able to pregnant and parenting women in keeping with the intent and purposes of this chapter. The State shall be responsible for setting guidelines or limits as to how much of funding may be utilized for public awareness and education in any funding award.

(Pub. L. 111-148, title X, §10213, Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 932.)

§ 18204. Appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2019, to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 111-148, title X, §10214, Mar. 23, 2010, 124 Stat. 935.)

CHAPTER 159—SPACE EXPLORATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND SCIENCE

18301. Findings.

18302 Definitions.

SUBCHAPTER I-POLICY, GOALS, AND OBJEC-TIVES FOR HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT AND EXPLO-RATION

18311. United States human space flight policy.

18312. Goals and objectives.

18313. Assurance of core capabilities.

SUBCHAPTER II—EXPANSION OF HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT BEYOND THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AND LOW-EARTH ORBIT

Human space flight beyond low-Earth orbit. 18322. Space Launch System as follow-on launch vehicle to the Space Shuttle.

18323. Multi-purpose crew vehicle.

18324. Utilization of existing workforce and assets in development of Space Launch System and multi-purpose crew vehicle.

18325 NASA launch support and infrastructure modernization program.

18326 Development of technologies and in-space capabilities for beyond near-Earth space missions.

18327. Report requirement.

SUBCHAPTER III—DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF COMMERCIAL CREW AND CARGO TRANSPOR-TATION CAPABILITIES

18341. Commercial Cargo Development program. 18342 Requirements applicable to development of

commercial crew transportation capabilities and services.

SUBCHAPTER IV-CONTINUATION, SUPPORT, AND EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

18351. Continuation of the International Space Station.

18352. Maximum utilization of the International Space Station.

18353. Maintenance of the United States segment and assurance of continued operations of the International Space Station.

18354. Management of the ISS national laboratory.

SUBCHAPTER V—SPACE SHUTTLE RETIREMENT AND TRANSITION

18361. Sense of Congress on the Space Shuttle program.

18362. Retirement of Space Shuttle orbiters and transition of Space Shuttle program.

18363. Disposition of orbiter vehicles.

SUBCHAPTER VI—EARTH SCIENCE

18371. Interagency collaboration implementation approach.

Sec.

18372. Transitioning experimental research to operations

18373. Decadal Survey missions implementation for Earth observation.

18374. Instrument test-beds and venture class missions.

SUBCHAPTER VII—SPACE SCIENCE

18381. Technology development.

18382. Suborbital research activities.

18383. In-space servicing.

18384. Decadal results.

18385. On-going restoration of radioisotope thermoelectric generator material production.

18386. Collaboration with ESMD and SOMD on robotic missions.

18387. Near-Earth object survey and policy with respect to threats posed.

18388. Space weather.

SUBCHAPTER VIII—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

18401. Aeronautics research goals.

18402. Research collaboration.

18403. Goal for Agency space technology. 18404.

National space technology policy. 18405. Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program.

SUBCHAPTER IX—EDUCATION

18421. Study of potential commercial orbital platform program impact on science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SUBCHAPTER X-RE-SCOPING AND REVITALIZING INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITIES

18431. Workforce stabilization and critical skills preservation.

SUBCHAPTER XI—OTHER MATTERS

National and international orbital debris 18441. mitigation.

18442 Reports on program and cost assessment and control assessment.

Eligibility for service of individual currently 18443. serving as Administrator of NASA.

18444. Counterfeit parts.

Information security. 18445.

§ 18301. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The United States human space flight program has, since the first Mercury flight on May 5, 1961, been a source of pride and inspiration for the Nation.
- (2) The establishment of and commitment to human exploration goals is essential for providing the necessary long term focus and programmatic consistency and robustness of the United States civilian space program.
- (3) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is and should remain a multimission agency with a balanced and robust set of core missions in science, aeronautics, and human space flight and exploration.
- (4) In the 50 years since the establishment of NASA, the arena of space has evolved substantially. As the uses and users of space continue to expand, the issues and operations in the regions closest to Earth have become increasingly complex, with a growing number of overlaps between civil, commercial and national activities. These developments security present opportunities and challenges to the space activities of NASA and the United States.