



NASA ESMD Commercial Partnerships

Rob Kelso

Lunar Exploration Analysis Group Annual Meeting, Cape Canaveral, FL October 27, 2008

Agenda



- Commercial Partnership (CP) Goals, Purpose
- ESMD CP Goals
- ESMD CP Strategy
- ESMD CP Council
- CP Solicitation, Selection Process
- CP Overview
- CP 2-Year Plan
- Summary

Partnership Goals, Purposes



- Various Market Goals
 - -For Private Space And/Or Terrestrial Markets.
 - -For Private Terrestrial Markets.
 - -For Government Space Markets.
- Commercial Partnership Purpose
 - Capability Demonstration
 - Technology Development
 - Provide A Capability In Return For Visibility
 - Other Reasons That NASA Finds Beneficial

ESMD CP Goals



- Appropriate Commercial Partnerships Welcome In Exploration Architecture
 - Agreements To Meet NASA Mission Needs
 - –Proactively Enabling Space MarketDevelopment
- CPs Are Present In Lunar Surface Exploration
 - Interesting ideas include: lunar data buys, lunar payload delivery, lunar communications and navigation services, HDTV, fuel depots, lunar mobility, etc.

ESMD CP Strategy



- Create Conditions To Enable Commercial Partners In Lunar Surface Exploration
- Solicit Information From Private Sector To Identify Potential Commercial Partnerships
 - -Solicitation Of Commercial Information (SOCI)
- Establish ESMD Commercial Partnership Council
- Focus on CPs Requiring No \$
 - –SAAs: Unfunded, Non-Reimbursable, Reimbursable
 - -Zero-Cost Contracts

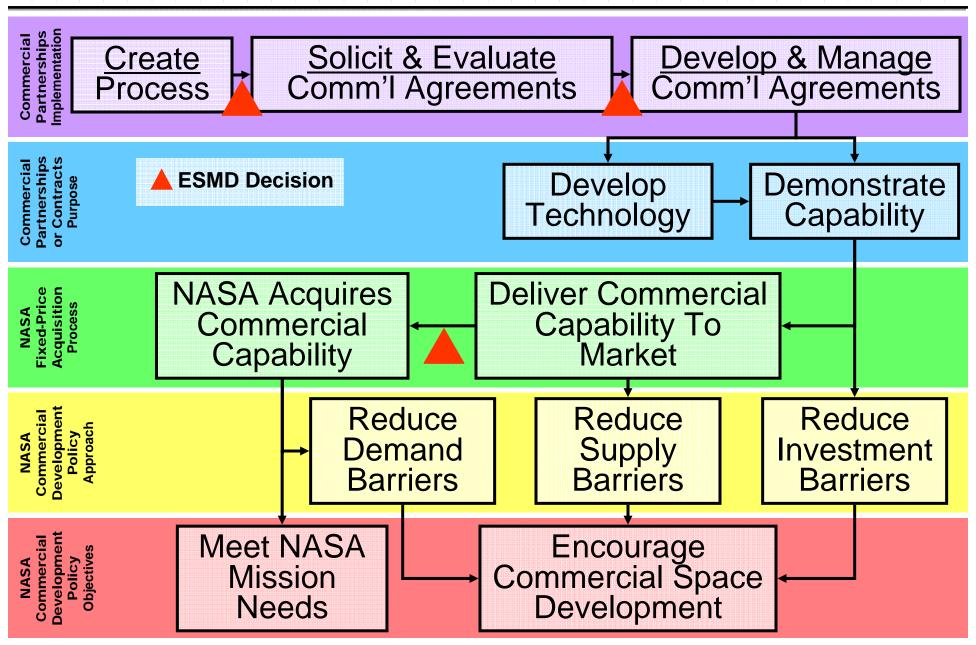
ESMD CP Council



- Chaired By HQ ESMD DIO
- Membership
 - Partnership Leads At The Centers
 - -IPP, Center Commercial Partner Reps
- Charter
 - -Review Of Commercial Partnership Ideas
 - -Formulate Recommendations
 - -Pre-board For ESMD CP Decisions
 - Assigns NASA Program Office Leader For Particular Commercial Partnership
 - Ensures Coordination Across The Agency
 - Oversight Of ESMD CP Activities

