



## ABOUT THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Nearly 300 major aerospace and defense companies and suppliers are members of the association, embodying every high-technology manufacturing segment of the U.S. aerospace and defense industry from commercial aviation and avionics, to manned and unmanned defense systems, to space technologies and satellite communications.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- **U.S. space capabilities should be coordinated at the highest level as a singular enterprise:**
  - Make key political appointments early in space related government departments and agencies to ensure continuity of mission and that the United States remains a world leader in space.
  - Establish an interagency national space management and coordination body reporting to the president to encourage improved interagency cooperation on cross-cutting, dual-use programs.
  - Develop a cohesive national space strategy to achieve our national goals.
  - Consider forming a nonpartisan space advisory board with appointments and tenure not linked to changes in administration in order to provide continuity, counsel and insight into U.S. space interests, needs and capabilities as an independent source of advice to the president. This board should be comprised of distinguished citizens outside of government who are qualified on the basis of achievement and experience.
- **The administration should provide and support a national budget that reflects both robust and stable funding across space functions to prevent disruptions to the planned lifecycle of critical, multiyear space programs.**
- **Both the U.S. Space Exploration Policy and the Constellation Program should be treated as national priorities and given the funding and support needed to keep development on its current schedule and to minimize the impending gap in U.S. human spaceflight**



- **The International Space Station should be fully utilized as a national laboratory:**
  - Continue support by providing adequate funding to successfully operate and supply the orbiting laboratory as it enters into the utilization phase.
  - Encourage and enable all U.S. government agencies to utilize the space station's capabilities in order to increase the return on our investment.
  - Continue to provide funding and support for the Commercial Orbital Transportation System (COTS) designed to provide commercial resupply and, eventually, crew delivery to the space station.
- **The NASA science program should receive the funding necessary to provide a wide suite of robotic missions and other research.**
- **The U.S. government should immediately address existing and growing gaps in climate measurements and weather satellite coverage:**
  - Provide the level of funding required to sustain robust, operational monitoring systems and investing in next generation, R&D Earth observation systems.
  - Call for private sector capabilities and capacities to the maximum extent possible to enable improved delivery of observations, model outputs, decision support tools and product generation.
  - Enact NASA and NOAA Earth science and operational environmental monitoring missions, such as those recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. These missions should be treated as a national priority in order to properly model and address climate and global change.
- **The funding for NASA's Aeronautics Research and Mission Directorate (ARM) must be sufficient to retain our global leadership in aviation aeronautics R&D.**
  - This funding must meet the significant NextGen R&D requirements necessary to expedite implementation of new technology and set the standards for global air traffic modernization.
  - NASA must fund higher level aviation aeronautics validation and demonstration work needed by FAA and other stakeholders that only NASA has the capability to conduct.
- **NASA plays an important role in developing NextGen with both FAA and the Joint Planning and Development Office (JPDO). NextGen and environmentally related R&D should be the highest priority aeronautics research at NASA because of the extremely high importance of modernization and of meeting environmental demands.**



- **NASA's prioritization of R&D would benefit by engaging stakeholders further upstream in the decision-making process. NASA's effective engagement of a permanent industry advisory group would ensure essential coordination and prioritization of federal R&D; help target productive R&D; and would greatly assist technology transition. In a time of constrained resources, spending must be targeted to the greatest public good and benefit.**
- **The administration should continue to support and fund the education and outreach offices of NASA, NOAA, DoD and other STEM-related agencies.**
- **The U.S. government should undergo a careful review of critical space technologies to determine technologies that should be controlled under the State Department ITAR process and those that are truly commercial and could be controlled under the Commerce Department process. This review must be followed with meaningful and careful legislation that would ensure the right technologies are controlled the right way.**

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