ASTR 4800 - Space Science: Practice & Policy Next Class: Science at NASA – guest lecture by NASA Associate Administrator Dr. Thomas Zurbuchen. Reading: links on class website for Nov. 4.

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International Space Law

- Set the initial rules of non-ownership and weapons in outer space.
- Designed to encourage commercial space flight Postponed oversight of private companies till 2023 which extends funding given for third party damages Grants companies the right to own materials collected from space
- Forbids the establishment of military colonization and weaponry testing of
- any kind Indemnifies companies for large third-party damages and it informs regulations for commercial human spaceflight

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Differences in policy and execution

- Risk Assessment?
- Scale?
- Deadlines, and Delays?
- Bureaucracy and Funding?
- Differing Goals by Firm?
- Liability and Insurance?









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Missions of Cooperation

• Commercial Crew Program

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- Servicing the ISS and future manned missions
- Human Landing System
 - Ensures continued human missions in conjunction with Artemis



Issues with Private Operations

- Less oversight of methods
- Profit motivation can cause negative externalities
- Lack of accountability

 No requirement to make public appearances
- Environmental damage

 Overcrowding



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Class Exercise

As the government has a historical precedent for insuring private firms against risk to promote growth, should the government protect firms against mission failures utilizing astronauts to prevent a public outlash and a permanent loss of progress to the industry?

What happens if missions fail?

Private companies must ensure all damages & costs that go beyond contractual budgets

NASA is mainly responsible



- Possibility of another shut down of the program?
- Media coverage and public interest will
 make the launch center stage

What happens if missions succeed?

- Ensured Government funding and confidence.
- Successful record leads to higher private investment.



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National loyalty of firms?

- Currently private companies that work with NASA are on fixed price contracts instead of variable cost plus contracts(increases chance of high profit margin)
 Sets maximum payout instead of open ended budget
- Overall goal: provide lower-cost space travel
- The more private companies develop, the greater the competition becomes both nationally and internationally

Discussion: What happens when firms take contracts from other competitors, or go against US interests?

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