



FOUNDATION FOR THE **FUTURE**

SPACE CORPORATION ACT OF 2021

JOIN US IN BUILDING AMERICA'S FUTURE IN SPACE, NOW

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June 14, 2021

President Joe Biden

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington D.C. 20500

Majority Leader Charles Schumer

United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Minority Leader Mitch McConnell

United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Vice President Kamala Harris

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington D.C. 20500

Speaker Nancy Pelosi

U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy

U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear President Biden and VP Harris:

For over 60 years, U.S. government and private sector investments in space programs have showcased American innovation, ambition, and accomplishment on the worldwide stage. Space is inextricably linked to our economic prosperity, U.S. national security, understanding of our planet, and everyday American life. As our nation becomes increasingly reliant on space for these endeavors and future technological challenges, the interconnectivity of our three space sectors – civil, commercial, and national security – requires public policies and investment rooted in a whole of society approach.

Right now, the private sector provides the short term, generally ten years and earlier, financing for space investments large and small. NASA and Space Force provide long term scientific and military investments, but the country lacks a source of long-term infrastructure financing. A solution to that problem is the SPACE Corporation, a public-private partnership designed to unlock long term private capital without requiring large government investments. New tools and investments in the space economy will provide stability and continuity to the United States' space endeavors,

enabling historic exploration and scientific achievement, continued U.S. space industry global leadership, and enhanced national security. Harnessing the space sector's capabilities will help fuel our economic recovery, help solve the climate crisis, and build the diverse 21st century education system and workforce that America needs and deserves. We strongly encourage this Congress and the Biden Administration to support the rapid passage into law of the SPACE Corporation Act.

Sincerely,

Tim Chrisman

Co-Founder and Executive Director, Foundation For The Future

Companies and associations supporting the SPACE Corporation Act:

Voyager Space Holdings	Arizona Spaceport Alliance
Helios Capital	NewSpace New Mexico
Starbridge Venture Capital	Brownsville Community Improvement Corp
Paragon	City Of Brownsville, Texas
EXOS Aerospace	Center For Space Commerce Finance
9 Point 8 Capital	Space Shaft
Space.VC	Weapon X
E2MC	Iguana Aerospace Medicine
OrbitFab	Expanding Frontiers
Commstar Space Communications	Frontier Supplements
United Space Structures	Logistics LLC
Atomos Space	Riverside Research
Spaced Ventures	Ascendant Carpe Astra
Space Industries	Global Defence Industrial Transformation
Stardust Technologies	Define Success
CisLunar Industries	HSAT-Fast Forward
Cosmic Shielding	LiftPort
Defense Technology Innovation Program	Earth Space Commerce Advisors
LifeShip	Fully Human Supplements
Leviathan Space Industries	Datryllic

THE SPACE CORPORATION ACT OF 2021

(The Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise Corporation Act)

Rep. Maria Elvira Salazar

Sponsored by Foundation for the Future

GOAL: To ensure American domination of space and open the vast opportunities of the space economy to the American people.

TOPLINE: The SPACE Corporation Act of 2021 seeks to create a federally chartered, public-private corporation for infrastructure development in space. The SPACE Corporation will provide an avenue for commercial space investment, financing, and project development that does not currently exist.

THE SPACE PUBLIC-PRIVATE ADVANCED COMMERCIALIZATION ENTERPRISE (SPACE) CORPORATION WILL:

- Generate American jobs and open the space economy to the American public.
- Prevent foreign competitors from challenging US preeminence in space.
- Spur technology development and innovation.
- Enhance discovery and inspire future generations.

WHY THIS IS NECESSARY? Right now, there is no bridge between the missions of NASA and the Space Force, and what private American companies are doing. NASA is focused on exploration and the Space Force is focused on security. Concurrently, some private American companies are successfully breaking into the space tourism market. However, there is currently no clear avenue for broader commercial development of space. This bill does not in any way encroach upon the mission of NASA or the Space Force, or what U.S. private sector companies are already doing. In fact, this will complement all current U.S. space activities, as broader infrastructure development will benefit existing efforts in space exploration, national security, and space tourism.

