

Goddard Workshop on On-Orbit Servicing

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Providing Investment Banking and Advisory Services
to Companies and Investors in the Satellite, Aerospace and Wireless Telecom Sectors

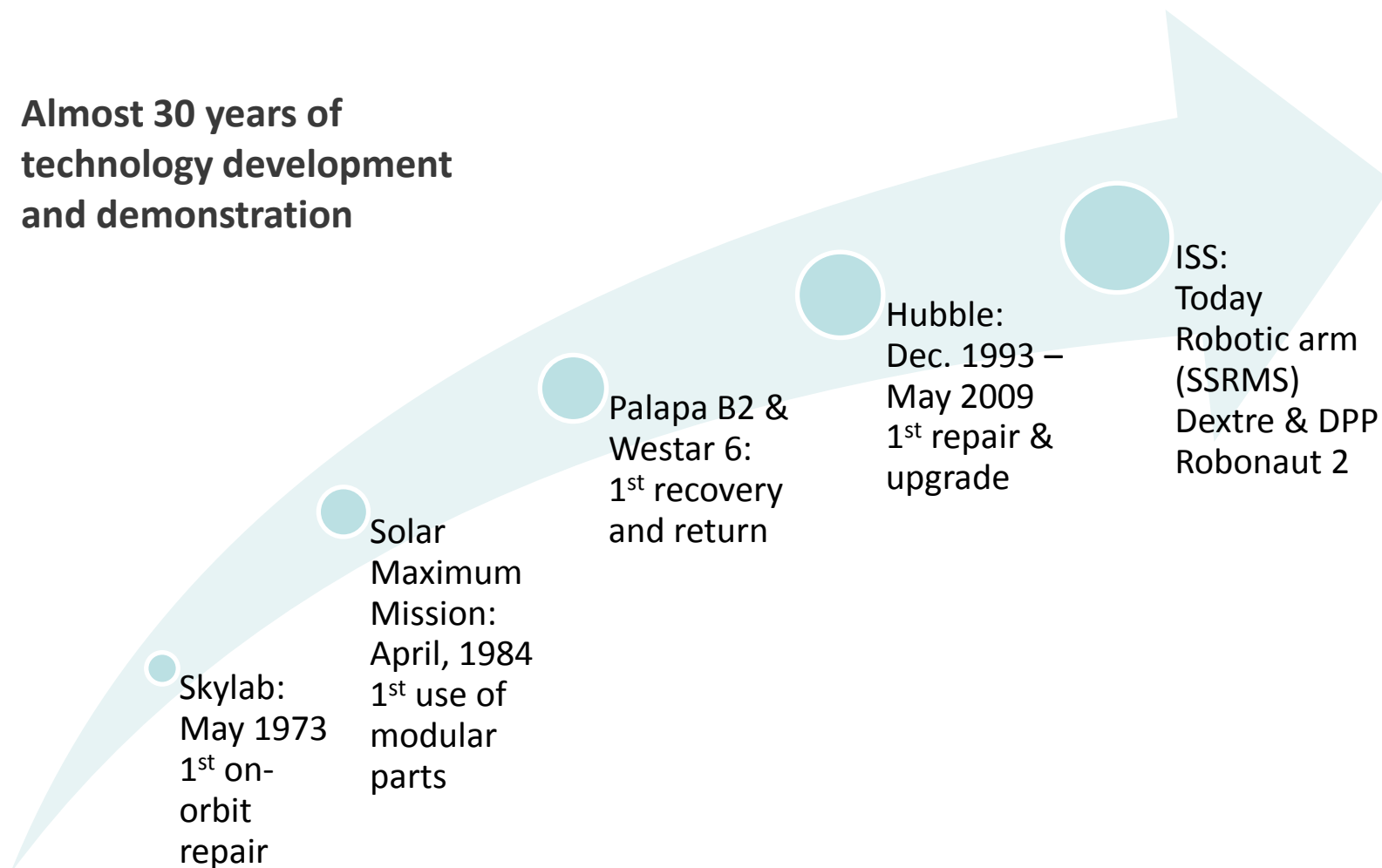
May 31st 2012

Market Opportunity

- **Satellite monitoring**
 - Deployment (20 new GEO satellites per year)
 - Fleet health (200+ GEO satellites)
- **Satellite refueling**
 - Life extension (20 GEO satellites per year reach end of useful fuel)
 - Launch dry (can save 40%+ on launch weight or do dual launch)
- **Orbital transportation / transfer**
 - Satellite relocation & de-orbiting (avg. 13 Geo belt relocations per year)
 - Rescue & recovery (avg. 1 satellite per year requires assistance)
- **Satellite repair and maintenance**
 - Life extension
 - Anomaly correction
 - Avg. annual failure rates: 4.4 component , 3.8 systemic, 0.3 deployment
- **Propellant transfer and depot storage**
- **Orbital debris removal / mitigation**
 - 19,000 > 10cm (but >95% LEO debris is Russian)
- **On-orbit assembly (much further out, except for nanosat apps)**

