Space Tourism: How Spaceports Can Enable Economic Growth





Dr. George C. Nield GSA Chairman

June 27, 2024



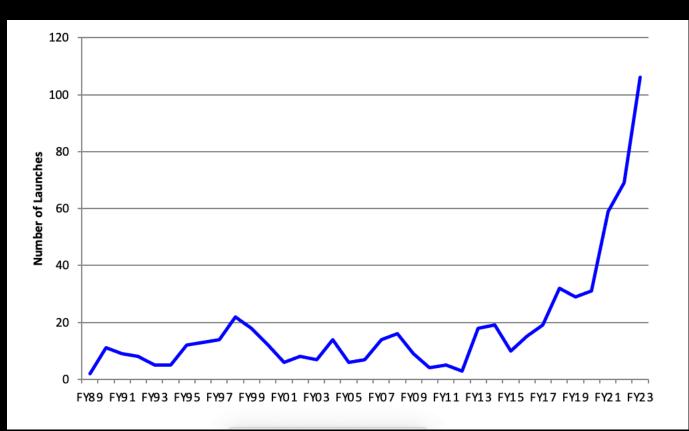
Major Spaceflight Milestones



Potential Advantages of Increased Commercial Involvement

- Lower costs
- Increased innovation
- Greater risk tolerance
- Opportunity for new products, services, and customers
- New sources of funding and investment

FAA-Licensed Launches per Fiscal Year



U.S. Human Spaceflights Since July 2021



Crew 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8

For Government Customers:

- 7 Flights
- 26 Government Astronauts



Crew Flight Test

U.S. Human Spaceflights Since July 2021

Inspiration4

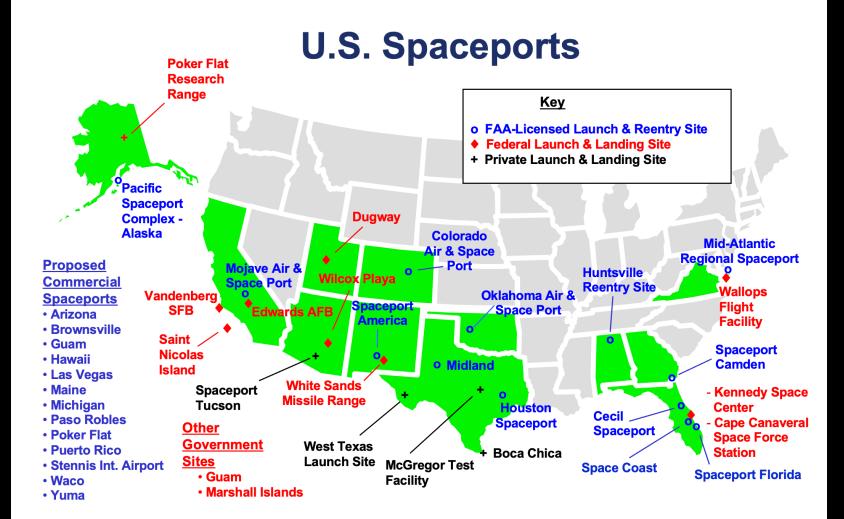
For Non-Gov Customers:

- 20 Flights
- 102 Non-Gov Astronauts

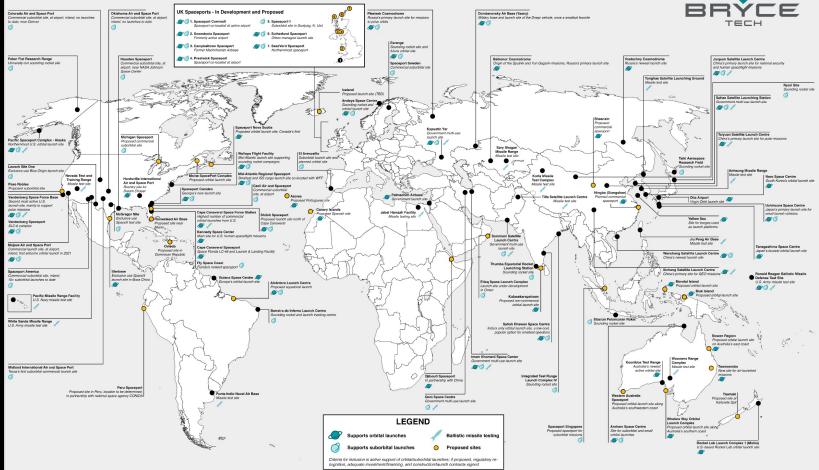


Axiom-1, 2, & 3

NS-16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, & 25

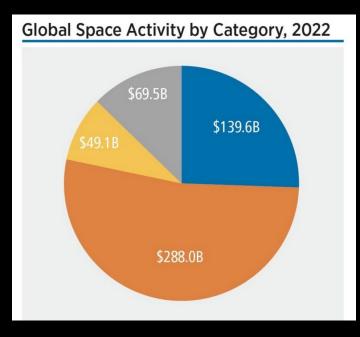


Orbital and Suborbital Launch Sites of the World



As of May 22, 2024

The Global Space Economy Now Totals \$546B, According to the Space Foundation



- Commercial Infrastructure and Support Industries
- Commercial Space Products and Services
- Non-U.S. Government Space Budgets
- U.S. Government Space Budgets