MODEL AND PRECEDENT: The United States has always been visionary in capitalizing on new opportunities both through sheer audacity and smart use of public policy and government incentives. We are built on a legacy of great public-private partnerships, including great American achievement such as including the Erie Canal, the Transcontinental Railroad, the U.S. energy grid, and many of our roadways, airports and seaports. Foreign nations are heavily investing in space access and infrastructure. The commercial space race has already begun. Space is today's frontier and we are on the cusp of opening up untold opportunities if there could be an additional avenue to focus our attention and efforts.

The SPACE Act of 2021 is modeled after the successful Commercial Satellite (COMSAT) Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-624). The COMSAT Act created the Communications Satellite Corporation to build a satellite telecommunications system which did not exist previously. President Kennedy received overwhelming bipartisan support for this effort in Congress. Seven years later, on July 20, 1969, the President Nixon spoke by telephone with Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on the surface of the moon, simultaneously televised around the Globe using the communications satellites created by the COMSAT Act of 1962.

WHAT THIS BILL DOES NOT DO: This bill does not create a new government Agency or Bank requiring additional Congressional Appropriations or U.S. taxpayer funding outside of start-up costs. Rather, the public-private SPACE corporation will be self-sustaining and have the authority to issue bonds and offer optional finance mechanisms to develop space into the future. This allows the Corporation to be responsive to shareholders, stakeholders, and the American public without expanding government or leaving taxpayers on the hook.

Request to the 117th US Congress

On behalf of the Foundation For The Future

Support for the SPACE Corporation Act of 2021

REQUEST

The Foundation for the Future, to initiate debate and consideration on the future of space development and the urgency (for the primacy of the United States) to support a public-private sector federally chartered corporation for space infrastructure and enhancement of space projects, supports the introduction and passage, in the 117th Congress, of the "Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise" SPACE Corporation Act of 2021. The proposed bill seeks to build on the traditional bi-partisan support for NASA and extend this support towards the commercial, government, national defense and other purposes of space development, enhanced by Congressional Committee and legislative process including Congressional review and support.

BACKGROUND

The SPACE Corporation Act of 2021 builds upon the priority bi-partisan and US primacy in space policy that was initiated during the Kennedy-Johnson Presidencies in direct response to Sputnik, Soviet manned space travel, and our directive to be the first on the Moon with Apollo. The Foundation for the Future supports the precedents of Congress in passing federally chartered corporations, such as COMSAT Act, to move the US forward in telecommunications satellite technology, and other corporate bills in our past to deal with important national needs, such as electric power development with the Tennessee Valley Authority during the depression era. We face a similar "race" to space which requires a joint public- private sector entity designed to fund and support space development and infrastructure, similar to the building of the Erie Canal, the Transcontinental Railroad, and our air, sea, and road highways serving the public. Now we must focus on Space.

For additional information on the SPACE Corporation Act and how to support its passage, please contact Tim Chrisman, Executive Director, Foundation for the Future at tim@f4f.space or John Chwat, Director of Government Relations at johnchwat@mckeongrp.com

A BILL

To Amend Title 31, United State Code

To Provide for the Establishment and Regulations of a Federally Chartered Corporation

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

SECTION 1 - SHORT TITLE

(a) Short Title-- This Act may be cited as the “**SPACE Corporation Act of 2021.**”

SECTION 2 - TABLE OF CONTENTS—The Table of Contents of this Act is as follows:

SECTION 1-SHORT TITLE

SECTION 2-TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 3-DECLARATION OF POLICY

TITLE I-CREATION OF THE CORPORATION

Section 101-Authorization of a SPACE Corporation

Section 102-A Federally Chartered Corporation

Section 103-Creation of the Corporation

Section 104-Process of Organization

TITLE II-DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 201-Process of Organization-Board of Directors

