

1 work and perseverance of the more than 400,000 in-
2 dividuals who contributed to the development of the
3 Apollo missions on the shoulders of centuries of
4 science and engineering pioneers from all corners of
5 the world.

6 (4) Among the thousands of individuals who
7 have contributed to the achievements of the National
8 Aeronautics and Space Administration (in this sec-
9 tion referred to as “NASA”) are African-American
10 women such as Katherine Johnson, Dorothy
11 Vaughn, Mary Jackson, and Dr. Christine Darden,
12 who made critical contributions to NASA space pro-
13 grams. Katherine Johnson worked at NASA for 35
14 years and calculated the trajectory of the Apollo 11
15 landing and the trajectories for the spaceflights of
16 astronauts Alan Shepard and John Glenn. Katherine
17 Johnson, together with many other individuals the
18 work of whom often went unacknowledged, helped
19 broaden the scope of space travel and charted new
20 frontiers for humanity’s exploration of space.

21 (5) The landing of the Apollo 11 spacecraft was
22 made on behalf of all humankind, and Neil Arm-
23 strong and Buzz Aldrin were accompanied by mes-
24 sages of peace from the leaders of more than 70
25 countries.

1 (6) The lunar landing sites of the Apollo 11
2 spacecraft, the robotic spacecraft that preceded the
3 Apollo 11 mission, and the crewed and robotic
4 spacecraft that followed, are of outstanding uni-
5 versal value to humanity.

6 (7) Such landing sites—

7 (A) are the first archaeological sites with
8 human activity that are not on Earth;

9 (B) provide evidence of the first achieve-
10 ments of humankind in the realm of space trav-
11 el and exploration; and

12 (C) contain artifacts and other evidence of
13 human exploration activities that remain a po-
14 tential source of cultural, historical, archae-
15 ological, anthropological, scientific, and engi-
16 neering knowledge.

17 (8) On July 20, 2011, NASA published the vol-
18 untary guidance entitled “NASA’s Recommendations
19 to Space-Faring Entities: How to Protect and Pre-
20 serve the Historic and Scientific Value of U.S. Gov-
21 ernment Lunar Artifacts”.

22 (9) In March 2018, the Office of Science and
23 Technology Policy published a report entitled “Pro-
24 tecting & Preserving Apollo Program Lunar Landing
25 Sites & Artifacts”.

1 (10) Article one of the “Treaty on Principles
2 Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration
3 and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and
4 Other Celestial Bodies,” commonly known as the
5 “Outer Space Treaty,” states “[o]uter space, includ-
6 ing the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free
7 for exploration and use by all States without dis-
8 crimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and
9 in accordance with international law, and there shall
10 be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.”

11 (11) Article eight of the Outer Space Treaty
12 states, “[a] State Party to the Treaty on whose reg-
13 istry an object launched into outer space is carried
14 shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object,
15 and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space
16 or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched
17 into outer space, including objects landed or con-
18 structed on a celestial body, and of their component
19 parts, is not affected by their presence in outer
20 space or on a celestial body or by their return to the
21 Earth.”

22 (12) Article nine of the Outer Space Treaty
23 states, “[i]n the exploration and use of outer space,
24 including the moon and other celestial bodies, States
25 Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the prin-

1 ciple of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall
2 conduct all their activities in outer space, including
3 the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard
4 to the corresponding interests of all other States
5 Parties to the Treaty,” and continues, “[i]f a State
6 Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an ac-
7 tivity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in
8 outer space, including the moon and other celestial
9 bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference
10 with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful
11 exploration and use of outer space, including the
12 moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake
13 appropriate international consultations before pro-
14 ceeding with any such activity or experiment. A
15 State Party to the Treaty which has reason to be-
16 lieve that an activity or experiment planned by an-
17 other State Party in outer space, including the moon
18 and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially
19 harmful interference with activities in the peaceful
20 exploration and use of outer space, including the
21 moon and other celestial bodies, may request con-
22 sultation concerning the activity or experiment.”.

23 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
24 gress that—

1 (1) as commercial enterprises and more coun-
2 tries acquire the ability to land on the Moon, it is
3 necessary to encourage the development of best prac-
4 tices to respect the principle of due regard and to
5 limit harmful interference to the Apollo landing site
6 artifacts in acknowledgment of the human effort and
7 innovation they represent, as well as their archae-
8 ological, anthropological, historical, scientific, and
9 engineering significance and value; and

10 (2) the Administrator of the National Aero-
11 nautics and Space Administration should continue to
12 develop best practices to respect the principle of due
13 regard and limit harmful interference with historic
14 Apollo lunar landing site artifacts.

15 **SEC. 3. BEST PRACTICES RELATED TO APOLLO HISTORIC**
16 **LUNAR LANDING SITE ARTIFACTS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Na-
18 tional Aeronautics and Space Administration shall—

19 (1) add the recommendations in subsection (b)
20 as a condition or requirement to contracts, grants,
21 agreements, partnerships or other arrangements per-
22 taining to lunar activities carried out by, for, or in
23 partnership with the National Aeronautics and
24 Space Administration;

1 (2) inform other relevant Federal agencies of
2 the recommendations described in subsection (b);
3 and

4 (3) encourage the use of best practices, con-
5 sistent with the recommendations in subsection (b),
6 by other relevant Federal agencies.

7 (b) RECOMMENDATIONS DESCRIBED.—The rec-
8 ommendations described in this subsection are—

9 (1) “NASA’s Recommendations to Space-
10 Faring Entities: How to Protect and Preserve the
11 Historic and Scientific Value of U.S. Government
12 Lunar Artifacts” issued by the National Aeronautics
13 and Space Administration on July 20, 2011, and up-
14 dated on October 28, 2011; and

15 (2) any successor recommendations, guidelines,
16 best practices, or standards relating to the principle
17 of due regard and the limitation of harmful inter-
18 ference with Apollo landing site artifacts issued by
19 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

20 (c) EXEMPTION.—The Administrator may waive the
21 conditions or requirements from subsection (a)(1) as it ap-
22 plies to an individual contract, grant, agreement, partner-
23 ship or other arrangement pertaining to lunar activities
24 carried out by, for, or in partnership with the National
25 Aeronautics and Space Administration so long as—

1 (1) such waiver is accompanied by a finding
2 from the Administrator that carrying out the obliga-
3 tion of subsection (a)(1) would be unduly prohibitive
4 to an activity or activities of legitimate and signifi-
5 cant historical, archaeological, anthropological, sci-
6 entific, or engineering value; and

7 (2) the finding in paragraph (1) is provided to
8 the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of
9 the House of Representatives and the Committee on
10 Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Sen-
11 ate not later than 30 days prior to the waiver taking
12 effect.

