

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.

American firms have 25 years of experience in building and launching expendable launch vehicles. These industry launch teams have placed hundreds of satellites in orbit and built success records (the Delta at 93 percent, the Atlas Centaur at 96 percent, and the Titan at 94 percent) -- reliability that is unsurpassed. Ariane has a success rate of only 78 percent. The demand for commercial satellite launches provides a ready market. And we expect that competition among these firms will lower the cost of launching and prompt the development of innovative technologies.

The Challenger tragedy focused greater concern on the nation's launch capacity and demonstrated the dangers of relying on a single system. The Rogers Commission pointed to safety and the need to eliminate the pressure to launch. It became clear that we had nothing to lose and everything to gain by moving routine satellites off the Shuttle and onto unmanned rockets. What became apparent was that only a small portion of existing payloads could be accommodated on the Shuttle in any reasonable timeframe, and that unmanned rockets could do the job as well.

Now, more than ever, private firms are essential for flying off the backlog and adding new capacity for future commercial satellite launches. Ariane is fully booked and has only a limited ability to increase its capacity. The Japanese are six to seven years from providing launch services; the Chinese launch programs are just emerging and -- though they may offer attractive pricing -- they represent considerable risk for satellite companies who need to get their payloads in orbit. None of the potential competitors can match America's track record.

Representatives of the ELV industry have stated that they are ready, willing and able to enter the commercial launch market if the Government provides concrete assurances that it will no longer compete for routine, commercial satellites.

The great news in Friday's announcement is that the private sector got that green light. As the President said, NASA and our shuttles cannot be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Rather, we must rely on a diversity of vehicles to provide assured access to space. By eliminating the government monopoly in space transportation, we can expand America's fleet of launchers at no cost to the taxpayer.

At the Department of Transportation, we have the privilege of being a catalyst for yet another transportation mode. It is our expectation that U.S. commercial launch companies will be an important force in enhancing America's competitive presence.

Contact: Jennifer Hillings  
Tel.: (202) 366-4570

Statement by  
**SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE**  
Commercial Space News Briefing  
August 18, 1986

In 1984, the President assigned the Department of Transportation responsibility for encouraging the development of a private sector space transportation industry.

Originally, our intent was to clear away excessive regulations so that this fledgling industry could thrive and compete against foreign launch systems -- in Europe, Japan, and China. It was our view that, by shepherding applications through various federal reviews, the governmental barriers to industry growth would be removed.

It soon became clear, however, that the greatest barrier to success was not excessive regulation, but a highly subsidized shuttle system. This forced U.S. companies into a losing contest against their own government for launching routine communications satellites. For industry to invest tens of millions of dollars to create a robust private enterprise, one thing was essential: a clear signal that our government would no longer compete against American industry for routine, commercial satellites.

As we worked to implement the President's instructions, we asked some tough questions: Does the potential indeed exist for a viable U.S. ELV industry? Can a private sector U.S. ELV industry compete in the global market against subsidized foreign providers of launch services? How would the development of such an industry affect America's space program? What will be required for industry to make the necessary investment and put its talents and experience to work in creating a viable and competitive commercial launch capability?

Through months of meetings with rocket manufacturers, satellite customers, Executive agencies, the Congress, and others, we explored these questions and developed a confidence that our initial assessment was correct. We were convinced that the elements for success exist, and that American leadership in space should not be measured by the number of routine satellites launched into orbit on the Shuttle.