NASA: On-Orbit Servicing Efforts

Almost 30 years of
technology development
and demonstration



Other: On-Orbit Servicing Efforts

**Most required technologies
now demonstrated, except for
debris removal and
autonomous assembly**

ETS VII (NASDA):
Nov. 1997
1st autonomous
rendezvous &
docking

XSS 10 & 11
(AFRL):
Late 1990s
1st autonomous
inspections &
proximity
operations

DART:
April 2005
1st autonomous
retirement
operations

Orbital Express
(DARPA):
March 2007
1st autonomous
fuel transfer and
major repairs

DLR & MDA:
Q1 2010
Announced
orbital servicing
missions (both
delayed – TBD)

**May 29, 2012 - Surrey Satellite
develops nanosatellite with
Xbox 360 Kinect controller and
Google Nexus smartphone**

Financing Issues / Risks: General

- **Significant normal business risks:**
 - Technology development risks like high-tech
 - Requires highly trained STEM to execute
 - Generally very capital intensive
 - Often significant uncertainty in costs
 - Frequently involves long development periods
 - Significant regulatory burdens
- **Plus numerous unique or heightened risks:**
 - Catastrophic launch or in-orbit failures
 - Significant 3rd party liability risks
 - Difficult competitive dynamics:
 - International marketing restrictions (ITAR)
 - Highly subsidized international competition
 - Potential for direct or indirect U.S. government competition
- **And, uncertain market demand**
 - High government contract termination risks due to policy changes
 - **Nascent or non-existent commercial markets biggest investor risk**

