



FOUNDATION FOR THE  
**FUTURE**

*JOIN US IN BUILDING AMERICA'S  
FUTURE IN SPACE, NOW*



## ***SUMMARY***

The Foundation for the Future is pioneering America's success in space through visionary space transportation and infrastructure projects. The Foundation for the Future is leading the advance of the United States' space infrastructure development by unifying civil space agency and federal policy objectives, and by connecting a community of supporters and companies to the vast opportunities space infrastructure development provides.

## ***WHO ARE WE?***

We are a scientific education and public works advocacy foundation, dedicated to one goal: the creation of a space infrastructure administration. This will be a public-private partnership to create jobs in the new space economy, new opportunities for innovators, and ultimately space access for all.

## ***WHAT ARE WE DOING?***

Over the next year, we are commissioning research, hosting events, creating educational material, and developing prototypes, all to build a visionary space infrastructure network. All our research and education efforts focus on delivering near-term impact, specifically jobs, investment, and opportunities for US workers and companies.

Our research includes topics such as infrastructure bank designs, locations for advanced materials foundries, the economic impact of spaceport authorities, and the effect of multiple space- infrastructure-focused competitions.

## ***WHAT CAN WE PROVIDE?***

The Foundation educates various sectors on visionary economic and developmental projects, including but not limited to federal spaceport authority options, advanced space access technologies, novel financing of space programs, and benefits of infrastructure applications in Earth orbit, cis-lunar space and beyond. Audiences include elected officials, senior Congressional staff, US government officials, business leaders, academia, and space innovators.

NASA explores – We develop

Space Force defends – We create

Private sector innovates – We enable

## ***OUR VISION***

Unleash America's future

## ***OUR MISSION***

Create smart space infrastructure

## ***LEADERSHIP***

Tim Chrisman – Founder and Executive Director  
Retired Army officer, former CIA officer, author

Laila Gislason – Co-Founder, Director of Marketing  
Former director with Ford Company, small business owner

## ***BOARD MEMBERS***

Robert Jenkins – Chairman of the Board  
Retired Army officer, Special Operations Integrator Yorktown  
Systems Group

J. Brant Arseneau – Director, Finance Committee  
Partner, 9Point8 Capital, former CEO LightPoint Financial  
Technology, former CIO at Bank of Montreal

Justin Sadeghian  
Director of Operations at 160<sup>th</sup> SOAR, Army Aviation  
survivability consultant

Wesley Sparks  
Former Army acquisition Manager. Strategic consultant in defense  
industry

## ***ADVISORY COMMITTEE***

Michael Laine – LiftPort Group  
Michael Fitzgerald – Galactic Harbour Associates  
Maesea McCalpin - CSIS

[www.f4f.space](http://www.f4f.space)  
[info@f4f.space](mailto:info@f4f.space)  
(571)295-8103

Request to the 117<sup>th</sup> US Congress  
On behalf of the Foundation For The Future  
Support for the SPACE Corporation Act of 2021

## ***REQUEST***

The Foundation for the Future, to initiate debate and consideration on the future of space development and the urgency (for the primacy of the United States) to support a public-private sector federally chartered corporation for space infrastructure and enhancement of space projects, supports the introduction and passage, in the 117th Congress, of the "Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise" SPACE Corporation Act of 2021. The proposed bill seeks to build on the traditional bi-partisan support for NASA and extend this support towards the commercial, government, national defense and other purposes of space development, enhanced by Congressional Committee and legislative process including Congressional review and support.

## ***BACKGROUND***

The SPACE Corporation Act of 2021 builds upon the priority bi-partisan and US primacy in space policy that was initiated during the Kennedy-Johnson Presidencies in direct response to Sputnik, Soviet manned space travel, and our directive to be the first on the Moon with Apollo. The Foundation for the Future supports the precedents of Congress in passing federally chartered corporations, such as COMSAT Act, to move the US forward in telecommunications satellite technology, and other corporate bills in our past to deal with important national needs, such as electric power development with the Tennessee Valley Authority during the depression era. We face a similar "race" to space which requires a joint public- private sector entity designed to fund and support space development and infrastructure, similar to the building of the Erie Canal, the Transcontinental Railroad, and our air, sea, and road highways serving the public. Now we must focus on Space.

