directorate and the Human Explo-
18	ration and Operations Mission Directorate.
19	(2) Contents.—The report required by para-
20	graph (1) shall include the following:
21	(A) An assessment of the advantages of
22	suborbital flight platforms to meet science ob-
23	jectives.
24	(B) An evaluation of the challenges to
25	greater use of commercial suborbital flight plat-
26	forms for science purposes.

1	(C) An analysis of whether commercial
2	suborbital flight platforms can provide low-cost
3	flight opportunities to test lunar and Mars
4	science payloads.
5	SEC. 311. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SMALL SATELLITE
6	SCIENCE.
7	It is the sense of Congress that—
8	(1) small satellites—
9	(A) are increasingly robust, effective, and
10	affordable platforms for carrying out space
11	science missions;
12	(B) can work in tandem with or augment
13	larger NASA spacecraft to support high-priority
14	science missions of NASA; and
15	(C) are cost effective solutions that may
16	allow NASA to continue collecting legacy obser-
17	vations while developing next generation science
18	missions; and
19	(2) NASA should continue to support small sat-
20	ellite research, development, technologies, and pro-
21	grams, including technologies for compact and light-
22	weight instrumentation for small satellites.

1 TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS

2	SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.
3	This title may be eited as the "Aeronautics Innova-
4	tion Act".
5	SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.
6	In this title:
7	(1) Aeronautics strategic implementa-
8	TION PLAN.—The term "Aeronautics Strategic Im-
9	plementation Plan" means the Aeronautics Strategie
10	Implementation Plan issued by the Aeronautics Re-
11	search Mission Directorate.
12	(2) Unmanned Aircraft; unmanned Air-
13	CRAFT SYSTEM.—The terms "unmanned aircraft"
14	and "unmanned aircraft system" have the meanings
15	given those terms in section 44801 of title 49,
16	United States Code.
17	(3) X-Plane.—The term "X-plane" means an
18	experimental aircraft that is—
19	(A) used to test and evaluate a new tech-
20	nology or aerodynamic concept; and
21	(B) operated by NASA or the Department
22	of Defense.
23	SEC. 403. EXPERIMENTAL AIRCRAFT PROJECTS.
24	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
25	gress that

1	(1) developing high-risk, precompetitive aero-
2	space technologies for which there is not yet a profit
3	rationale is a fundamental role of NASA;
4	(2) large-scale piloted flight test experimen-
5	tation and validation are necessary for—
6	(A) transitioning new technologies and ma-
7	terials, including associated manufacturing
8	processes, for general aviation, commercial avia-
9	tion, and military aeronautics use; and
10	(B) capturing the full extent of benefits
11	from investments made by the Aeronauties Re-
12	search Mission Directorate in priority programs
13	called for in—
14	(i) the National Aeronautics Research
15	and Development Plan issued by the Na-
16	tional Science and Technology Council in
17	February 2010;
18	(ii) the NASA 2014 Strategie Plan;
19	(iii) the Aeronauties Strategie Imple-
20	mentation Plan; and
21	(iv) any updates to the programs
22	ealled for in the plans described in clauses
23	(i) through (iii); and
24	(3) a level of funding that adequately supports
25	large-scale piloted flight test experimentation and

1	validation, including related infrastructure, should
2	be ensured over a sustained period of time to restore
3	the capacity of NASA—
4	(A) to see legacy priority programs
5	through to completion; and
6	(B) to achieve national economic and secu-
7	rity objectives.
8	(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
9	United States—
10	(1) to maintain world leadership in—
11	(A) military and civilian aeronautical
12	science and technology;
13	(B) global air power projection; and
14	(C) industrialization; and
15	(2) to maintain as a fundamental objective of
16	NASA aeronautics research the steady progression
17	and expansion of flight research and capabilities, in-
18	eluding the science and technology of critical under-
19	lying disciplines and competencies, such as—
20	(A) computational-based analytical and
21	predictive tools and methodologies;
22	(B) aerothermodynamics;
23	(C) propulsion;
24	(D) advanced materials and manufacturing
25	processes;

1	(E) high-temperature structures and mate-
2	rials; and
3	(F) guidance, navigation, and flight con-
4	trols.
5	(e) Establishment and Continuation of X-
6	Plane Projects.—
7	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall es-
8	tablish or continue to implement, in a manner that
9	is consistent with the roadmap for supersonic acro-
10	nauties research and development required by sec-
11	tion 604(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space
12	Administration Transition Authorization Act of
13	2017 (Public Law 115-10; 131 Stat. 55), the fol-
14	lowing projects:
15	(A) A low-boom supersonic aircraft project
16	to demonstrate supersonic aircraft designs and
17	technologies that—
18	(i) reduce sonic boom noise; and
19	(ii) assist the Administrator of the
20	Federal Aviation Administration in ena-
21	bling
22	(I) the safe commercial deploy-
23	ment of civil supersonic aircraft tech-
24	nology; and

1	(II) the safe and efficient oper-
2	ation of civil supersonic aircraft.
3	(B) A subsonie flight demonstrator aircraft
4	project to advance aircraft designs and tech-
5	nologies that enable significant increases in en-
6	ergy efficiency and reduced life-cycle emissions
7	in the aviation system while reducing noise and
8	emissions.
9	(C) A series of large-scale X-plane dem-
10	onstrators that are—
11	(i) developed sequentially or in par-
12	allel; and
13	(ii) each based on a set of new con-
14	figuration concepts or technologies deter-
15	mined by the Administrator to dem-
16	onstrate—
17	(I) aircraft and propulsion con-
18	cepts and technologies and related ad-
19	vances in alternative propulsion and
20	energy; and
21	(II) flight propulsion concepts
22	and technologies.
23	(2) ELEMENTS.—For each project under para-
24	graph (1), the Administrator shall—

1	(A) include the development of X-planes
2	and all necessary supporting flight test assets
3	(B) pursue a robust technology maturation
4	and flight test validation effort;
5	(C) improve necessary facilities, flight test
6	ing capabilities, and computational tools to sup-
7	port the project;
8	(D) award any primary contracts for de-
9	sign, procurement, and manufacturing to
10	United States persons, consistent with inter-
11	national obligations and commitments;
12	(E) coordinate research and flight test
13	demonstration activities with other Federa
14	agencies and the United States aviation com-
15	munity, as the Administrator considers appro-
16	priate; and
17	(F) ensure that the project is aligned with
18	the Aeronautics Strategic Implementation Plan
19	and any updates to the Aeronautics Strategic
20	Implementation Plan.
21	(3) United states person defined.—In this
22	subsection, the term "United States person"
2	m.com;

1	(A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
2	fully admitted for permanent residence to the
3	United States; or
4	(B) an entity organized under the laws of
5	the United States or of any jurisdiction within
6	the United States, including a foreign branch of
7	such an entity.
8	(d) Advanced Materials and Manufacturing
9	Technology Program.—
10	(1) In General.—The Administrator may es-
11	tablish an advanced materials and manufacturing
12	technology program—
13	(A) to develop—
14	(i) new materials, including composite
15	and high-temperature materials, from base
16	material formulation through full-scale
17	structural validation and manufacture;
18	(ii) advanced materials and manufac-
19	turing processes, including additive manu-
20	facturing, to reduce the cost of manufac-
21	turing scale-up and certification for use in
22	general aviation, commercial aviation, and
23	military aeronauties; and
24	(iii) noninvasive or nondestructive
25	techniques for testing or evaluating avia-

1	tion and aeronautics structures, including
2	for materials and manufacturing processes;
3	(B) to reduce the time it takes to design,
4	industrialize, and certify advanced materials
5	and manufacturing processes;
6	(C) to provide education and training op-
7	portunities for the aerospace workforce; and
8	(D) to address global cost and human cap-
9	ital competitiveness for United States aero-
10	nautical industries and technological leadership
11	in advanced materials and manufacturing tech-
12	nology.
13	(2) Elements.—In carrying out a program
14	under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—
15	(A) build on work that was carried out by
16	the Advanced Composites Project of NASA;
17	(B) partner with the private and academic
18	sectors, such as members of the Advanced Com-
19	posites Consortium of NASA, the Joint Ad-
20	vanced Materials and Structures Center of Ex-
21	cellence of the Federal Aviation Administration,
22	and national laboratories, as the Administrator
23	considers appropriate;
24	(C) provide a structure for managing intel-
25	lectual property generated by the program

1	based on or consistent with the structure estab-
2	lished for the Advanced Composites Consortium
3	of NASA;
4	(D) ensure adequate Federal cost share for
5	applicable research; and
6	(E) coordinate with advanced manufac-
7	turing and composites initiatives in other mis-
8	sion directorates of NASA, as the Adminis-
9	trator considers appropriate.
10	(e) RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS.—In carrying out the
11	projects under subsection (e) and a program under sub-
12	section (d), the Administrator may engage in cooperative
13	research programs with—
14	(1) academia; and
15	(2) commercial aviation and aerospace manu-
16	facturers.
17	SEC. 404. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.
18	(a) Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operation
19	Program.—The Administrator shall—
20	(1) research and test capabilities and concepts,
21	including unmanned aircraft systems communica-
22	tions and spectrum-related resources, for integrating
23	unmanned aircraft systems into the national air-
24	space system;

1	(2) leverage the partnership NASA has with in-
2	dustry focused on the advancement of technologies
3	for future air traffic management systems for un-
4	manned aircraft systems; and
5	(3) continue to align the research and testing
6	portfolio of NASA to inform the integration of un-
7	manned aircraft systems into the national airspace
8	system, consistent with public safety and national
9	security objectives.
10	(b) Sense of Congress on Coordination With
11	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.—It is the sense of
12	Congress that—
13	(1) NASA should continue—
14	(A) to coordinate with the Federal Avia-
15	tion Administration on research on air traffic
16	management systems for unmanned aircraft
17	systems; and
18	(B) to assist the Federal Aviation Admin-
19	istration in the integration of air traffic man-
20	agement systems for unmanned aircraft sys-
21	tems into the national airspace system; and
22	(2) the test ranges (as defined in section 44801
23	of title 49, United States Code) should continue to
24	be leveraged for research on—

1	(A) air traffic management systems for un-
2	manned aircraft systems; and
3	(B) the integration of such systems into
4	the national airspace system.
5	SEC. 405. 21ST CENTURY AERONAUTICS CAPABILITIES INI-
6	TIATIVE.
7	(a) In General.—The Administrator may establish
8	an initiative, to be known as the "21st Century Aero-
9	nautics Capabilities Initiative", within the Construction
10	and Environmental Compliance and Restoration Account,
11	to ensure that NASA possesses the infrastructure and ea-
12	pabilities necessary to conduct proposed flight demonstra-
13	tion projects across the range of NASA aeronautics inter-
14	ests.
15	(b) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the 21st Century
16	Aeronautics Capabilities Initiative, the Administrator may
17	carry out the following activities:
18	(1) Any investments the Administrator con-
19	siders necessary to upgrade and create facilities for
20	civil and national security aeronautics research to
21	support advancements in—
22	(A) long-term foundational science and
23	technology;
24	(B) advanced aircraft systems;
25	(C) air traffic management systems;

1	(D) fuel efficiency;
2	(E) electric propulsion technologies;
3	(F) system-wide safety assurance;
4	(G) autonomous aviation; and
5	(H) supersonie and hypersonie aircraft de-
6	sign and development.
7	(2) Any measures the Administrator considers
8	necessary to support flight testing activities, includ-
9	ing
10	(A) continuous refinement and develop-
11	ment of free-flight test techniques and meth-
12	odologies;
13	(B) upgrades and improvements to real-
14	time tracking and data acquisition; and
15	(C) such other measures relating to aero-
16	nauties research support and modernization as
17	the Administrator considers appropriate to
18	earry out the scientific study of the problems of
19	flight, with a view to practical solutions for
20	such problems.
21	SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ON-DEMAND AIR TRANS-
22	PORTATION.
23	It is the sense of Congress that—
24	(1) greater use of high-speed air transportation,
25	small airports, helipads, vertical flight infrastruc-

1	ture, and other aviation-related infrastructure car
2	alleviate surface transportation congestion and sup-
3	port economic growth within cities;
4	(2) with respect to urban air mobility and re-
5	lated concepts, NASA should continue—
6	(A) to conduct research focused on con-
7	cepts, technologies, and design tools; and
8	(B) to support the evaluation of advanced
9	technologies and operational concepts that car
10	be leveraged by—
11	(i) industry to develop future vehicles
12	and systems; and
13	(ii) the Federal Aviation Administra-
14	tion to support vehicle safety and oper-
15	ational certification; and
16	(3) NASA should leverage ongoing efforts to
17	develop advanced technologies to actively support the
18	research needed for on-demand air transportation.
19	SEC. 407. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HYPERSONIC TECH
20	NOLOGY RESEARCH.
21	It is the sense of Congress that—
22	(1) hypersonic technology is critical to the de-
23	velopment of advanced high-speed aerospace vehicles
24	for both civilian and national security purposes;

- 1 (2) for hypersonic vehicles to be realized, re2 search is needed to overcome technical challenges,
 3 including in propulsion, advanced materials, and
 4 flight performance in a severe environment;
 - (3) NASA plays a critical role in supporting fundamental hypersonic research focused on system design, analysis and validation, and propulsion technologies;
 - (4) NASA research efforts in hypersonic technology should complement research supported by the Department of Defense to the maximum extent practicable, since contributions from both agencies working in partnership with universities and industry are necessary to overcome key technical challenges;
 - (5) previous coordinated research programs between NASA and the Department of Defense enabled important progress on hypersonic technology;
 - (6) the commercial sector could provide flight platforms and other capabilities that are able to host and support NASA hypersonic technology research projects; and
 - (7) in earrying out hypersonic technology research projects, the Administrator should—

1	(A) focus research and development efforts
2	on high-speed propulsion systems, reusable ve-
3	hicle technologies, high-temperature materials,
4	and systems analysis;
5	(B) coordinate with the Department of De-
6	fense to prevent duplication of efforts and of in-
7	vestments;
8	(C) include partnerships with universities
9	and industry to accomplish research goals; and
10	(D) maximize public-private use of com-
11	mercially available platforms for hosting re-
12	search and development flight projects.
13	TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY
14	SEC. 501. SPACE TECHNOLOGY MISSION DIRECTORATE.
15	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
16	gress that an independent Space Technology Mission Di-
17	
L /	rectorate is critical to ensuring continued investments in
17 18	rectorate is critical to ensuring continued investments in the development of technologies for missions across the
18	
18 19	the development of technologies for missions across the
18 19	the development of technologies for missions across the portfolio of NASA, including science, aeronautics, and
18 19 20 21	the development of technologies for missions across the portfolio of NASA, including science, aeronautics, and human exploration.
18 19 20 21 22	the development of technologies for missions across the portfolio of NASA, including science, aeronautics, and human exploration. (b) Space Technology Mission Directorate.
18 19 20 21 22 23	the development of technologies for missions across the portfolio of NASA, including science, acronautics, and human exploration. (b) Space Technology Mission Directorate.— The Administrator shall maintain a Space Technology

1 SEC. 502. FLIGHT OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM.

2	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
3	gress that the Administrator should provide flight oppor-
4	tunities for payloads to microgravity environments and
5	suborbital altitudes as required by section 907(e) of the
6	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Author-
7	ization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18405(c)), as amended by
8	subsection (b).
9	(b) Establishment.—Section 907(c) of the Na-
10	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Authoriza-
11	tion Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18405(e)) is amended to read
12	as follows:
13	"(c) Establishment.—
14	"(1) In General.—The Administrator shall es-
15	tablish a Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research
16	Program within the Space Technology Mission Di-
17	rectorate to fund—
18	"(A) the development of payloads for sei-
19	entific research, technology development, and
20	education;
21	"(B) flight opportunities for those pay-
22	loads to microgravity environments and sub-
23	orbital altitudes; and
24	"(C) transition of those payloads to orbital
25	opportunities.

"(2) 1 COMMERCIAL REUSABLE **VEHICLE** 2 FLIGHTS.—In carrying out the Commercial Reusable 3 Suborbital Research Program, the Administrator 4 may fund engineering and integration demonstra-5 tions, proofs of concept, and educational experiments 6 for flights of commercial reusable vehicles. 7 "(3) COMMERCIAL SUBORBITAL LAUNCH VEHI-8 CLES.—In carrying out the Commercial Reusable 9 Suborbital Research Program, the Administrator 10 may not fund the development of commercial sub-11 orbital launch vehicles. 12 "(4) WORKING WITH **MISSION** DIREC-13 TORATES.—In carrying out the Commercial Reus-14 able Suborbital Research Program, the Adminis-15 trator shall work with the mission directorates of 16 NASA to achieve the research, technology, and edu-17 eation goals of NASA.". 18 (e) Conforming Amendment.—Section 907(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18405(b)) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking "Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program in" and inserting "Commer-

eial Reusable Suborbital Research Program established

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under subsection (e)(1) within".

1 SEC. 503. SMALL SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

- 2 (a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
- 3 gress that the Small Spacecraft Technology Program is
- 4 important for conducting science and technology valida-
- 5 tion for—
- 6 (1) short- and long-duration missions in low-
- 7 Earth orbit; and
- 8 (2) deep space missions.
- 9 (b) ACCOMMODATION OF CERTAIN PAYLOADS.—In
- 10 carrying out the Small Spacecraft Technology Program,
- 11 the Administrator shall, as the mission risk posture and
- 12 technology development objectives allow, accommodate
- 13 science payloads that further the goal of long-term human
- 14 exploration to the Moon and Mars.
- 15 SEC. 504. NUCLEAR PROPULSION TECHNOLOGY.
- 16 (a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
- 17 gress that nuclear propulsion is critical to the development
- 18 of advanced spacecraft for civilian and national defense
- 19 purposes.
- 20 (b) DEVELOPMENT; STUDIES.—The Administrator
- 21 shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and
- 22 the Secretary of Defense—
- 23 (1) continue to develop the fuel element design
- 24 for NASA nuclear propulsion technology;
- 25 (2) finalize the systems feasibility studies for
- 26 such technology; and

1	(3) partner with members of commercial indus-
2	try to conduct mission concept studies on such tech-
3	nology.
4	(e) Nuclear Propulsion Technology Dem-
5	ONSTRATION.—
6	(1) Determination; report.—Not later than
7	December 31, 2021, the Administrator shall—
8	(A) determine the correct approach for
9	conducting a flight demonstration of nuclear
10	propulsion technology; and
11	(B) submit to Congress a report on a plan
12	for such a demonstration.
13	(2) Demonstration.—Not later than Decem-
14	ber 31, 2024, the Administrator shall conduct the
15	flight demonstration described in paragraph (1).
16	SEC. 505. MARS-FORWARD TECHNOLOGIES.
17	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
18	gress that the Administrator should pursue multiple tech-
19	nical paths for entry, descent, and landing for Mars, in-
20	eluding competitively selected technology demonstration
21	missions.
22	(b) Prioritization of Long-Lead Technologies
23	AND SYSTEMS.—The Administrator shall prioritize, within
24	the Space Technology Mission Directorate, research, test-
25	ing, and development of long-lead technologies and sys-

1	tems for Mars, including technologies and systems relating
2	to
3	(1) entry, descent, and landing; and
4	(2) in-space propulsion, including nuclear pro-
5	pulsion, eryogenic fluid management, and electric
6	propulsion options.
7	TITLE VI—STEM ENGAGEMENT
8	SEC. 601. SENSE OF CONGRESS.
9	It is the sense of Congress that—
10	(1) NASA serves as a source of inspiration to
11	the people of the United States; and
12	(2) NASA is uniquely positioned to help in-
13	crease student interest in science, technology, engi-
14	neering, and math;
15	(3) engaging students, and providing hands-on
16	experience at an early age, in science, technology,
17	engineering, and math are important aspects of en-
18	suring and promoting United States leadership in
19	innovation; and
20	(4) NASA should strive to leverage its unique
21	position—
22	(A) to increase kindergarten through grade
23	12 involvement in NASA projects;
24	(B) to enhance higher education in STEM
25	fields in the United States;

1	(C) to support individuals who are under-
2	represented in science, technology, engineering,
3	and math fields, such as women, minorities,
4	and individuals in rural areas; and
5	(D) to provide flight opportunities for stu-
6	dent experiments and investigations.
7	SEC. 602. STEM EDUCATION ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.
8	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall continue
9	to provide opportunities for formal and informal STEM
10	education engagement activities within the Office of
11	NASA STEM Engagement and other NASA directorates,
12	including—
13	(1) the Established Program to Stimulate Com-
14	petitive Research;
15	(2) the Minority University Research and Edu-
16	eation Project; and
17	(3) the National Space Grant College and Fel-
18	lowship Program.
19	(b) Leveraging NASA National Programs To
20	PROMOTE STEM EDUCATION.—The Administrator, in
21	partnership with museums, nonprofit organizations, and
22	commercial entities, shall, to the maximum extent prac-
23	ticable, leverage human spaceflight missions, Deep Space
24	Exploration Systems (including the Space Launch System,
25	Orion, and Exploration Ground Systems), and NASA

1	science programs to engage students at the kindergarten
2	through grade 12 and higher education levels to pursue
3	learning and career opportunities in STEM fields.
4	(e) Briefing.—Not later than 1 year after the date
5	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief
6	the appropriate committees of Congress on—
7	(1) the status of the programs described in sub-
8	section (a); and
9	(2) the manner by which each NASA STEM
10	education engagement activity is organized and
11	funded.
12	(d) STEM EDUCATION DEFINED.—In this section,
13	the term "STEM education" has the meaning given the
14	term in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015
15	(Publie Law 114–59; 42 U.S.C. 6621 note).
16	SEC. 603. SKILLED TECHNICAL EDUCATION OUTREACH
17	PROGRAM.
18	(a) Establishment.—The Administrator shall es-
19	tablish a program to conduct outreach to secondary school
20	students—
21	(1) to expose students to careers that require
22	eareer and technical education; and

(2) to encourage students to pursue careers

that require career and technical education.

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1	(b) Outreach Plan.—Not later than 180 days after
2	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator
3	shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress
4	a report on the outreach program under subsection (a)
5	that includes—
6	(1) an implementation plan;
7	(2) a description of the resources needed to
8	carry out the program; and
9	(3) any recommendations on expanding out-
10	reach to secondary school students interested in
11	skilled technical occupations.
12	(e) Systems Observation.—
13	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall de-
14	velop a program and associated policies to allow stu-
15	dents from accredited educational institutions to
16	view the manufacturing, assembly, and testing of
17	NASA-funded space and aeronautical systems, as
18	the Administrator considers appropriate.
19	(2) Considerations.—In developing the pro-
20	gram and policies under paragraph (1), the Adminis-
21	trator shall take into consideration factors such as
22	workplace safety, mission needs, and the protection

of sensitive and proprietary technologies.

