



An Introduction to the Spaceport of the Future concept

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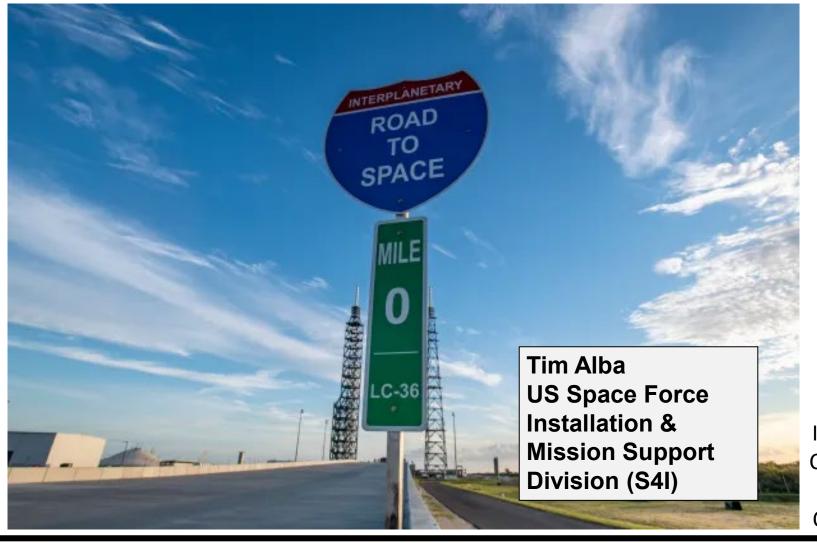


Image Credit: Blue Origin





Image Credit: SpaceX





Image Credit: Relativity Space





This is what full reusability looks like.

Fully reusable stage 2

Actively (regeneratively) cooled metallic re-entry heat shield with integrated modular LH2/LOX rocket engine is robust, resilient to damage, and operates with passive failure modes. Designed for minimal refurbishment between flights, unlocking rapid turnaround: Refit, Refuel, Refly.

- · Direct access to GTO, TLI, and other high-energy orbits
- · Return from orbit to launch site precision, powered vertical landing
- · Downmass capability

Fully reusable stage 1

- · 7x LNG/LOX engines
- · Return to launch site (RTLS) or downrange landing

Image Credit: Stoke Space





Image Credit: SpinLaunch





Image Credit: SpaceX





Spaceport of the Future in the news

SPACENEWS.

Cape Congestion: World's busiest spaceport stretched to its limits

Jeff Foust March 24, 2023

The next space race starts at our spaceports

Bryce Kennedy and Greg Autry May 1, 2023

We must increase the productivity of our existing launch sites in a non-linear fashion to keep up.

Space Force identifying priorities for modernizing spaceports

Cape Canaveral launch chief Brig. Gen. Kristin Panzenhagen says discussions are moving forward on "what a spaceport of the future should look like"

Sandra Erwin October 23, 2023

Op-ed | Space Force launch strategy a step in the right direction

The Space Force's embrace of competition within the commercial launch market has been a slow and in many ways painful process.

Joshua C. Huminski November 1, 2023

References: Spacenews



SOTF Origins



Central Questions: What do we have? What do we need?

Image Credit: ULA



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Spaceport of the Future Lines of Effort

Architecture

- Implement comm upgrades
- Plug-and-play range applications
- Transition to development, security and operations delivery

Infrastructure

- Invest across the Fiscal Year Defense Plan
- Fix satellite vehicle processing bottleneck

Operations / Business Model

- Create spaceport business model
- Build consistent Eastern & Western Range processes
- Streamline governance/bureaucracy

Policy / Major Range & Test Facility Base

- Transition to Autonomous Flight Safety System
- Champion legislative proposal
- Enact policy changes

Spaceports

 Champion and support National Spaceport Interagency Working Group and Spaceport Directors Council



Globally Competitive, Responsive Spaceports with Unlimited Capacity on Demand





USSF Spaceport Vision



Legacy Launch Base (Past)



Transition to SOTF (Present)

• Spaceport of the Future (SOTF) effort transforms ops to



Space Access Transportation Hub (Future)

Policy	 Authorities lack explicit support for commercial users Limited to what is "not needed for public use" 	 Submitted FY24 Legislative Proposal (#409) Allows USSF to recoup indirect costs & better plan for commercial support Broadens real property leasing options 	 Legislation allows for planned & predictable commercial use Broadened availability of real property for commercial launch Receive cash or in-kind contributions for leases Authority to carry funds forward for recap/investments
Funding	 DoD funded 100% of range sustainment & modernization Limited recapture of infrastructure costs from users Limited authority to accept investment from other sources Infrastructure investment constrained to USSF funding 	 Increased demand/competition for services & resources AFAA audit recommends updated charging guidance Business Case Analysis identifying optimal charging policies & business models 	 Operations & infrastructure funded by equitable commercial contributions, modeled after commercial ports today Recoup direct AND indirect costs from users Fees/rents above-and-beyond retained in investment fund Partner with States (FL & CA) and industry to drive increased multi-source investment in spaceport infrastructure
<u>Range</u> <u>Architecture</u>	 Antiquated structured; launch ranges as Weapon Systems Command destruct (flight safety) constrains capacity Materiel development focused on monolithic h/w & s/w 	 Enforcing Autonomous Flight Safety System (AFSS) mandate Space launch users by 2025 Existing DOT&E users by 2030 Upgrading comm networks Developing web-hosted launch service applications 	 AFSS required for all users - increased range capacity Modernized IP-based networks and cloud-hosted applications Range users may self-provision or utilize port web services
<u>Infrastructure</u>	 Aging, underfunded base infrastructure (Power, Water, Communication, etc.) impacting all launch activity No model for commercial infrastructure investment 	 Developing Infrastructure Development Plans & Roadmaps \$1.3B prioritized, time-phased infrastructure list enabling SOTF 	 Infrastructure investment supported by spaceport revenue streams across USG and commercial Increased launch, landing, water transport sites at each port
<u>Spaceport</u> <u>Operations</u>	 USSF owns spaceport land and infrastructure USSF operates ranges; provides services for all launches Elected not to collect rents on leased launch sites Manpower funding constrained to DoD launch demand 	accommodate Commercial launch surge • Accommodating 200% launch increase since 2020 • Spaceport working groups developing national strategy • Independent studies assessing multiple spaceport models	 Optimized USSF spaceports with port-authority-like business models; lessening USSF transaction & investment costs Launch/range service providers compete for leases & contracts Fee-funded manpower flexes to meet demand





Questions?

