

What does commercialization mean?

- Private enterprise involved in space related activities?
- Making a profit from space related activities?
- Private/public partnerships?
- Fixed price contracts?
- No government support? No government involvement?

NASA's approach to commercialization

- Human Spaceflight
 - Mercury, Gemini, Apollo
 - Space Shuttle
 - International Space Station (ISS)
 - Orion, Space Launch System
 - Commercial Cargo to ISS
 - Commercial Crew to ISS
- Science Missions
 - Discovery class, New Frontier, Flagship missions
 - Launch Service Provider
 - Commercial Lunar Payload Services

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

- Master contract awarded to vendors to safely integrate, accommodate, transport, and deliver NASA payloads using contractor-provided assets, including launch vehicles, lunar lander spacecraft, lunar surface systems, and associated resources
- NASA wants to be a marginal customer, one of many payload providers. NASA does not manage or direct these commercial missions
- Purposely chose a 'hands off', very light touch management approach to allow commercial market to guide development and drive the mission process
 - Not using NASA processes nor is NASA guiding development; we are accepting a much higher level of risk
 - > In return, NASA hopes to get lower prices and faster pace



CLPS Accomplishments

- 27 months after initial award, CLPS has:
 - Awarded 8 task orders for deliveries to the Moon
 - Manifested almost 40 instruments and technology demonstrations
 - Scheduled Lunar landings in 2021, 2022, and 2023
 - Committed roughly \$550M for delivery services

Evolution of NASA's approach

From Dr. John Donahue (Harvard Kennedy School):

Contracting and partnership are really, really different

- When you have a <u>contract</u> with a private company, the government is in control—unless it's screwing up. The private company just does what it's paid to do.
- When you have a <u>partnership</u> with a private company, control is shared. The government can influence the private company, but not control it.
- NASA's approach towards commercialization today has more to do with establishing:
 - Who is responsible for development cost
 - Who is responsible for cost risk and schedule risk
 - Who is responsible for how systems are built

How does this apply to Mars?

- Fundamental to any form of commercialization is the need to identify customers who are willing to pay for services
- Launch services are clearly a well-established commercial industry
- Communications and Earth observation are well-established commercial industries
- There is evidence that a customer base could be emerging for activities in low earth orbit
- Not as clear what the customer base is for lunar activities but there is enough interest to spur investment support
- Commercial interest in Mars?

If there isn't a direct commercial market...

- Can our science interests on Mars take advantage of commercial development for other markets?
- Can NASA's choices for defining and developing Mars science missions be influenced by commercial capabilities developed for other markets?
- How would those feedback loops work?