Section 202-Process of Organization-Executive Committee

TITLE III-FINANCING OF THE CORPORATION

Section 301-Shares of Stock

Section 302-Foreign Investment

Section 303-Authorization

TITLE IV-POWERS OF THE CORPORATION

Section 401-Financing by the Corporation

Section 402-Projects for Financing by the Corporation

TITLE V-NATIONAL DEFENSE

Section 501-War, National Emergency or National Security Threats

TITLE VI-IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE DEVELOPMENT

Section 601-Foreign Space Activity Reports

Section 602-Recommendations by the Corporation

TITLE VII-US CONGRESS

Section 701-Oversight and Reports to the US Congress

TITLE VIII-US GOVERNMENT

Section 801-Coordination with Federal Agencies

SECTION 3 - DECLARATION OF POLICY

To achieve the objectives and to carry out the purposes of this Act—

- (a) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to establish, in conjunction and in cooperation with the private commercial sector, a SPACE Corporation, responsive to their shareholders and stakeholders and the American public to develop space now and into the future.
- (b) The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall be governed by a Board of Directors representing a diverse composition of US businesses, including small and minority businesses, investment, venture capital and banking companies dedicated to space development, research and the objectives of the Corporation.
- (c) The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall cooperate with all United States Government agencies supporting space programs, space development, and infrastructure and research including future space technologies, exploration, and other related areas.
- (d) The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall support maximum competition for all projects in space and maintain these projects and the provisions of this Act for the public benefit, and to ensure that all comply with applicable United States laws and regulations.
- (e) The Congress declares that the SPACE Corporation shall work with educational institutions, including K-12, undergraduate and graduate college, community colleges, and other academic or educational organizations on future space development or programs included in this Act.

TITLE I - CREATION OF THE CORPORATION

Sec.101. Authorization of a SPACE Corporation

There is hereby authorized to be created a SPACE Corporation (Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise)

Sec.102. A Federally Chartered Corporation

The Space Corporation is established as a corporation subject to Title 31, Chapter 91, United States Code

Sec.103. Creation of the Corporation

Section 9101(3) of Title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (P) the following: "(Q) the SPACE Corporation."

Sec.104. Process of Organization

The President of the United States shall appoint incorporators, by and with the advice and consent of the US Senate, who, are citizens of the US and shall serve as the initial board of directors until the first annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. Such incorporators shall arrange for an initial stock offering and take

whatever other actions are necessary to establish the corporation including the filing of articles of incorporation as approved by the President.

TITLE II - DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Sec.201. Process of Organization

- (a) Initial Incorporators Board of Directors --The President of the United States shall appoint thirteen (13) original incorporators, including those detailed in this subpart below, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall serve as the initial Board of Directors until the first annual meeting of stockholders and their successors are elected and qualified. Such Incorporators shall arrange for an initial stock offering and take whatever other actions are necessary to establish the Corporation, including the filing of articles of incorporation, as approved by the President. The initial incorporators shall include individuals, citizens of the US, one each from the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader of the House, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and the Minority Leader of the Senate.
- (b) The Board of Directors for the Corporation shall consist of individuals who are citizens of the United States, composed of thirteen(13) members, three of whom are to be selected by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent to the US Senate, one member each nominated by the Speaker and Majority Leader of the US House and Majority and Minority Leader of the US Senate, and the remaining six members nominated and elected by the shareholders. The thirteen board of directors shall be nominated for terms staggered every two years, and shall represent a diverse composition of businesses with no business size or industrial sector receiving more than twenty percent(20%) representation on the Board of Directors, and shall include a space related small business representative, as defined in 13Code of Federal Regulations 121,
- (c) Process of Organization-Executive Committee--The Corporation shall have an executive committee, chaired by a President and Chief Executive Officer, a Chief Financial Officer, a Chief Operating Officer, a General Counsel, a Chief Risk Management Officer, Chief Logistics Officer. The initial members of the Executive Committee shall be approved by the Board of directors for a term of 6 years. All officers serving shall be citizens of the United States.

TITLE III - FINANCING OF THE CORPORATION

Sec.301. Shares of Stock

The corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding, in such amounts as it shall determine, shares of stock, without par value and which shall carry voting rights and be eligible for dividends. The shares of stock initially offered shall be determined by the corporation, no less than fifty-one percent of which shall be reserved for the initial board of directors and the remaining forty-nine percent in a manner to encourage the widest distribution to the American public. No one directors shall own more than ten percent of any initial shares of voting stocks.

Sec.302. Foreign Investment

The Corporation must seek approval by the Committee of Foreign Investment in the US(CFIUS) in a timely manner for any investments, financing projects with any foreign entity or individuals and the Corporations is authorized through its Board of Directors to set restrictions on foreign investments, holding of shares in the corporation and related support of

programs. The Corporation is further authorized to share with US government agencies and the US Congress and or all foreign proposals or investment requests of the corporation.