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1 TITLE VII—WORKFORCE AND 2 INDUSTRIAL BASE 3 SEC. 701. APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION PILOT PI

_	II (D C C I I WILL BIRLE
3	SEC. 701. APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION PILOT PRO-
4	GRAM.
5	(a) Definition of Covered Provisions.—In this
6	section the term "covered provisions" means the provi-
7	sions of title 5, United States Code, other than—
8	(1) section 2301 of that title;
9	(2) section 2302 of that title;
10	(3) chapter 71 of that title;
11	(4) section 7204 of that title; and
12	(5) chapter 73 of that title.
13	(b) Establishment.—There is established a 3-year
14	pilot program under which, notwithstanding section 20113
15	of title 51, United States Code, the Administrator may,
16	with respect to not more than 5,000 designated per-
17	sonnel—
18	(1) appoint and manage such designated per-
19	sonnel of the Administration, without regard to the
20	covered provisions; and
21	(2) fix the compensation of such designated
22	personnel of the Administration, without regard to
23	chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title
24	5, United States Code, at a rate that does not ex-
25	ceed the per annum rate of salary of the Vice Presi-

1	dent of the United States under section 104 of title
2	3, United States Code.
3	(e) Administrator Responsibilities.—In car-
4	rying out the pilot program established under subsection
5	(b), the Administrator shall ensure that the pilot pro-
6	gram
7	(1) uses—
8	(A) state-of-the-art recruitment techniques;
9	(B) simplified classification methods with
10	respect to personnel of the Administration; and
11	(C) broad banding; and
12	(2) offers—
13	(A) competitive compensation; and
14	(B) the opportunity for eareer mobility.
15	SEC. 702. ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTI-INSTITUTION CON-
16	SORTIA AND UNIVERSITY-AFFILIATED RE-
17	SEARCH CENTERS.
18	(a) In General.—The Administrator, pursuant to
19	section 2304(c)(3)(B) of title 10, United States Code,
20	may
21	(1) establish one or more multi-institution con-
22	sortia or university-affiliated research centers to fa-
23	cilitate access to essential engineering, research, and
24	development capabilities in support of NASA mis-
25	sions;

1	(2) use such a consortium or research center to
2	fund technical analyses and other engineering sup-
3	port to address the acquisition, technical, and oper-
4	ational needs of NASA centers; and
5	(3) ensure such a consortium or research cen-
6	ter —
7	(A) is held accountable for the technical
8	quality of the work product developed under
9	this section; and
10	(B) convenes disparate groups to facilitate
11	public-private partnerships.
12	(b) Policies and Procedures.—The Adminis-
13	trator shall develop and implement policies and procedures
14	to govern, with respect to the establishment of a consor-
15	tium or research center under subsection (a)—
16	(1) the selection of participants;
17	(2) the award of cooperative agreements or
18	other contracts;
19	(3) the appropriate use of competitive awards
20	and sole source awards; and
21	(4) technical capabilities required.
22	(e) ELIGIBILITY.—The following entities shall be eli-
23	gible to participate in a consortium or research center es-
24	tablished under subsection (a)—

1	(1) an institution of higher education (as de-
2	fined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of
3	1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002));
4	(2) an operator of a federally funded research
5	and development center;
6	(3) a nonprofit or not-for-profit research insti-
7	tution; and
8	(4) a consortium composed of—
9	(A) an entity described in paragraph (1),
10	(2), or (3) ; and
11	(B) one or more for-profit entities.
12	SEC. 703. EXPEDITED ACCESS TO TECHNICAL TALENT AND
13	EXPERTISE.
13 14	(a) In General.—The Administrator may—
14	(a) In General.—The Administrator may—
14 15	(a) In General.—The Administrator may— (1) establish one or more multi-institution task
141516	(a) In General.—The Administrator may— (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements,
14151617	(a) In General.—The Administrator may— (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements to facilitate expedited access
14 15 16 17 18	(a) In General.—The Administrator may— (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements to facilitate expedited access to eligible entities in support of NASA missions; and
14 15 16 17 18 19	(a) In General.—The Administrator may— (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements to facilitate expedited access to eligible entities in support of NASA missions; and (2) use such a multi-institution task order con-
14151617181920	(a) In General. The Administrator may (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements to facilitate expedited access to eligible entities in support of NASA missions; and (2) use such a multi-institution task order contract, consortium, cooperative agreement, or other
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(a) In General.—The Administrator may (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements to facilitate expedited access to eligible entities in support of NASA missions; and (2) use such a multi-institution task order contract, consortium, cooperative agreement, or other arrangement to fund technical analyses and other
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	(a) In General.—The Administrator may (1) establish one or more multi-institution task order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or other arrangements to facilitate expedited access to eligible entities in support of NASA missions; and (2) use such a multi-institution task order contract, consortium, cooperative agreement, or other arrangement to fund technical analyses and other engineering support to address the acquisition, technical-

- 1 and reduce costs and duplicative efforts, a multi-institu-
- 2 tion task order contract, consortium, cooperative agree-
- 3 ment, or any other arrangement established under sub-
- 4 section (a)(1) shall, to the maximum extent practicable,
- 5 be earried out in consultation with other NASA-affiliated
- 6 entities, including federally funded research and develop-
- 7 ment centers, university-affiliated research centers, and
- 8 NASA laboratories and test centers.
- 9 (e) Policies and Procedures.—The Adminis-
- 10 trator shall develop and implement policies and procedures
- 11 to govern, with respect to the establishment of a multi-
- 12 institution task order contract, consortium, cooperative
- 13 agreement, or any other arrangement under subsection
- $14 \frac{(a)(1)}{(a)(1)}$
- 15 (1) the selection of participants;
- 16 (2) the award of task orders;
- 17 (3) the maximum award size for a task;
- 18 (4) the appropriate use of competitive awards
- 19 and sole source awards; and
- 20 (5) technical capabilities required.
- 21 (d) ELIGIBLE ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section,
- 22 the term "eligible entity" means—
- 23 (1) an institution of higher education (as de-
- 24 fined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of
- 25 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002));

1	(2) an operator of a federally funded research
2	and development center;
3	(3) a nonprofit or not-for-profit research insti-
4	tution; and
5	(4) a consortium composed of—
6	(A) an entity described in paragraph (1),
7	(2), or (3); and
8	(B) one or more for-profit entities.
9	SEC. 704. REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL BASE FOR CIVIL SPACE
10	MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS.
11	(a) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the
12	date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall
13	submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report
14	on the United States industrial base for NASA civil space
15	missions and operations.
16	(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection
17	(a) shall include the following:
18	(1) A comprehensive description of the current
19	status of the United States industrial base for
20	NASA civil space missions and operations.
21	(2) A description and assessment of the weak-
22	nesses in the supply chain, skills, manufacturing ca-
23	pacity, raw materials, key components, and other
24	areas of the United States industrial base for NASA
25	civil space missions and operations that could ad-

1	versely impact such missions and operations if un-
2	available.
3	(3) A description and assessment of various
4	mechanisms to address and mitigate the weaknesses
5	described pursuant to paragraph (2).
6	(4) Such other matters relating to the United
7	States industrial base for NASA civil space missions
8	and operations as the Administrator considers ap-
9	propriate.
10	SEC. 705. SEPARATIONS AND RETIREMENT INCENTIVES.
11	Section 20113 of title 51, United States Code, is
12	amended by adding at the end the following:
13	"(0) Provisions Related to Separation and Re-
14	TIREMENT INCENTIVES.—
15	"(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
16	'employee'
17	"(A) means an employee of the Adminis-
18	tration serving under an appointment without
19	time limitation; and
20	"(B) does not include—
21	"(i) a reemployed annuitant under
22	subchapter HI of chapter 83 or chapter 84
23	of title 5 or any other retirement system
24	for employees of the Federal Government;

"(ii) an employee having a disability
on the basis of which such employee is or
would be eligible for disability retirement
under any of the retirement systems referred to in clause (i); or

"(iii) for purposes of eligibility for separation incentives under this subsection, an employee who is in receipt of a decision notice of involuntary separation for misconduct or unacceptable performance.

tablish a program under which employees may be eligible for early retirement, offered separation incentive pay to separate from service voluntarily, or both. This authority may be used to reduce the number of personnel employed or to restructure the workforce to meet mission objectives without reducing the overall number of personnel. This authority is in addition to, and notwithstanding, any other authorities established by law or regulation for such programs.

"(3) Early retirement.—An employee who is at least 50 years of age and has completed 20 years of service, or has at least 25 years of service, may, pursuant to regulations promulgated under

this subsection, apply and be retired from the Administration and receive benefits in accordance with subchapter III of chapter 83 or 84 of title 5 if the employee has been employed continuously within the Administration for more than 30 days before the date on which the determination to conduct a reduction or restructuring within 1 or more Administration centers is approved.

"(4) SEPARATION PAY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Separation pay shall be paid in a lump sum or in installments and shall be equal to the lesser of—

"(i) an amount equal to the amount the employee would be entitled to receive under section 5595(e) of title 5, if the employee were entitled to payment under such section; or

"(ii) \$40,000.

"(B) LIMITATIONS.—Separation pay shall not be a basis for payment, and shall not be included in the computation, of any other type of Government benefit. Separation pay shall not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the amount of any severance pay to which an individual may be entitled under sec-

tion 5595 of title 5, based on any other separation.

"(C) Installments. Separation pay, if paid in installments, shall cease to be paid upon the recipient's acceptance of employment by the Federal Government, or commencement of work under a personal services contract as described in paragraph (5).

"(5) Limitations on Reemployment.—

"(A) An employee who receives separation pay under such program may not be reemployed by the Administration for a 12-month period beginning on the effective date of the employee's separation, unless this prohibition is waived by the Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

"(B) An employee who receives separation pay under this section on the basis of a separation and accepts employment with the Government of the United States, or who commences work through a personal services contract with the United States within 5 years after the date of the separation on which payment of the separation pay is based, shall be required to repay the entire amount of the separation pay to the Administration. If the employment is with an

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Executive agency (as defined by section 105 of title 5) other than the Administration, the Administrator may, at the request of the head of that agency, waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position. If the employment is within the Administration, the Administrator may waive the repayment if the individual involved is the only qualified applicant available for the position. If the employment is with an entity in the legislative branch, the head of the entity or the appointing official may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position. If the employment is with the judicial branch, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

"(6) REGULATIONS.—Under the program established under paragraph (2), early retirement and separation pay may be offered only pursuant to regulations established by the Administrator, subject to

1	such limitations or conditions as the Administrator
2	may require.
3	"(7) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—The Adminis-
4	trator shall earry out this subsection using amounts
5	otherwise made available to the Administrator and
6	no additional funds are authorized to be appro-
7	priated to earry out this subsection.".
8	SEC. 706. CONFIDENTIALITY OF MEDICAL QUALITY ASSUR-
9	ANCE RECORDS.
10	(a) In General.—Chapter 313 of title 51, United
11	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
12	lowing:
12	
	"§31303. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance
13	"§ 31303. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance
13 14	"§ 31303. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance records
13 14 15	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
13 14 15 16	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1)—
13 14 15 16 17	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1)— "(1) a medical quality assurance record, or any
13 14 15 16 17	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1)— "(1) a medical quality assurance record, or any part of a medical quality assurance record, may not
13 14 15 16 17 18	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1)— "(1) a medical quality assurance record, or any part of a medical quality assurance record, may not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1)— "(1) a medical quality assurance record, or any part of a medical quality assurance record, may not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding; and
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(1)— "(1) a medical quality assurance record, or any part of a medical quality assurance record, may not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding; and "(2) an individual who reviews or creates a

1	not testify in a judicial or administrative proceeding
2	with respect to—
3	"(A) the medical quality assurance record
4	Ol'
5	"(B) any finding, recommendation, evalua-
6	tion, opinion, or action taken by such individual
7	or in accordance with such proceeding with re-
8	spect to the medical quality assurance record.
9	"(b) Disclosure of Records.—
10	"(1) In General.—Notwithstanding subsection
11	(a), a medical quality assurance record may be dis-
12	elosed to—
13	"(A) a Federal agency or private entity, if
14	the medical quality assurance record is nec-
15	essary for the Federal agency or private entity
16	to carry out—
17	"(i) licensing or accreditation func-
18	tions relating to Administration healthcare
19	facilities; or
20	"(ii) monitoring of Administration
21	healthcare facilities required by law;
22	"(B) a Federal agency or healthcare pro-
23	vider, if the medical quality assurance record is
24	required by the Federal agency or healthcare
25	provider to enable Administration participation

1	in a healthcare program of the Federal agency
2	or healthcare provider;
3	"(C) a criminal or civil law enforcement
4	agency, or an instrumentality authorized by law
5	to protect the public health or safety, on writ
6	ten request by a qualified representative of such
7	agency or instrumentality submitted to the Ad
8	ministrator that includes a description of the
9	lawful purpose for which the medical quality as
10	surance record is requested;
11	"(D) an officer, an employee, or a con-
12	tractor of the Administration who requires the
13	medical quality assurance record to carry our
14	an official duty associated with healthcare;
15	"(E) healthcare personnel, to the exten-
16	necessary to address a medical emergency af
17	feeting the health or safety of an individual
18	and
19	"(F) any committee, panel, or board con-
20	vened by the Administration to review the
21	healthcare-related policies and practices of the
22	Administration.
23	"(2) Subsequent disclosure prohibited.—
24	An individual or entity to whom a medical quality
25	assurance record has been disclosed under para

1	graph (1) may not make a subsequent disclosure of
2	the medical quality assurance record.
3	"(c) Personally Identifiable Information.—
4	"(1) In General.—Except as provided in para-
5	graph (2), the personally identifiable information
6	contained in a medical quality assurance record of a
7	patient or an employee of the Administration, or any
8	other individual associated with the Administration
9	for purposes of a medical quality assurance pro-
10	gram, shall be removed before the disclosure of the
11	medical quality assurance record to an entity other
12	than the Administration.
13	"(2) Exception.—Personally identifiable infor-
14	mation described in paragraph (1) may be released
15	to an entity other than the Administration if the Ad-
16	ministrator makes a determination that the release
17	of such personally identifiable information—
18	"(A) is in the best interests of the Admin-
19	istration; and
20	"(B) does not constitute an unwarranted
21	invasion of personal privacy.
22	"(d) Exclusion From FOIA.—A medical quality
23	assurance record may not be made available to any person
24	under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (com-
25	monly referred to as the 'Freedom of Information Act'),

- and this section shall be considered a statute described in subsection (b)(3)(B) of such section 522. "(e) REGULATIONS.—Not later than one year after 3 the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations to implement this sec-6 tion. 7 "(f) Rules of Construction.—Nothing in this 8 section shall be construed— "(1) to withhold a medical quality assurance 9 record from a committee of the Senate or House of 10 11 Representatives or a joint committee of Congress if 12 the medical quality assurance record relates to a 13 matter within the jurisdiction of such committee or 14 joint committee; or 15 "(2) to limit the use of a medical quality assur-16 ance record within the Administration, including the 17 use by a contractor or consultant of the Administra-18 tion.
- 19 "(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
- 20 "(1) MEDICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE RECORD.

 21 The term 'medical quality assurance record' means
 22 any proceeding, discussion, record, finding, rec23 ommendation, evaluation, opinion, minutes, report,
 24 or other document or action that results from a

1	quality assurance committee, quality assurance pro-
2	gram, or quality assurance program activity.
3	"(2) Quality assurance program.—
4	"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'quality as-
5	surance program' means a comprehensive pro-
6	gram of the Administration—
7	"(i) to systematically review and im-
8	prove the quality of medical and behavioral
9	health services provided by the Administra-
10	tion to ensure the safety and security of
11	individuals receiving such health services
12	and
13	"(ii) to evaluate and improve the effi-
14	eieney, effectiveness, and use of staff and
15	resources in the delivery of such health
16	services.
17	"(B) Inclusion.—The term 'quality as-
18	surance program' includes any activity carried
19	out by or for the Administration to assess the
20	quality of medical care provided by the Admin-
21	istration.".
22	(b) Technical and Conforming Amendment.—
23	The table of sections for chapter 313 of title 51, United
24	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
25	lowing:

"31303. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance records.".

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

3	SEC. 801. CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.
4	Section 20113 of title 51, United States Code, is
5	amended by adding at the end the following:
6	"(o) Contracting Authority.—The Administra-
7	tion
8	"(1) may enter into an agreement with a pri-
9	vate, commercial, or State government entity to pro-
10	vide the entity with supplies, support, and services
11	related to private, commercial, or State government
12	space activities carried out at a property owned or
13	operated by the Administration; and
14	"(2) upon the request of such an entity, may
15	include such supplies, support, and services in the
16	requirements of the Administration if—
17	"(A) the Administrator determines that
18	the inclusion of such supplies, support, or serv-
19	ices in such requirements—
20	"(i) is in the best interest of the Fed-
21	eral Government;
22	"(ii) does not interfere with the re-
23	quirements of the Administration; and

1	"(iii) does not compete with the com-
2	mercial space activities of other such enti-
3	ties; and
4	"(B) the Administration has full reimburs-
5	able funding from the entity that requested
6	supplies, support, and services prior to making
7	any obligation for the delivery of such supplies,
8	support, or services under an Administration
9	procurement contract or any other agreement.".
10	SEC. 802. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSACTION PROTOTYPE
11	PROJECTS AND FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION
12	CONTRACTS.
13	Section 20113 of title 51, United States Code, as
14	amended by section 801, is further amended by adding
15	at the end the following:
16	"(p) Transaction Prototype Projects and Fol-
17	LOW-ON PRODUCTION CONTRACTS.—
18	"(1) In General.—The Administration may
19	enter into a transaction (other than a contract, co-
20	operative agreement, or grant) to carry out a proto-
21	type project that is directly relevant to enhancing
22	the mission effectiveness of the Administration.
23	"(2) Subsequent award of follow-on pro-
24	DUCTION CONTRACT.—A transaction entered into
25	under this subsection for a prototype project may

1	provide for the subsequent award of a follow-on pro
2	duction contract to participants in the transaction
3	"(3) Inclusion.—A transaction under this
4	subsection includes a project awarded to an indi
5	vidual participant and to all individual projects
6	awarded to a consortium of United States industry
7	and academic institutions.
8	"(4) Determination.—The authority of this
9	section may be exercised for a transaction for a pro
10	totype project and any follow-on production contract
11	upon a determination by the head of the contracting
12	activity, in accordance with Administration policies
13	that —
14	"(A) circumstances justify use of a trans
15	action to provide an innovative business ar
16	rangement that would not be feasible or appro
17	priate under a contract; and
18	"(B) the use of the authority of this see
19	tion is essential to promoting the success of the
20	prototype project.
21	"(5) Competitive procedure.
22	"(A) In General.—To the maximum ex
23	tent practicable, the Administrator shall use
24	competitive procedures with respect to entering

1	into a transaction to carry out a prototype
2	project.
3	"(B) Exception.—Notwithstanding sec-
4	tion 2304 of title 10, United States Code, a fol-
5	low-on production contract may be awarded to
6	the participants in the prototype transaction
7	without the use of competitive procedures, if—
8	"(i) competitive procedures were used
9	for the selection of parties for participation
10	in the prototype transaction; and
11	"(ii) the participants in the trans-
12	action successfully completed the prototype
13	project provided for in the transaction.
14	"(6) Cost share.—A transaction to carry out
15	a prototype project and a follow-on production con-
16	tract may require that part of the total cost of the
17	transaction or contract be paid by the participant or
18	contractor from a source other than the Federal
19	Government.
20	"(7) Procurement ethics.—A transaction
21	under this authority shall be considered an agency
22	procurement for purposes of chapter 21 of title 41,
23	United States Code, with regard to procurement eth-
24	ics.".

1	SEC. 803. PROTECTION OF DATA AND INFORMATION FROM
2	PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.
3	(a) CERTAIN TECHNICAL DATA.—Section 20131 of
4	title 51, United States Code, is amended—
5	(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as sub-
6	section (d);
7	(2) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "subsection
8	(b)" and inserting "subsection (b) or (c)";
9	(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-
10	lowing:
11	"(e) Special Handling of Certain Technical
12	Data.—
13	"(1) In General.—The Administrator may
14	provide appropriate protections against the public
15	dissemination of certain technical data, including ex-
16	emption from subchapter H of chapter 5 of title 5.
17	"(2) Definitions.—In this subsection:
18	"(A) CERTAIN TECHNICAL DATA.—The
19	term 'certain technical data' means technical
20	data that may not be exported lawfully outside
21	the United States without approval, authoriza-
22	tion, or license under—
23	"(i) the Export Control Reform Act of
24	2018 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat.
25	2208)- or

1	"(ii) the International Security Assist-
2	ance and Arms Export Control Act of
3	1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 729).
4	"(B) TECHNICAL DATA.—The term 'tech-
5	nical data' means any blueprint, drawing, pho-
6	tograph, plan, instruction, computer software,
7	or documentation, or any other technical infor-
8	mation.";
9	(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by in-
10	serting ", including any data," after "information";
11	and
12	(5) by adding at the end the following:
13	"(e) Exclusion From FOIA.—This section shall be
14	considered a statute described in subsection (b)(3)(B) of
15	section 552 of title 5 (commonly referred to as the 'Free-
16	dom of Information Act').".
17	(b) CERTAIN VOLUNTARILY PROVIDED SAFETY-RE-
18	LATED INFORMATION.—
19	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall pro-
20	vide appropriate safeguards against the public dis-
21	semination of safety-related information collected as
22	part of a mishap investigation carried out under the
23	NASA safety reporting system or in conjunction
24	with an organizational safety assessment, if the Ad-

1	ministrator makes a written determination, including
2	a justification of the determination, that—
3	(A)(i) disclosure of the information would
4	inhibit individuals from voluntarily providing
5	safety-related information; and
6	(ii) the ability of NASA to collect such in-
7	formation improves the safety of NASA pro-
8	grams and research relating to aeronautics and
9	space; or
10	(B) withholding such information from
11	public disclosure improves the safety of such
12	NASA programs and research.
13	(2) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Notwith-
14	standing any other provision of law, if the Adminis-
15	trator provides to the head of another Federal agen-
16	ey safety-related information with respect to which
17	the Administrator has made a determination under
18	paragraph (1), the head of the Federal agency shall
19	withhold the information from public disclosure.
20	(3) Public availability.—A determination
21	under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the
22	public on request, as required under section 552 of
23	title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as
24	the "Freedom of Information Act").

1	(4) Exclusion from foia.—This subsection
2	shall be considered a statute described in subsection
3	(b)(3)(B) of section 552 of title 5, United States
4	Code.
5	SEC. 804. PHYSICAL SECURITY MODERNIZATION.
6	Chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, is
7	amended—
8	(1) in section 20133(2), by striking "property"
9	and all that follows through "to the United States,"
10	and inserting "Administration personnel or of prop-
11	erty owned or leased by, or under the control of, the
12	United States"; and
13	(2) in section 20134, in the second sentence—
14	(A) by inserting "Administration personnel
15	or any" after "protecting"; and
16	(B) by striking ", at facilities owned or
17	contracted to the Administration".
18	SEC. 805. LEASE OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY.
19	Section 20145 of title 51, United States Code, is
20	amended—
21	(1) in paragraph (b)(1)(B), by striking "en-
22	tered into for the purpose of developing renewable
23	energy production facilities"; and
24	(2) by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 806. CYBERSECURITY.