For additional information on the SPACE Corporation Act and how to support its passage, please contact Tim Chrisman, Executive Director, Foundation for the Future at [tim@f4f.space](mailto:tim@f4f.space) or John Chwat, Director of Government Relations at [johnchwat@mckeongrp.com](mailto:johnchwat@mckeongrp.com)

## ***A BILL***

To Amend Title 31, United State Code

To Provide for the Establishment and Regulations of a Federally Chartered Corporation

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled,

### **Title I – Short Title**

Sec.101. This Act may be cited as the “SPACE Corporation Act of 2021.”

**Title II—Declaration of Policy** Sec.201.To achieve the objectives and to carry out the purposes of this Act—

- a) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to establish, in conjunction and in cooperation with the private commercial sector, a SPACE Corporation, responsive to their shareholders and stakeholders and the American public to develop space now and into the future.
- b) The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall cooperate with all United States Government agencies supporting space programs, space development, and infrastructure and research including future space technologies, exploration, and other related areas.
- c) The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall support maximum competition for all projects in space and maintain these projects and the provisions of this Act for the public benefit, and to ensure that all comply with applicable United States laws and regulations.
- d) \*++The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall work with educational institutions, including K-12, undergraduate and graduate college, community colleges, and other academic or educational organizations on future space development or programs included in this Act.

### **Title III – Creation of the Corporation**

Sec.301. There is hereby authorized to be created a SPACE Corporation (Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise)

Sec.302. The Space Corporation is established as a wholly owned government corporation subject to Title 31, Chapter 91, United States Code

Sec.303. Section 9101(3) of Title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (P) the following: “(Q) the SPACE Corporation.”

Sec.304. The President of the United States shall appoint incorporators, by and with the advice and consent of the US Senate, who, are citizens of the US and shall serve as the initial board of directors until the first annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. Such incorporators shall arrange for an initial stock offering and take whatever other actions are necessary to establish the corporation including the filing of articles of incorporation as approved by the President.

#### **Title IV—Directors and Officers**

Sec.401.

- a) The Corporation shall have a board of directors, consisting of individuals who are citizens of the United States, composed of thirteen(13) members, five of whom are to be selected by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent to the US Senate, composed of one member each nominated by the Speaker of the US House of representatives and one member nominated by the Majority Leader of the US Senate, and the remaining six members nominated by the President of the United States based on their qualifications and investments in the Corporation at the time of incorporation. The thirteen board of directors shall be nominated for terms staggered every two years.
- b) The Corporation shall have an executive committee, nominated by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the US Senate, chaired by a President and Chief Executive Officer, a Chief Financial Officer, a Chief Operating Officer, a General Counsel, a Chief Risk Management Officer, Chief Logistics Officer. The initial members of the Executive Committee shall be approved by the Board of directors for a term of 6 years. All officers serving shall be citizens of the United States.

#### **Title V—Financing of the Corporation**

Sec.501. The corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding, in such amounts as it shall determine, shares of stock, without par value and which shall carry voting rights and be eligible for dividends. The shares of stock initially offered shall be determined by the corporation, no less than fifty-one percent of which shall be reserved for the initial board of directors and the remaining forty-nine percent in a manner to encourage the widest distribution to the American public. No one directors shall own more that ten percent of any initial shares of voting stocks.

Sec.502. The Corporation must seek approval by the Committee of Foreign Investment in the US(CFIUS) in a timely manner for any investments, financing projects with any foreign entity or individuals and the Corporations is authorized through its Board of Directors to set restrictions on foreign investments, holding of shares in the corporation and related support of programs. The Corporation is further authorized to share with US government agencies and the US Congress and or all foreign proposals or investment requests of the corporation.

Sec.503. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Corporation such amount by the United States Congress for an initial five-year basis to implement the provision of this Act. Following this initial five-year authorized appropriations, the corporation shall be required to be revenue neutral and provide financial reports to the Congress and the US Treasury Department in this regard.

## **Title VI—Powers of the Corporation**

Sec.601.

