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> 116th CONGRESS 1st Session

## **S. 1694**

### AN ACT

- To require any Federal agency that issues licenses to conduct lunar activities to include in the requirements for such licenses an agreement relating to the preservation and protection of the Apollo 11 landing site, 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,

#### 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the "One Small Step to3 Protect Human Heritage in Space Act".

#### 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-6 ings:

7 (1) On July 16, 1969, the Apollo 11 spacecraft
8 launched from the John F. Kennedy Space Center
9 carrying Neil A. Armstrong, Edwin E. "Buzz"
10 Aldrin, Jr., and Michael Collins.

(2) July 20, 2019, will mark the 50th anniversary of the date on which the Apollo 11 spacecraft
landed on the Moon and Neil Armstrong and Buzz
Aldrin became the first humans to set foot on a celestial body off the Earth.

16 (3) The landing of the Apollo 11 spacecraft and 17 humanity's first off-world footprints are achieve-18 ments unparalleled in history, a direct product of the 19 work and perseverance of the more than 400,000 in-20dividuals who contributed to the development of the 21 Apollo missions on the shoulders of centuries of 22 science and engineering pioneers from all corners of 23 the world.

(4) Among the thousands of individuals who
have contributed to the achievements of the National
Aeronautics and Space Administration (in this sec-

1 tion referred to as "NASA") are African-American 2 Katherine Johnson, such as Dorothy women 3 Vaughn, Mary Jackson, and Dr. Christine Darden, 4 who made critical contributions to NASA space pro-5 grams. Katherine Johnson worked at NASA for 35 6 years and calculated the trajectory of the Apollo 11 landing and the trajectories for the spaceflights of 7 8 astronauts Alan Shepard and John Glenn. Katherine 9 Johnson, together with many other individuals the 10 work of whom often went unacknowledged, helped 11 broaden the scope of space travel and charted new 12 frontiers for humanity's exploration of space.

(5) The landing of the Apollo 11 spacecraft was
made on behalf of all humankind, and Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were accompanied by messages of peace from the leaders of more than 70
countries.

(6) The lunar landing sites of the Apollo 11
spacecraft, the robotic spacecraft that preceded the
Apollo 11 mission, and the crewed and robotic
spacecraft that followed, are of outstanding universal value to humanity.

(7) Such landing sites—

24 (A) are the first archaeological sites with25 human activity that are not on Earth;

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1	(B) provide evidence of the first achieve-
2	ments of humankind in the realm of space trav-
3	el and exploration; and
4	(C) contain artifacts and other evidence of
5	human exploration activities that remain a po-
6	tential source of cultural, historical, archae-
7	ological, anthropological, scientific, and engi-
8	neering knowledge.
9	(8) On July 20, 2011, NASA published the vol-
10	untary guidance entitled "NASA's Recommendations
11	to Space-Faring Entities: How to Protect and Pre-
12	serve the Historic and Scientific Value of U.S. Gov-
13	ernment Lunar Artifacts".
14	(9) In March 2018, the Office of Science and
15	Technology Policy published a report entitled "Pro-
16	tecting & Preserving Apollo Program Lunar Landing
17	Sites & Artifacts".
18	(10) Space-faring entities based outside the
19	United States have the capacity to land on the
20	Moon.
21	(11) The licensing requirements under this Act
22	are applicable only to United States-based lunar ac-
23	tivities and therefore have limited efficacy for pro-
24	tecting the Apollo 11 landing site, other similar his-
25	toric sites, and lunar artifacts from disturbances

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caused by space-faring entities based outside the
 United States.

3 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con4 gress that—

5 (1) as commercial enterprises and more coun-6 tries acquire the ability to land on the Moon, it is 7 necessary to ensure the recognition and protection of 8 the Apollo 11 landing site and other historic landing 9 sites in acknowledgment of the human effort and in-10 novation the sites represent;

(2) the Apollo 11 landing site, other similar historic landing sites, lunar artifacts, and the environment surrounding such sites and artifacts merit legal protection from disturbance to prevent irremediable loss of sites and artifacts that are of archeological, anthropological, historical, scientific, and engineering significance and value; and

(3) the President should work with other countries to develop best practices to ensure the protection of historic lunar landing sites and artifacts.

21 SEC. 3. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING PRESER22 VATION OF HISTORIC LUNAR LANDING SITES.
23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
24 date of the enactment of this Act, any Federal agency that

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issues a license to conduct a lunar activity shall require

3 (1) to agree to abide by the recommendations

each applicant for such a license—

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described in subsection (b); or
(2) in the case of a lunar activity that requires
a license from more than one Federal agency, to certify under penalty of perjury as provided in paragraph (1) or (2), as applicable, of section 1746 of
title 28, United States Code, that the applicant has

submitted an application for a license for such activity to another Federal agency that satisfies paragraph (1).

13 (b) RECOMMENDATIONS DESCRIBED.—The rec14 ommendations described in this subsection are—

(1) "NASA's Recommendations to SpaceFaring Entities: How to Protect and Preserve the
Historic and Scientific Value of U.S. Government
Lunar Artifacts" issued by the National Aeronautics
and Space Administration on July 20, 2011, and updated on October 28, 2011; and

(2) any successor heritage preservation recommendations, guidelines, or principles relating to
the protection and preservation of Government lunar
artifacts issued by the National Aeronautics and
Space Administration.

(c) EXEMPTIONS.—A Federal agency issuing a li-1 2 cense described in subsection (a) may, in consultation with 3 the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space 4 Administration, exempt specific lunar activities of an ap-5 plicant from the historic preservation agreement or certifi-6 cation under subsection (a) if such bona fide activities are 7 determined to have legitimate and significant historical, 8 archeological, anthropological, scientific, or engineering 9 value. 10 (d) AUTHORITY TO ASSESS PENALTY FEES.— 11 (1) IN GENERAL.—A Federal agency issuing a 12 license described in subsection (a) may assess a pen-13 alty fee on the holder of such license for conduct 14 that violates one or more terms of the license relat-15 ing to the agreement under subsection (a)(1). 16 (2) AMOUNT.—The penalty fee amount assessed under paragraph (1) shall be— 17 18 (A) commensurate with the nature and ex-19 tent of the violation; and

(e) LUNAR ACTIVITY DEFINED.—In this section, the
term "lunar activity" means an action or endeavor in
space that—

(B) sufficient to deter future violations.

24 (1) is intended to be lunar in nature, including25 lunar orbit, landing, and impact; or

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(2) has a greater likelihood than not of becom ing lunar in nature, including unintentional orbit
 and impact.
 Passed the Senate July 18, 2019.
 Attest:

Secretary.

<sup>116TH CONGRESS</sup> S. 1694

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