

114TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION**S. RES.**

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Recognizing the historic achievement of astronaut Scott Joseph Kelly of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as the first person of the United States to complete a continuous 1-year mission in space.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BOOKER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

with  
Mr. Nelson, Mr. Menendez,  
Mr. Cruz, and Mr. Peters

**RESOLUTION**

Recognizing the historic achievement of astronaut Scott Joseph Kelly of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as the first person of the United States to complete a continuous 1-year mission in space.

Whereas Scott Joseph Kelly was born on February 21, 1964, to Richard and Patricia Kelly in Orange, New Jersey, and raised in West Orange, New Jersey;

Whereas Scott Kelly received—

(1) a Bachelor of Science degree in electrical engineering from the State University of New York Maritime College in 1987; and

(2) a Master of Science degree in aviation systems from the University of Tennessee in 1996;

Whereas in July 1989, Scott Kelly was designated as a naval aviator in Beeville, Texas, and subsequently made overseas deployments aboard the *USS Dwight D. Eisenhower* to—

- (1) the North Atlantic Ocean;
- (2) the Mediterranean Sea;
- (3) the Red Sea; and
- (4) the Persian Gulf;

Whereas since completing training at the United States Naval Test Pilot School in June 1994, Scott Kelly has—

- (1) logged over 8,000 hours in not fewer than 40 different aircraft and spacecraft; and
- (2) made not fewer than 250 carrier landings;

Whereas in 2012, Scott Kelly retired from the Navy as a captain;

Whereas since being selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) for astronaut training in 1996, Scott Kelly has served—

- (1) in 1999, as a pilot of the Space Shuttle Discovery on STS-103 to service the Hubble Space Telescope;
- (2) in 2007, as Mission Commander of the Space Shuttle Endeavor on STS-118 to the International Space Station (referred to in this preamble as the “ISS”);
- (3) as a flight engineer for ISS Expedition 25;
- (4) as the Commander of ISS Expedition 26; and
- (5) as a 1-year crew member of ISS Expeditions 43, 44, 45, and 46, including 6 months of service as Commander;

Whereas on March 27, 2015, Scott Kelly launched into space for a 340-day mission aboard the ISS;

Whereas during his 340-day voyage aboard the ISS, Scott Kelly—

- (1) remained in continuous orbit around the Earth;
- (2) achieved the longest continuous amount of time that a United States astronaut has spent living in space;
- (3) in addition to his regular duties of ISS maintenance, participated in hundreds of scientific studies; and
- (4) conducted 3 space walks;

Whereas Scott Kelly participated in a 1-year twins study in space while his identical twin brother, former NASA astronaut Mark Kelly, acted as a human control specimen on Earth, providing an understanding of the physical, behavioral, microbiological, and molecular reaction of the human body to an extended period of time in space, which could—

- (1) be pivotal for the United States goal for humans to explore Mars; and
- (2) contribute to unforeseen scientific innovations that benefit all of humanity;

Whereas the 340-day space mission of Scott Kelly—

- (1) generated new insight into how the human body adjusts to weightlessness, isolation, radiation, and the stress of long-duration space flight; and
- (2) will help support astronaut physical and mental well-being during longer space exploration missions in the future;

Whereas Scott Kelly completed the 340-day mission with Russian cosmonaut Mikhail Kornienko, embodying peaceful international cooperation in outer space;

Whereas on March 1, 2016, Scott Kelly touched down on Earth, ending his 340-day space voyage; and

Whereas, the 1-year mission of Scott Kelly marks a significant step in reaching the goals of NASA of future missions to Mars, elsewhere in the solar system, and beyond:  
Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2               (1) congratulates National Aeronautics and  
3       Space Administration astronaut Scott Kelly for—

4                       (A) the historic achievement in completing  
5       a 1-year mission in space; and

6                       (B) a successful return to Earth, the  
7       United States, and his family;

8               (2) recognizes that—

9                       (A) the 1-year mission of Scott Kelly contributed to research on the effects of long-duration space flight on the human body and mind;  
10                      and  
11                      (B) continuing studies of human health are  
12                      critical to future human exploration of space;  
13                      and  
14                      (3) applauds the contributions of the 1-year  
15                      journey in space of Scott Kelly to the scientific  
16                      progress of the United States.

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