Sec.303. Authorization

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Corporation such amount by the United States Congress for an initial five-year basis to implement the provision of this Act. Following this initial five-year authorized appropriation, the corporation shall be required to be revenue neutral and provide financial reports to the Congress and the US Treasury Department in this regard.

TITLE IV - POWERS OF THE CORPORATION

Sec.401. Financing by the Corporation --In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Board shall have the following powers:

1. To issue SPACE BONDS, for the financing of projects defined in this Act and to further space development and infrastructure programs of the corporation. These bonds will be regulated by the US Treasury Department, provide interest on bond disbursements, and issued for the purposes of the corporations and in the public interest;
2. To make SPACE COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS to corporations and small businesses for projects of the corporation in this Act and that such loans will be guaranteed by the US Treasury department who shall also provide regulations and requirements for such loans.
3. To make SPACE GRANTS to small businesses to develop or implement projects of the corporation in this Act;
4. To make SPACE ACADEMIC RESEARCH GRANTS for projects of the corporation in this Act;
5. To make SPACE DIRECT SPONSORSHIP AWARDS to private sector organizations and corporations to implement any of the projects included in this Act.
6. To create a RISK MANAGENENT COMMITTEE of members of the Board and appropriate persons and assistance to review any and all financial proposals in this Section for risk assessment and to report back to the Board on these reviews for action;
7. To cooperate with the US TREASURY DEPARTMENT and any other related federal agency and appropriate Committee of Congress, on any financial obligation to guarantee projects within this Section.
8. To contract with PRIVATE CONCERNS and the US GOVERNMENT, including civilian and military agencies, in furtherance of the Corporation's objectives, and to utilize a portion of the revenue from US government contracts for the purpose of funding small business projects as determined by the Board of Directors. This amount shall not be less than the required expenditure amounts for the Small Business Innovation Research Program as defined in 15 US Code 638(f)(1).

Sec.402. Projects for Financing by the Corporation:

To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Corporation is authorized to review projects detailed in this Subsection for financing and support, approved by the board of directors. These projects will require appropriate proposals for financing

including, but not limited to, benefits accrued to the US, its citizens and economy, fulfillment of objectives in this Act and commercialization of space infrastructure. The projects for consideration, which can be reviewed and revised by the Board of Directors, initially include the following areas:

1. **SPACE ACCESS** (To, from, and through space)
 - i. Space transportation technologies
 - ii. Space Port and Transport facilities
 - iii. Autonomous logistics and transportation architectures
 - iv. Redundant, sustainable spaceports, launch facilities and operations
 - v. Orbital transfer systems and technologies
 - vi. Reliable space-to-ground transportation systems
 - vii. Beyond-orbit positioning and timing
 - viii. Civil reserve space fleet
2. **SPACE SUSTAINMENT** (technologies required to live, work, and survive in space/Moon/Mars/beyond)
 - ix. Orbital, lunar, and Martian fuel refining
 - x. Synthetic gravity systems for orbital facilities
 - xi. Space communications
 - xii. Space construction (habitats, stations...etc.)
 - xiii. Space Resources Development
 - xiv. Zero-G medical technologies and facilities
 - xv. Space-based data centers
 - xvi. Food production, in orbit, on the Moon, Mars, and beyond
 - xvii. Zero-G manufacturing
 - xviii. Beyond-orbit high speed communications
 - xix. Strategic fuel and material reserves
3. **SPACE SUPPORT** (Earth-based technologies, infrastructure, and intermodal connections needed to support advanced space economy)
 - xx. Advanced material foundries (graphene, carbon nanotubes...etc.)
 - xxi. Intermodal integration of spaceports with existing transportation networks
 - xxii. Space-based solar power
 - xxiii. Innovations in space-related manufacture and production including but not limited to medicines, energy, etc.
 - xxiv. Space commodities exchange

xxv. National space laboratory, in partnership with the Department of Energy

TITLE V - NATIONAL DEFENSE

Sec.501. War, National Emergency or National Security Threats

- (a) Oversight and Coordination by Congress. The US Government reserves the right in cases of war or national emergency declared by the US Congress or the President of the United States to take possession of property of the Corporation during this period and must pay reasonable and fair damages to be determined by a court of law that might result or suffer from contracts and other obligations of the Corporation for purposes and action under this Act. The Corporation will cooperate with the US Government during these emergencies.
- (b) Reports to Congress. The Corporation shall submit to the appropriate Committees in Congress, the Department of Defense, and any appropriate national security federal agency any and all threats to US national security in space, and to cooperate with same on actions to protect the US from threats identified.