- a) In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Board shall have the following powers:
1. To issue SPACE BONDS, for the financing of projects defined in this Act and to further space development and infrastructure programs of the corporation. These bonds will be regulated by the US Treasury Department, provide interest on bond disbursements, and issued for the purposes of the corporations and in the public interest;
  2. To make SPACE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS to corporations and small businesses for projects of the corporation in this Act and that such loans will be guaranteed by the US Treasury Department who shall also provide regulations and requirements for such loans.
  3. To make SPACE GRANTS to small businesses to develop or implement projects of the corporation in this Act;
  4. To make SPACE ACADEMIC RESEARCH GRANTS for projects of the corporation in this Act;
  5. To make SPACE DIRECT SPONSORSHIP AWARDS to private sector organizations and corporations to implement any of the projects included in this Act.
  6. To create a RISK MANAGENENT COMMITTEE of members of the Board and appropriate persons and assistance to review any and all financial proposals in this Section for risk assessment and to report back to the Board on these reviews for action;
  7. To cooperate with the US Treasury Department and any other related federal agency and appropriate Committee of Congress, on any financial obligation to guarantee projects within this Section.
- b) To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Corporation is authorized to review projects detailed in this Subsection for financing and support, approved by the board of directors. These projects will require appropriate proposals for financing including, but not limited to, benefits accrued to the US, it's citizens and economy, fulfillment of objectives in this Act and commercialization of space infrastructure. The projects for consideration, which can be reviewed and revised by the Board of Directors, initially include the following areas:
1. Space Access (To, from, and through space)
    - i. Space transportation technologies
    - ii. Space Port and Transport facilities
    - iii. Autonomous logistics and transportation architectures
    - iv. Redundant, sustainable spaceports, launch facilities and operations
    - v. Orbital transfer systems and technologies

- vi. Reliable space-to-ground transportation systems
- vii. Beyond-orbit positioning and timing
- viii. Civil reserve space fleet
- 2. Space Sustainment (technologies required to live, work, and survive in space/Moon/Mars/beyond)
  - i. Orbital, lunar, and Martian fuel refining
  - ii. Synthetic gravity systems for orbital facilities
  - iii. Space communications
  - iv. Space construction (habitats, stations...etc.)
  - v. Asteroid and space mineral development
  - vi. Zero-G medical technologies and facilities
  - vii. Space-based data centers
  - viii. Food production, in orbit, on the Moon, Mars, and beyond
  - ix. Zero-G manufacturing
  - x. Beyond-orbit high speed communications
  - xi. Strategic fuel and material reserves
- 3. Space Support (Earth-based technologies, infrastructure, and intermodal connections needed to support advanced space economy)
  - i. Advanced material foundries (graphene, carbon nanotubes...etc.)
  - ii. Intermodal integration of spaceports with existing transportation networks
  - iii. Space-based solar power
  - iv. Innovations in space-related manufacture and production including but not limited to medicines, energy, etc.
  - v. Space commodities exchange
  - vi. National space laboratory, in partnership with the Department of Energy

#### **Title VII – National Defense considerations**

##### Sec.701.

- a) The US Government reserves the right in cases of war or national emergency declared by the US Congress or the President of the United States to take possession of property of the Corporation during this period and must pay reasonable and fair damages to be determined by a court of law that might result or suffer from contracts and other obligations of the Corporation for purposes and action under this Act. The Corporation will cooperate with the US Government during these emergencies.
- b) The Corporation shall submit to the appropriate Committees in Congress, the Department of Defense, and any appropriate national security federal agency any and all threats to US national security in space, and to cooperate with same on actions to protect the US from threats identified.

#### **Title VIII – Impact of International Space Development**

##### Sec.801.

- a) The Corporation shall review and advise the Committees and leaders of the US Congress and applicable US Government agencies and the White House, and others designated to receive this information, on foreign space activities that may or may not be in conflict with US policy.

- b) The Corporation shall review all requests by the US government on foreign impacts within the Geostationary Earth Orbit and on other planets and to make recommendation thereto.

**Title IX – Oversight and Reports to the US Congress.**

Sec. 901.

- a) The President and officers of the Corporation shall make themselves available for oversight inquiries from the US Congress including, but not limited to, participation as witnesses at Congressional hearings, consultation with Committees and staffs and meetings, as appropriate.
- b) The President of the Corporation shall transmit to the US Congress in January of each year an annual report on all aspects of their operations and budget and shall include a comprehensive description of the activities and accomplishments during the preceding year together with an evaluation and recommendations for changes to this Act, if appropriate, and anticipated activities in furtherance of the Corporation in the next calendar year.