- 2 (a) In General.—Section 20301 of title 51, United
- 3 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
- 4 lowing:
- 5 "(e) Cybersecurity.—The Administrator shall up-
- 6 date and improve the cybersecurity of NASA space assets
- 7 and supporting infrastructure.".
- 8 (b) Security Operations Center.—
- 9 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall
 10 maintain a Security Operations Center, to identify
 11 and respond to eybersecurity threats to NASA infor-
- 12 mation technology systems, including institutional
- 13 systems and mission systems.
- 14 (2) Inspector General Recommenda-
- 15 TIONS.—The Administrator shall implement, to the
- 16 maximum extent practicable, each of the rec-
- ommendations contained in the report of the Inspec-
- tor General of NASA entitled "Audit of NASA's Se-
- 19 curity Operations Center", issued on May 23, 2018.
- 20 (e) Cyber Threat Hunt.—
- 21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in co-
- 22 ordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security
- 23 and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies,
- 24 may implement a cyber threat hunt capability to
- 25 proactively search NASA information systems for

1	advanced eyber threats that otherwise evade existing
2	security tools.
3	(2) Threat-Hunting process.—In carrying
4	out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall develop
5	and document a threat-hunting process, including
6	the roles and responsibilities of individuals con-
7	ducting a cyber threat hunt.
8	(d) GAO PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Ad-
9	ministrator shall implement, to the maximum extent prac-
10	ticable, the recommendations for NASA contained in the
11	report of the Comptroller General of the United States
12	entitled "Information Security: Agencies Need to Improve
13	Controls over Selected High-Impact Systems", issued May
14	18, 2016, including—
15	(1) re-evaluating security control assessments;
16	and
17	(2) specifying metrics for the continuous moni-
18	toring strategy of the Administration.
19	SEC. 807. LIMITATION ON COOPERATION WITH THE PEO-
20	PLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
21	(a) In General. Except as provided by subsection
22	(b), the Administrator, the Director of the Office of
23	Science and Technology Policy, and the Chair of the Na-
24	tional Space Council, shall not—

1	(1) develop, design, plan, promulgate, imple-
2	ment, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order,
3	or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or
4	coordinate bilaterally in any manner with—
5	(A) the Government of the People's Repub-
6	lie of China; or
7	(B) any company—
8	(i) owned by the Government of the
9	People's Republic of China; or
10	(ii) incorporated under the laws of the
11	People's Republic of China; and
12	(2) host official visitors from the People's Re-
13	public of China at a facility belonging to or used by
14	NASA.
15	(b) WAIVER.—
16	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, the Di-
17	rector, or the Chair may waive the limitation under
18	subsection (a) with respect to an activity described
19	in that subsection only if the Administrator, the Di-
20	rector, or the Chair, as applicable, makes a deter-
21	mination that the activity—
22	(A) does not pose a risk of a transfer of
23	technology, data, or other information with na-
24	tional security or economic security implications

1	to an entity described in paragraph (1) of such
2	subsection; and
3	(B) does not involve knowing interactions
4	with officials who have been determined by the
5	United States to have direct involvement with
6	violations of human rights.
7	(2) CERTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later
8	than 30 days after the date on which a waiver is
9	granted under paragraph (1), the Administrator, the
10	Director, or the Chair, as applicable, shall submit to
11	the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Trans-
12	portation and the Committee on Appropriations of
13	the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space,
14	and Technology and the Committee on Appropria-
15	tions of the House of Representatives a written eer-
16	tification that the activity complies with the require-
17	ments in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of that para-
18	graph.
19	SEC. 808. SMALL SATELLITE LAUNCH SERVICES PROGRAM.
20	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall continue
21	to procure dedicated launch services for small satellites,
22	including CubeSats, for the purpose of conducting science
23	and technology missions that further the goals of NASA.
24	(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program
25	under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

1	(1) engage with the academic community to
2	maximize awareness and use of dedicated small sat-
3	ellite launch opportunities; and
4	(2) to the maximum extent practicable, use a
5	secondary payload of procured launch services for
6	CubeSats.
7	SEC. 809. 21ST CENTURY SPACE LAUNCH INFRASTRUC-
8	TURE.
9	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall carry out
10	a program to modernize launch infrastructure at NASA
11	facilities—
12	(1) to enhance safety; and
13	(2) to advance Government and commercial
14	space transportation and exploration.
15	(b) Projects.—Projects funded under the program
16	under subsection (a) may include—
17	(1) infrastructure relating to commodities;
18	(2) standard interfaces to meet customer needs
19	for multiple payload processing and launch vehicle
20	processing;
21	(3) enhancements to range capacity and flexi-
22	bility; and
23	(4) such other projects as the Administrator
24	considers appropriate to meet the goals described in
25	subsection (a).

1	(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program
2	under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—
3	(1) prioritize investments in projects that can
4	be used by multiple users and launch vehicles, in-
5	eluding non-NASA users and launch vehicles; and
6	(2) limit investments to projects that would not
7	otherwise be funded by a NASA program, such as
8	an institutional or programmatic infrastructure pro-
9	gram.
10	(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall
11	preclude a NASA program, including the Space Launch
12	System and Orion, from using the launch infrastructure
13	modernized under this section.
14	SEC. 810. MISSIONS OF NATIONAL NEED.
15	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the Sense of Con-
16	gress that—
17	(1) while certain space missions, such as aster-
18	oid detection or space debris mitigation missions
19	may not provide the highest-value science, as deter-
20	mined by the National Academies of Science, Engi-
21	neering, and Medicine decadal surveys, such mis-
22	sions provide tremendous value to the United States
23	and the world; and

1	(2) the current organizational and funding
2	structure of NASA has not prioritized the funding
3	of missions of national need.
4	(b) STUDY.—
5	(1) In General.—The Director of the Office of
6	Science and Technology Policy shall conduct a study
7	on the manner in which NASA funds missions of na-
8	tional need.
9	(2) Matters to be included.—The study
10	conducted under paragraph (1) shall include the fol-
11	lowing:
12	(A) An identification and assessment of
13	the types of missions or technology development
14	programs that constitute missions of national
15	need.
16	(B) An assessment of the manner in which
17	such missions are currently funded and man-
18	aged by NASA.
19	(C) An analysis of the options for funding
20	missions of national need, including—
21	(i) structural changes required to
22	allow NASA to fund such missions; and
23	(ii) an assessment of the capacity of
24	other Federal agencies to make funds
25	available for such missions

1	(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year
2	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director
3	of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall sub-
4	mit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report
5	on the results of the study conducted under subsection (b)
6	including recommendations for funding missions of na
7	tional need.
8	SEC. 811. EXEMPTION FROM THE IRAN, NORTH KOREA, AND
9	SYRIA NONPROLIFERATION ACT.
10	Section 7(1) of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria
11	Nonproliferation Act (Public Law 106-178; 50 U.S.C
12	1701 note) is amended, in the undesignated matter fol-
13	lowing subparagraph (B), by striking "December 31
14	2020" and inserting "December 31, 2030".
15	SEC. 812. DRINKING WATER WELL REPLACEMENT FOR
16	CHINCOTEAGUE, VIRGINIA.
17	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during
18	the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment
19	of this Act, the Administrator may enter into 1 or more
20	agreements with the town of Chincoteague, Virginia, to
21	reimburse the town for costs that are directly associated
22	with—
23	(1) the removal of drinking water wells located
24	on property administered by the Administration; and

1	(2) the relocation of such wells to property
2	under the administrative control, through lease, own-
3	ership, or easement, of the town.
4	SEC. 813. PASSENGER CARRIER USE.
5	Section 1344(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code,
6	is amended—
7	(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" at
8	the end;
9	(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "or"
10	after the comma at the end; and
11	(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the fol-
12	lowing:
13	"(C) necessary for post-flight transportation of
14	United States Government astronauts subject to re-
15	imbursable arrangements returning from space for
16	the performance of medical research, monitoring, di-
17	agnosis, or treatment, or other official duties, prior
18	to receiving post-flight medical clearance to operate
19	a motor vehicle,".
20	SEC. 814. SBIR PHASE FLEXIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL
21	AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
22	Section 9(cc) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.
23	638(ce)) is amended by inserting "the National Aero-
24	nautics and Space Administration," after "through
25	2022 ''

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- 2 (a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Na-
- 3 tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Authoriza-
- 4 tion Act of 2019".
- 5 (b) Table of Contents of this
- 6 Act is as follows:
 - Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 - Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT AND EXPLORATION

- Sec. 201. Advanced cislunar and lunar surface capabilities.
- Sec. 202. Space launch system configurations.
- Sec. 203. Advanced spacesuits.
- Sec. 204. Life science and physical science research.
- Sec. 205. Acquisition of domestic space transportation and logistics resupply services.
- Sec. 206. Rocket engine test infrastructure.
- Sec. 207. Indian River Bridge.
- Sec. 208. Value of International Space Station and capabilities in low-Earth orbit.
- Sec. 209. Extension and modification relating to International Space Station.
- Sec. 210. Department of Defense activities on International Space Station.
- Sec. 211. Low-Earth orbit commercialization.
- Sec. 212. Maintaining a national laboratory in space.
- Sec. 213. International Space Station national laboratory; property rights in inventions.
- Sec. 214. Data first produced during non-NASA scientific use of the ISS national laboratory.
- Sec. 215. Royalties and other payments received for designated activities.
- Sec. 216. Steppingstone approach to exploration.
- Sec. 217. Technical amendments relating to Artemis missions.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

- Sec. 301. Science priorities.
- Sec. 302. Lunar discovery program.
- Sec. 303. Search for life.
- Sec. 304. James Webb Space Telescope.
- Sec. 305. Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope.
- Sec. 306. Satellite servicing for science missions.
- Sec. 307. Earth science missions and programs.
- Sec. 308. Science missions to Mars.
- Sec. 309. Planetary Defense Coordination Office.
- Sec. 310. Suborbital science flights.
- Sec. 311. Earth science data and observations.

- Sec. 312. Sense of Congress on small satellite science.
- Sec. 313. Sense of Congress on commercial space services.
- Sec. 314. Procedures for identifying and addressing alleged violations of scientific integrity policy.

TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Definitions.
- Sec. 403. Experimental aircraft projects.
- Sec. 404. Unmanned aircraft systems.
- Sec. 405. 21st Century Aeronautics Capabilities Initiative.
- Sec. 406. Sense of Congress on on-demand air transportation.
- Sec. 407. Sense of Congress on hypersonic technology research.

TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

- Sec. 501. Space Technology Mission Directorate.
- Sec. 502. Flight opportunities program.
- Sec. 503. Small Spacecraft Technology Program.
- Sec. 504. Nuclear propulsion technology.
- Sec. 505. Mars-forward technologies.
- Sec. 506. Prioritization of low-enriched uranium technology.
- Sec. 507. Sense of Congress on next-generation communications technology.

TITLE VI—STEM ENGAGEMENT

- Sec. 601. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 602. STEM education engagement activities.
- Sec. 603. Skilled technical education outreach program.
- Sec. 604. National space grant college and fellowship program.

TITLE VII—WORKFORCE AND INDUSTRIAL BASE

- Sec. 701. Appointment and compensation pilot program.
- Sec. 702. Establishment of multi-institution consortia and university-affiliated research centers.
- Sec. 703. Expedited access to technical talent and expertise.
- Sec. 704. Report on industrial base for civil space missions and operations.
- Sec. 705. Separations and retirement incentives.
- Sec. 706. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance records.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 801. Contracting authority.
- Sec. 802. Authority for transaction prototype projects and follow-on production contracts.
- Sec. 803. Protection of data and information from public disclosure.
- Sec. 804. Physical security modernization.
- Sec. 805. Lease of non-excess property.
- Sec. 806. Cybersecurity.
- Sec. 807. Limitation on cooperation with the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 808. Consideration of issues related to contracting with entities receiving assistance from or affiliated with the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 809. Small satellite launch services program.
- Sec. 810. 21st century space launch infrastructure.
- Sec. 811. Missions of national need.

	Sec. 812. Exemption from the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act.
	Sec. 813. Drinking water well replacement for Chincoteague, Virginia.
	Sec. 814. Passenger carrier use.
	Sec. 815. Use of commercial near-space balloons.
	Sec. 816. President's Space Advisory Board.
	Sec. 817. Initiative on technologies for noise and emissions reductions.
	Sec. 818. Remediation of sites contaminated with trichloroethylene.
	Sec. 819. Report on merits and options for establishing an institute relating to
	space resources. Sec. 820. Report on establishing center of excellence for space weather technology.
	Sec. 820. Review on preference for domestic suppliers.
	Sec. 822. Report on utilization of commercial space ports licensed by Federal
	Aviation Administration.
	Sec. 823. Active orbital debris mitigation.
	Sec. 824. Study on commercial communications services.
1	SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
2	In this Act :
3	(1) Administration.—The term "Administra-
4	tion" means the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-
5	ministration.
6	(2) Administrator.—The term "Adminis-
7	trator" means the Administrator of the National Aer-
8	onautics and Space Administration.
9	(3) Appropriate committees of congress.—
10	Except as otherwise expressly provided, the term "ap-
11	propriate committees of Congress" means—
12	(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
13	and Transportation of the Senate; and
14	(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and
15	Technology of the House of Representatives.
16	(4) CISLUNAR SPACE.—The term "cislunar
17	space" means the region of space beyond low-Earth

1	orbit out to and including the region around the sur-
2	face of the Moon.
3	(5) Deep space.—The term "deep space" means
4	the region of space beyond low-Earth orbit, including
5	cislunar space.
6	(6) Development cost.—The term "develop-
7	ment cost" has the meaning given the term in section
8	30104 of title 51, United States Code.
9	(7) ISS.—The term "ISS" means the Inter-
10	national Space Station.
11	(8) ISS management entity.—The term "ISS
12	management entity" means the organization with
13	which the Administrator has entered into a coopera-
14	tive agreement under section 504(a) of the National
15	Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization
16	Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(a)).
17	(9) NASA.—The term "NASA" means the Na-
18	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration.
19	(10) Orion.—The term "Orion" means the mul-
20	tipurpose crew vehicle described in section 303 of the
21	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Au-
22	thorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).
23	(11) OSTP.—The term "OSTP" means the Of-
24	fice of Science and Technology Policy.

1	(12) Space launch system.—The term "Space
2	Launch System" means the Space Launch System
3	authorized under section 302 of the National Aero-
4	nautics and Space Administration Act of 2010 (42
5	U.S.C. 18322).
6	TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF
7	APPROPRIATIONS
8	SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
9	There are authorized to be appropriated to the Admin-
10	istration for fiscal year 2020 \$22,750,000,000 as follows:
11	(1) For Exploration, \$6,222,600,000.
12	(2) For Space Operations, \$4,150,200,000.
13	(3) For Science, \$6,905,700,000.
14	(4) For Aeronautics, \$783,900,000.
15	(5) For Space Technology, \$1,076,400,000.
16	(6) For Science, Technology, Engineering, and
17	$Mathematics\ Engagement,\ \$112,000,000.$
18	(7) For Safety, Security, and Mission Services,
19	\$2,934,800,000.
20	(8) For Construction and Environmental Com-
21	pliance and Restoration, \$524,400,000.
22	(9) For Inspector General, \$40,000,000.

1	TITLE II—HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT
2	AND EXPLORATION
3	SEC. 201. ADVANCED CISLUNAR AND LUNAR SURFACE CA
4	PABILITIES.
5	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
6	that—
7	(1) commercial entities in the United States have
8	made significant investment and progress toward the
9	development of human-class lunar landers;
10	(2) NASA developed the Artemis program—
11	(A) to fulfill the goal of landing United
12	States astronauts, including the first woman and
13	the next man, on the Moon; and
14	(B) to collaborate with commercial and
15	international partners to establish sustainable
16	lunar exploration by 2028; and
17	(3) in carrying out the Artemis program, the
18	Administration should ensure that the entire Artemis
19	program is inclusive and representative of all people
20	of the United States, including women and minori-
21	ties.
22	(b) Lander Program.—
23	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall foster
24	the flight demonstration of not more than 2 human-

1	class lunar lander designs through public-private
2	partnerships.
3	(2) Initial development phase.—The Admin-
4	istrator may support the formulation of more than 2
5	concepts in the initial development phase.
6	(c) Requirements.—In carrying out the program
7	under subsection (b), the Administrator shall—
8	(1) enter into industry-led partnerships using a
9	fixed-price, milestone-based approach;
10	(2) to the maximum extent practicable, encour-
11	age reusability and sustainability of systems devel-
12	oped;
13	(3) ensure availability of 1 or more lunar polar
14	science payloads for a demonstration mission; and
15	(4) to the maximum extent practicable, offer ex-
16	isting capabilities and assets of NASA centers to sup-
17	port these partnerships.
18	SEC. 202. SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS.
19	(a) Mobile Launch Platform.—The Administrator
20	is authorized to maintain 2 operational mobile launch plat-
21	forms to enable the launch of multiple configurations of the
22	Space Launch System.
23	(b) Exploration Upper Stage.—To meet the capa-
24	bility requirements under section 302(c)(2) of the National
25	Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act

- 1 of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)(2)), the Administrator shall
- 2 continue development of the Exploration Upper Stage for
- 3 the Space Launch System with a scheduled availability suf-
- 4 ficient for use on the third launch of the Space Launch Sys-
- 5 *tem*.
- 6 (c) Briefing.—Not later than 90 days after the date
- 7 of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief
- 8 the appropriate committees of Congress on the development
- 9 and scheduled availability of the Exploration Upper Stage
- 10 for the third launch of the Space Launch System.
- 11 (d) Main Propulsion Test Article.—To meet the
- 12 requirements under section 302(c)(3) of the National Aero-
- 13 nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of
- 14 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)(3)), the Administrator shall—
- 15 (1) immediately on completion of the first full-
- 16 duration integrated core stage test of the Space
- 17 Launch System, initiate development of a main pro-
- pulsion test article for the integrated core stage pro-
- 19 pulsion elements of the Space Launch System;
- 20 (2) not later than 180 days after the date of the
- 21 enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate com-
- 22 mittees of Congress a detailed plan for the develop-
- 23 ment and operation of such main propulsion test ar-
- 24 ticle; and

1	(3) use existing capabilities of NASA centers for
2	the design, manufacture, and operation of the main
3	propulsion test article.
4	SEC. 203. ADVANCED SPACESUITS.
5	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
6	that next-generation advanced spacesuits are a critical tech-
7	nology for human space exploration and use of low-Earth
8	orbit, cislunar space, the surface of the Moon, and Mars.
9	(b) Development Plan.—The Administrator shall
10	establish a detailed plan for the development and manufac-
11	ture of advanced spacesuits, consistent with the deep space
12	exploration goals and timetables of NASA.
13	(c) Diverse Astronaut Corps.—The Administrator
14	shall ensure that spacesuits developed and manufactured
15	after the date of the enactment of this Act are capable of
16	accommodating a wide range of sizes of astronauts so as
17	to meet the needs of the diverse NASA astronaut corps.
18	(d) ISS USE.—Throughout the operational life of the
19	ISS, the Administrator should fully use the ISS for testing
20	advanced spacesuits.
21	(e) Prior Investments.—
22	(1) In general.—In developing an advanced
23	spacesuit, the Administrator shall, to the maximum
24	extent practicable, partner with industry-proven
25	spacesuit design, development, and manufacturing

1	suppliers and leverage prior and existing investments
2	in advanced spacesuit technologies to maximize the
3	benefits of such investments and technologies.
4	(2) Agreements with private entities.—In
5	carrying out this subsection, the Administrator may
6	enter into 1 or more agreements with 1 or more pri-
7	vate entities for the manufacture of advanced
8	spacesuits, as the Administrator considers appro-
9	priate.
10	(f) Briefing.—Not later than 180 days after the date
11	of the enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter
12	until NASA procures advanced spacesuits under this sec-
13	tion, the Administrator shall brief the appropriate commit-
14	tees of Congress on the development plan in subsection (b).
15	SEC. 204. LIFE SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE RE-
16	SEARCH.
17	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
18	that—
19	(1) the 2011 decadal survey on biological and
20	physical sciences in space identifies—
21	(A) many areas in which fundamental sci-
22	entific research is needed to efficiently advance
23	the range of human activities in space, from the
24	first stages of exploration to eventual economic

1	(B) many areas of basic and applied sci-
2	entific research that could use the microgravity,
3	radiation, and other aspects of the spaceflight en-
4	vironment to answer fundamental scientific ques-
5	tions;
6	(2) given the central role of life science and phys-
7	ical science research in developing the future of space
8	exploration, NASA should continue to invest strategi-
9	cally in such research to maintain United States
10	leadership in space exploration; and
11	(3) such research remains important to the objec-
12	tives of NASA with respect to long-duration deep
13	space human exploration to the Moon and Mars.
14	(b) Program Continuation.—
15	(1) In general.—In support of the goals de-
16	scribed in section 20302 of title 51, United States
17	Code, the Administrator shall continue to implement
18	a collaborative, multidisciplinary life science and
19	physical science fundamental research program—
20	(A) to build a scientific foundation for the
21	exploration and development of space;
22	(B) to investigate the mechanisms of
23	changes to biological systems and physical sys-
24	tems, and the environments of those systems in
25	space, including the effects of long-duration expo-

1	sure to deep space-related environmental factors
2	on those systems;
3	(C) to understand the effects of combined
4	deep space radiation and altered gravity levels
5	on biological systems so as to inform the develop-
6	ment and testing of potential countermeasures;
7	(D) to understand physical phenomena in
8	reduced gravity that affect design and perform-
9	ance of enabling technologies necessary for the
10	space exploration program;
11	(E) to provide scientific opportunities to
12	educate, train, and develop the next generation of
13	researchers and engineers; and
14	(F) to provide state-of-the-art data reposi-
15	tories and curation of large multi-data sets to
16	enable comparative research analyses.
17	(2) Elements.—The program under paragraph
18	(1) shall—
19	(A) include fundamental research relating
20	to life science, space bioscience, and physical
21	science; and
22	(B) maximize intra-agency and interagency
23	partnerships to advance space exploration, sci-
24	entific knowledge, and benefits to Earth.

1	(3) Use of facilities.—In carrying out the
2	program under paragraph (1), the Administrator
3	may use ground-based, air-based, and space-based fa-
4	cilities in low-Earth orbit and beyond low-Earth
5	orbit.
6	SEC. 205. ACQUISITION OF DOMESTIC SPACE TRANSPOR-
7	TATION AND LOGISTICS RESUPPLY SERVICES.
8	(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
9	(b), the Administrator shall not enter into any contract
10	with a person or entity that proposes to use, or will use,
11	a foreign launch provider for a commercial service to pro-
12	vide space transportation or logistics resupply for—
13	(1) the ISS; or
14	(2) any Government-owned or Government-fund-
15	ed platform in Earth orbit or cislunar space, on the
16	lunar surface, or elsewhere in space.
17	(b) Exception.—The Administrator may enter into
18	a contract with a person or entity that proposes to use, or
19	will use, a foreign launch provider for a commercial service
20	to carry out an activity described in subsection (a) if a
21	domestic vehicle or service is unavailable.
22	(c) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this section
23	shall be construed to prohibit the Administrator from enter-
24	ing into 1 or more no-exchange-of-funds collaborative agree-

1	ments with an international partner in support of the deep
2	space exploration plan of NASA.
3	SEC. 206. ROCKET ENGINE TEST INFRASTRUCTURE.
4	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall carry out
5	a program to modernize rocket propulsion test infrastruc-
6	ture at NASA facilities—
7	(1) to increase capabilities;
8	(2) to enhance safety;
9	(3) to support propulsion development and test-
10	ing; and
11	(4) to foster the improvement of Government and
12	commercial space transportation and exploration.
13	(b) Projects.—Projects funded under the program
14	under subsection (a) may include—
15	(1) infrastructure and other facilities and sys-
16	tems relating to rocket propulsion test stands and
17	rocket propulsion testing;
18	(2) enhancements to test facility capacity and
19	flexibility; and
20	(3) such other projects as the Administrator con-
21	siders appropriate to meet the goals described in sub-
22	section (a).
23	(c) Requirements.—In carrying out the program
24	under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

1	(1) prioritize investments in projects that en-
2	hance test and flight certification capabilities for
3	large thrust-level atmospheric and altitude engines
4	and engine systems, and multi-engine integrated test
5	capabilities; and
6	(2) ensure that no project carried out under this
7	program shall adversely impact, delay, or defer test-
8	ing or other activities associated with facilities used
9	for Government programs, including—
10	(A) the Space Launch System and the Ex-
11	ploration Upper Stage of the Space Launch Sys-
12	tem;
13	(B) in-space propulsion to support explo-
14	ration missions; or
15	(C) nuclear propulsion testing.
16	(d) Savings Clause.—Nothing in this section shall
17	preclude a NASA program, including the Space Launch
18	System and the Exploration Upper Stage of the Space
19	Launch System, from using the modernized test infrastruc-
20	ture developed under this section.
21	SEC. 207. INDIAN RIVER BRIDGE.
22	(a) In General.—The Administrator, in coordination
23	with the heads of other Federal agencies that use the Indian
24	River Bridge on the NASA Causeway, shall develop a plan
25	to ensure that a bridge over the Indian River at such loca-

1	tion provides access to the Eastern Range for national secu-
2	rity, civil, and commercial space operations.
3	(b) Fee or Toll Discouraged.—The plan shall
4	strongly discourage the imposition of a user fee or toll on
5	a bridge over the Indian River at such location.
6	SEC. 208. VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND
7	CAPABILITIES IN LOW-EARTH ORBIT.
8	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
9	that—
10	(1) it is in the national and economic security
11	interests of the United States to maintain a contin-
12	uous human presence in low-Earth orbit;
13	(2) low-Earth orbit should be used as a test bed
14	to advance human space exploration and scientific
15	discoveries; and
16	(3) the ISS is a critical component of economic,
17	commercial, and industrial development in low-Earth
18	orbit.
19	(b) Human Presence Requirement.—The United
20	States shall continuously maintain the capability for a con-
21	tinuous human presence in low-Earth orbit through and be-
22	yond the useful life of the ISS.

