Private Astronaut Mission Industry Day

March 26, 2025

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Dana Weigel
ISS Program Manager,
PAM Selecting Official



Beth Kosobud
SEB Chair, ISS Program



Ashley Chaves
Contracting Officer,
Procurement Office

Welcome

Ashley Chaves, Contracting Officer

Procurement Office

NASA JSC

Purpose of Pre-Proposal Conference

- The purpose of this Pre-Proposal Conference is to:
  - Inform industry about the Announcement for two new Private Astronaut missions
  - Help industry understand the Government's requirements
  - Answer questions about the Announcement
  - Inform industry of NASA solicitation strategy and procurement needs

Disclaimer

- *These slides are for information and planning purposes only*
- *These slides are not to be interpreted as a commitment by the government or as a comprehensive description of the procurement strategy or requirements in the NRA*

Conference Logistics and Responses to Questions

- A copy of this presentation has been posted at:

  https://procurement.jsc.nasa.gov/pams/

- Questions will be answered during this pre-proposer's conference
- A question-and-answer period will be hosted at the end of the presentation
- Verbal responses to questions will not be considered official
- Questions submitted via MS Teams Q&A or email will be answered verbally and in writing
  - Answers posted to https://procurement.jsc.nasa.gov/pams/ and via sam.gov will be considered official responses
- If a difference exists between verbal and written responses to questions, the written responses shall govern

Introduction

Dana Weigel, ISS Program Manager

Framework

- NASA has established a framework to enable PAMs
  - Framework and PAM requirements allow for successful execution of PAMs while minimizing impact to NASA resources
  - To date, NASA has executed three PAMs to ISS under this framework with a fourth PAM planned for May 2025
- PAM Provider requirements and responsibilities
  - PAM Crew safety for all phases of the mission consistent with NASA requirements
  - Acquiring USCV transportation and ensuring ISS requirements/verifications are met
  - Meeting all applicable local, national, and international laws and regulations
  - Providing supplies and resources independently or via NASA per pricing policy
  - Providing real-time mission execution support with key positions
  - Selection and medical qualification of private astronauts to meet NASA requirements
  - Acquiring ISS and USCV training to meet NASA requirements
  - Adherence to agency policies, including ISS Commercial Use Policy as stated in NASA Interim Directive (NID) 8600.121 Use of International Space Station for Commercial and Marketing Activities, and Interim Policy Update for Commercial Activities on ISS, and the NASA Requirements for Private Astronauts (NRPA)
- The overall PAM philosophy is to balance requirements levied on provider to protect ISS vehicle and crew while allowing provider to manage PAM unique risks
- Framework also delineates government versus commercial responsibility/liability

Commercial Framework Evolution

- As NASA continues to develop these public-private partnerships and as the number of private missions grow, we continue to learn and modify our approach
- Based on lessons learned from previous spaceflight participant missions and the first three PAMs, NASA has updated our requirements since the last solicitation
- Some of the key updates since the last solicitation include:
  - Refined PAM CDR Requirements and allow an alternate IP CDR to be proposed
  - Clarification on partnership and teaming arrangement requirements
  - Updates to the contract structure

PAM Overview

Beth Kosobud, PAM Source Evaluation Board Chair

ISS Program

Private Astronaut Missions (PAM)

- The PAM must:
  - Use U.S. transportation vehicles that meet NASA's ISS visiting vehicle requirements
  - Carry a crew of no more than four (4) crew for a planned ISS docked duration of no more than fourteen (14) days
- Scheduling of the missions will be based on overall flight opportunities, ISS vehicle traffic, operations scheduling constraints, and integration timeline considerations
- Where commercially available at a reasonable price, the PAM Provider should seek direct business-to-business arrangements for required services
- PAMs cannot replace or supplement CCP contracts to acquire transportation services for NASA crews. PAMs are used for the purpose of flying Private Astronauts to the ISS
- PAM Mission concepts which involve Private Astronauts performing Extra-Vehicular Activities (EVAs) or operating ISS Robotic Systems are not allowed

Medical

- The PAM Provider is responsible for selection and medical certification of PAs
  - NASA will review certification packages to assess if there are acceptable levels of risk to the NASA/IP mission and crews
- Prior to the mission, the PAM provider is responsible for
  - Development of pre-flight Health Stabilization Plan to protect the health of the ISS crew
  - Planning of the pre-flight quarantine of crew
- The PAM provider is responsible for providing medical care for PAs during all phases of flight:
  - Provide medical personnel with requisite experience to support the PAM crew and activities
  - Provide medical kits containing routine medications, crew specific maintenance medications, and supplies (ex. prescription glasses, contacts) for the duration of the mission
  - Train at least one PA as a Crew Medical Officer (CMO) who, together with the PAM CS, is responsible for the routine medical care to maintain PA health throughout the mission
    - CMOs will be trained to the Advanced Medical (AM) level as defined by FOD
- NASA medical assistance (Surgeon, ISS CMO, BMEs) and equipment may be called upon to support a contingency medical situation