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## ***The Space Corporation Act of 2021 is Distinguished from Proposals for an Infrastructure Bank in Congress***

The Space Corporation Act, supported by the Foundation for the Future, is a unique and forward-looking proposal to create a federally chartered corporation devoted to space infrastructure development in a variety of key projects relating to space discovery, exploration and commercialization that forms a public-private partnership similar to other Congressionally passed and Presidential signatures into law such as the COMSAT Act of 1962 and the TVA Act of 1933. The Space Corporation Act is distinguished from major efforts to legislate infrastructure “banks” and other similar proposals as there is no authorization or appropriations, and it focuses solely on space infrastructure development for projects with financing concepts not appearing in any prior proposals.

The following are summaries of two proposals, which all have remarkably similar funding and objectives on creating infrastructure banks, all devoted to loans and financial support for earth-related projects involving various forms of transportation and earth related infrastructure, such as airports, rail, highways, roads, bridges, water routes, as well as environmental and energy projects.

The National Infrastructure Bank (embodied in a 2020 bill, HR6422 and soon to be introduced in the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress:

- Establishes the Bank within Title 31, US Code, in the same sub section 9101, as the Space Corporation Act;
- Provides for Capital stock of over \$500B,
- Once the bank is chartered it can issue Loans up to \$4T (with 2% annual interest)
- No private financing but for a public benefit.
- Projects in infrastructure relating to transportation, environment, energy, and telecom
- Authorizes \$50M a year total of \$100M for two years to organize the bank, pay its directors and staff

The National Infrastructure Bank Legislative Proposal from 2011(embodied in a bill, S.652):

- Established a American Instructure Financing Authority as a wholly owned Government corporation, in the same Title 31, US Code subsection as the Space Corp. Act
- Provides for direct loans and guaranteed loans for projects up to \$10B first two years each, \$20B next 7 years and thereafter.
- Infrastructure projects should equal to or exceed \$100M each with no private financing only for public benefit.
- Projects in infrastructure relating to transportation, water and energy.
- Interest rate on loans no less that US treasury obligations with 35 year maturity date;
- Authorizes #100M over three years for administrative costs of the Authority.

For further information contact John Chwat, Director of Government Relations, Foundation for the Future, cell (703) 963-2917, [johnchwat@mckeongrp.com](mailto:johnchwat@mckeongrp.com)



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## ***The Space Corporation Act of 2021 – Historical Parallels to the COMSAT Act of 1962***

The SPACE Act of 2021 seeks to create a Federally-chartered corporation, the Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise (SPACE), in the mold of the Commercial Satellite Corporation (COMSAT). SPACE Corporation seeks to tackle the most pressing space development and infrastructure like its predecessor 59 years ago. And like COMSAT, the SPACE Corporation will generate jobs, technology, discovery, and prevent competitors challenging the US preeminence in space for the next generation. It will also provide an option for space investment, financing and project development that is rooted in historical Presidential and Congressional precedent.

The COMSAT Act of 1962 created the Communications Satellite Corporation to build an international, satellite telecommunications system which did not exist previously. President Kennedy initiated this effort during an era that saw:

- Soviet Astronaut, Yuri Gagarin as the first human to orbit the Earth;
- John Glenn, the first American follow Gagarin's achievement,
- First announcement of how Project Apollo will bring astronauts to the Moon.

It was also a time of challenge, including the Cuban Missile Crisis...

The COMSAT Act was introduced April 2, 1962, passed the House overwhelmingly (354-9), one month later. It then passed by a large margin (vote of 66-11) in the Senate four months later (August 17<sup>th</sup>) and was signed into Public Law August 31, 1962 by President Kennedy. A remarkable and quick consideration in the Congressional process, supported by both the legislative and executive branches of government, the US private sector with public enthusiasm.

Seven years later, July 20, 1969, the President of the US at that time spoke by telephone with Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin on the surface of the moon, simultaneously televised around the Globe using the communications satellites created by the COMSAT Act of 1962!

The Foundation for the Future believes that the SPACE Act of 2021 can exceed even these historic efforts and ensure that space becomes the linchpin of US security, economic development, and job creation for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

For additional information on the SPACE ACT and how to support its passage please contact Tim Chrisman, Executive Director, Foundation for the Future at [tim@f4f.space](mailto:tim@f4f.space) or John Chwat, Director of Government Relations at [johnchwat@mckeongrp.com](mailto:johnchwat@mckeongrp.com) Cell(703)963-2917.