### **Re-engineering Space for the Cloud**

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#### CSPS Paper "Re-engineering Space for the Cloud"

One Year of Research, Several Insightful Interviews



| Interviewee      | Affiliation                            |
|------------------|--|
| Naeem Atlaf      | IBM Distinguished Engineer, CTO Space  |
|                  | Technology                             |
| Victor Brown     | VP/CTO IBM US Public Sector and        |
|                  | Federal Markets                        |
| Joe Foster       | Cloud Computing Program Manager,       |
|                  | NASA GSFC                              |
| Shayn Hawthorne  | Space Technology Lead, Amazon Web      |
|                  | Services                               |
| Steve Kitay      | Senior Director, Azure Space at        |
|                  | Microsoft                              |
| Mike Mineiro     | V.P. Legal, Regulatory, and Government |
|                  | Affairs at HawkEye 360, Inc.           |
| Sarah Mineiro    | Senior Director for Space Strategy,    |
|                  | Anduril Industries                     |
| Katherine Monson | COO Hedron Space (was CEO KSAT US at   |
|                  | the time of interview)                 |
| Ray O'Brien      | Service Manager, Enterprise Managed    |
|                  | Cloud Computing NASA                   |
| Irene Parker     | Deputy Assistant Administrator         |
|                  | Systems, NOAA/NESDIS                   |
| Karen Petraska   | Program Executive for Computing        |
|                  | Services, OCIO NASA                    |
| Hank Tseu        | Senior Software Architect, Oneweb LTD  |

#### **Topics of the Research**

Bridging the Perspectives of Government and Industry

- *Cloud benefits.* An understanding of all the benefits is critical including agility and resiliency. Examine the opportunities, risks, and competitive advantages implied by space and ground systems in the Cloud.
- **Cybersecurity**. Examine security implications for space and ground systems in the public cloud, including security intrusions, breaches, denial of service, multi-layer security protocols in multi-tenant environments, rapid detection of anomalies, and zero trust architecture.
- **Policy Drivers and Roadblocks**. Examine international/US policy/regulations that enable or are a barrier to cloud implementations and recommendations for US policy/regulatory changes.
- *Cloud based space and ground systems new applications.* Including analysis at scale, rapid validation/verification of space-based Earth observations by integrating IoT, expansion of the range of space-based communication, self-healing adaptive systems, platforms and services for broader data exploitation by the US public and commercial interests.
- *Expansion of Cloud technology beyond current boundaries.* (possibilities/likelihood) examine how the US Space industry will stay ahead of global competitors and review satellite as a service, interfaces with (IoT) sensors as a service, orbital edge computing and storage, off-world edge computing and storage, interfaces with bio-sensors and wearables.

## Exploring the enablers and barriers affecting the adoption of cloud technologies by commercial, defense and civil space sector.

### Key Takeaways

Commoditization – Agility - Innovation

- Space is becoming a commodity
  - The space sector is rapidly shifting from a few closely held centralized assets and data platforms to an ecosystem with multiple sources delivering actionable information.
- Acquisition Agility
  - Technology innovation in the commercial sector is fast paced, and service based. Rapid decisions are required for government to use and benefit from this.
  - Government encourages investment by vendors by providing demand signals. Government and vendors benefit from the cloud services consumption model.
  - Many federal execs may have only worked in GOGO models and may not know how to be successful with COCO models.
    - Collaboration between domain and cloud SMEs across government, industry, contractors and FFRDC's yields opportunities for innovative solutions vs heavily prescriptive requirements.
- Take advantage of industry's willingness to assume capital risk
  - Industry will invest in the space sector, sell as a service, and can benefit government
- Take more risks to assume greater benefits and returns
  - Focus on resilience rather than attempting to eliminate failure
- Update regulatory framework for foreign data and future proof (Best Available Technology) to avoid regulation obsolescence

# Challenges faced by the Space Sector require collaboration and innovative solutions birthed from ideation to implementation by government and industry