Crew Training

- Training of Private Astronauts is expected to take up to 12 months and includes training at Johnson Space Center, Marshall Spaceflight Center, International Partner facilities, and USCV transportation provider facilities
  - The PAM Provider is required to procure training services from the appropriate NASA training vendor partners, International Partner training vendor partners, and PAM USCV provider
  - Use of NASA facilities for training is enabled via a Reimbursable Space Act Agreement (RSAA) between NASA FOD and the PAM Provider
  - Use of MCC and KSC Crew Quarters (suit room/quarantine) can also be requested via the RSAA
- The PAM Provider is responsible for training of PAs to meet NASA certification standards as defined by the Flight Operations Directorate (FOD)
  - All PAs must be trained to a Minimum Required (MR) level to ensure the safety of themselves, other ISS astronauts, and the ISS vehicle
  - At least two (2) PAs must be trained to a Minimum Escort (ME) level which reduces the impact to ongoing ISS operations and improves overall mission safety and private crew autonomy

PAM Transportation

- The PAM Provider maintains responsibility for launch vehicle safety and mission success
- The PAM Provider must utilize a certified PAM USCV, which is defined as a crewed visiting vehicle that has previously flown in an operational capacity to ISS after completing all required demonstration missions. In addition, the crewed visiting vehicle must satisfy the following certifications:
  - Completed requirement verification for ISS interface and safety per SSP 51087 PACE Annex 1 (including applicable SSP 50808 and CCT-REQ-1130[i] requirements)
  - Completed requirement verification for capability to dock to ISS Node 2 Forward and Node 2 Zenith. This is necessary to support ISS flight planning

Real-Time Operations

- The PAM Provider must support real-time mission operations with trained and certified ground control personnel, including USCV Provider support

- The NASA ISS Flight Director maintains overall authority for on-orbit integrated operations

- The PAM Provider will support the existing ISS real-time planning process to enable integration of PAM requirements into the timeline

ISS Services and Resources

- ISS resources available to PAMs are divided in three categories:
  - Mandatory: Required services supplied by NASA
    - ISS Emergency Hardware, Basic NASA IT, ISS Expedition crew time for VV operations/ISS familiarization, ISS Voice Data
  - Mission Essential: Shall be supplied by either NASA or PAM Provider and meet NASA standards/requirements
    - Ground facilities, quarantine, Food, Essential Crew Provisions
  - Optional: Not required, but may be negotiated with NASA
    - Use of ISS Cameras, IVA tools, Use of on-orbit facilities
- PAM Providers are responsible for reimbursing NASA for NASA services rendered based on NASA's Commercial and Marketing Pricing Policy

Mission Integration Considerations

- Integrating a PAM requires significant collaboration between the PAM Provider and NASA

- NASA has implemented requirement updates to improve efficiency of mission integration and execution of Private Astronaut Missions
  - These changes clarify partnership and teaming arrangement requirements needed to execute a PAM

- The following slides will highlight a few key integration areas:
  1. PAM Commander Experience
  2. Research Integration
  3. Visiting Vehicle Proximity Operations
  4. Mission Timeline Development and Execution
  5. Communications and Outreach

PAM Commander Experience

- NASA currently requires that the PAM commander be a former flown NASA astronaut to ensure PAMs are executed in a manner that both complements and minimizes impact to the overall ISS mission
- Experienced NASA astronauts provide:
  - Guidance for the PAs during pre-flight preparation through mission execution
  - Serve as a link between the resident ISS expedition crew and the PAs, reducing risk to ISS operations and PAM/ISS safety
  - Lead and manage on board PA activities during the mission
- PACE Annex 1 Location: Appendix F

Research Integration

- If the PAM Provider intends to perform ISS National Lab sponsored research, CASIS Umbrella User Agreement must be in place 1 month prior to Integration Kickoff
  - PAM Integration Kickoff is Templated at L-18 to L-12 months
- Early definition of payload complements and research objectives enables NASA to:
  - Perform feasibility assessments
  - Understand payload facility usage requests
  - Determine certification paths
  - Complete applicable institutional review boards (e.g., for human research)
- NASA requires the PAM provider to submit research requests to the ISS National Laboratory (ISSNL) no later than 12 months prior to the PAM launch date
- PACE Annex 1 Location: Section 1.4.2