Expectations for Growth of the Space Economy

- World Economic Forum
 - By 2035: \$1.8 Trillion
- UBS
 - By 2040: \$1 Trillion
- Morgan Stanley
 - By 2040: \$1.1 Trillion
- Bank of America Merrill Lynch
 - By 2045: \$2.7 Trillion



Much of that economic growth could take place at or near spaceports



A New Vision for Spaceports



- Spaceports are not just locations from which rockets are launched.
- They can also serve as focal points and technology hubs to support many different kinds of activities!

What Can You Do at a Spaceport?

























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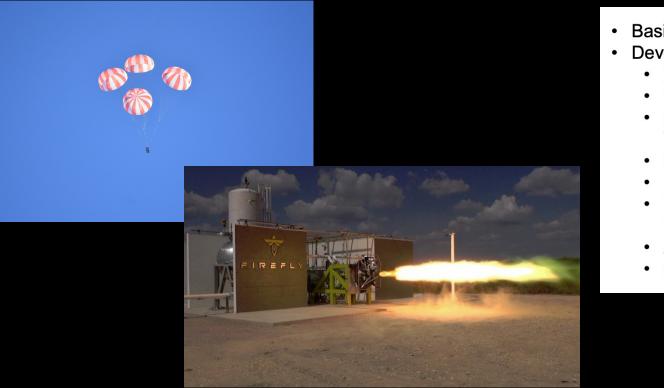
What ELSE Can You Do at a Spaceport?

Aerospace Manufacturing



- Launch & Reentry
 Vehicles
- Modules
- Landers
- Satellites
- Systems
- Subsystems
- Components
- Final Assembly & Integration

Research & Technology Development



- Basic Research
- Development & Testing of:
 - Launch Vehicles
 - Carrier Aircraft
 - Space Support Vehicles
 - Satellites
 - Rocket Engines
 - Parachutes & Recovery Systems
 - Avionics
 - Software

Education and Training









Workforce Development



- Partnerships with High Schools, Community Colleges, & Universities
- Classes
- Academic Projects
- Training Programs
- Internships
- Co-ops
- Apprenticeships

National Spaceport Policy





Congressional Resolution



National Space Council/Space Policy Directive



Commercial Human Spaceflight Training

NASA Astronaut Training



Potential Commercial Systems







Point-to-Point Transportation through Space

Point-to-Point Transportation

- The ability to fly from one point on Earth to the opposite side of the planet in just an hour or two will be a major game changer for both national security and economic competitiveness.
- This is an area in which the U.S. needs to lead.



SpaceX Starship

Point-to-Point Capabilities

- Can reach most destinations in less than 30 minutes
- Anywhere on Earth in less than 1 hour
- Pressurized volume is greater than an Airbus 380
- Could carry several hundred passengers or 100 metric tons of cargo

Other Industry Concepts



Hermeus



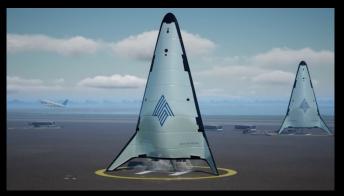
Radian Aerospace



Stoke Space



Venus Aerospace



New Frontier Aerospace



Rocket Lab



Recommended Legislation to Address Commercial Space Transportation Issues



THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF SPACEPORTS TO THE WORLD ECONOMY

Capitol Hill Panel















Maj. Gen. (Retired) Ted Mercer CEO & Exec. Director Virginia Spaceport Authority









Arturo Machuca Director Houston Spaceport



Commercial Spaceflight Operations Act of 2024

Draft Legislation - Key Provisions and Rationale

Establishment of the Commercial
 Space Transportation Administration

Recognizes Commercial Space Transportation as an independent operating administration by moving the Office of Commercial Space Transportation out from under the FAA and having it report directly to the Secretary of Transportation. Note that a recommendation to this effect was approved unanimously by the Commercial Space Transportation Advisory Committee (COMSTAC) at its meeting on April 23, 2024.

