NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is responsible for sending astronauts and robotic missions to explore the solar system, advancing the Nation's understanding of the Earth and space, and developing new technologies and approaches to improve aviation and space activities. The President's 2025 Budget for NASA enables progress toward priority goals including: exploring the Moon with U.S. and international partner astronauts; understanding the Earth system; conducting a broad space science program consisting of multiple exciting missions; and transitioning from a Government-led to commercially-led space stations.

The Budget requests $25.4 billion in discretionary budget authority for 2025, a 9.1-percent increase since the start of the Administration, to advance space exploration, improve understanding of the Earth and space, develop and test new aviation and space technologies, and to do this all with increased efficiency, including through the use of tools such as artificial intelligence.

The President's 2025 Budget:

- **Invests in the U.S.-led Artemis Program of Lunar Exploration.** The Budget includes $7.8 billion for the Artemis program, which would bring astronauts—including the first women, first people of color, and first international astronauts—to the lunar surface as part of a long-term journey of science and exploration. The Budget invests in new systems to assist lunar surface science and exploration activities, including a small lunar rover and a large cargo lander that would be used to deliver larger rovers and habitats to the surface in the 2030s.

- **Supports Highly-Efficient and Greener Commercial Airliners.** The Budget invests $966 million in NASA's Aeronautics program. Within this topline, the Budget provides a 12-percent increase above the 2023 enacted level for green aviation projects, which would develop hybrid-electric jet engines, lightweight aircraft structures, and a major new flight demonstrator to pave the way for new commercial airliners that would be cheaper to operate and produce less pollution.

- **Enhances Climate Science and Information.** The Budget invests $2.4 billion, $184 million above the 2023 enacted level, in the Earth Science program for missions and activities that advance Earth systems science and also increase accessibility to information to mitigate natural hazards, support climate action, and manage natural resources. This includes $150 million for the next generation of Landsat satellites, ensuring continuity of data that is used for water resource management and climate science. This also includes development of applications and tools to support wildland fire management, provide farmers with

information they can use, and better understand greenhouse gas emissions from natural and human-caused sources through the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Center, a multi-agency collaboration to improve data sets and analysis tools.

- **Advances Exploration of the Solar System and Universe.** The Budget provides $5.2 billion for space science, enabling a broad portfolio of missions to explore the solar system and universe. The Budget supports: continued operations of the James Webb Space Telescope; increasing space weather research and applications; and expanding technology maturation efforts at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center to find habitable planets beyond the solar system. Given that the Mars Sample Return mission is a major part of part of NASA's planetary science budget, the Budget enables NASA's internal assessment of mission architecture options to be completed to address mission cost overruns before providing more details for the $2.7 billion in planetary science budget.

- **Increases Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Opportunities at Minority-Serving Institutions.** The Budget provides $46 million to the Minority University Research and Education Project, to increase competitive awards to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other Minority-Serving Institutions, and recruit and retain underrepresented and underserved students in STEM fields.

- **Advances U.S. Space Industry Technology Development.** The Budget provides $1.2 billion for NASA's Space Technology portfolio to foster innovative technology research and development to meet the needs of NASA, support the expanding U.S. space industry which is creating a growing number of good jobs, and keep America ahead of competitors at the forefront of space innovation. The Budget funds the close-out of the On-orbit Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing mission, freeing up funding to grow early-stage space technology research and development programs, fund additional technology collaboration opportunities between NASA and industry, and fully-fund the Demonstration Rocket for Agile Cislunar Operations nuclear propulsion demonstration project, a cooperative program with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

- **Continues the Transition to Commercial Space Stations.** The Budget funds continued operation of the International Space Station (ISS), a vehicle to safely de-orbit the space station after it is retired in 2030, and the commercial space stations that NASA would use as soon as they become available. The Budget gradually reduces research and other activities on board the ISS in order to provide the funding necessary for the de-orbit vehicle and commercial space stations. The Administration continues to strongly support the transition to commercial space stations in 2030, which would maintain U.S. leadership in low earth orbit and free up resources to allow NASA to make greater investments in cutting-edge science and exploration activities.