



H.R. 6523, Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011

*This document highlights space-related provisions in the proposed Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011. Please note this document reflects the exact language from H.R. 6523, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

Title I—Procurement *

Subtitle C—Joint and Multiservice Matters

Sec. 127 Contracts for Commercial Imaging Satellite Capacities

- (a) Telescope Requirements Under Contracts After 2010—Except as provided in subsection (b), any contract for additional commercial imaging satellite capability or capacity entered into the Department of Defense after December 31, 2010, shall require that the imaging telescope providing such capability or capacity under such contract has an aperture of not less than 1.5 meters.
- (b) Waiver—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation in subsection (a) if—
 - (1) The Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees written certification that the waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and
 - (2) A period of 30 days has elapsed following the date on which the certification under paragraph (1) is submitted.
- (c) Continuation of Current Contracts—The limitation in subsection (a) may not be construed to prohibit or prevent the Secretary of Defense from continuing or maintaining current commercial imaging satellite capability or capacity in orbit or under contract by December 31, 2010.

Title IX—Department of Defense Organization and Management

Subtitle B—Space Activities

Sec. 911 Integrated Space Architectures

The Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence shall develop an integrated process for national security space architecture planning, development, coordination, and analysis that—

- (1) Encompasses defense and intelligence space plans, programs, budgets, and organizations;
- (2) Provides mid-term to long-term recommendations to guide space-related defense and intelligence acquisitions, requirements, and investment decisions;
- (3) Is independent of, but coordinated with, the space architecture planning, development, coordination, and analysis activities of each military department and each element of the intelligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4))); and
- (4) Makes use of, to the maximum extent practicable, joint duty assignment (as defined in section 668 of title 10, United States Code) positions.

Sec. 912 Limitation on Use of Funds for Costs of Terminating Contracts under the National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System Program

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for the National Polar-Orbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System Program may be obligated or expended for the costs of terminating a contract



awarded under the Program unless the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce enter into an agreement under which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce will each be responsible for half the costs of terminating the contract.

Sec. 913 Limitation on use of Funds for Purchasing Global Positioning System User Equipment

- (a) In General—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated may be obligated or expended to purchase user equipment for the Global Positioning System during fiscal years after fiscal year 2017 unless the equipment is capable of receiving the military code (commonly known as the “M code”) from the Global Positioning System.
- (b) Exception—The limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the purchase of passenger vehicles or commercial vehicles in which Global Positioning System equipment is installed.
- (c) Waiver—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that—
 - (1) Suitable user equipment capable of receiving the military code from the Global Positioning System is not available; or
 - (2) With respect to a purchase of user equipment, the Department of Defense does not require that user equipment to be capable of receiving the military code from the Global Positioning System.

Sec. 914 Plan for Integration of Space-Based Nuclear Detection Sensors

- (a) In General—The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Administrator for Nuclear Security, submit to the congressional defense committees a plan to integrate space-based nuclear detection sensors in a geosynchronous orbit on the Space-Based Infrared System or other satellite platforms.
- (b) Limitation on Use of Funds for the Space-Based Infrared System—
 - (1) In General--Not more than 90 percent of the amounts specified in paragraph (2) may be obligated or expended before the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees the plan required by subsection (a).
 - (2) Amounts Specified—The amounts specified in this paragraph are the following:
 - a. The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 103 for procurement for the Air Force for missiles for the Space-Based Infrared System.
 - b. The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation for the Air Force for the Space-Based Infrared System.

Sec. 915 Preservation of the Solid Rocket Motor Industrial Base

- (a) Report--Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Administrator of Defense shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the NASA, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the impact of the cancellation of the Constellation program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on any anticipated next generation mission requirements for missile defense interceptors, tactical and strategic missiles, targets, and satellite and human spaceflight launch vehicles.
- (b) Elements of the report shall include the following:
 - (1) A description and assessment of the effects on Department of Defense programs that utilize solid rocket motors of the cancellation of the Ares I, the Ares V, or their solid rocket alternatives or derivatives, and all supporting elements.
 - (2) A description of the plans of the Department of Defense to mitigate the impact of the cancellation of the Ares I, the Ares V, or their solid rocket alternatives or derivatives, and all supporting elements, on the United States solid rocket motor industrial base, including a description of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Department of Defense funding required to implement such plans between fiscal years 2012 and 2017.
 - (3) A description of the impact of the cancellation of the Ares I, Ares V, or their solid rocket alternatives or derivatives, and all supporting elements, or international partners in programs such as the D—5 Trident missile.

- (4) A detailed description of the source of the data used in the report.
- (c) Appropriate Committees of Congress Defined—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—
 - (1) The Committees on Armed Services, Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Appropriations of the Senate; and
 - (2) The Committees on Armed Services, Science and Technology, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 916 Implementation Plan to Sustain Solid Rocket Motor Industrial Base

(a) In General—The Secretary of Defense shall develop an implementation plan to sustain the solid rocket motor industrial base that—

- (1) Is based on the recommendations included in the report submitted to the congressional defense committees under section 1078 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 2479); and
- (2) Includes a funding plan for carrying out the implementation plan.

(b) Submittal to Congress--The implementation plan required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to Congress with the budget of the President for fiscal year 2012 as submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

Sec. 917 Review and Plan on Sustainment of Liquid Rocket Propulsion Systems Industrial Base

- (1) In General--The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the NASA review, and develop a plan to sustain, the liquid rocket propulsion systems industrial base.
- (2) Elements—The review and plan required by subsection (a) shall address the following:
 - a. The capacity to maintain currently available liquid rocket propulsion systems.
 - b. The maintenance of an intellectual and engineering capacity to support next generation liquid rocket propulsion systems and engines, as needed.
 - c. Opportunities for interagency collaboration and research and development on future propulsion systems.
- (3) Submittal to Congress—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to congressional defense committees the plan required in subsection (a).

About the Space Foundation

The Space Foundation is an international, nonprofit organization and the foremost advocate for all sectors of the space industry - civil, commercial, military and intelligence. Founded in 1983, the Space Foundation is a leader in space awareness activities, educational programs that bring space into the classroom, and major industry events, all in support of its mission "to advance space-related endeavors to inspire, enable, and propel humanity." An expert in all aspects of the global space industry, the Space Foundation publishes [The Space Report: The Authoritative Guide to Global Space Activity](#) and provides three [indices](#) that track daily performance of the space industry. Through its [Space Certification](#) and [Space Technology Hall of Fame](#) programs, the Space Foundation recognizes space-based technologies and innovations that have been adapted to improve life on Earth. Headquartered in Colorado Springs, the Space Foundation conducts research and analysis and government affairs activities from its Washington, D.C., office and has field representatives in Houston, Texas, and Cape Canaveral, Fla. For more information, visit www.SpaceFoundation.org. Follow us on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [LinkedIn](#), and read about the latest space news and Space Foundation activities in [Space Watch](#).

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