1	SEC. 209. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION RELATING TO
2	INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.
3	(a) Policy.—Section 501(a) of the National Aero-
4	nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of
5	2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(a)) is amended by striking "2024"
6	and inserting "2030".
7	(b) Maintenance of United States Segment and
8	Assurance of Continued Operations.—Section 503(a)
9	of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Au-
10	thorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18353(a)) is amended
11	by striking "September 30, 2024" and inserting "September
12	<i>30, 2030</i> ".
13	(c) Research Capacity Allocation and Integra-
14	TION OF RESEARCH PAYLOADS.—Section 504(d) of the Na-
15	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Authoriza-
16	tion Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(d)) is amended—
17	(1) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence—
18	(A) by striking "As soon as practicable"
19	and all that follows through "2011," and insert-
20	ing "The"; and
21	(B) by striking "September 30, 2024" and
22	inserting "September 30, 2030"; and
23	(2) in paragraph (2), in the third sentence, by
24	striking "September 30, 2024" and inserting "Sep-
25	tember 30, 2030".
26	(d) Maintenance of Use.—

1	(1) In General.—Section 70907 of title 51,
2	United States Code, is amended—
3	(A) in the section heading, by striking
4	"2024" and inserting "2030";
5	(B) in subsection (a), by striking "Sep-
6	tember 30, 2024" and inserting "September 30,
7	2030"; and
8	(C) in subsection (b)(3), by striking "Sep-
9	tember 30, 2024" and inserting "September 30,
10	2030".
11	(e) Transition Plan Reports.—Section 50111(c)(2)
12	of title 51, United States Code is amended—
13	(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
14	by striking "2023" and inserting "2028"; and
15	(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking "2028" and
16	inserting "2030".
17	(f) Elimination of International Space Station
18	National Laboratory Advisory Committee.—Section
19	70906 of title 51, United States Code, is repealed.
20	(g) Conforming Amendments.—Chapter 709 of title
21	51, United States Code, is amended—
22	(1) by redesignating section 70907 as section
23	70906; and

1	(2) in the table of sections for the chapter, by
2	striking the items relating to sections 70906 and
3	70907 and inserting the following:
	"70906. Maintaining use through at least 2030.".
4	SEC. 210. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES ON INTER-
5	NATIONAL SPACE STATION.
6	(a) In General.—Not later than March 1, 2020, the
7	Secretary of Defense shall—
8	(1) identify and review each activity, program,
9	and project of the Department of Defense completed,
10	being carried out, or planned to be carried out on the
11	ISS as of the date of the review; and
12	(2) provide to the appropriate committees of
13	Congress a briefing that describes the results of the re-
14	view.
15	(b) Appropriate Committees of Congress De-
16	FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees
17	of Congress" means—
18	(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the
19	Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
20	tation of the Senate; and
21	(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the
22	Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the
23	House of Representatives.

1 SEC. 211. LOW-EARTH ORBIT COMMERCIALIZATION.

- 2 (a) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
- 3 United States to encourage the development of a thriving
- 4 and robust United States commercial sector in low-Earth
- 5 orbit.
- 6 (b) Preference for United States Commercial
- 7 Products and Services.—The Administrator shall con-
- 8 tinue to increase the use of assets, products, and services
- 9 of private entities in the United States to fulfill the low-
- 10 Earth orbit requirements of the Administration.
- 11 (c) Noncompetition.—
- 12 (1) In general.—Except as provided in para-
- 13 graph (2), the Administrator may not offer to a for-
- 14 eign person or a foreign government a spaceflight
- product or service relating to the ISS, if a com-
- 16 parable spaceflight product or service, as applicable,
- is offered by a private entity in the United States.
- 18 (2) Exception.—The Administrator may offer a
- spaceflight product or service relating to the ISS to
- 20 the government of a country that is a signatory to the
- 21 Agreement Among the Government of Canada, Gov-
- 22 ernments of Member States of the European Space
- 23 Agency, the Government of Japan, the Government of
- 24 the Russian Federation, and the Government of the
- 25 United States of America Concerning Cooperation on
- 26 the Civil International Space Station, signed at

1	Washington January 29, 1998, and entered into force
2	on March 27, 2001 (TIAS 12927).
3	(d) Short-duration Commercial Missions.—To
4	provide opportunities for additional transport of astronauts
5	to the ISS and help establish a commercial market in low-
6	Earth orbit, the Administrator may permit short-duration
7	missions to the ISS for commercial passengers.
8	(e) Program Authorization.—
9	(1) Establishment.—The Administrator shall
10	establish a low-Earth orbit commercialization pro-
11	gram to encourage the fullest commercial use and de-
12	velopment of space by private entities in the United
13	States.
14	(2) Elements.—The program established under
15	paragraph (1) shall, to the maximum extent prac-
16	ticable, include activities—
17	(A) to stimulate demand for—
18	(i) space-based commercial research,
19	development, and manufacturing;
20	(ii) spaceflight products and services;
21	and
22	(iii) human spaceflight products and
23	services in low-Earth orbit;
24	(B) to improve the capability of the ISS to
25	accommodate commercial users; and

1	(C) subject to paragraph (3), to foster the
2	development of commercial space stations and
3	habitats.
4	(3) Commercial space stations and habi-
5	TATS.—
6	(A) Priority.—With respect to an activity
7	to develop a commercial space station or habitat,
8	the Administrator shall give priority to an activ-
9	ity for which a private entity provides a share
10	of the cost to develop and operate the activity.
11	(B) Limitation.—The Administrator may
12	not provide funding for the development of a
13	commercial space station or habitat until after
14	the date on which the Administrator awards a
15	contract for the use of a docking port on the ISS.
16	(C) Report.—Not later than 30 days after
17	the date that an award or agreement is made to
18	carry out an activity to develop a commercial
19	space station or habitat, the Administrator shall
20	submit to the appropriate committees of Congress
21	a report on the development of the commercial
22	space station or habitat, as applicable, that in-
23	cludes—
24	(i) a business plan that describes the
25	manner in which the project will—

1	(I) meet the future requirements
2	of NASA for low-Earth orbit human
3	space-flight services; and
4	(II) fulfill the cost-share funding
5	prioritization under subparagraph (A);
6	and
7	(ii) a review of the viability of the
8	operational business case, including—
9	(I) the level of expected Govern-
10	$ment\ participation;$
11	(II) a list of anticipated non-
12	governmental an international cus-
13	tomers and associated contributions;
14	and
15	(III) an assessment of long-term
16	sustainability for the nongovernmental
17	customers, including an independent
18	assessment of the viability of the mar-
19	ket for such commercial services or
20	products.
21	SEC. 212. MAINTAINING A NATIONAL LABORATORY IN
22	SPACE.
23	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
24	that—

1	(1) the United States segment of the Inter-
2	national Space Station (as defined in section 70905
3	of title 51, United States Code), which is designated
4	as a national laboratory under section 70905(b) of
5	title 51, United States Code—
6	(A) benefits the scientific community and
7	promotes commerce in space;
8	(B) fosters stronger relationships among
9	NASA and other Federal agencies, the private
10	sector, and research groups and universities;
11	(C) advances science, technology, engineer-
12	ing, and mathematics education through use of
13	the unique microgravity environment; and
14	(D) advances human knowledge and inter-
15	$national\ cooperation;$
16	(2) after the ISS is decommissioned, the United
17	States should maintain a national microgravity lab-
18	oratory in space;
19	(3) in maintaining a national microgravity lab-
20	oratory in space, the United States should make ap-
21	propriate accommodations for different types of own-
22	ership and operation arrangements for the ISS and
23	future space stations;
24	(4) to the maximum extent practicable, a na-
25	tional microgravity laboratory in space should be

1	maintained in cooperation with international space
2	partners; and
3	(5) NASA should continue to support funda-
4	mental science research on future platforms in low-
5	Earth orbit and cislunar space, orbital and suborbital
6	flights, drop towers, and other microgravity testing
7	environments.
8	(b) Report.—The Administrator, in coordination
9	with the National Space Council and other Federal agencies
10	as the Administrator considers appropriate, shall issue a
11	report detailing the feasibility of establishing a micro-
12	gravity national laboratory federally funded research and
13	development center to carry out activities relating to the
14	study and use of in-space conditions.
15	SEC. 213. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION NATIONAL LAB-
16	ORATORY; PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INVEN-
17	TIONS.
18	(a) In General.—Subchapter III of chapter 201 of
19	title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
20	end the following:
21	"§ 20150. Property rights in designated inventions
22	"(a) Exclusive Property Rights.—Notwith-

23 standing section 3710a of title 15, chapter 18 of title 35,

24 section 20135, or any other provision of law, a designated

1	invention shall be the exclusive property of a user, and shall
2	not be subject to a Government-purpose license, if—
3	"(1) the Administration is reimbursed under the
4	terms of the contract for the full cost of a contribution
5	by the Federal Government of the use of Federal fa-
6	cilities, equipment, materials, proprietary informa-
7	tion of the Federal Government, or services of a Fed-
8	eral employee during working hours, including the
9	cost for the Administration to carry out its respon-
10	sibilities under paragraphs (1) and (4) of section
11	504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-
12	ministration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C.
13	18354(d));
14	"(2) Federal funds are not transferred to the user
15	under the contract; and
16	"(3) the invention was made (as defined in sec-
17	tion 20135(a))—
18	"(A) solely by the user; or
19	" $(B)(i)$ by the user with the services of a
20	Federal employee under the terms of the contract;
21	and
22	"(ii) the Administration is reimbursed for
23	such services under paragraph (1).
24	"(b) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this sec-
25	tion may be construed to affect the rights of the Federal

1	Government, including property rights in inventions, under
2	any contract, except in the case of a written contract with
3	the Administration or the ISS management entity for the
4	performance of a designated activity.
5	"(c) Definitions.—In this section—
6	"(1) Contract.—The term 'contract' has the
7	meaning giving the term in section 20135(a).
8	"(2) Designated activity.—The term 'des-
9	ignated activity' means any non-NASA scientific use
10	of the ISS national laboratory as described in section
11	504 of the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
12	tration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354).
13	"(3) Designated invention.—The term 'des-
14	ignated invention' means any invention conceived or
15	first reduced to practice by any person in the per-
16	formance of a designated activity under a written
17	contract with the Administration or the ISS manage-
18	ment entity.
19	"(4) Government-purpose license.—The
20	term 'Government-purpose license' means the reserva-
21	tion by the Federal Government of an irrevocable,
22	nonexclusive, nontransferable, royalty-free license for
23	the use of an invention throughout the world by or on

behalf of the United States or any foreign government

24

- pursuant to a treaty or agreement with the United
 States.
- "(5) ISS MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term 'ISS
 management entity' means the organization with
 which the Administrator enters into a cooperative
 agreement under section 504(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act
 of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354(a)).
- "(6) USER.—The term 'user' means a person, including a nonprofit organization or small business firm (as such terms are defined in section 201 of title 35), or class of persons that enters into a written contract with the Administration or the ISS management entity for the performance of designated activities.".
- 16 (b) Conforming Amendment.—The table of sections 17 for chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, is amended 18 by inserting after the item relating to section 20149 the fol-19 lowing:

"20150. Property rights in designated inventions.".

- 20 SEC. 214. DATA FIRST PRODUCED DURING NON-NASA SCI-
- 21 ENTIFIC USE OF THE ISS NATIONAL LABORA-
- 22 **TORY**.
- 23 (a) Data Rights.—Subchapter III of chapter 201 of
- 24 title 51, United States Code, as amended by section 213,
- 25 is further amended by adding at the end the following:

1	<i>"§ 20151. Data rights</i>
2	"(a) Non-NASA Scientific Use of the ISS Na-
3	TIONAL LABORATORY.—The Federal Government may not
4	use or reproduce, or disclose outside of the Government, any
5	data first produced in the performance of a designated ac-
6	tivity under a written contract with the Administration or
7	the ISS management entity, unless—
8	"(1) otherwise agreed under the terms of the con-
9	tract with the Administration or the ISS manage-
10	ment entity, as applicable;
11	"(2) the designated activity is carried out with
12	Federal funds;
13	"(3) disclosure is required by law;
14	"(4) the Federal Government has rights in the
15	data under another Federal contract, grant, coopera-
16	tive agreement, or other transaction; or
17	"(5) the data is—
18	"(A) otherwise lawfully acquired or inde-
19	pendently developed by the Federal Government;
20	"(B) related to the health and safety of per-
21	sonnel on the ISS; or
22	"(C) essential to the performance of work by
23	the ISS management entity or NASA personnel.
24	"(b) Definitions.—In this section:
25	"(1) Contract.—The term 'contract' has the

meaning given the term under section 20135(a).

26

1	"(2) DATA.—
2	"(A) In general.—The term 'data' means
3	recorded information, regardless of form or the
4	media on which it may be recorded.
5	"(B) Inclusions.—The term 'data' in-
6	cludes technical data and computer software.
7	"(C) Exclusions.—The term 'data' does
8	not include information incidental to contract
9	administration, such as financial, administra-
10	tive, cost or pricing, or management informa-
11	tion.
12	"(3) Designated activity.—The term 'des-
13	ignated activity' has the meaning given the term in
14	section 20150.
15	"(4) ISS MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term 'ISS
16	management entity' has the meaning given the term
17	in section 20150.".
18	(b) Special Handling of Trade Secrets or Con-
19	FIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—Section 20131(b)(2) of title 51,
20	United States Code, is amended to read as follows:
21	"(2) Information described.—
22	"(A) Activities under agreement.—In-
23	formation referred to in paragraph (1) is infor-
24	mation that—

1

"(i) results from activities conducted

2	under an agreement entered into under sub-
3	sections (e) and (f) of section 20113; and
4	"(ii) would be a trade secret or com-
5	mercial or financial information that is
6	privileged or confidential within the mean-
7	ing of section 552(b)(4) of title 5 if the in-
8	formation had been obtained from a non-
9	Federal party participating in such an
10	agreement.
11	"(B) CERTAIN DATA.—Information referred
12	to in paragraph (1) includes data (as defined in
13	section 20151) that—
14	"(i) was first produced by the Admin-
15	istration in the performance of any des-
16	ignated activity (as defined in section
17	20150); and
18	"(ii) would be a trade secret or com-
19	mercial or financial information that is
20	privileged or confidential within the mean-
21	ing of section 552(b)(4) of title 5 if the data
22	had been obtained from a non-Federal
23	party.".
24	(c) Conforming Amendment.—The table of sections
25	for chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, as amended

- 1 by section 213, is further amended by inserting after the
- 2 item relating to section 20150 the following: "20151. Data rights.".
- 3 SEC. 215. ROYALTIES AND OTHER PAYMENTS RECEIVED
- 4 FOR DESIGNATED ACTIVITIES.
- 5 (a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
- 6 that the Administrator should determine a threshold for
- 7 which it may be appropriate for NASA to recoup the costs
- 8 of supporting the creation of invention aboard the ISS,
- 9 through the negotiation of royalties, similar to agreements
- 10 made by other Federal agencies that support private sector
- 11 innovation.
- 12 (b) In General.—Subchapter III of chapter 201 of
- 13 title 51, United States Code, as amended by sections 213
- 14 and 214, is further amended by adding at the end the fol-
- 15 lowing:
- 16 "§20152. Royalties and other payments received for
- 17 designated activities
- 18 "(a) Designated Inventions Made With Federal
- 19 Assistance.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
- 20 if the Administration, under the terms of a written contract
- 21 for the performance of a designated activity, agrees to pro-
- 22 vide, unreimbursed, the total cost of a contribution by the
- 23 Federal Government of the use of Federal facilities, equip-
- 24 ment, materials, proprietary information of the Federal
- 25 Government, or services of a Federal employee during work-

- 1 ing hours, including the cost for the Administration to
- 2 carry out its responsibilities under paragraphs (1) and (4)
- 3 of section 504(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space
- 4 Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C.
- 5 18354(d)), the Administrator shall negotiate an agreement
- 6 on the terms and rates of royalty payments with respect
- 7 to an invention or class of inventions conceived or first re-
- 8 duced to practice by any person or class of persons in the
- 9 performance of such designated activities.
- 10 "(b) Licensing and Assignment of Inventions.—
- 11 Notwithstanding sections 3710a and 3710c of title 15 and
- 12 any other provision of law, after payment in accordance
- 13 with subsection (A)(i) of such section 3710c(a)(1)(A)(i) to
- 14 the inventors who have directly assigned to the Federal Gov-
- 15 ernment their interests in an invention under a written
- 16 contract with the Administration or the ISS management
- 17 entity for the performance of a designated activity, the bal-
- 18 ance of any royalty or other payment received by the Ad-
- 19 ministrator or the ISS management entity from licensing
- 20 and assignment of such invention shall be paid by the Ad-
- 21 ministrator or the ISS management entity, as applicable,
- 22 to the Space Exploration Fund.
- 23 "(c) Space Exploration Fund.—
- 24 "(1) Establishment.—There is established in
- 25 the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known

1	as the 'Space Exploration Fund' (referred to in this
2	subsection as the 'Fund'), to be administered by the
3	Administrator.
4	"(2) Use of fund.—The Fund shall be avail-
5	able without fiscal year limitation and without fur-
6	ther appropriation to carry out space exploration ac-
7	tivities under section 20302.
8	"(3) Deposites.—There shall be deposited in the
9	Fund—
10	"(A) amounts appropriated to the Fund;
11	"(B) fees and royalties collected by the Ad-
12	ministrator or the ISS management entity under
13	subsections (a) and (b); and
14	"(C) donations or contributions designated
15	to support authorized activities.
16	"(4) Rule of construction.—Amounts avail-
17	able to the Administrator under this subsection shall
18	be in addition to amounts otherwise made available
19	for the purpose described in paragraph (2).
20	"(d) Definitions.—The terms used in this section
21	have the meanings given the terms in section 20150.".
22	(c) Conforming Amendment.—The table of sections
23	for chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, as amended
24	by sections 213 and 214, is further amended by inserting
25	after the item relating to section 20151 the following:
	"20152. Royalties and other payments received for designated activities.".

1	SEC. 216. STEPPINGSTONE APPROACH TO EXPLORATION.
2	(a) In General.—Section 70504 of title 51, United
3	States Code, is amended to read as follows:
4	"§ 70504. Steppingstone approach to exploration
5	$``(a)\ In\ General.$ —The Administrator, in sustainable
6	steps, may conduct missions to intermediate destinations,
7	such as the Moon, in accordance with section 20302(b), and
8	on a timetable determined by the availability of funding,
9	in order to achieve the objective of human exploration of
10	Mars specified in section 202(b)(5) of the National Aero-
11	nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of
12	2010 (42 U.S.C. 18312(b)(5)), if the Administrator—
13	"(1) determines that each such mission dem-
14	onstrates or advances a technology or operational con-
15	cept that will enable human missions to Mars; and
16	"(2) incorporates each such mission into the
17	human exploration roadmap under section 432 of the
18	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
19	Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law
20	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20302 note).
21	"(b) Cislunar Space Exploration Activities.—In
22	conducting a mission under subsection (a), the Adminis-
23	trator shall—
24	"(1) use a combination of launches of the Space
25	Launch System and space transportation services

1	from United States commercial providers, as appro-
2	priate, for the mission;
3	"(2) plan for not fewer than 1 Space Launch
4	System launch annually beginning after the first suc-
5	cessful crewed launch of Orion on the Space Launch
6	System; and
7	"(3) establish an outpost in orbit around the
8	Moon that—
9	"(A) demonstrates technologies, systems,
10	and operational concepts directly applicable to
11	the space vehicle that will be used to transport
12	humans to Mars;
13	"(B) has the capability for periodic human
14	habitation; and
15	"(C) can function as a point of departure,
16	return, or staging for Administration or non-
17	governmental or international partner missions
18	to multiple locations on the lunar surface or
19	$other\ destinations.$
20	"(c) Cost-effectiveness.—To maximize the cost-ef-
21	fectiveness of the long-term space exploration and utiliza-
22	tion activities of the United States, the Administrator shall
23	take all necessary steps, including engaging nongovern-
24	mental and international partners, to ensure that activities
25	in the Administration's human space exploration program

- 1 are balanced in order to help meet the requirements of fu-
- 2 ture exploration and utilization activities leading to human
- 3 habitation on the surface of Mars.
- 4 "(d) Completion.—Within budgetary considerations,
- 5 once an exploration-related project enters its development
- 6 phase, the Administrator shall seek, to the maximum extent
- 7 practicable, to complete that project without undue delay.
- 8 "(e) International Participation.—To achieve the
- 9 goal of successfully conducting a crewed mission to the sur-
- 10 face of Mars, the Administrator shall invite the partners
- 11 in the ISS program and other nations, as appropriate, to
- 12 participate in an international initiative under the leader-
- 13 ship of the United States.".
- 14 (b) Definition of Cislunar Space.—Section 10101
- 15 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at
- 16 the end the following:
- 17 "(3) CISLUNAR SPACE.—The term 'cislunar
- space' means the region of space beyond low-Earth
- orbit out to and including the region around the sur-
- face of the Moon.".
- 21 (c) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—
- 22 Section 3 of the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
- 23 tration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18302) is
- 24 amended by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting
- 25 the following:

1	"(2) Appropriate committees of con-
2	GRESS.—The term 'appropriate committees of Con-
3	gress' means—
4	"(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science,
5	and Transportation of the Senate; and
6	"(B) the Committee on Science, Space, and
7	Technology of the House of Representatives.
8	"(3) CISLUNAR SPACE.—The term 'cislunar
9	space' means the region of space beyond low-Earth
10	orbit out to and including the region around the sur-
11	face of the Moon.".
12	SEC. 217. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ARTEMIS
13	MISSIONS.
14	(a) Section 421 of the National Aeronautics and Space
15	Administration Anthonium tion Ast of OOAR (Dullis I am
	Administration Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law
16	Administration Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended—
16 17	
	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended—
17	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended— (1) in subsection (c)(3)—
17 18	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended— (1) in subsection (c)(3)— (A) by striking "EM-1" and inserting
17 18 19	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended— (1) in subsection (c)(3)— (A) by striking "EM-1" and inserting "Artemis 1";
17 18 19 20	115-10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended— (1) in subsection (c)(3)— (A) by striking "EM-1" and inserting "Artemis 1"; (B) by striking "EM-2" and inserting
17 18 19 20 21	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended— (1) in subsection (c)(3)— (A) by striking "EM-1" and inserting "Artemis 1"; (B) by striking "EM-2" and inserting "Artemis 2"; and
117 118 119 220 221 222	115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20301 note) is amended— (1) in subsection (c)(3)— (A) by striking "EM-1" and inserting "Artemis 1"; (B) by striking "EM-2" and inserting "Artemis 2"; and (C) by striking "EM-3" and inserting

1	(b) Section 432(b) of the National Aeronautics and
2	Space Administration Authorization Act of 2017 (Public
3	Law 115–10; 51 U.S.C. 20302 note) is amended—
4	(1) in paragraph (3)(D)—
5	(A) by striking "EM-1" and inserting
6	"Artemis 1"; and
7	(B) by striking "EM-2" and inserting
8	"Artemis 2"; and
9	(2) in paragraph (4)(C), by striking "EM-3"
10	and inserting "Artemis 3".
11	TITLE III—SCIENCE
12	SEC. 301. SCIENCE PRIORITIES.
13	(a) Sense of Congress on Science Portfolio.—
14	Congress reaffirms the sense of Congress that—
15	(1) a balanced and adequately funded set of ac-
16	tivities, consisting of research and analysis grant pro-
17	grams, technology development, suborbital research
18	activities, and small, medium, and large space mis-
19	sions, contributes to a robust and productive science
20	program and serves as a catalyst for innovation and
21	discovery; and
22	(2) the Administrator should set science prior-
23	ities by following the guidance provided by the sci-
24	entific community through the decadal surveys of the

1	National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and
2	Medicine.
3	(b) National Academies Decadal Surveys.—Sec-
4	tion 20305(c) of title 51, United States Code, is amended—
5	(1) by striking "The Administrator shall" and
6	inserting the following:
7	"(1) Reexamination of priorities by Na-
8	TIONAL ACADEMIES.—The Administrator shall"; and
9	(2) by adding at the end the following:
10	"(2) Reexamination of priorities by admin-
11	ISTRATOR.—If the Administrator decides to reexam-
12	ine the applicability of the priorities of the decadal
13	surveys to the missions and activities of the Adminis-
14	tration due to scientific discoveries or external factors,
15	the Administrator shall consult with the relevant com-
16	mittees of the National Academies.".
17	SEC. 302. LUNAR DISCOVERY PROGRAM.
18	(a) In General.—The Administrator may carry out
19	a program to conduct lunar science research, including mis-
20	sions to the surface of the Moon, that materially contributes
21	to the objective described in section 20102(d)(1) of title 51,
22	United States Code.
23	(b) Commercial Landers.—In carrying out a pro-
24	gram under subsection (a), the Administrator shall procure
25	the services of commercial landers developed primarily by

1	United States industry to land science payloads of all class-
2	es on the lunar surface.
3	(c) Lunar Science Research.—The Administrator
4	shall ensure that lunar science research carried out under
5	subsection (a) is consistent with recommendations made by
6	the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Med-
7	icine.
8	(d) Lunar Polar Volatiles.—In carrying out a
9	program under subsection (a), the Administrator shall, at
10	the earliest opportunity, consider mission proposals to
11	evaluate the potential of lunar polar volatiles to contribute
12	to sustainable lunar exploration.
13	SEC. 303. SEARCH FOR LIFE.
14	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
15	that—
16	(1) the report entitled "An Astrobiology Strategy
17	for the Search for Life in the Universe" published by
18	the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and
19	Medicine outlines the key scientific questions and
20	methods for fulfilling the objective of NASA to search
21	for the origin, evolution, distribution, and future of

23 (2) the interaction of lifeforms with their envi-24 ronment, a central focus of astrobiology research, is a

life in the universe; and

topic of broad significance to life sciences research in
 space and on Earth.