TITLE VI - IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE DEVELOPMENT

Sec.601. Foreign Space Activity Reports

The Corporation shall review and advise the Committees and leaders of the US Congress and applicable US Government agencies and the White House, and others designated to receive this information, on foreign space activities that may or may not conflict with US policy.

Sec.602. Recommendations by the Corporation

The Corporation shall review all requests by the US government on foreign impacts within the Geostationary Earth Orbit and on other planets and to make recommendation thereto.

TITLE VII - US CONGRESS

Sec. 701. Oversight and Reports to the US Congress

- (a) The President and officers of the Corporation shall make themselves available for oversight inquiries from the US Congress including, but not limited to, participation as witnesses at Congressional hearings, consultation with Committees and staffs and meetings, as appropriate.
- (b) The President of the Corporation shall transmit to the US Congress in January of each year an annual report on all aspects of their operations and budget and shall include a comprehensive description of the activities and accomplishments during the preceding year together with an evaluation and recommendations for changes to this Act, if appropriate, and anticipated activities in furtherance of the Corporation in the next calendar year.

TITLE VIII - US GOVERNMENT

Sec.801. Coordination with Federal Agencies

- (a) The Corporation shall coordinate activities, board of director decisions, financing, and other policies under these Act with Federal agencies upon request, including, but not limited to, the National Aeronautics and Space



Administration, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, Department of Treasury, and the Department of Transportation.

- (b) The Corporation may, upon direction of the Board of Directors, finance, and contract as partners with Federal agencies within the objectives of the Corporation and to provide services, research, and other projects as authorized by the Board of Directors.



The SPACE Corporation Act of 2021 is Distinguished from Proposals for an Infrastructure Bank in Congress

The Space Corporation Act, supported by the Foundation for the Future, is a unique and forward-looking proposal to create a federally chartered corporation devoted to space infrastructure development in a variety of key projects relating to space discovery, exploration and commercialization that forms a public-private partnership similar to other Congressionally passed and Presidential signatures into law such as the COMSAT Act of 1962 and the TVA Act of 1933. The Space Corporation Act is distinguished from major efforts to legislate infrastructure “banks” and other similar proposals as there is no authorization or appropriations, and it focuses solely on space infrastructure development for projects with financing concepts not appearing in any prior proposals.

The following are summaries of two proposals, which all have remarkably similar funding and objectives on creating infrastructure banks, all devoted to loans and financial support for earth-related projects involving various forms of transportation and earth related infrastructure, such as airports, rail, highways, roads, bridges, water routes, as well as environmental and energy projects.

The National Infrastructure Bank (embodied in a 2020 bill, HR6422 and soon to be introduced in the 117th Congress:

- Establishes the Bank within Title 31, US Code, in the same sub section 9101, as the Space Corporation Act;
- Provides for Capital stock of over \$500B,
- Once the bank is chartered it can issue Loans up to \$4T (with 2% annual interest)
- No private financing but for a public benefit.
- Projects in infrastructure relating to transportation, environment, energy, and telecom
- Authorizes \$50M a year total of \$100M for two years to organize the bank, pay its directors and staff

The National Infrastructure Bank Legislative Proposal from 2011(embodied in a bill, S.652):

- Established a American Instructure Financing Authority as a wholly owned Government corporation, in the same Title 31, US Code subsection as the Space Corp. Act
- Provides for direct loans and guaranteed loans for projects up to \$10B first two years each, \$20B next 7 years and thereafter.
- Infrastructure projects should equal to or exceed \$100M each with no private financing only for public benefit.
- Projects in infrastructure relating to transportation, water and energy.
- Interest rate on loans no less that US treasury obligations with 35 year maturity date;
- Authorizes #100M over three years for administrative costs of the Authority.

For further information contact John Chwat, Director of Government Relations, Foundation for the Future, cell (703) 963-2917, johnchwat@mckeongrp.com



The SPACE Corporation Act of 2021 – Historical Parallels to the COMSAT Act of 1962

The SPACE Act of 2021 seeks to create a Federally-chartered corporation, the Space Public-private Advanced Commercialization Enterprise (SPACE), in the mold of the Commercial Satellite Corporation (COMSAT). SPACE Corporation seeks to tackle the most pressing space development and infrastructure like its predecessor 59 years ago. And like COMSAT, the SPACE Corporation will generate jobs, technology, discovery, and prevent competitors challenging the US preeminence in space for the next generation. It will also provide an option for space investment, financing and project development that is rooted in historical Presidential and Congressional precedent.