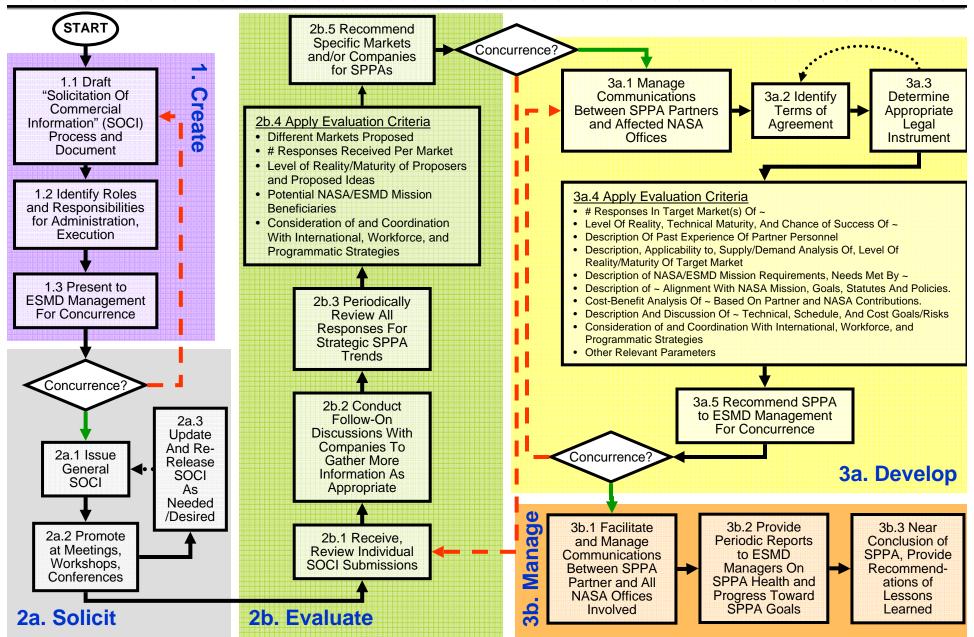
CP Overview





Solicitation, Selection Process





TOOL BOX: Investment Strategies for CP

- NASA Industry Commercial Investment Collaboration Path
 - IRAD model: An investment by industry with partial recountment from USG: Anticipating an acquisition.

 For Development
 - Target ~ \$10M/IRAD Investment
 - Least investment by both NASA & Industry: Minimum Risk to both
 - Centennial Challenge Prize Model: Prize Offered by NASA for industry achievement of NASA established goals. No payment unless go for Developed:
 - Target ~ \$25M/Prize
 - NASA owns "What and Interoperability" not "How"
 - Some investment by both: Some Risk by both.
 - Commercial Orbital Transporation System Constraint. Shared Development cost paid by NASA to demonstrate a capability on agreed miles and as required by NASA:
 - Target ~\$50M/COTS Investment
 - Shared Fixed Costs. NASA owns "What and Interoperability" not how.
 - Substantial investment by Both NASA and firmentshared Risk
 - New Commercial Use Model: NASA professing Space Act Agreements from entrepreneurial service providers, then uses IDIQ to commercialize operations
 - Target ~ \$150M/Procurement
 - NASA owns What, Industry owns How: Shared Pits

New Procurement Model: DDT&E paid b it is it is contracts with entrepreneurial suppliers for services and data, not hardware. NASA Owns "What and Interoperability" not "How".

- Target ~\$200M/Procurement
- NASA pays full cost including DDT&E and Operations;
- NASA owns "What": NASA and Supplier share Risk

CP Strategy Summary



- Agreements Between NASA and Commercial Partners Vary by Goals, Purpose
- Established Commercial Partnership Goals
- Provide A Mechanism To Receive And Review Unsolicited Partnership Proposals
- Actively Look For New Opportunities
- Mechanism To Review Internally Generated Ideas