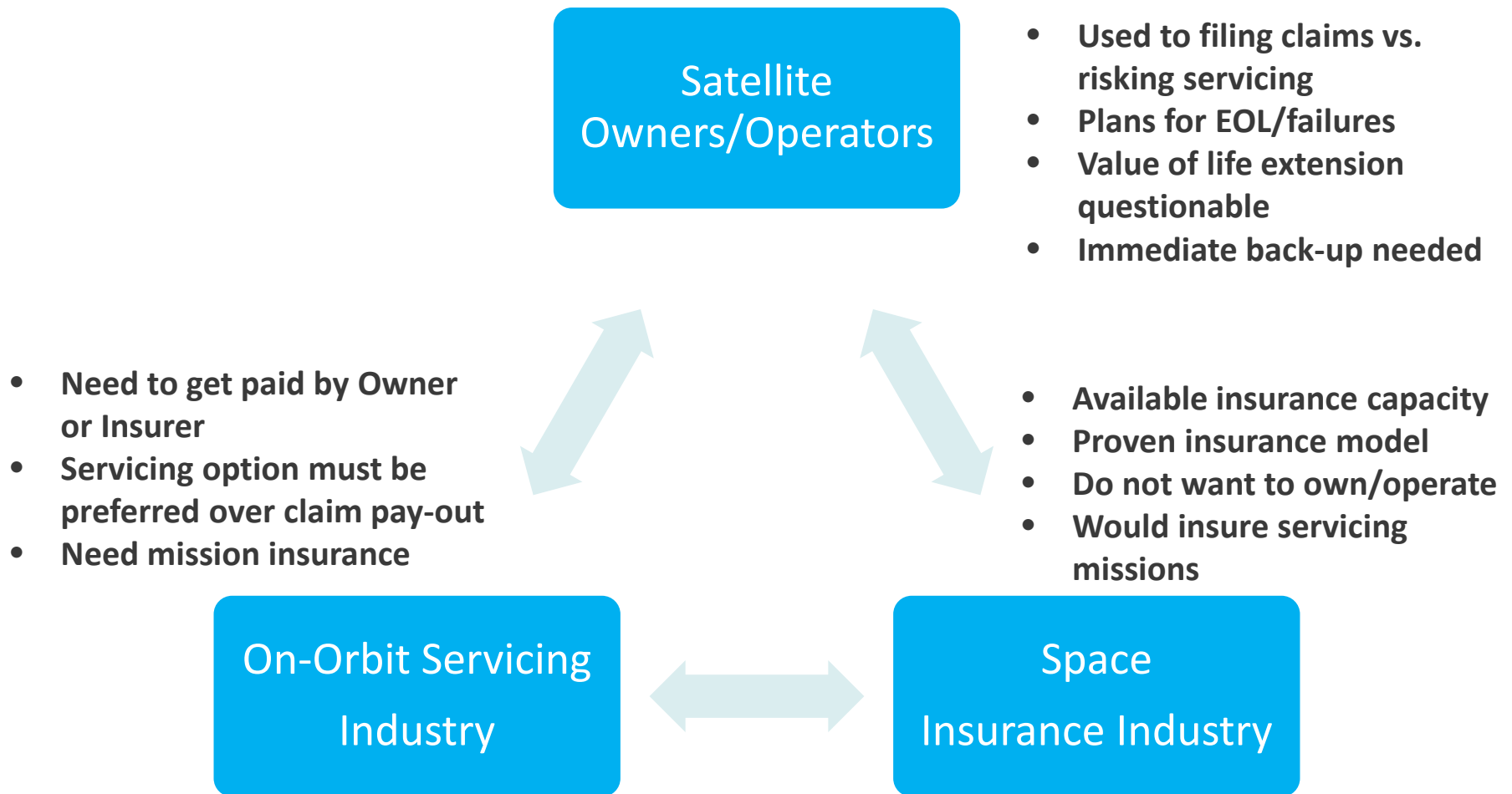
Financing Issues / Risks: Specific

	Technology	Market	Financing	Political/Reg	3 rd Party
Monitoring	Easy / Cheap	Large, Low \$	Low \$, Short T	Spying / ASAT?	High \$ satellites
Refueling	Doable	Uncertain	Med \$, Med T	Low	GEO sensitive
Transfer	Uncooperative?	Small, High \$	Med \$, Med T	Low	Low
Repair	> w/design	Uncertain	High \$, Med T	Low	GEO sensitive
Propellant	LT storage	Dual use/GEO?	High \$, Med T	Mission Arch.	Low
Debris Removal	Large Δv	Gov't only	High \$, Long T	Diplomatic	More debris?
Assembly	Complex	Gov't only	High \$, Long T	Space policy?	Low

NASA Policy Issues

- **Improve perceptions:** NASA as a reliable commercialization partner
 - Publish a commercialization roadmap and adopt NASA-wide
- **Foster innovation:** Build technology base and expand solutions
 - Increase challenges, funded studies and STEM education support
- **Support technology development:** Prototyping through COTS availability
 - Phase 3 & 4 SBIRS, In-Q-Tel for NASA, super competitions, NASA facilities
- **Demonstration missions:** Prove new space systems & technologies
 - COTS/CRS type, free flight challenges, TDRS test bed, NACA like tech sharing
- **Validate market demand:** Serve as initial and repeat customer
 - Customer #1, anchor tenant, future purchase agreements, debris bounties
- **Enhance capital investment:** Reduce capital requirements and investor risk
 - Contracts, SAAs, grants, loan guarantees, tax credits, exclusive rights

No Longer Just Operator & Insurer



Space Commercialization Lessons Learned

- **Technology Risks:**
 - Every space infrastructure development plan is high risk
 - Launch and in-orbit failures do happen
 - **“Baby steps” are better than bold efforts**
- **Market Risks:**
 - Lack of predictable market demand is key barrier to attracting capital
 - Long development/deployment schedules heighten market risk
 - **U.S. government often needs to be anchor tenant or early dominant customer**
 - Having government as prime customer reduces control of business plan
 - Commercial practices can produce considerable savings for government
- **Financial Risks:**
 - **Delays are costly and can kill a project due to ROI hurdle**
 - Traditional aerospace contracting doesn't provide sufficient cost control
 - Super angel support very helpful, but rarely enough
 - Institutional investors are unforgiving and rarely revisit an opportunity

Space Commercialization Lessons (cont.)

- **Competition Risks:**
 - **Two is a big number in space, rarely is there enough profits to support three**
 - International competition can be subsidized and enjoy lower costs/regulation
 - NASA/U.S. government may compete against you directly or indirectly
- **Political/Regulatory Risks:**
 - **NASA and U.S. government can change policy & support abruptly**
 - Some purposely avoid any ties to NASA or government
 - ITAR is a serious limitation of market opportunity
 - Other regulatory risks are high, but manageable
 - Use of NASA facilities challenging and often uneconomic
 - Indemnification uncertainty is a key issue

Conclusions

- **Historic opportunity to foster vibrant U.S. on-orbit servicing industry**
 - Much of technology already developed by NASA and others
 - In best interest of U.S. to commercialize to share investment & risks
- **Commercial space interest exists, but investors see risks as too challenging**
 - Capital is available if risk/reward can be brought in balance
 - New initiatives and ongoing NASA support will be required
- **First challenge will be changing industry perceptions**
 - COTS/CRS was an excellent first step
 - Lots of hard work ahead to change culture
 - Biggest unknown is internal & external political will to provide adequate budgeting