

Draft Legislation

FINDINGS - The Congress finds that:

- America's private sector has begun to economically develop outer space on an unprecedented scale and at an increasingly rapid pace;
- the United States Government has historically advanced economic progress by establishing clear national goals, fostering private-sector innovation, reinforcing market competition, and providing streamlined, performance-based regulatory frameworks grounded in real-world evidence;
- American investors have demonstrated their readiness to commit substantial capital to companies that can bring new and ambitious space capabilities to market;
- Ambitious lunar surface exploration and infrastructure development is already underway; and
- the United States has repeatedly shown that effective collaboration between Government, industry, and its international partners can produce transformative breakthroughs in space capabilities and cost-effectiveness.

POLICY and GOALS—Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to vigorously encourage and empower America's private sector, allied partners and their industry, the American workforce and educational system, and the global investor community to ambitiously pursue the economic development and human settlement of Earth Orbit, the Moon, Mars, and ultimately any region of the Solar System where free peoples choose to engage.

Congress further declares that the timely implementation of this policy requires accelerating the private sector's development, demonstration, and market entry of an expanding and sustained suite of capabilities and missions, including but not limited to these objectives:

- By 2028, returning Americans to the surface of the Moon via commercially developed and operated landers. Transition to more affordable and sustainable transportation architectures as they become available and retire bespoke government systems.
- By 2029, and continuing in each successive mission window, launching to Mars a steeply increasing quantity and breadth of robotic landers, eventually with payload return.
- By 2030, establishing at least two commercially-owned-and-operated space stations in Earth orbit supporting continuous human presence.
- By 2030, begin to regularly occupy a commercially-planned, -developed, and -serviced human lunar base under the supervision of the U.S. and participating Artemis Accord nations, leading to sustainable continuous human presence and industrial activity.
- By 2032, commercial space companies will return substantial in-space-manufactured goods of economic value that cannot be produced as economically, or at all, on Earth.
- By 2035, commercial space companies will provide economically and strategically consequential electric power collected in space to other space infrastructure and to the Earth's surface to enable economic activity constrained by terrestrial energy transmission, access, or reliability.
- By 2035, beginning regular human missions to and from Mars.
- By 2040 commercial space companies will process substantial mineralogical resources harvested from the Moon or Near Earth Objects to be used for commercial applications to benefit Earth.
- By 2045, achieve a trillion-dollar **in-space** economy, harnessing space resources and capabilities to advance the United States' global leadership, prosperity, and security.

- By 2050, enabling economically self-sufficient permanent off-world habitation for hundreds of people.
- By 2076, our 300th anniversary, enabling economically self-sufficient permanent off-world habitation for ten thousand people.

REPORT—Within 120 days after enactment of this legislation, and then every twelve months thereafter, the Secretary of Commerce, after consulting with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Energy, and other appropriate departments and agencies, shall deliver to the Committee on Science, Space and Technology of the House and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate a report detailing the progress made by the U.S. government and the U.S. commercial space sector during the previous 12 months towards the economic space goals specified above, and any additional goals set by the President or enacted into law.