



# From Vision to Execution: Implementing National Space Policy

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## **2010 National Space Policy**

### Principles section:

• The United States is committed to encouraging and facilitating the growth of a U.S. commercial space sector that supports U.S. needs, is globally competitive, and advances U.S. leadership in the generation of new markets and innovation-driven entrepreneurship.

### Policy goals:

• Energize competitive domestic industries to participate in global markets and advance the development of: satellite manufacturing; satellite-based services; space launch; terrestrial applications; and increased entrepreneurship.



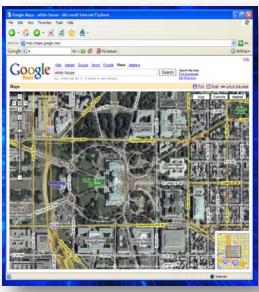


## **What is Space Commerce?**























# Definition of "Commercial" in the 2010 Space Policy

- Space goods, services, or activities provided by private sector enterprises
- that bear a reasonable portion of the investment risk and responsibility for the activity,
- operate in accordance with typical <u>market-based</u> <u>incentives</u> for controlling cost and optimizing return on investment,
- and have the legal capacity to offer these goods or services to existing or potential <u>nongovernmental</u> <u>customers</u>.





## **Commercial Space Guidelines**

- Purchase and use commercial space capabilities and services to the maximum practical extent when such capabilities and services are available in the marketplace and meet United States Government requirements;
- Modify commercial space capabilities and services to meet government requirements when existing commercial capabilities and services do not fully meet these requirements and the potential modification represents a more cost-effective and timely acquisition approach for the government;
- <u>Develop governmental space systems only when it is in</u> the national interest and there is no suitable, costeffective U.S. commercial or, as appropriate, foreign commercial service or system that is or will be available;





## **Commercial Space Guidelines**

- Encourages the use of:
  - Innovative, non-traditional arrangements such as publicprivate partnerships, <u>commercially hosted USG</u> <u>capabilities</u>, and commercial data providers.
  - Incentives such as <u>prizes and competitions</u> to cultivate innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Encourages pursuing opportunities to <u>transfer routine</u> <u>operational space functions</u> to the commercial space sector.
- Encourages the use of commercial space services and capabilities within <u>international cooperative</u> <u>arrangements</u>.





## **Current Examples**

### The U.S. Government purchases:

- Commercial satellite communications
- Commercial electro-optical and radar satellite imagery
- Commercial space transportation for satellites/cargo
  - planning to add crew transportation

### Emerging area:

• Commercial space services to collect environmental data through hosted payloads and data buys.





## **Hosted Payloads and Data Buys**

### Advantages include:

- Save money: development and operational expenses shift to the private sector which utilize fixed price contracts, economies of scale, and open market competition.
- Plan in shorter cycles: 2-3 years for commercial operations versus 7-15 years for some government programs.
- Leverage existing/planned satellite bus, launch vehicle, and satellite operations.





## Potential Commercial Solutions to NOAA Requirements

- Total Solar Irradiance
- GPS Radio Occultation
- Coronal Mass Ejection
- Ocean Color
- Advanced Atmospheric Soundings (geostationary)

Key Issue: NOAA prefers to have unrestricted data redistribution rights





## **Office of Space Commercialization**

#### Established in 1988

Commercial Advocate within the Executive Branch

### **Space Commerce Portfolios:**

- Entrepreneurial Space
- Commercial Remote Sensing
- Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT)
  - Host the PNT National Coordination Office
- Space Transportation (FAA Lead)
- Satellite Telecommunications (FCC Lead)
- Space Industrial Base (BIS Lead)
- Export Control Regime (BIS Lead)





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