The COMSAT Act of 1962 created the Communications Satellite Corporation to build an international, satellite telecommunications system which did not exist previously. President Kennedy initiated this effort during an era that saw:

- Soviet Astronaut, Yuri Gagarin as the first human to orbit the Earth;
- John Glenn, the first American follow Gagarin's achievement,
- First announcement of how Project Apollo will bring astronauts to the Moon.

It was also a time of challenge, including the Cuban Missile Crisis...

The COMSAT Act was introduced April 2,1962, passed the House overwhelmingly (354-9), one month later. It then passed by a large margin (vote of 66-11) in the Senate four months later (August 17th) and was signed into Public Law August 31,1962 by President Kennedy. A remarkable and quick consideration in the Congressional process, supported by both the legislative and executive branches of government, the US private sector with public enthusiasm.

Seven years later, July 20,1969, the President of the US at that time spoke by telephone with Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin on the surface of the moon, simultaneously televised around the Globe using the communications satellites created by the COMSAT Act of 1962!

The Foundation for the Future believes that the SPACE Act of 2021 can exceed even these historic efforts and ensure that space becomes the linchpin of US security, economic development, and job creation for the 21st century.

For additional information on the SPACE ACT and how to support its passage please contact Tim Chrisman, Executive Director, Foundation for the Future at tim@f4f.space or John Chwat, Director of Government Relations at johnchwat@mckeongrp.com Cell(703)963-2917.



SUMMARY

The Foundation for the Future is pioneering America's success in space through visionary space transportation and infrastructure projects.

The Foundation for the Future is leading the advance of the United States' space infrastructure development by unifying civil space agency and federal policy objectives, and by connecting a community of supporters and companies to the vast opportunities space infrastructure development provides.

WHO ARE WE?

We are a scientific education and public works advocacy foundation, dedicated to one goal: the creation of a space infrastructure administration. This will be a public-private partnership to create jobs in the new space economy, new opportunities for innovators, and ultimately space access for all.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Over the next year, we are commissioning research, hosting events, creating educational material, and developing prototypes, all to build a visionary space infrastructure network. All our research and education efforts focus on delivering near-term impact, specifically jobs, investment, and opportunities for US workers and companies. Our research includes topics such as infrastructure bank designs, locations for advanced materials foundries, the economic impact of spaceport authorities, and the effect of multiple space- infrastructure-focused competitions.

WHAT CAN WE PROVIDE?

The Foundation educates various sectors on visionary economic and developmental projects, including but not limited to federal spaceport authority options, advanced space access technologies, novel financing of space programs, and benefits of infrastructure applications in Earth orbit, cis-lunar space and beyond. Audiences include elected officials, senior Congressional staff, US government officials, business leaders, academia, and space innovators.

NASA explores – We develop

Space Force defends – We create

Private sector innovates – We enable

OUR VISION

Unleash America's future

OUR MISSION

Create smart space infrastructure

LEADERSHIP

Tim Chrisman – Founder and Executive Director
Retired Army officer. Former CIA officer. Author

Laila Gislason – Co-Founder, Director of Marketing
Former director with Ford Company. Small business owner

BOARD MEMBERS

Robert Jenkins – Chairman of the Board
Retired Army officer. Special Operations Integrator
Yorktown Systems Group

J. Brant Arseneau – Director of Finance Committee
Partner, 9Point8 Capital. Former CEO, LightPoint Financial
Technology. Former CIO, Bank of Montreal

Justin Sadeghian – Chair of Science/ Tech/ Engineering
Committee. Director of Operations at 160th SOAR, Army
Aviation survivability consultant

Wesley Sparks – Chair of the Membership Committee
Former Army Acquisition Manager. Strategic consultant in defense
industry

William Britton – Chair of Workforce Development
Committee. Vice President of Information Technology/
Chief Information Officer, Cal Poly

Jordan Day – Chair of the Small Business Council
Chief Executive Officer, Autolabs.io. Oracle National Security
Group, Oracle