(b) Program Continuation.—

- (1) In General.—The Administrator shall continue to implement a collaborative, multidisciplinary science and technology development program to search for proof of the existence or historical existence of life beyond Earth in support of the objective described in section 20102(d)(10) of title 51, United States Code.
- (2) Element.—The program under paragraph (1) shall include activities relating to astronomy, biology, geology, and planetary science.
- (3) COORDINATION WITH LIFE SCIENCES PRO-GRAM.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall coordinate efforts with the life sciences program of the Administration.
- (4) Technosignatures.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall support activities to search for and analyze technosignatures.
- (5) Instrumentation and sensor technology.—In carrying out the program under paragraph (1), the Administrator may strategically invest in the development of new instrumentation and sensor technology.

1 SEC. 304. JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE.

2	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
3	that—
4	(1) the James Webb Space Telescope will be the
5	next premier observatory in space and has great po-
6	tential to further scientific study and assist scientists
7	in making new discoveries in the field of astronomy;
8	(2) the James Webb Space Telescope was devel-
9	oped as an ambitious project with a scope that was
10	not fully defined at inception and with risk that was
11	not fully known or understood;
12	(3) despite the major technology development and
13	innovation that was needed to construct the James
14	Webb Space Telescope, major negative impacts to the
15	cost and schedule of the James Webb Space Telescope
16	resulted from poor program management and poor
17	$contractor\ performance;$
18	(4) the Administrator should take into account
19	the lessons learned from the cost and schedule issues
20	relating to the development of the James Webb Space
21	Telescope in making decisions regarding the scope of
22	and the technologies needed for future scientific mis-
23	sions;
24	(5) in selecting future scientific missions, the Ad-
25	ministrator should take into account the impact that
26	large programs that overrun cost and schedule esti-

1	mates may have on other NASA programs in earlier
2	phases of development; and
3	(6) the Administrator should continue to develop
4	the James Webb Space Telescope with a development
5	cost of not more than \$8,802,700,000, as estimated by
6	the James Webb Space Telescope Independent Review
7	Board Report released in May 2018.
8	(b) Project Continuation.—
9	(1) In general.—The Administrator shall con-
10	tinue—
11	(A) to closely track the cost and schedule
12	performance of the James Webb Space Telescope
13	project; and
14	(B) to improve the reliability of cost esti-
15	mates and contractor performance data through-
16	out the remaining development of the James
17	Webb Space Telescope.
18	(2) Key program objective.—The Adminis-
19	trator shall continue to develop the James Webb
20	Space Telescope on a schedule to meet the objective of
21	safely launching the James Webb Space Telescope not
22	later than March 31, 2021.
23	SEC. 305. WIDE-FIELD INFRARED SURVEY TELESCOPE.
24	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
25	that—

1	(1) major growth in the cost of astrophysics flag-
2	ship-class missions has impacted the overall portfolio
3	balance of the Science Mission Directorate; and
4	(2) the Administrator should continue to develop
5	the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope with a de-
6	velopment cost of not more than \$3,200,000,000.
7	(b) Project Continuation.—The Administrator
8	shall continue to develop the Wide-Field Infrared Survey
9	Telescope to meet the objectives outlined in the 2010 decadal
10	survey on astronomy and astrophysics of the National
11	Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine in a
12	manner that maximizes scientific productivity based on the
13	resources invested.
14	SEC. 306. SATELLITE SERVICING FOR SCIENCE MISSIONS.
15	(a) Study.—
16	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall con-
17	duct a study on the feasibility of using in-space
18	robotic refueling, repair, or refurbishment capabilities
19	to extend the useful life of telescopes and other science
20	missions that are operational or in development as of
21	the date of the enactment of this Act.
22	(2) Elements.—The study conducted under
23	paragraph (1) shall include the following:
24	(A) An identification of the technologies and
25	in-space testing required to demonstrate the in-

1	space robotic refueling, repair, or refurbishment
2	capabilities described in paragraph (1).
3	(B) The projected cost of using such capa-
4	bilities, including the cost of extended operations
5	for science missions described in that paragraph.
6	(b) Briefing.—Not later than 1 year after the date
7	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide
8	to the appropriate committees of Congress and the Space
9	Studies Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engi-
10	neering, and Medicine a briefing on the results of the study
11	$conducted\ under\ subsection\ (a)(1).$
12	SEC. 307. EARTH SCIENCE MISSIONS AND PROGRAMS.
13	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
14	that the Earth Science Division of NASA plays an impor-
15	tant role in national efforts—
16	(1) to collect and use Earth observations in serv-
17	ice to society; and
18	(2) to understand global change.
19	(b) Earth Science Missions and Programs.—With
20	respect to the missions and programs of the Earth Science
21	Division, the Administrator shall, to the maximum extent
22	practicable, follow the recommendations and guidance pro-
23	vided by the scientific community through the decadal sur-
24	vey for Earth science and applications from space of the

1	National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medi-
2	cine, including—
3	(1) the science priorities described in such sur-
4	vey;
5	(2) the execution of the series of existing or pre-
6	viously planned observations (commonly known as the
7	"program of record"); and
8	(3) the development of a range of missions of all
9	classes, including opportunities for principal investi-
10	gator-led, competitively selected missions.
11	SEC. 308. SCIENCE MISSIONS TO MARS.
12	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall conduct 1
13	or more science missions to Mars to enable the selection of
14	1 or more sites for human landing.
15	(b) Sample Program.—The Administrator may
16	carry out a program—
17	(1) to collect samples from the surface of Mars;
18	and
19	(2) to return such samples to Earth for scientific
20	analysis.
21	(c) Use of Existing Capabilities and Assets.—
22	In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall, to the
23	maximum extent practicable, use existing capabilities and
24	assets of NASA centers.

1 SEC. 309. PLANETARY DEFENSE COORDINATION OFFICE.

2	(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:
3	(1) Near-Earth objects remain a threat to the
4	United States.
5	(2) Section 321(d)(1) of the National Aero-
6	nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act
7	of 2005 (Public Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51
8	U.S.C. 71101 note prec.) established a requirement
9	that the Administrator plan, develop, and implement
10	a Near-Earth Object Survey program to detect, track,
11	catalogue, and characterize the physical characteris-
12	tics of near-Earth objects equal to or greater than 140
13	meters in diameter in order to assess the threat of
14	such near-Earth objects to the Earth, with the goal of
15	90-percent completion of the catalogue of such near-
16	Earth objects by December 30, 2020.
17	(3) The current planetary defense strategy of
18	NASA acknowledges that such goal will not be met.
19	(4) The report of the National Academies of
20	Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine entitled "Find-
21	ing Hazardous Asteroids Using Infrared and Visible
22	Wavelength Telescopes" issued in 2019 states that—
23	(A) NASA cannot accomplish such goal
24	with currently available assets;
25	(B) NASA should develop and launch a
26	dedicated space-based infrared survey telescope to

1	meet the requirements of section $321(d)(1)$ of the
2	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
3	Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155;
4	119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C. 71101 note prec.); and
5	(C) the early detection of potentially haz-
6	ardous near-Earth objects enabled by a space-
7	based infrared survey telescope is important to
8	enable deflection of a dangerous asteroid.
9	(5) A comprehensive survey of near-Earth objects
10	is vital to—
11	(A) the national security of the United
12	States; and
13	(B) the safety and security of the assets and
14	personnel of the United States Armed Forces
15	throughout the world.
16	(b) Establishment of Planetary Defense Co-
17	ORDINATION OFFICE.—
18	(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after
19	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
20	trator shall establish an office within the Planetary
21	Science Division of the Science Mission Directorate,
22	to be known as the "Planetary Defense Coordination
23	Office", to plan, develop, and implement a program
24	to survey threats posed by near-Earth objects equal to
25	or greater than 140 meters in diameter, as required

1	by section 321(d)(1) of the National Aeronautics and
2	Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005
3	(Public Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C.
4	71101 note prec.).
5	(2) Activities.—The Administrator shall—
6	(A) develop and, not later than September
7	30, 2025, launch a space-based infrared survey
8	telescope that is capable of detecting near-Earth
9	objects equal to or greater than 140 meters in di-
10	ameter, with preference given to planetary mis-
11	sions selected by the Administrator as of the date
12	of the enactment of this Act to pursue concept de-
13	sign studies relating to the development of a
14	space-based infrared survey telescope;
15	(B) identify, track, and characterize poten-
16	tially hazardous near-Earth objects and issue
17	warnings of the effects of potential impacts of
18	such objects; and
19	(C) assist in coordinating Government
20	planning for response to a potential impact of a
21	near-Earth object.
22	(3) Department of Defense support.—The
23	Secretary of Defense shall, as appropriate, support ef-
24	forts of the Administrator in carrying out this sec-
25	tion.

1	(c) Annual Report.—Section 321(f) of the National
2	Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act
3	of 2005 (Public Law 109–155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C.
4	71101 note prec.) is amended to read as follows:
5	"(f) Annual Report.—Not later than September 30,
6	2020, and annually thereafter through 90-percent comple-
7	tion of the catalogue required by subsection (d)(1), the Ad-
8	ministrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce,
9	Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Com-
10	mittee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of
11	Representatives a report that includes the following:
12	"(1) A summary of all activities carried out by
13	the Planetary Defense Coordination Office established
14	under section 309(b)(1) of the National Aeronautics
15	and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2019
16	since the date of enactment of that Act.
17	"(2) A description of the progress with respect to
18	the design, development, and launch of the space-
19	based infrared survey telescope required by section
20	309(b)(2)(A) of the National Aeronautics and Space
21	Administration Authorization Act of 2019.
22	"(3) An assessment of the progress toward meet-
23	ing the requirements of subsection $(d)(1)$.
24	"(4) A description of the status of efforts to co-
25	ordinate planetary defense activities in response to a

- 1 threat posed by a near-Earth object with other Fed-
- 2 eral agencies since the date of enactment of the Na-
- 3 tional Aeronautics and Space Administration Author-
- 4 ization Act of 2019.
- 5 "(5) A description of the status of efforts to co-6 ordinate and cooperate with other countries to dis-7 cover hazardous asteroids and comets, plan a mitiga-8 tion strategy, and implement that strategy in the 9 event of the discovery of an object on a likely collision 10 course with Earth.
- "(6) A summary of expenditures for all activities carried out by the Planetary Defense Coordination Office since the date of enactment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2019.".
- (d) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act, not more than 80 percent of amounts authorized to be appropriated for 19 the Office of the Administrator for a fiscal year may be 20 obligated or expended until the date on which the Adminis-21 trator submits the report for such fiscal year required by 22 section 321(f) of the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-

ministration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–

24 155; 119 Stat. 2922; 51 U.S.C. 71101 note prec.).

1	(e) Near-Earth Object Defined.—In this section,
2	the term "near-Earth object" means an asteroid or comet
3	with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical
4	Units from the Sun.
5	SEC. 310. SUBORBITAL SCIENCE FLIGHTS.
6	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
7	that commercially available suborbital flight platforms en-
8	able low-cost access to a microgravity environment to ad-
9	vance science and train scientists and engineers under the
10	Suborbital Research Program established under section
11	802(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administra-
12	tion Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18382(c)).
13	(b) Report.—
14	(1) In General.—Not later than 270 days after
15	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
16	trator shall submit to the appropriate committees of
17	Congress a report evaluating the manner in which
18	suborbital flight platforms can contribute to meeting
19	the science objectives of NASA for the Science Mission
20	Directorate and the Human Exploration and Oper-
21	ations Mission Directorate.
22	(2) Contents.—The report required by para-
23	graph (1) shall include the following:
24	(A) An assessment of the advantages of sub-
25	orbital flight platforms to meet science objectives.

1	(B) An evaluation of the challenges to great-
2	er use of commercial suborbital flight platforms
3	for science purposes.
4	(C) An analysis of whether commercial sub-
5	orbital flight platforms can provide low-cost
6	flight opportunities to test lunar and Mars
7	science payloads.
8	SEC. 311. EARTH SCIENCE DATA AND OBSERVATIONS.
9	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall make
10	available to the public in an easily accessible electronic
11	database all data (including metadata, documentation,
12	models, data processing methods, images, synchronization
13	frames, communications headers, duplicate data, and re-
14	search results) of the missions and programs of the Earth
15	Science Division of the Administration, or any successor
16	division.
17	(b) Open Data Program.—In carrying out sub-
18	section (a), the Administrator shall establish and continue
19	to operate an open data program that—
20	(1) is consistent with the greatest degree of inter-
21	activity, interoperability, and accessibility; and
22	(2) enables outside communities, including the
23	research and applications community, private indus-
24	try, academia, and the general public, to effectively
25	collaborate in areas important to—

1	(A) studying the Earth system and improv-
2	ing the prediction of Earth system change; and
3	(B) improving model development, data as-
4	similation techniques, systems architecture inte-
5	gration, and computational efficiencies; and
6	(3) meets basic end-user requirements for run-
7	ning on public computers and networks located out-
8	side of secure Administration information and tech-
9	nology systems.
10	(c) Hosting.—The program under subsection (b) shall
11	use, as appropriate and cost-effective, innovative strategies
12	and methods for hosting and management of part or all
13	of the program, including cloud-based computing capabili-
14	ties.
15	SEC. 312. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SMALL SATELLITE
16	SCIENCE.
17	It is the sense of Congress that—
18	(1) small satellites—
19	(A) are increasingly robust, effective, and
20	affordable platforms for carrying out space
21	science missions;
22	(B) can work in tandem with or augment
23	larger NASA spacecraft to support high-priority
24	science missions of NASA; and

1	(C) are cost effective solutions that may
2	allow NASA to continue collecting legacy obser-
3	vations while developing next-generation science
4	missions; and
5	(2) NASA should continue to support small sat-
6	ellite research, development, technologies, and pro-
7	grams, including technologies for compact and light-
8	weight instrumentation for small satellites.
9	SEC. 313. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMERCIAL SPACE
10	SERVICES.
11	It is the sense of Congress that—
12	(1) the Administration should explore partner-
13	ships with the commercial space industry for space
14	science missions in and beyond Earth orbit, including
15	partnerships relating to payload and instrument
16	hosting and commercially available datasets; and
17	(2) such partnerships could result in increased
18	mission cadence, technology advancement, and cost
19	savings for the Administration.
20	SEC. 314. PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESS-
21	ING ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC IN-
22	TEGRITY POLICY.
23	Not later than October 1, 2020, the Administrator shall
24	develop and document procedures for identifying and ad-

1	dressing alleged violations of the scientific integrity policy
2	of NASA.
3	TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS
4	SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.
5	This title may be cited as the "Aeronautics Innovation
6	Act".
7	SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.
8	In this title:
9	(1) AERONAUTICS STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION
10	PLAN.—The term "Aeronautics Strategic Implementa-
11	tion Plan" means the Aeronautics Strategic Imple-
12	mentation Plan issued by the Aeronautics Research
13	Mission Directorate.
14	(2) Unmanned aircraft; unmanned aircraft
15	System.—The terms "unmanned aircraft" and "un-
16	manned aircraft system" have the meanings given
17	those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States
18	Code.
19	(3) X-Plane.—The term "X-plane" means an
20	experimental aircraft that is—
21	(A) used to test and evaluate a new tech-
22	nology or aerodynamic concept; and
23	(B) operated by NASA or the Department
24	of Defense.

1	SEC. 403. EXPERIMENTAL AIRCRAFT PROJECTS.
2	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
3	that—
4	(1) developing high-risk, precompetitive aero-
5	space technologies for which there is not yet a profit
6	rationale is a fundamental role of NASA;
7	(2) large-scale piloted flight test experimentation
8	and validation are necessary for—
9	(A) transitioning new technologies and ma-
10	terials, including associated manufacturing proc-
11	esses, for general aviation, commercial aviation,
12	and military aeronautics use; and
13	(B) capturing the full extent of benefits
14	from investments made by the Aeronautics Re-
15	search Mission Directorate in priority programs
16	called for in—
17	(i) the National Aeronautics Research
18	and Development Plan issued by the Na-
19	tional Science and Technology Council in
20	February 2010;
21	(ii) the NASA 2014 Strategic Plan;
22	(iii) the Aeronautics Strategic Imple-
23	mentation Plan; and
24	(iv) any updates to the programs
25	called for in the plans described in clauses

(i) through (iii);

1	(3) a level of funding that adequately supports
2	large-scale piloted flight test experimentation and val-
3	idation, including related infrastructure, should be
4	ensured over a sustained period of time to restore the
5	capacity of NASA—
6	(A) to see legacy priority programs through
7	to completion; and
8	(B) to achieve national economic and secu-
9	rity objectives; and
10	(4) NASA should not be directly involved in the
11	Type Certification of aircraft for current and future
12	scheduled commercial air service under part 121 or
13	135 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, that
14	would result in reductions in crew augmentation or
15	single pilot or autonomously operated aircraft.
16	(b) Statement of Policy.—It is the policy of the
17	United States—
18	(1) to maintain world leadership in—
19	(A) military and civilian aeronautical
20	$science\ and\ technology;$
21	(B) global air power projection; and
22	(C) industrialization; and
23	(2) to maintain as a fundamental objective of
24	NASA aeronautics research the steady progression
25	and expansion of flight research and capabilities, in-

1	cluding the science and technology of critical under-
2	lying disciplines and competencies, such as—
3	(A) computational-based analytical and
4	predictive tools and methodologies;
5	$(B)\ aerother modynamics;$
6	$(C)\ propulsion;$
7	(D) advanced materials and manufacturing
8	processes;
9	(E) high-temperature structures and mate-
10	rials; and
11	(F) guidance, navigation, and flight con-
12	trols.
13	(c) Establishment and Continuation of X-plane
14	Projects.—
15	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall es-
16	tablish or continue to implement, in a manner that
17	is consistent with the roadmap for supersonic aero-
18	nautics research and development required by section
19	604(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-
20	istration Transition Authorization Act of 2017 (Pub-
21	lic Law 115–10; 131 Stat. 55), the following projects:
22	(A) A low-boom supersonic aircraft project
23	to demonstrate supersonic aircraft designs and
24	technologies that—
25	(i) reduce sonic boom noise; and

1	(ii) assist the Administrator of the
2	Federal Aviation Administration in ena-
3	bling—
4	(I) the safe commercial deploy-
5	ment of civil supersonic aircraft tech-
6	nology; and
7	(II) the safe and efficient oper-
8	ation of civil supersonic aircraft.
9	(B) A subsonic flight demonstrator aircraft
10	project to advance aircraft designs and tech-
11	nologies that enable significant increases in en-
12	ergy efficiency and reduced life-cycle emissions
13	in the aviation system while reducing noise and
14	emissions.
15	(C) A series of large-scale X-plane dem-
16	onstrators that are—
17	(i) developed sequentially or in par-
18	allel; and
19	(ii) each based on a set of new configu-
20	ration concepts or technologies determined
21	by the Administrator to demonstrate—
22	(I) aircraft and propulsion con-
23	cepts and technologies and related ad-
24	vances in alternative propulsion and
25	energy; and

1	(II) $flight$ $propulsion$ $concepts$
2	$and\ technologies.$
3	(2) Elements.—For each project under para-
4	graph (1), the Administrator shall—
5	(A) include the development of X-planes and
6	all necessary supporting flight test assets;
7	(B) pursue a robust technology maturation
8	and flight test validation effort;
9	(C) improve necessary facilities, flight test-
10	ing capabilities, and computational tools to sup-
11	port the project;
12	(D) award any primary contracts for de-
13	sign, procurement, and manufacturing to United
14	States persons, consistent with international ob-
15	ligations and commitments;
16	(E) coordinate research and flight test dem-
17	onstration activities with other Federal agencies
18	and the United States aviation community, as
19	the Administrator considers appropriate; and
20	(F) ensure that the project is aligned with
21	the Aeronautics Strategic Implementation Plan
22	and any updates to the Aeronautics Strategic
23	Implementation Plan.
24	(3) United States Person Defined.—In this
25	subsection, the term "United States person" means—

1	(A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
2	fully admitted for permanent residence to the
3	United States; or
4	(B) an entity organized under the laws of
5	the United States or of any jurisdiction within
6	the United States, including a foreign branch of
7	such an entity.
8	(d) Advanced Materials and Manufacturing
9	Technology Program.—
10	(1) In General.—The Administrator may estab-
11	lish an advanced materials and manufacturing tech-
12	nology program—
13	(A) to develop—
14	(i) new materials, including composite
15	and high-temperature materials, from base
16	material formulation through full-scale
17	structural validation and manufacture;
18	(ii) advanced materials and manufac-
19	turing processes, including additive manu-
20	facturing, to reduce the cost of manufac-
21	turing scale-up and certification for use in
22	general aviation, commercial aviation, and
23	military aeronautics; and
24	(iii) noninvasive or nondestructive
25	techniques for testing or evaluating aviation

1	and aeronautics structures, including for
2	materials and manufacturing processes;
3	(B) to reduce the time it takes to design, in-
4	dustrialize, and certify advanced materials and
5	manufacturing processes;
6	(C) to provide education and training op-
7	portunities for the aerospace workforce; and
8	(D) to address global cost and human cap-
9	ital competitiveness for United States aero-
10	nautical industries and technological leadership
11	in advanced materials and manufacturing tech-
12	nology.
13	(2) Elements.—In carrying out a program
14	under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—
15	(A) build on work that was carried out by
16	the Advanced Composites Project of NASA;
17	(B) partner with the private and academic
18	sectors, such as members of the Advanced Com-
19	posites Consortium of NASA, the Joint Advanced
20	Materials and Structures Center of Excellence of
21	the Federal Aviation Administration, the Manu-
22	facturing USA institutes of the Department of
23	Commerce, and national laboratories, as the Ad-
24	ministrator considers appropriate;

1	(C) provide a structure for managing intel-
2	lectual property generated by the program based
3	on or consistent with the structure established for
4	the Advanced Composites Consortium of NASA;
5	(D) ensure adequate Federal cost share for
6	applicable research; and
7	(E) coordinate with advanced manufac-
8	turing and composites initiatives in other mis-
9	sion directorates of NASA, as the Administrator
10	considers appropriate.
11	(e) Research Partnerships.—In carrying out the
12	projects under subsection (c) and a program under sub-
13	section (d), the Administrator may engage in cooperative
14	research programs with—
15	(1) academia; and
16	(2) commercial aviation and aerospace manufac-
17	turers.
18	SEC. 404. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.
19	(a) Unmanned Aircraft Systems Operation Pro-
20	GRAM.—The Administrator shall—
21	(1) research and test capabilities and concepts,
22	including unmanned aircraft systems communica-
23	tions, for integrating unmanned aircraft systems into
24	the national airspace system;