2 Creation of A Commercial Spaceflight Research Alliance

Directs the Secretary of Transportation to competitively award a cooperative agreement to a university, nonprofit, or not-for-profit organization to form a consortium that would operate a Commercial Spaceflight Research Alliance. The consortium would be collaborative in nature and would involve all interested parties from government, industry, academia, and the international community. Potential focus areas for research include a Human Research Program for Civilians in Spaceflight and Space Habitation, along with studies related to vehicle systems and technologies, mission operations, spaceports, and policy and market research.



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313 South Patrick Street Alexandria, VA 22314

Any questions about today's presentation, please call (917) 443-7240.

3 Adoption of a National Spaceport Policy

Supports the development of a National Spaceport Network, consisting of current and prospective commercial spaceports, government launch & landing sites, and privately-owned-and-operated launch & landing sites, that would allow assured access to space for all users, while enabling the U.S. to satisfy national security requirements, maintain technological leadership, enable international competitiveness, and provide inspiration for students and the development of a robust aerospace workforce.

A Spaceport Infrastructure Funding

Updates and provides funding for the Space Transportation Infrastructure Matching Grants Program to support projects that will increase the safety, capacity, efficiency, and resiliency of space transportation operations.

Commercial Human Spaceflight Training

5 Modifies the statutory definition for Space Support Vehicles to enable commercial spaceflight companies to conduct spaceflight training programs using high-performance or former military aircraft, just like NASA does.

Point-To-Point Transportation Through Space

- 6 Establishes a goal for the United States to lead the world in Point-to-Point Transportation through Space, which will
- be a major game changer for both national security and economic competitiveness.

A BILL

To amend title 49 and title 51, United States Code, to support the licensing and operation of commercial space transportation systems and spaceports, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Commercial Spaceflight Operations Act of 2024."

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMERCIAL SPACEFLIGHT.

Section 102(e) of title 49, United States Code, subtitle 1, is amended — (1) in paragraph (1) by striking "?" and disserting "8" and (2) in paragraph (1)(A) by inserting "an Assistant Secretary for Commercial Spaceflight," after "an Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology,".

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION.

Title 49, United States Code, subtitle I, Chapter 1, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 120 - Commercial Space Transportation Administration.

"(a) The Commercial Space Transportation Administration is an administration in the Department of Transportation.

"(b) The head of the Administration is the Administrator, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the adjoics and consent of the Senate. When making an appointment, the President shall consider the futures of the individual to carry out efficiently the duties and powers of the office. Except as provided in subsection (10 or in other provisions of law, the Administrator registry directly to the Secretary of Transportation. The term of office for any individual appointed as Administrator stable be 5 years.

"(c) The Administrator must— (1) be a citizen of the United States; (2) be a civilian: and

(3) have experience in a field directly related to space transportation.

"(d)

"(1) The Administration has a Deputy Administrator, who shall be appointed by the President. In making an appointment, the President shall consider the fitness of the appointee to efficiently carry out the duties and powers of the office. The Deputy Administrator shall be a citizen of the United States and have experience in a field directly related to space transportation. An officer on active duty in an armed force may be appointed as Deputy Administrator. However, if the Administrator is a former regular officer of na maned force, the Deputy Administrator may not be an officer on a retive duty

Summary of Proposed Legislation

- Recognizes Commercial Spaceflight as an independent operating administration by moving the Office of Commercial Space Transportation out from under the FAA and having it report directly to the Secretary of Transportation.
- Establishes and supports the operation of a Commercial Spaceflight Research Alliance.
- Adopts a National Spaceport Policy.

Summary of Proposed Legislation (cont.)

- Allows improved Commercial Human Spaceflight Training using Space Support Vehicles.
- Provides federal funding for spaceport infrastructure projects.
- Calls for the identification of needed changes to policies, laws, regulations, and procedures to facilitate the near-term testing and operations of vehicles capable of point-to-point transportation through space.

Next Steps

- Continue to engage with Members of Congress, staffers, and other stakeholders on how best to resolve key commercial space transportation issues.
- Identify potential co-sponsors for the proposed legislation.
- Identify Members willing to introduce the Commercial Spaceflight Operations Act of 2024.







- GSA Panel on International Spaceport Readiness to Support Point-to-Point Transportation
- Tuesday, July 23, 2024, 14:30-15:20
- Space Zone Theatre



INTERNATIONAL SPACEPORT FORUM MILAN, ITALY | OCTOBER 13, 2024





Dr. George C. Nield Email: <u>gnield@globalspaceportalliance.com</u> Phone: (571) 324-5737