1	(2) leverage the partnership NASA has with in-
2	dustry focused on the advancement of technologies for
3	future air traffic management systems for unmanned
4	aircraft systems; and
5	(3) continue to align the research and testing
6	portfolio of NASA to inform the integration of un-
7	manned aircraft systems into the national airspace
8	system, consistent with public safety and national se-
9	curity objectives.
10	(b) Sense of Congress on Coordination With
11	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.—It is the sense of
12	Congress that—
13	(1) NASA should continue—
14	(A) to coordinate with the Federal Aviation
15	Administration on research on air traffic man-
16	agement systems for unmanned aircraft systems;
17	and
18	(B) to assist the Federal Aviation Adminis-
19	tration in the integration of air traffic manage-
20	ment systems for unmanned aircraft systems
21	into the national airspace system; and
22	(2) the test ranges (as defined in section 44801
23	of title 49, United States Code) should continue to be
24	leveraged for research on—

1	(A) air traffic management systems for un-
2	manned aircraft systems; and
3	(B) the integration of such systems into the
4	national airspace system.
5	SEC. 405. 21ST CENTURY AERONAUTICS CAPABILITIES INI-
6	TIATIVE.
7	(a) In General.—The Administrator may establish
8	an initiative, to be known as the "21st Century Aeronautics
9	Capabilities Initiative", within the Construction and Envi-
10	ronmental Compliance and Restoration Account, to ensure
11	that NASA possesses the infrastructure and capabilities nec-
12	essary to conduct proposed flight demonstration projects
13	across the range of NASA aeronautics interests.
14	(b) Activities.—In carrying out the 21st Century
15	$Aeronautics \ Capabilities \ Initiative, \ the \ Administrator \ may$
16	carry out the following activities:
17	(1) Any investments the Administrator considers
18	necessary to upgrade and create facilities for civil
19	and national security aeronautics research to support
20	advancements in—
21	(A) long-term foundational science and
22	technology;
23	(B) advanced aircraft systems;
24	(C) air traffic management systems;
25	(D) fuel efficiency;

1	$(E)\ electric\ propulsion\ technologies;$
2	(F) system-wide safety assurance;
3	(G) autonomous aviation; and
4	(H) supersonic and hypersonic aircraft de-
5	sign and development.
6	(2) Any measures the Administrator considers
7	necessary to support flight testing activities, includ-
8	ing—
9	(A) continuous refinement and development
10	of free-flight test techniques and methodologies;
11	(B) upgrades and improvements to real-
12	time tracking and data acquisition; and
13	(C) such other measures relating to aero-
14	nautics research support and modernization as
15	the Administrator considers appropriate to carry
16	out the scientific study of the problems of flight,
17	with a view to practical solutions for such prob-
18	lems.
19	SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ON-DEMAND AIR TRANS-
20	PORTATION.
21	It is the sense of Congress that—
22	(1) greater use of high-speed air transportation,
23	small airports, helipads, vertical flight infrastructure,
24	and other aviation-related infrastructure can alleviate

1	surface transportation congestion and support eco-
2	nomic growth within cities;
3	(2) with respect to urban air mobility and re-
4	lated concepts, NASA should continue—
5	(A) to conduct research focused on concepts,
6	technologies, and design tools; and
7	(B) to support the evaluation of advanced
8	technologies and operational concepts that can be
9	leveraged by—
10	(i) industry to develop future vehicles
11	and systems; and
12	(ii) the Federal Aviation Administra-
13	tion to support vehicle safety and oper-
14	ational certification; and
15	(3) NASA should leverage ongoing efforts to de-
16	velop advanced technologies to actively support the re-
17	search needed for on-demand air transportation.
18	SEC. 407. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HYPERSONIC TECH-
19	NOLOGY RESEARCH.
20	It is the sense of Congress that—
21	(1) hypersonic technology is critical to the devel-
22	opment of advanced high-speed aerospace vehicles for
23	both civilian and national security purposes;
24	(2) for hypersonic vehicles to be realized, research
25	is needed to overcome technical challenges, including

1	in propulsion, advanced materials, and flight per-
2	formance in a severe environment;
3	(3) NASA plays a critical role in supporting
4	fundamental hypersonic research focused on system
5	design, analysis and validation, and propulsion tech-
6	nologies;
7	(4) NASA research efforts in hypersonic tech-
8	nology should complement research supported by the
9	Department of Defense to the maximum extent prac-
10	ticable, since contributions from both agencies work-
11	ing in partnership with universities and industry are
12	necessary to overcome key technical challenges;
13	(5) previous coordinated research programs be-
14	tween NASA and the Department of Defense enabled
15	important progress on hypersonic technology;
16	(6) the commercial sector could provide flight
17	platforms and other capabilities that are able to host
18	and support NASA hypersonic technology research
19	projects; and
20	(7) in carrying out hypersonic technology re-
21	search projects, the Administrator should—
22	(A) focus research and development efforts
23	on high-speed propulsion systems, reusable vehi-
24	cle technologies, high-temperature materials, and
25	systems analysis;

1	(B) coordinate with the Department of De-
2	fense to prevent duplication of efforts and of in-
3	vestments;
4	(C) include partnerships with universities
5	and industry to accomplish research goals; and
6	(D) maximize public-private use of commer-
7	cially available platforms for hosting research
8	and development flight projects.
9	TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY
10	SEC. 501. SPACE TECHNOLOGY MISSION DIRECTORATE.
11	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
12	that an independent Space Technology Mission Directorate
13	is critical to ensuring continued investments in the develop-
14	ment of technologies for missions across the portfolio of
15	NASA, including science, aeronautics, and human explo-
16	ration.
17	(b) Space Technology Mission Directorate.—
18	The Administrator shall maintain a Space Technology Mis-
19	sion Directorate consistent with section 702 of the National
20	Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Author-
21	ization Act of 2017 (51 U.S.C. 20301 note).
22	SEC. 502. FLIGHT OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM.
23	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
24	that the Administrator should provide flight opportunities
25	for payloads to microgravity environments and suborbital

1	altitudes as required by section 907(c) of the National Aero-
2	nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of
3	2010 (42 U.S.C. 18405(c)), as amended by subsection (b).
4	(b) Establishment.—Section 907(c) of the National
5	Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act
6	of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18405(c)) is amended to read as follows:
7	"(c) Establishment.—
8	"(1) In general.—The Administrator shall es-
9	tablish a Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research
10	Program within the Space Technology Mission Direc-
11	torate to fund—
12	"(A) the development of payloads for sci-
13	entific research, technology development, and
14	education;
15	"(B) flight opportunities for those payloads
16	to microgravity environments and suborbital al-
17	titudes; and
18	"(C) transition of those payloads to orbital
19	opportunities.
20	"(2) Commercial reusable vehicle
21	FLIGHTS.—In carrying out the Commercial Reusable
22	Suborbital Research Program, the Administrator may
23	fund engineering and integration demonstrations,
24	proofs of concept, and educational experiments for
25	flights of commercial reusable vehicles.

1	"(3) Commercial suborbital launch vehi-
2	CLES.—In carrying out the Commercial Reusable
3	Suborbital Research Program, the Administrator may
4	not fund the development of commercial suborbital
5	launch vehicles.
6	"(4) Working with mission directorates.—
7	In carrying out the Commercial Reusable Suborbital
8	Research Program, the Administrator shall work with
9	the mission directorates of NASA to achieve the re-
10	search, technology, and education goals of NASA.".
11	(c) Conforming Amendment.—Section 907(b) of the
12	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Author-
13	ization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18405(b)) is amended, in
14	the first sentence, by striking "Commercial Reusable Sub-
15	orbital Research Program in" and inserting "Commercial
16	Reusable Suborbital Research Program established under
17	$subsection\ (c)(1)\ within$ ".
18	SEC. 503. SMALL SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.
19	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
20	that the Small Spacecraft Technology Program is impor-
21	tant for conducting science and technology validation for—
22	(1) short- and long-duration missions in low-
23	Earth orbit;
24	(2) deep space missions: and

1	(3) deorbiting capabilities designed specifically
2	for smaller spacecraft.
3	(b) Accommodation of Certain Payloads.—In car-
4	rying out the Small Spacecraft Technology Program, the
5	Administrator shall, as the mission risk posture and tech-
6	nology development objectives allow, accommodate science
7	payloads that further the goal of long-term human explo-
8	ration to the Moon and Mars.
9	SEC. 504. NUCLEAR PROPULSION TECHNOLOGY.
10	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
11	that nuclear propulsion is critical to the development of ad-
12	vanced spacecraft for civilian and national defense pur-
13	poses.
14	(b) Development; Studies.—The Administrator
15	shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the
16	Secretary of Defense—
17	(1) continue to develop the fuel element design
18	for NASA nuclear propulsion technology;
19	(2) finalize the systems feasibility studies for
20	such technology; and
21	(3) partner with members of commercial indus-
22	try to conduct mission concept studies on such tech-
23	nology.
24	(c) Nuclear Propulsion Technology Demonstra-
25	TION.—

1	(1) Determination; report.—Not later than
2	December 31, 2021, the Administrator shall—
3	(A) determine the correct approach for con-
4	ducting a flight demonstration of nuclear pro-
5	pulsion technology; and
6	(B) submit to Congress a report on a plan
7	for such a demonstration.
8	(2) Demonstration.—Not later than December
9	31, 2024, the Administrator shall conduct the flight
10	demonstration described in paragraph (1).
11	SEC. 505. MARS-FORWARD TECHNOLOGIES.
12	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
13	that the Administrator should pursue multiple technical
14	paths for entry, descent, and landing for Mars, including
15	competitively selected technology demonstration missions.
16	(b) Prioritization of Long-lead Technologies
17	AND Systems.—The Administrator shall prioritize, within
18	the Space Technology Mission Directorate, research, testing,
19	and development of long-lead technologies and systems for
20	Mars, including technologies and systems relating to—
21	(1) entry, descent, and landing; and
22	(2) in-space propulsion, including nuclear pro-
23	pulsion, cryogenic fluid management, in-situ large-
24	scale additive manufacturing, and electric propulsion
25	(including solar electric propulsion leveraging lessons

1	learned from the power and propulsion element of the
2	lunar outpost) options.
3	SEC. 506. PRIORITIZATION OF LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM
4	TECHNOLOGY.
5	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
6	that—
7	(1) space technology, including nuclear propul-
8	sion technology and space surface power reactors,
9	should be developed in a manner consistent with
10	broader United States foreign policy, national de-
11	fense, and space exploration and commercialization
12	priorities;
13	(2) highly enriched uranium presents security
14	and nuclear nonproliferation concerns;
15	(3) since 1977, based on the concerns associated
16	with highly enriched uranium, the United States has
17	promoted the use of low-enriched uranium over highly
18	enriched uranium in nonmilitary contexts, including
19	research and commercial applications;
20	(4) as part of United States efforts to limit
21	international use of highly enriched uranium, the
22	United States has actively pursued—
23	(A) since 1978, the conversion of domestic
24	and foreign research reactors that use highly en-
25	riched uranium fuel to low-enriched uranium

1	fuel and the avoidance of any new research reac-
2	tors that use highly enriched uranium fuel; and
3	(B) since 1994, the elimination of inter-
4	national commerce in highly enriched uranium
5	for civilian purposes; and
6	(5) the use of low-enriched uranium in place of
7	highly enriched uranium has security, nonprolifera-
8	tion, and economic benefits, including for the na-
9	tional space program.
10	(b) Prioritization of Low-enriched Uranium
11	Technology.—The Administrator shall establish and
12	prioritize, within the Space Technology Mission Direc-
13	torate, a program for the research, testing, and development
14	of a space surface power reactor design that uses low-en-
15	riched uranium fuel.
16	(c) Report on Nuclear Technology
17	PRIORITIZATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date
18	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit
19	to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—
20	(1) details the actions taken to implement sub-
21	section (b); and
22	(2) identifies a plan and timeline under which
23	such subsection will be implemented.
24	(d) DEFINITIONS —In this section:

1	(1) Highly enriched uranium.—The term
2	"highly enriched uranium" means uranium having
3	an assay of 20 percent or greater of the uranium-235
4	isotope.
5	(2) Low-enriched uranium.—The term "low-
6	enriched uranium" means uranium having an assay
7	greater than the assay for natural uranium but less
8	than 20 percent of the uranium-235 isotope.
9	SEC. 507. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NEXT-GENERATION
10	COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.
11	It is the sense of Congress that—
12	(1) optical communications technologies—
13	(A) will be critical to the development of
14	next-generation space-based communications net-
15	works;
16	(B) have the potential to allow NASA to ex-
17	pand the volume of data transmissions in low-
18	Earth orbit and deep space; and
19	(C) may provide more secure and cost-effec-
20	tive solutions than current radio frequency com-
21	$munications\ systems;$
22	(2) quantum encryption technology has prom-
23	ising implications for the security of the satellite and
24	terrestrial communications networks of the United
25	States, including optical communications networks,

1	and further research and development by NASA with
2	respect to quantum encryption is essential to main-
3	taining the security of the United States and United
4	States leadership in space; and
5	(3) in order to provide NASA with more secure
6	and reliable space-based communications, the Space
7	Communications and Navigation program office of
8	NASA should continue—
9	(A) to support research on and development
10	of optical communications; and
11	(B) to develop quantum encryption capa-
12	bilities, especially as those capabilities apply to
13	optical communications networks.
14	TITLE VI—STEM ENGAGEMENT
15	SEC. 601. SENSE OF CONGRESS.
16	It is the sense of Congress that—
17	(1) NASA serves as a source of inspiration to the
18	people of the United States; and
19	(2) NASA is uniquely positioned to help increase
20	student interest in science, technology, engineering,
21	and math;
22	(3) engaging students, and providing hands-on
23	experience at an early age, in science, technology, en-
24	gineering, and math are important aspects of ensur-

1	ing and promoting United States leadership in inno-
2	vation; and
3	(4) NASA should strive to leverage its unique po-
4	sition—
5	(A) to increase kindergarten through grade
6	12 involvement in NASA projects;
7	(B) to enhance higher education in STEM
8	fields in the United States;
9	(C) to support individuals who are under-
10	represented in science, technology, engineering,
11	and math fields, such as women, minorities, and
12	individuals in rural areas; and
13	(D) to provide flight opportunities for stu-
14	dent experiments and investigations.
15	SEC. 602. STEM EDUCATION ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.
16	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall continue
17	to provide opportunities for formal and informal STEM
18	education engagement activities within the Office of NASA
19	STEM Engagement and other NASA directorates, includ-
20	ing—
21	(1) the Established Program to Stimulate Com-
22	petitive Research;
23	(2) the Minority University Research and Edu-
24	cation Project; and

1	(3) the National Space Grant College and Fel-
2	lowship Program.
3	(b) Leveraging NASA National Programs to Pro-
4	MOTE STEM EDUCATION.—The Administrator, in partner-
5	ship with museums, nonprofit organizations, and commer-
6	cial entities, shall, to the maximum extent practicable, le-
7	verage human spaceflight missions, Deep Space Explo-
8	ration Systems (including the Space Launch System,
9	Orion, and Exploration Ground Systems), and NASA
10	science programs to engage students at the kindergarten
11	through grade 12 and higher education levels to pursue
12	learning and career opportunities in STEM fields.
13	(c) Briefing.—Not later than 1 year after the date
14	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief
15	the appropriate committees of Congress on—
16	(1) the status of the programs described in sub-
17	section (a); and
18	(2) the manner by which each NASA STEM edu-
19	cation engagement activity is organized and funded.
20	(d) STEM Education Defined.—In this section, the
21	term "STEM education" has the meaning given the term
22	in section 2 of the STEM Education Act of 2015 (Public
23	Law 114-59; 42 U.S.C. 6621 note).

1	SEC. 603. SKILLED TECHNICAL EDUCATION OUTREACH
2	PROGRAM.
3	(a) Establishment.—The Administrator shall estab-
4	lish a program to conduct outreach to secondary school stu-
5	dents—
6	(1) to expose students to careers that require ca-
7	reer and technical education; and
8	(2) to encourage students to pursue careers that
9	require career and technical education.
10	(b) Outreach Plan.—Not later than 180 days after
11	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator
12	shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a
13	report on the outreach program under subsection (a) that
14	includes—
15	(1) an implementation plan;
16	(2) a description of the resources needed to carry
17	out the program; and
18	(3) any recommendations on expanding outreach
19	to secondary school students interested in skilled tech-
20	$nical\ occupations.$
21	(c) Systems Observation.—
22	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall de-
23	velop a program and associated policies to allow stu-
24	dents from accredited educational institutions to view
25	the manufacturing, assembly, and testing of NASA-

1	funded space and aeronautical systems, as the Ad-
2	ministrator considers appropriate.
3	(2) Considerations.—In developing the pro-
4	gram and policies under paragraph (1), the Adminis-
5	trator shall take into consideration factors such as
6	workplace safety, mission needs, and the protection of
7	sensitive and proprietary technologies.
8	SEC. 604. NATIONAL SPACE GRANT COLLEGE AND FELLOW-
9	SHIP PROGRAM.
10	(a) Purposes.—Section 40301 of title 51, United
11	States Code, is amended—
12	(1) in paragraph (3)—
13	(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and"
14	at the end;
15	(B) in subparagraph (C), by adding "and"
16	after the semicolon at the end; and
17	(C) by adding at the end the following:
18	"(D) promote equally the State and re-
19	gional STEM interests of each space grant con-
20	sortium;"; and
21	(2) in paragraph (4), by striking "made up of
22	university and industry members, in order to ad-
23	vance" and inserting "comprised of members of uni-
24	versities in each State and other entities, such as 2-

1	year colleges, industries, science learning centers, mu-
2	seums, and government entities, to advance".
3	(b) Definitions.—Section 40302 of title 51, United
4	States Code, is amended—
5	(1) by striking paragraph (3);
6	(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
7	lowing:
8	"(3) Lead institution.—The term lead insti-
9	tution' means an entity in a State that—
10	"(A) was designated by the Administrator
11	under section 40306, as in effect on the day be-
12	fore the date of the enactment of the National
13	Aeronautics and Space Administration Author-
14	ization Act of 2019; or
15	"(B) is designated by the Administrator
16	$under\ section\ 40303(d)(3).";$
17	(3) in paragraph (4), by striking "space grant
18	college, space grant regional consortium, institution of
19	higher education," and inserting "lead institution,
20	space grant consortium,";
21	(4) by striking paragraphs (6), (7), and (8);
22	(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the fol-
23	lowing:
24	"(6) Space grant consortium.—The term
25	'space grant consortium' means a State-wide group,

1	led by a lead institution, that has established partner-
2	ships with other academic institutions, industries,
3	science learning centers, museums, and government
4	entities to promote a strong educational base in the
5	space and aeronautical sciences.";
6	(6) by redesignating paragraph (9) as para-
7	graph(7);
8	(7) in paragraph (7)(B), as so redesignated, by
9	inserting "and aeronautics" after "space";
10	(8) by striking paragraph (10); and
11	(9) by adding at the end the following:
12	"(8) STEM.—The term 'STEM' means science,
13	technology, engineering, and mathematics.".
14	(c) Program Objective.—Section 40303 of title 51,
15	United States Code, is amended—
16	(1) by striking subsections (d) and (e);
17	(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection
18	(e); and
19	(3) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the
20	following:
21	"(b) Program Objective.—
22	"(1) In General.—The Administrator shall
23	carry out the national space grant college and fellow-
24	ship program with the objective of providing hands-
25	on research, training, and education programs with

1	measurable outcomes in each State, including pro-
2	grams to provide—
3	"(A) internships, fellowships, and scholar-
4	ships;
5	"(B) interdisciplinary hands-on mission
6	programs and design projects;
7	"(C) student internships with industry or
8	university researchers or at centers of the Ad-
9	ministration;
10	"(D) faculty and curriculum development
11	initiatives;
12	$\lq\lq(E)$ university-based research initiatives
13	relating to the Administration and the STEM
14	workforce needs of each State; or
15	"(F) STEM engagement programs for kin-
16	dergarten through grade 12 teachers and stu-
17	dents.
18	"(2) Program priorities.—In carrying out the
19	objective described in paragraph (1), the Adminis-
20	trator shall ensure that each program carried out by
21	a space grant consortium under the national space
22	grant college and fellowship program balances the fol-
23	lowing priorities:

1	"(A) The space and aeronautics research
2	needs of the Administration, including the mis-
3	sion directorates.
4	"(B) The need to develop a national STEM
5	work force.
6	"(C) The STEM workforce needs of the
7	State.
8	"(c) Program Administered Through Space
9	Grant Consortia.—The Administrator shall carry out the
10	national space grant college and fellowship program
11	through the space grant consortia.
12	"(d) Suspension; Termination; New Competi-
13	TION.—
14	"(1) Suspension.—The Administrator may, for
15	cause and after an opportunity for hearing, suspend
16	a lead institution that was designated by the Admin-
17	istrator under section 40306, as in effect on the day
18	before the date of the enactment of the National Aero-
19	nautics and Space Administration Authorization Act
20	of 2019.
21	"(2) Termination.—If the issue resulting in a
22	suspension under paragraph (1) is not resolved with-
23	in a period determined by the Administrator, the Ad-
24	ministrator may terminate the designation of the en-
25	tity as a lead institution.

1	"(3) New competition.—If the Administrator
2	terminates the designation of an entity as a lead in-
3	stitution, the Administrator may initiate a new com-
4	petition in the applicable State for the designation of
5	a lead institution.".
6	(d) Grants.—Section 40304 of title 51, United States
7	Code, is amended to read as follows:
8	"§ 40304. Grants
9	"(a) Eligible Space Grant Consortium De-
10	FINED.—In this section, the term 'eligible space grant con-
11	sortium' means a space grant consortium that the Adminis-
12	trator has determined—
13	"(1) has the capability and objective to carry out
14	not fewer than 3 of the 6 programs under section
15	40303(b)(1);
16	"(2) will carry out programs that balance the
17	priorities described in section 40303(b)(2); and
18	"(3) is engaged in research, training, and edu-
19	cation relating to space and aeronautics.
20	"(b) Grants.—
21	"(1) In General.—The Administrator shall
22	award grants to the lead institutions of eligible space
23	grant consortia to carry out the programs under sec-
24	$tion \ 40303(b)(1).$
25	"(2) Request for proposals —

1	"(A) In General.—Not later than 180
2	days after the date of the enactment of the Na-
3	tional Aeronautics and Space Administration
4	Authorization Act of 2019, the Administrator
5	shall issue a request for proposals from space
6	grant consortia for the award of grants under
7	this section.
8	"(B) APPLICATIONS.—A lead institution of
9	a space grant consortium that seeks a grant
10	under this section shall submit, on behalf of such
11	space grant consortium, an application to the
12	Administrator at such time, in such manner,
13	and accompanied by such information as the Ad-
14	ministrator may require.
15	"(3) Grant Awards.—The Administrator shall
16	award 1 or more 5-year grants, disbursed in annual
17	installments, to the lead institution of the eligible
18	space grant consortium of—
19	"(A) each State;
20	"(B) the District of Columbia; and
21	"(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
22	"(4) Use of funds.—A grant awarded under
23	this section shall be used by an eligible space grant
24	consortium to carry out not fewer than 3 of the 6 pro-
25	$grams\ under\ section\ 40303(b)(1).$

1	"(c) Allocation of Funding.—
2	"(1) Program implementation.—
3	"(A) In general.—To carry out the objec-
4	tive described in section 40303(b)(1), of the funds
5	made available each fiscal year for the national
6	space grant college and fellowship program, the
7	Administrator shall allocate not less than 85 per-
8	cent as follows:
9	"(i) The 52 eligible space grant con-
10	sortia shall each receive an equal share.
11	"(ii) The territories of Guam and the
12	United States Virgin Islands shall each re-
13	ceive funds equal to approximately 1/5 of the
14	share for each eligible space grant consortia.
15	"(B) Matching requirement.—Each eli-
16	gible space grant consortium shall match the
17	funds allocated under subparagraph $(A)(i)$ on a
18	basis of not less than 1 non-Federal dollar for
19	every 1 Federal dollar, except that any program
20	funded under paragraph (3) or any program to
21	carry out 1 or more internships or fellowships
22	shall not be subject to that matching require-
23	ment.
24	"(2) Program administration.—

1	"(A) In General.—Of the funds made
2	available each fiscal year for the national space
3	grant college and fellowship program, the Ad-
4	ministrator shall allocate not more than 10 per-
5	cent for the administration of the program.
6	"(B) Costs covered.—The funds allocated
7	under subparagraph (A) shall cover all costs of
8	the Administration associated with the adminis-
9	tration of the national space grant college and
10	fellowship program, including—
11	"(i) direct costs of the program, includ-
12	ing costs relating to support services and
13	civil service salaries and benefits;
14	"(ii) indirect general and administra-
15	tive costs of centers and facilities of the Ad-
16	ministration; and
17	"(iii) indirect general and administra-
18	tive costs of the Administration head-
19	quarters.
20	"(3) Special programs.—Of the funds made
21	available each fiscal year for the national space grant
22	college and fellowship program, the Administrator
23	shall allocate not more than 5 percent to the lead in-
24	stitutions of space grant consortia established as of
25	the date of the enactment of the National Aeronautics

1	and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2019
2	for grants to carry out innovative approaches and
3	programs to further science and education relating to
4	the missions of the Administration and STEM dis-
5	ciplines.
6	"(d) Terms and Conditions.—
7	"(1) Limitations.—Amounts made available
8	through a grant under this section may not be ap-
9	plied to—
10	"(A) the purchase of land;
11	"(B) the purchase, construction, preserva-
12	tion, or repair of a building; or
13	"(C) the purchase or construction of a
14	launch facility or launch vehicle.
15	"(2) Leases.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1),
16	land, buildings, launch facilities, and launch vehicles
17	may be leased under a grant on written approval by
18	$the \ Administrator.$
19	"(3) Records.—
20	"(A) In general.—Any person that re-
21	ceives or uses the proceeds of a grant under this
22	section shall keep such records as the Adminis-
23	trator shall by regulation prescribe as being nec-
24	essary and appropriate to facilitate effective
25	audit and evaluation including records that

1	fully disclose the amount and disposition by a
2	recipient of such proceeds, the total cost of the
3	program or project in connection with which
4	such proceeds were used, and the amount, if any,
5	of such cost that was provided through other
6	sources.
7	"(B) Maintenance of records.—Records
8	under subparagraph (A) shall be maintained for
9	not less than 3 years after the date of completion
10	of such a program or project.
11	"(C) Access.—For the purpose of audit
12	and evaluation, the Administrator and the
13	Comptroller General of the United States shall
14	have access to any books, documents, papers, and
15	records of receipts relating to a grant under this
16	section, as determined by the Administrator or
17	Comptroller General.".
18	(e) Program Streamlining.—Title 51, United States
19	Code, is amended—
20	(1) by striking sections 40305 through 40308,
21	40310, and 40311; and
22	(2) by redesignating section 40309 as section
23	40305.
24	(f) Conforming Amendment.—The table of sections
25	at the beginning of chapter 403 of title 51, United States

- $1 \quad \textit{Code, is amended by striking the items relating to sections} \\$
- 2 40304 through 40311 and inserting the following:

"40304. Grants.

TITLE VII—WORKFORCE AND INDUSTRIAL BASE

4	INDUSTRIAL BASE
5	SEC. 701. APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION PILOT PRO-
6	GRAM.
7	(a) Definition of Covered Provisions.—In this
8	section, the term "covered provisions" means the provisions
9	of title 5, United States Code, other than—
10	(1) section 2301 of that title;
11	(2) section 2302 of that title;
12	(3) chapter 71 of that title;
13	(4) section 7204 of that title; and
14	(5) chapter 73 of that title.
15	(b) Establishment.—There is established a 3-year
16	pilot program under which, notwithstanding section 20113
17	of title 51, United States Code, the Administrator may,
18	with respect to not more than 5,000 designated personnel—
19	(1) appoint and manage such designated per-
20	sonnel of the Administration, without regard to the
21	covered provisions; and
22	(2) fix the compensation of such designated per-
23	sonnel of the Administration, without regard to chap-
24	ter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5,

[&]quot;40305. Availability of other Federal personnel and data.".

1	United States Code, at a rate that does not exceed the
2	per annum rate of salary of the Vice President of the
3	United States under section 104 of title 3, United
4	States Code.
5	(c) Administrator Responsibilities.—In carrying
6	out the pilot program established under subsection (b), the
7	Administrator shall ensure that the pilot program—
8	(1) uses—
9	(A) state-of-the-art recruitment techniques;
10	(B) simplified classification methods with
11	respect to personnel of the Administration; and
12	(C) broad banding; and
13	(2) offers—
14	(A) competitive compensation; and
15	(B) the opportunity for career mobility.
16	SEC. 702. ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTI-INSTITUTION CON-
17	SORTIA AND UNIVERSITY-AFFILIATED RE-
18	SEARCH CENTERS.
19	(a) In General.—The Administrator, pursuant to
20	section $2304(c)(3)(B)$ of title 10, United States Code,
21	may—
22	(1) establish one or more multi-institution con-
23	sortia or university-affiliated research centers to fa-
24	cilitate access to essential engineering, research, and

1	development capabilities in support of NASA mis-
2	sions;
3	(2) use such a consortium or research center to
4	fund technical analyses and other engineering support
5	to address the acquisition, technical, and operational
6	needs of NASA centers; and
7	(3) ensure such a consortium or research cen-
8	ter—
9	(A) is held accountable for the technical
10	quality of the work product developed under this
11	section; and
12	(B) convenes disparate groups to facilitate
13	public-private partnerships.
14	(b) Policies and Procedures.—The Administrator
15	shall develop and implement policies and procedures to gov-
16	ern, with respect to the establishment of a consortium or
17	research center under subsection (a)—
18	(1) the selection of participants;
19	(2) the award of cooperative agreements or other
20	contracts;
21	(3) the appropriate use of competitive awards
22	and sole source awards; and
23	(4) technical capabilities required.

1	(c) Eligibility.—The following entities shall be eligi-
2	ble to participate in a consortium or research center estab-
3	lished under subsection (a):
4	(1) An institution of higher education (as de-
5	fined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of
6	1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)).
7	(2) An operator of a federally funded research
8	and development center.
9	(3) A nonprofit or not-for-profit research institu-
10	tion.
11	(4) A consortium composed of—
12	(A) an entity described in paragraph (1),
13	(2), or (3); and
14	(B) one or more for-profit entities.
15	SEC. 703. EXPEDITED ACCESS TO TECHNICAL TALENT AND
16	EXPERTISE.
17	(a) In General.—The Administrator may—
18	(1) establish one or more multi-institution task
19	order contracts, consortia, cooperative agreements, or
20	other arrangements to facilitate expedited access to el-
21	igible entities in support of NASA missions; and
22	(2) use such a multi-institution task order con-
23	tract, consortium, cooperative agreement, or other ar-
24	rangement to fund technical analyses and other engi-

1	neering support to address the acquisition, technical,
2	and operational needs of NASA centers.
3	(b) Consultation With Other NASA-Affiliated
4	Entities.—To ensure access to technical expertise and re-
5	duce costs and duplicative efforts, a multi-institution task
6	order contract, consortium, cooperative agreement, or any
7	other arrangement established under subsection (a)(1) shall,
8	to the maximum extent practicable, be carried out in con-
9	sultation with other NASA-affiliated entities, including fed-
10	erally funded research and development centers, university-
11	affiliated research centers, and NASA laboratories and test
12	centers.
13	(c) Policies and Procedures.—The Administrator
14	shall develop and implement policies and procedures to gov-
15	ern, with respect to the establishment of a multi-institution
16	task order contract, consortium, cooperative agreement, or
17	any other arrangement under subsection (a)(1)—
18	(1) the selection of participants;
19	(2) the award of task orders;
20	(3) the maximum award size for a task;
21	(4) the appropriate use of competitive awards
22	and sole source awards; and
23	(5) technical capabilities required.
24	(d) Eligible Entity Defined.—In this section, the
25	term "eligible entity" means—

1	(1) an institution of higher education (as defined
2	in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965
3	(20 U.S.C. 1002));
4	(2) an operator of a federally funded research
5	and development center;
6	(3) a nonprofit or not-for-profit research institu-
7	tion; and
8	(4) a consortium composed of—
9	(A) an entity described in paragraph (1),
10	(2), or (3); and
11	(B) one or more for-profit entities.
12	SEC. 704. REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL BASE FOR CIVIL SPACE
13	MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS.
14	(a) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date
15	of the enactment of this Act, and from time to time there-
16	after, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate
17	committees of Congress a report on the United States indus-
18	trial base for NASA civil space missions and operations.
19	(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection (a)
20	shall include the following:
21	(1) A comprehensive description of the current
22	status of the United States industrial base for NASA
23	civil space missions and operations.
24	(2) A description and assessment of the weak-
25	nesses in the supply chain, skills, manufacturing ca-

- pacity, raw materials, key components, and other areas of the United States industrial base for NASA civil space missions and operations that could adversely impact such missions and operations if unavailable.
 - (3) A description and assessment of various mechanisms to address and mitigate the weaknesses described pursuant to paragraph (2).
 - (4) A comprehensive list of the collaborative efforts, including future and proposed collaborative efforts, between NASA and the Manufacturing USA institutes of the Department of Commerce.

(5) An assessment of—

- (A) the defense and aerospace manufacturing supply chains relevant to NASA in each region of the United States; and
- (B) the feasibility and benefits of establishing a supply chain center of excellence in a State in which NASA does not, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, have a research center or test facility.
- (6) Such other matters relating to the United States industrial base for NASA civil space missions and operations as the Administrator considers appropriate.

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1	SEC. 705. SEPARATIONS AND RETIREMENT INCENTIVES.
2	Section 20113 of title 51, United States Code, is
3	amended by adding at the end the following:
4	"(0) Provisions Related to Separation and Re-
5	TIREMENT INCENTIVES.—
6	"(1) Definition.—In this subsection, the term
7	'employee'—
8	"(A) means an employee of the Administra-
9	tion serving under an appointment without time
10	limitation; and
11	"(B) does not include—
12	"(i) a reemployed annuitant under
13	subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84
14	of title 5 or any other retirement system for
15	employees of the Federal Government;
16	"(ii) an employee having a disability
17	on the basis of which such employee is or
18	would be eligible for disability retirement
19	under any of the retirement systems referred
20	to in clause (i); or
21	"(iii) for purposes of eligibility for sep-
22	aration incentives under this subsection, an
23	employee who is in receipt of a decision no-
24	tice of involuntary separation for mis-
25	conduct or unacceptable performance.

"(2) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may establish a program under which employees may be eligible for early retirement, offered separation incentive pay to separate from service voluntarily, or both. This authority may be used to reduce the number of personnel employed or to restructure the workforce to meet mission objectives without reducing the overall number of personnel. This authority is in addition to, and notwithstanding, any other authorities established by law or regulation for such programs.

"(3) EARLY RETIREMENT.—An employee who is at least 50 years of age and has completed 20 years of service, or has at least 25 years of service, may, pursuant to regulations promulgated under this subsection, apply and be retired from the Administration and receive benefits in accordance with subchapter III of chapter 83 or 84 of title 5 if the employee has been employed continuously within the Administration for more than 30 days before the date on which the determination to conduct a reduction or restructuring within 1 or more Administration centers is approved.

"(4) SEPARATION PAY.—

"(A) In General.—Separation pay shall be paid in a lump sum or in installments and shall be equal to the lesser of—

1	"(i) an amount equal to the amount
2	the employee would be entitled to receive
3	under section 5595(c) of title 5, if the em-
4	ployee were entitled to payment under such
5	section; or
6	"(ii) \$40,000.
7	"(B) Limitations.—Separation pay shall
8	not be a basis for payment, and shall not be in-
9	cluded in the computation, of any other type of
10	Government benefit. Separation pay shall not be
11	taken into account for the purpose of deter-
12	mining the amount of any severance pay to
13	which an individual may be entitled under sec-
14	tion 5595 of title 5, based on any other separa-
15	tion.
16	"(C) Installments.—Separation pay, if
17	paid in installments, shall cease to be paid upon
18	the recipient's acceptance of employment by the
19	Federal Government, or commencement of work
20	under a personal services contract as described
21	in paragraph (5).
22	"(5) Limitations on Reemployment.—
23	"(A) An employee who receives separation
24	pay under such program may not be reemployed
25	by the Administration for a 12-month period be-

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ginning on the effective date of the employee's separation, unless this prohibition is waived by the Administrator on a case-by-case basis.

"(B) An employee who receives separation pay under this section on the basis of a separation and accepts employment with the Government of the United States, or who commences work through a personal services contract with the United States within 5 years after the date of the separation on which payment of the separation pay is based, shall be required to repay the entire amount of the separation pay to the Administration. If the employment is with an Executive agency (as defined by section 105 of title 5) other than the Administration, the Administrator may, at the request of the head of that agency, waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position. If the employment is within the Administration, the Administrator may waive the repayment if the individual involved is the only qualified applicant available for the position. If the employment is with an entity in the legislative branch, the head of the entity or the appointing

official may waive the repayment if the indi-1 2 vidual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the po-3 4 sition. If the employment is with the judicial 5 branch, the Director of the Administrative Office 6 of the United States Courts may waive the re-7 payment if the individual involved possesses 8 unique abilities and is the only qualified appli-9 cant available for the position.

- "(6) REGULATIONS.—Under the program established under paragraph (2), early retirement and separation pay may be offered only pursuant to regulations established by the Administrator, subject to such limitations or conditions as the Administrator may require.
- 16 "(7) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—The Adminis-17 trator shall carry out this subsection using amounts 18 otherwise made available to the Administrator and no 19 additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to 20 carry out this subsection.".
- 21 SEC. 706. CONFIDENTIALITY OF MEDICAL QUALITY ASSUR-
- 22 ANCE RECORDS.
- (a) In General.—Chapter 313 of title 51, United
 States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

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1	"§31303. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance
2	records
3	"(a) In General.—Except as provided in subsection
4	(b)(1)—
5	"(1) a medical quality assurance record, or any
6	part of a medical quality assurance record, may not
7	be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a
8	judicial or administrative proceeding; and
9	"(2) an individual who reviews or creates a med-
10	ical quality assurance record for the Administration,
11	or participates in any proceeding that reviews or cre-
12	ates a medical quality assurance record, may not tes-
13	tify in a judicial or administrative proceeding with
14	respect to—
15	"(A) the medical quality assurance record;
16	or
17	"(B) any finding, recommendation, evalua-
18	tion, opinion, or action taken by such individual
19	or in accordance with such proceeding with re-
20	spect to the medical quality assurance record.
21	"(b) Disclosure of Records.—
22	"(1) In general.—Notwithstanding subsection
23	(a), a medical quality assurance record may be dis-
24	closed to—
25	"(A) a Federal agency or private entity, if
26	the medical quality assurance record is necessary

1	for the Federal agency or private entity to carry
2	out—
3	"(i) licensing or accreditation func-
4	tions relating to Administration healthcare
5	facilities; or
6	"(ii) monitoring of Administration
7	healthcare facilities required by law;
8	"(B) a Federal agency or healthcare pro-
9	vider, if the medical quality assurance record is
10	required by the Federal agency or healthcare
11	provider to enable Administration participation
12	in a healthcare program of the Federal agency or
13	$health care\ provider;$
14	"(C) a criminal or civil law enforcement
15	agency, or an instrumentality authorized by law
16	to protect the public health or safety, on written
17	request by a qualified representative of such
18	agency or instrumentality submitted to the Ad-
19	ministrator that includes a description of the
20	lawful purpose for which the medical quality as-
21	surance record is requested;
22	"(D) an officer, an employee, or a con-
23	tractor of the Administration who requires the
24	medical quality assurance record to carry out an
25	official duty associated with healthcare;

1	"(E) healthcare personnel, to the extent nec-
2	essary to address a medical emergency affecting
3	the health or safety of an individual; and
4	"(F) any committee, panel, or board con-
5	vened by the Administration to review the
6	healthcare-related policies and practices of the
7	Administration.
8	"(2) Subsequent disclosure prohibited.—
9	An individual or entity to whom a medical quality
10	assurance record has been disclosed under paragraph
11	(1) may not make a subsequent disclosure of the med-
12	ical quality assurance record.
13	"(c) Personally Identifiable Information.—
14	"(1) In general.—Except as provided in para-
15	graph (2), the personally identifiable information
16	contained in a medical quality assurance record of a
17	patient or an employee of the Administration, or any
18	other individual associated with the Administration
19	for purposes of a medical quality assurance program,
20	shall be removed before the disclosure of the medical
21	quality assurance record to an entity other than the
22	Administration.
23	"(2) Exception.— Personally identifiable infor-
24	mation described in paragraph (1) may be released to
25	an entity other than the Administration if the Ad-

1	ministrator makes a determination that the release of
2	such personally identifiable information—
3	"(A) is in the best interests of the Adminis-
4	tration; and
5	"(B) does not constitute an unwarranted
6	invasion of personal privacy.
7	"(d) Exclusion From FOIA.—A medical quality as-
8	surance record may not be made available to any person
9	under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly
10	referred to as the 'Freedom of Information Act'), and this
11	section shall be considered a statute described in subsection
12	(b)(3)(B) of such section 522.
13	"(e) REGULATIONS.—Not later than one year after the
14	date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator
15	shall promulgate regulations to implement this section.
16	"(f) Rules of Construction.—Nothing in this sec-
17	tion shall be construed—
18	"(1) to withhold a medical quality assurance
19	record from a committee of the Senate or House of
20	Representatives or a joint committee of Congress if
21	the medical quality assurance record relates to a mat-
22	ter within the jurisdiction of such committee or joint
23	$committee;\ or$
24	"(2) to limit the use of a medical quality assur-
25	ance record within the Administration, including the

1	use by a contractor or consultant of the Administra-
2	tion.
3	"(g) Definitions.—In this section:
4	"(1) Medical quality assurance record.—
5	The term 'medical quality assurance record' means
6	any proceeding, discussion, record, finding, rec-
7	ommendation, evaluation, opinion, minutes, report,
8	or other document or action that results from a qual-
9	ity assurance committee, quality assurance program,
10	or quality assurance program activity.
11	"(2) Quality assurance program.—
12	"(A) In General.—The term 'quality as-
13	surance program' means a comprehensive pro-
14	gram of the Administration—
15	"(i) to systematically review and im-
16	prove the quality of medical and behavioral
17	health services provided by the Administra-
18	tion to ensure the safety and security of in-
19	dividuals receiving such health services; and
20	"(ii) to evaluate and improve the effi-
21	ciency, effectiveness, and use of staff and re-
22	sources in the delivery of such health serv-
23	ices.
24	"(B) Inclusion.—The term 'quality assur-
25	ance program' includes any activity carried out

1	by or for the Administration to assess the quality
2	of medical care provided by the Administra-
3	tion.".
4	(b) Technical and Conforming Amendment.—The
5	table of sections for chapter 313 of title 51, United States
6	Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
	"31303. Confidentiality of medical quality assurance records.".
7	TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS
8	PROVISIONS
9	SEC. 801. CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.
10	Section 20113 of title 51, United States Code, as
11	amended by section 705, is further amended by adding at
12	the end the following:
13	"(p) Contracting Authority.—The Administra-
14	tion—
15	"(1) may enter into an agreement with a pri-
16	vate, commercial, or State government entity to pro-
17	vide the entity with supplies, support, and services re-
18	lated to private, commercial, or State government
19	space activities carried out at a property owned or
20	operated by the Administration; and
21	"(2) upon the request of such an entity, may in-
22	clude such supplies, support, and services in the re-
23	quirements of the Administration if—

1	"(A) the Administrator determines that the
2	inclusion of such supplies, support, or services in
3	such requirements—
4	"(i) is in the best interest of the Fed-
5	$eral\ Government;$
6	"(ii) does not interfere with the re-
7	quirements of the Administration; and
8	"(iii) does not compete with the com-
9	mercial space activities of other such enti-
10	ties; and
11	"(B) the Administration has full reimburs-
12	able funding from the entity that requested sup-
13	plies, support, and services prior to making any
14	obligation for the delivery of such supplies, sup-
15	port, or services under an Administration pro-
16	curement contract or any other agreement.".
17	SEC. 802. AUTHORITY FOR TRANSACTION PROTOTYPE
18	PROJECTS AND FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION
19	CONTRACTS.
20	Section 20113 of title 51, United States Code, as
21	amended by section 801, is further amended by adding at
22	the end the following:
23	"(q) Transaction Prototype Projects and Fol-
24	LOW-ON PRODUCTION CONTRACTS —

- 1 "(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administration may 2 enter into a transaction (other than a contract, coop-3 erative agreement, or grant) to carry out a prototype 4 project that is directly relevant to enhancing the mis-5 sion effectiveness of the Administration.
 - "(2) Subsequent Award of Follow-on Pro-Duction contract.—A transaction entered into under this subsection for a prototype project may provide for the subsequent award of a follow-on production contract to participants in the transaction.
 - "(3) Inclusion.—A transaction under this subsection includes a project awarded to an individual participant and to all individual projects awarded to a consortium of United States industry and academic institutions.
 - "(4) Determination.—The authority of this section may be exercised for a transaction for a prototype project and any follow-on production contract, upon a determination by the head of the contracting activity, in accordance with Administration policies, that—
 - "(A) circumstances justify use of a transaction to provide an innovative business arrangement that would not be feasible or appropriate under a contract; and

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1	"(B) the use of the authority of this section
2	is essential to promoting the success of the proto-
3	type project.
4	"(5) Competitive procedure.—
5	"(A) In general.—To the maximum ex-
6	tent practicable, the Administrator shall use
7	competitive procedures with respect to entering
8	into a transaction to carry out a prototype
9	project.
10	"(B) Exception.—Notwithstanding section
11	2304 of title 10, United States Code, a follow-on
12	production contract may be awarded to the par-
13	ticipants in the prototype transaction without
14	the use of competitive procedures, if—
15	"(i) competitive procedures were used
16	for the selection of parties for participation
17	in the prototype transaction; and
18	"(ii) the participants in the trans-
19	action successfully completed the prototype
20	project provided for in the transaction.
21	"(6) Cost share.—A transaction to carry out
22	a prototype project and a follow-on production con-
23	tract may require that part of the total cost of the
24	transaction or contract be paid by the participant or

1	contractor from a source other than the Federal Gov-
2	ernment.
3	"(7) Procurement ethics.—A transaction
4	under this authority shall be considered an agency
5	procurement for purposes of chapter 21 of title 41,
6	United States Code, with regard to procurement eth-
7	ics.".
8	SEC. 803. PROTECTION OF DATA AND INFORMATION FROM
9	PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.
10	(a) Certain Technical Data.—Section 20131 of
11	title 51, United States Code, is amended—
12	(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection
13	(d);
14	(2) in subsection (a)(3), by striking "subsection
15	(b)" and inserting "subsection (b) or (c)";
16	(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the fol-
17	lowing:
18	"(c) Special Handling of Certain Technical
19	Data.—
20	"(1) In general.—The Administrator may pro-
21	vide appropriate protections against the public dis-
22	semination of certain technical data, including ex-
23	emption from subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5.
24	"(2) Definitions.—In this subsection:

1	"(A) CERTAIN TECHNICAL DATA.—The term
2	'certain technical data' means technical data
3	that may not be exported lawfully outside the
4	United States without approval, authorization,
5	or license under—
6	"(i) the Export Control Reform Act of
7	2018 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat.
8	2208); or
9	"(ii) the International Security Assist-
10	ance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976
11	(Public Law 94–329; 90 Stat. 729).
12	"(B) Technical data.—The term 'tech-
13	nical data' means any blueprint, drawing, pho-
14	tograph, plan, instruction, computer software, or
15	documentation, or any other technical informa-
16	tion.";
17	(4) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by in-
18	serting ", including any data," after "information";
19	and
20	(5) by adding at the end the following:
21	"(e) Exclusion From FOIA.—This section shall be
22	considered a statute described in subsection $(b)(3)(B)$ of sec-
23	tion 552 of title 5 (commonly referred to as the Freedom
24	of Information Act').".

1	(b) Certain Voluntarily Provided Safety-re-
2	LATED INFORMATION.—
3	(1) In General.—The Administrator shall pro-
4	vide appropriate safeguards against the public dis-
5	semination of safety-related information collected as
6	part of a mishap investigation carried out under the
7	NASA safety reporting system or in conjunction with
8	an organizational safety assessment, if the Adminis-
9	trator makes a written determination, including a
10	justification of the determination, that—
11	(A)(i) disclosure of the information would
12	inhibit individuals from voluntarily providing
13	safety-related information; and
14	(ii) the ability of NASA to collect such in-
15	formation improves the safety of NASA pro-
16	grams and research relating to aeronautics and
17	space; or
18	(B) withholding such information from public
19	disclosure improves the safety of such NASA pro-
20	grams and research.
21	(2) Other federal agencies.—Notwith-
22	standing any other provision of law, if the Adminis-
23	trator provides to the head of another Federal agency
24	safety-related information with respect to which the
25	Administrator has made a determination under para-

1	graph (1), the head of the Federal agency shall with-
2	hold the information from public disclosure.
3	(3) Public Availability.—A determination
4	under paragraph (1) shall be made available to the
5	public on request, as required under section 552 of
6	title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as
7	the "Freedom of Information Act").
8	(4) Exclusion from foia.—This subsection
9	shall be considered a statute described in subsection
10	(b)(3)(B) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code.
11	SEC. 804. PHYSICAL SECURITY MODERNIZATION.
12	Chapter 201 of title 51, United States Code, is amend-
13	ed—
14	(1) in section 20133(2), by striking "property"
15	and all that follows through "to the United States,"
16	and inserting "Administration personnel or of prop-
17	erty owned or leased by, or under the control of, the
18	United States"; and
19	(2) in section 20134, in the second sentence—
20	(A) by inserting "Administration personnel
21	or any" after "protecting"; and
22	(B) by striking ", at facilities owned or
23	contracted to the Administration"

1	SEC. 805. LEASE OF NON-EXCESS PROPERTY.
2	Section 20145 of title 51, United States Code, is
3	amended—
4	(1) in paragraph (b)(1)(B), by striking "entered
5	into for the purpose of developing renewable energy
6	production facilities"; and
7	(2) by striking subsection (g).
8	SEC. 806. CYBERSECURITY.
9	(a) In General.—Section 20301 of title 51, United
10	States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
11	"(c) Cybersecurity.—The Administrator shall up-
12	date and improve the cybersecurity of NASA space assets
13	and supporting infrastructure.".
14	(b) Security Operations Center.—
15	(1) Establishment.—The Administrator shall
16	maintain a Security Operations Center, to identify
17	and respond to cybersecurity threats to NASA infor-
18	mation technology systems, including institutional
19	systems and mission systems.
20	(2) Inspector general recommendations.—
21	The Administrator shall implement, to the maximum
22	extent practicable, each of the recommendations con-
23	tained in the report of the Inspector General of NASA
24	entitled "Audit of NASA's Security Operations Cen-
25	ter", issued on May 23, 2018.
26	(c) Cyber Threat Hunt.—

1	(1) In General.—The Administrator, in coordi-
2	nation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and
3	the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, may im-
4	plement a cyber threat hunt capability to proactively
5	search NASA information systems for advanced cyber
6	threats that otherwise evade existing security tools.
7	(2) Threat-hunting process.—In carrying
8	out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall develop
9	and document a threat-hunting process, including the
10	roles and responsibilities of individuals conducting a
11	cyber threat hunt.
12	(d) GAO PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Admin-
13	istrator shall implement, to the maximum extent prac-
14	ticable, the recommendations for NASA contained in the re-
15	port of the Comptroller General of the United States entitled
16	"Information Security: Agencies Need to Improve Controls
17	over Selected High-Impact Systems", issued May 18, 2016,
18	including—
19	(1) re-evaluating security control assessments;
20	and
21	(2) specifying metrics for the continuous moni-
22	toring strategy of the Administration.

1	SEC. 807. LIMITATION ON COOPERATION WITH THE PEO-
2	PLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
3	(a) In General.—Except as provided by subsection
4	(b), the Administrator, the Director of the Office of Science
5	and Technology Policy, and the Chair of the National Space
6	Council, shall not—
7	(1) develop, design, plan, promulgate, imple-
8	ment, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or
9	contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or co-
10	ordinate bilaterally in any manner with—
11	(A) the Government of the People's Republic
12	of China; or
13	(B) any company—
14	(i) owned by the Government of the
15	People's Republic of China; or
16	(ii) incorporated under the laws of the
17	People's Republic of China; and
18	(2) host official visitors from the People's Repub-
19	lic of China at a facility belonging to or used by
20	NASA.
21	(b) Waiver.—
22	(1) In General.—The Administrator, the Direc-
23	tor, or the Chair may waive the limitation under sub-
24	section (a) with respect to an activity described in
25	that subsection only if the Administrator the Direc-

1	tor, or the Chair, as applicable, makes a determina-
2	tion that the activity—
3	(A) does not pose a risk of a transfer of
4	technology, data, or other information with na-
5	tional security or economic security implications
6	to an entity described in paragraph (1) of such
7	subsection; and
8	(B) does not involve knowing interactions
9	with officials who have been determined by the
10	United States to have direct involvement with
11	violations of human rights.
12	(2) Certification to congress.—Not later
13	than 30 days after the date on which a waiver is
14	granted under paragraph (1), the Administrator, the
15	Director, or the Chair, as applicable, shall submit to
16	the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
17	tation and the Committee on Appropriations of the
18	Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and
19	Technology and the Committee on Appropriations of
20	the House of Representatives a written certification
21	that the activity complies with the requirements in
22	subparagraphs (A) and (B) of that paragraph.
23	(c) GAO REVIEW.—
24	(1) In General.—The Comptroller General of
25	the United States shall conduct a review of NASA

1	contracts that may subject the Administration to un-
2	acceptable transfers of intellectual property or tech-
3	nology to any entity—
4	(A) owned or controlled (in whole or in
5	part) by, or otherwise affiliated with, the Gov-
6	ernment of the People's Republic of China; or
7	(B) organized under, or otherwise subject to,
8	the laws of the People's Republic of China.
9	(2) Elements.—The review required under
10	paragraph (1) shall assess—
11	(A) whether the Administrator is aware—
12	(i) of any NASA contractor that bene-
13	fits from significant financial assistance
14	from—
15	(I) the Government of the People's
16	Republic of China;
17	(II) any entity controlled by the
18	Government of the People's Republic of
19	$China;\ or$
20	(III) any other governmental enti-
21	ty of the People's Republic of China;
22	and
23	(ii) that the Government of the People's
24	Republic of China, or an entity controlled

1	by the Government of the People's Republic
2	of China, may be—
3	(I) leveraging United States com-
4	panies that share ownership with
5	NASA contractors; or
6	(II) obtaining intellectual prop-
7	erty or technology illicitly or by other
8	unacceptable means; and
9	(B) the steps the Administrator is taking to
10	ensure that—
11	(i) NASA contractors are not being le-
12	veraged (directly or indirectly) by the Gov-
13	ernment of the People's Republic of China
14	or by an entity controlled by the Govern-
15	ment of the People's Republic of China;
16	(ii) the intellectual property and tech-
17	nology of NASA contractors are adequately
18	protected; and
19	(iii) NASA flight-critical components
20	are not sourced from the People's Republic
21	of China through any entity benefiting from
22	Chinese investments, loans, or other assist-
23	ance.
24	(3) Recommendations.—The Comptroller Gen-
25	eral shall provide to the Administrator recommenda-

1	tions for future NASA contracting based on the re-
2	sults of the review.
3	(4) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the
4	date on which the Comptroller General completes the
5	review, the Administrator shall—
6	(A) develop a plan to implement the rec-
7	ommendations of the Comptroller General; and
8	(B) submit the plan to the appropriate com-
9	mittees of Congress.
10	SEC. 808. CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES RELATED TO CON-
11	TRACTING WITH ENTITIES RECEIVING AS-
12	SISTANCE FROM OR AFFILIATED WITH THE
	SISTANCE FROM OR AFFILIATED WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
13	
13 14	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
1213141516	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal,
13 14 15 16	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any
13 14 15 16 17	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any other form of request or solicitation, and in considering or
13 14 15 16 17	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any other form of request or solicitation, and in considering or undertaking any negotiation or conclusion of any contract,
13 14 15 16 17 18	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any other form of request or solicitation, and in considering or undertaking any negotiation or conclusion of any contract, agreement, or other transaction with any commercial or
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any other form of request or solicitation, and in considering or undertaking any negotiation or conclusion of any contract, agreement, or other transaction with any commercial or non-commercial entity, the Administrator shall, in con-
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any other form of request or solicitation, and in considering or undertaking any negotiation or conclusion of any contract, agreement, or other transaction with any commercial or non-commercial entity, the Administrator shall, in consultation with appropriate Federal departments and agen-
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. In considering any response to a request for proposal, request for information, broad area announcement, or any other form of request or solicitation, and in considering or undertaking any negotiation or conclusion of any contract, agreement, or other transaction with any commercial or non-commercial entity, the Administrator shall, in consultation with appropriate Federal departments and agencies, take into account the implications of any benefit re-

1	ty) as a result of a significant loan or other financial assist-
2	ance provided by—
3	(1) any governmental organization of the Peo-
4	ple's Republic of China; or
5	(2) any other entity that is—
6	(A) owned or controlled by, or otherwise af-
7	filiated with, any governmental organization of
8	the People's Republic of China; or
9	(B) organized under, or otherwise subject to,
10	the laws of the People's Republic of China.
11	SEC. 809. SMALL SATELLITE LAUNCH SERVICES PROGRAM.
12	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall continue
13	to procure dedicated launch services for small satellites, in-
14	cluding CubeSats, for the purpose of conducting science and
15	technology missions that further the goals of NASA.
16	(b) Requirements.—In carrying out the program
17	under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—
18	(1) engage with the academic community to
19	maximize awareness and use of dedicated small sat-
20	ellite launch opportunities; and
21	(2) to the maximum extent practicable, use a sec-
22	ondary payload of procured launch services for
23	Cube Sats.

1	SEC. 810. 21ST CENTURY SPACE LAUNCH INFRASTRUCTURE.
2	(a) In General.—The Administrator shall carry out
3	a program to modernize launch infrastructure at NASA fa-
4	cilities—
5	(1) to enhance safety; and
6	(2) to advance Government and commercial
7	space transportation and exploration.
8	(b) Projects.—Projects funded under the program
9	under subsection (a) may include—
10	(1) infrastructure relating to commodities;
11	(2) standard interfaces to meet customer needs
12	for multiple payload processing and launch vehicle
13	processing;
14	(3) enhancements to range capacity and flexi-
15	bility; and
16	(4) such other projects as the Administrator con-
17	siders appropriate to meet the goals described in sub-
18	section (a).
19	(c) Requirements.—In carrying out the program
20	under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—
21	(1) prioritize investments in projects that can be
22	used by multiple users and launch vehicles, including
23	non-NASA users and launch vehicles; and
24	(2) limit investments to projects that would not
25	otherwise be funded by a NASA program, such as an

1	institutional or programmatic infrastructure pro-
2	gram.
3	(d) Savings Clause.—Nothing in this section shall
4	preclude a NASA program, including the Space Launch
5	System and Orion, from using the launch infrastructure
6	modernized under this section.
7	SEC. 811. MISSIONS OF NATIONAL NEED.
8	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the Sense of Congress
9	that—
10	(1) while certain space missions, such as asteroid
11	detection or space debris mitigation or removal mis-
12	sions, may not provide the highest-value science, as
13	determined by the National Academies of Science, En-
14	gineering, and Medicine decadal surveys, such mis-
15	sions provide tremendous value to the United States
16	and the world; and
17	(2) the current organizational and funding
18	structure of NASA has not prioritized the funding of
19	missions of national need.
20	(b) Study.—
21	(1) In general.—The Director of the Office of
22	Science and Technology Policy shall conduct a study
23	on the manner in which NASA funds missions of na-
24	$tional\ need.$

1	(2) Matters to be included.—The study con-
2	ducted under paragraph (1) shall include the fol-
3	lowing:
4	(A) An identification and assessment of the
5	types of missions or technology development pro-
6	grams that constitute missions of national need.
7	(B) An assessment of the manner in which
8	such missions are currently funded and managed
9	by NASA.
10	(C) An analysis of the options for funding
11	missions of national need, including—
12	(i) structural changes required to allow
13	NASA to fund such missions; and
14	(ii) an assessment of the capacity of
15	other Federal agencies to make funds avail-
16	able for such missions.
17	(c) Report to Congress.—Not later than 1 year
18	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of
19	the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall submit
20	to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the
21	results of the study conducted under subsection (b), includ-
22	ing recommendations for funding missions of national need.

1	SEC. 812. EXEMPTION FROM THE IRAN, NORTH KOREA, AND
2	SYRIA NONPROLIFERATION ACT.
3	Section 7(1) of the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Non-
4	proliferation Act (Public Law 106–178; 50 U.S.C. 1701
5	note) is amended, in the undesignated matter following sub-
6	paragraph (B), by striking "December 31, 2025" and in-
7	serting "December 31, 2030".
8	SEC. 813. DRINKING WATER WELL REPLACEMENT FOR
9	CHINCOTEAGUE, VIRGINIA.
10	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during
11	the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment
12	of this Act, the Administrator may enter into 1 or more
13	agreements with the town of Chincoteague, Virginia, to re-
14	imburse the town for costs that are directly associated
15	with—
16	(1) the removal of drinking water wells located
17	on property administered by the Administration; and
18	(2) the relocation of such wells to property under
19	the administrative control, through lease, ownership,
20	or easement, of the town.
21	SEC. 814. PASSENGER CARRIER USE.
22	Section 1344(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is
23	amended—
24	(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" at the
25	end;

1	(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "or" after
2	the comma at the end; and
3	(3) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the fol-
4	lowing:
5	"(C) necessary for post-flight transportation of
6	United States Government astronauts, and other as-
7	tronauts subject to reimbursable arrangements, re-
8	turning from space for the performance of medical re-
9	search, monitoring, diagnosis, or treatment, or other
10	official duties, prior to receiving post-flight medical
11	clearance to operate a motor vehicle,".
12	SEC. 815. USE OF COMMERCIAL NEAR-SPACE BALLOONS.
13	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress
14	that the use of an array of capabilities, including the use
15	of commercially available near-space balloon assets, is in
16	the best interest of the United States.
17	(b) Use of Commercial Near-space Balloons.—
18	The Administrator shall use commercially available balloon
19	assets operating at near-space altitudes, to the maximum
20	extent practicable, as part of a diverse set of capabilities
21	
	to effectively and efficiently meet the goals of the Adminis-

I	SEC. 816. PRESIDENT'S SPACE ADVISORY BOARD.
2	Section 121 of the National Aeronautics and Space
3	Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991 (Pub-
4	lic Law 101–611; 51 U.S.C. 20111 note) is amended—
5	(1) in the section heading, by striking "USERS"
6	ADVISORY GROUP" and inserting "PRESIDENT'S
7	SPACE ADVISORY BOARD"; and
8	(2) by striking "Users' Advisory Group" each
9	place it appears and inserting "President's Space Ad-
10	visory Board."
11	SEC. 817. INITIATIVE ON TECHNOLOGIES FOR NOISE AND
12	EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS.
13	(a) Initiative Required.—Section 40112 of title 51,
14	United States Code, is amended—
15	(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f)
16	as subsections (c) through (g), respectively; and
17	(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following
18	new subsection (b):
19	"(b) Technologies for Noise and Emissions Re-
20	DUCTION.—
21	"(1) Initiative required.—The Administrator
22	shall establish an initiative to build upon and accel-
23	erate previous or ongoing work to develop and dem-
24	onstrate new technologies, including systems architec-
25	ture, components, or integration of systems and air-
26	frame structures in electric aircraft propulsion con-

1	cepts that are capable of substantially reducing both
2	emissions and noise from aircraft.
3	"(2) APPROACH.—In carrying out the initiative,
4	the Administrator shall do the following:
5	"(A) Continue and expand work of the Ad-
6	ministration on research, development, and dem-
7	onstration of electric aircraft concepts, and the
8	integration of such concepts.
9	"(B) To the extent practicable, work with
10	multiple partners, including small businesses
11	and new entrants, on research and development
12	activities related to transport category aircraft.
13	"(C) Provide guidance to the Federal Avia-
14	tion Administration on technologies developed
15	and tested pursuant to the initiative.".
16	(b) Reports.—Not later than 180 days after the date
17	of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter as a
18	$part\ of\ the\ Administration's\ budget\ submission,\ the\ Admin-$
19	istrator shall submit a report to the appropriate committee
20	of Congress on the progress of the work under the initiative
21	required by subsection (b) of section 40112 of title 51,
22	United States Code (as amended by subsection (a) of this
23	section), including an updated, anticipated timeframe for
24	aircraft entering into service that produce 50 percent less

1	noise and emissions than the highest performing aircraft
2	in service as of December 31, 2019.
3	SEC. 818. REMEDIATION OF SITES CONTAMINATED WITH
4	TRICHLOROETHYLENE.
5	(a) Identification of Sites.—Not later than 180
6	days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Admin-
7	istrator shall identify sites of the Administration contami-
8	nated with trichloroethylene.
9	(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after
10	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator
11	shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a
12	report that includes—
13	(1) the recommendations of the Administrator
14	for remediating the sites identified under subsection
15	(a) during the 5-year period beginning on the date of
16	the report; and
17	(2) an estimate of the financial resources nec-
18	essary to implement those recommendations.
19	SEC. 819. REPORT ON MERITS AND OPTIONS FOR ESTAB-
20	LISHING AN INSTITUTE RELATING TO SPACE
21	RESOURCES.
22	(a) Report.—
23	(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after
24	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
25	trator shall submit to the appropriate committees of

1	Congress a report on the merits of, and options for,
2	establishing an institute relating to space resources to
3	advance the objectives of NASA in maintaining
4	United States preeminence in space described in
5	paragraph (3).
6	(2) Matters to be included.—The report re-
7	quired by paragraph (1) shall include an assessment
8	by the Administrator as to whether—
9	(A) a virtual or physical institute relating
10	to space resources is most cost effective and ap-
11	propriate; and
12	(B) partnering with institutions of higher
13	education and the aerospace industry, and the
14	extractive industry as appropriate, would be ef-
15	fective in increasing information available to
16	such an institute with respect to advancing the
17	objectives described in paragraph (3).
18	(3) Objectives.—The objectives described in
19	this paragraph are the following:
20	(A) Identifying, developing, and distrib-
21	uting space resources, including by encouraging
22	the development of foundational science and tech-
23	nology.

1	(B) Reducing the technological risks associ-
2	ated with identifying, developing, and distrib-
3	uting space resources.
4	(C) Developing options for using space re-
5	sources—
6	(i) to support current and future space
7	architectures, programs, and missions; and
8	(ii) to enable architectures, programs,
9	and missions that would not otherwise be
10	possible.
11	(4) Definitions.—In this section:
12	(A) Extractive industry.—The term "ex-
13	tractive industry" means a company or indi-
14	vidual involved in the process of extracting (in-
15	cluding mining, quarrying, drilling, and dredg-
16	ing) space resources.
17	(B) Institution of higher education.—
18	The term "institution of higher education" has
19	the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of
20	the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
21	1001(a)).
22	(C) Space resource.—
23	(i) In general.—The term "space re-
24	source" means an abiotic resource in situ in
25	outer space.

1	(ii) Inclusions.—The term "space re-
2	source" includes a raw material, a natural
3	material, and an energy source.
4	SEC. 820. REPORT ON ESTABLISHING CENTER OF EXCEL-
5	LENCE FOR SPACE WEATHER TECHNOLOGY.
6	(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the
7	date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall
8	submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report
9	assessing the potential benefits of establishing a NASA cen-
10	ter of excellence for space weather technology.
11	(b) Geographic Considerations.—In the report re-
12	quired by subsection (a), the Administrator shall consider
13	the benefits of establishing the center of excellence described
14	in that subsection in a geographic area—
15	(1) in close proximity to—
16	(A) significant government-funded space
17	weather research activities; and
18	(B) institutions of higher education; and
19	(2) where NASA may have been previously
20	under represented.
21	SEC. 821. REVIEW ON PREFERENCE FOR DOMESTIC SUP-
22	PLIERS.
23	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the Sense of Congress
24	that the Administration should, to the maximum extent

1	practicable and with due consideration of foreign policy
2	goals and obligations under Federal law—
3	(1) use domestic suppliers of goods and services;
4	and
5	(2) ensure compliance with the Federal acquisi-
6	tion regulations, including subcontract flow-down
7	provisions.
8	(b) Review.—
9	(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after
10	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
11	trator shall undertake a comprehensive review of the
12	domestic supplier preferences of the Administration
13	and the obligations of the Administration under the
14	Federal acquisition regulations to ensure compliance,
15	particularly with respect to Federal acquisition regu-
16	lations provisions that apply to foreign-based sub-
17	contractors.
18	(2) Elements.—The review under paragraph
19	(1) shall include—
20	(A) an assessment as to whether the Admin-
21	istration has provided funding for infrastructure
22	of a foreign-owned company or State-sponsored
23	entity in recent years; and
24	(B) an analysis of the effects such funding
25	has had on domestic service providers.

1	(c) Report.—The Administrator shall submit to the
2	appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results
3	of the review.
4	SEC. 822. REPORT ON UTILIZATION OF COMMERCIAL SPACE
5	PORTS LICENSED BY FEDERAL AVIATION AD-
6	MINISTRATION.
7	(a) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date
8	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit
9	to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the
10	benefits of increased utilization of commercial space ports
11	licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration for NASA
12	civil space missions and operations.
13	(b) Elements.—The report required by subsection (a)
14	shall include the following:
15	(1) A description and assessment of current uti-
16	lization of commercial space ports licensed by the
17	Federal Aviation Administration for NASA civil
18	space missions and operations.
19	(2) A description and assessment of the benefits
20	of increased utilization of such space ports for such
21	missions and operations.
22	(3) A description and assessment of the steps
23	necessary to achieve increased utilization of such
24	space ports for such missions and operations.

1	SEC. 823. ACTIVE ORBITAL DEBRIS MITIGATION.			
2	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress			
3	that—			
4	(1) orbital debris, particularly in low-Earth			
5	orbit, poses a hazard to NASA missions, particularly			
6	human spaceflight; and			
7	(2) progress has been made on the development			
8	of guidelines for long-term space sustainability			
9	through the United Nations Committee on the Peace-			
10	ful Uses of Outer Space.			
11	(b) Requirements. The Administrator should			
12	(1) ensure the policies and standard practices of			
13	NASA meet or exceed international guidelines for			
14	spaceflight safety; and			
15	(2) support the development of orbital debris			
16	mitigation technologies through continued research			
17	and development of concepts.			
18	(c) Report to Congress.—Not later than 90 days			
19	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-			
20	trator shall submit to the appropriate committees of Con-			
21	gress a report on the status of implementing subsection (b).			
22	SEC. 824. STUDY ON COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SERV-			
23	ICES.			
24	(a) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress			
25	that—			

1	(1) enhancing the ability of researchers to con-
2	duct and interact with experiments while in flight
3	would make huge advancements in the overall profit-
4	ability of conducting research on suborbit and low-
5	Earth orbit payloads; and
6	(2) current NASA communications do not allow
7	for real-time data collection, observation, or trans-
8	mission of information.
9	(b) Study.—The Administrator shall conduct a study
10	on the feasibility, impact, and cost of using commercial
11	communications programs services for suborbital flight pro-
12	grams and low-Earth orbit research.
13	(c) Report.—Not later than 18 months after the date
14	of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit
15	to Congress and make publicly available a report that de-
16	scribes the results of the study conducted under subsection

(b).

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[Report No. 116-262]

A BILL

To authorize programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 8, 2020 Reported with an amendment