Visiting Vehicle Integrated Operations

- Rendezvous, docking, and undocking are complex activities with many controls to mitigate collision risk. NASA requires the PAM USCV to implement autonomous operations and ISS crew monitoring capabilities as additional risk mitigation

- Autonomous Vehicle Operations: The capability of the PAM USCV to operate autonomously for all nominal and contingency activities during integrated operations with ISS without a need for Private Astronaut crew intervention

- ISS Crew Monitoring: The capability of the PAM USCV to send video data to ISS and receive commands from ISS, allowing the ISS crew to monitor the USCV during rendezvous and proximity operations

- PACE Annex 1 Location: Sections 2.2.1

Mission Timeline Development & Execution

- Development of timelines and task execution for the Private Astronaut Mission need to account for adaptation and required NASA activities (e.g. handover)

- The Private Astronaut workday must:
  - Be scheduled within the bounds of the ISS crew workday
  - Adjust for adaptation, familiarization, and setup/teardown time

- The initial and final days docked to ISS are dedicated to handover and pre-undocking/packing activities defined by NASA

- The PAM Commander must be scheduled for at least 4 hours per day within each PA crew workday to serve as support for the PA crew
  - This time is intended to include assisting PA with any activities necessary to minimize PA impact to ISS crew

- PACE Annex 1 Location: Section 2.5.3

Communications and Outreach

- All communication and outreach activities that occur from mission kick-off through the end of the mission must be approved by NASA to ensure the appropriate policies are followed and the resources required by NASA are available to support the activities
  - PAM Provider is expected to flow down all appropriate NASA policies to customers and partners who participate in communication and outreach events
  - This means that providers must ensure that customers and partners are building in appropriate time for NASA review prior to any planned media releases

- NASA requires the submittal of a Communication Plan that provides to NASA the PAM Provider's strategy and plan to release information to the public

- PACE Annex 2 Location: Section 7.14

Commercial Activities

- Commercial activities conducted in U.S. Government Modules of the ISS must use the microgravity environment of space to demonstrate or inform the public about things that either:
    1. Enable the manufacture, production, development, or demonstration of a commercial application, or
    2. Contribute to the development of technologies, hardware or processes that will support Government or commercial space operations, or
    3. Advance research and education
- Any media related to these commercial activities must be factual and is subject to NASA approval prior to release
- The NASA Interim Directive (NID) 8600.121: Use of International Space Station (ISS) for Commercial and Marketing Activities and Interim Policy Update for Commercial Activities on ISS provide the current guidelines for commercial activities to be conducted on ISS

PAM NRA Announcement Overview

Beth Kosobud, PAM Source Evaluation Board Chair

ISS Program

Announcement of Opportunity

- The Announcement of Opportunity (AO) is planned to be released on SAM.gov on 3/31
  - The AO will define the following flight opportunities and the Solicitation Submittal Deadline
    - PAM-5 NET May 2026
    - PAM-6 NET mid CY 2027
  - Note that specific launch dates are dependent on ISS vehicle traffic and on-orbit activity planning and constraints
  - No white papers will be accepted as part of this solicitation
- The NRA will be released on NSPIRES in tandem with the release of the AO
- The NRA takes precedence over this conference

Proposal Submission

- Proposers may submit up to two proposals
- Each proposal shall represent a single private astronaut mission concept
- Each proposal will be evaluated for potential award of each flight opportunity that meets the launch window and sequence constraints provided in the proposal
- Each proposal shall be submitted through NSPIRES separately

NRA Updates - PAM CDR Requirements

- Currently for Private Astronaut Missions, NASA levies a requirement that the PAM Commander must be a former flown US government astronaut
  - This requirement will not change for the PAM-5/PAM-6 Solicitation
- Requirement has been updated to include applicable experience and currency expectations
  - Require PAM CDR to have lived and worked as an Expedition crew member aboard the ISS as a long duration (30 days or more) crewmember
    - Ensures understanding of the nominal operational cadence of the USOS
  - PAM CDR should be familiar with current ISS Operations. This can be done by one of the following:
    - Being no more than 5 years removed from active participation in ISS USOS spaceflight operations (including ground support) when training begins
    - Submitting supporting rationale demonstrating current active participation in similar, relevant spaceflight operations
    - Submitting a plan to get familiar with the current ISS USOS spaceflight environment prior to launch

NRA Updates – Alternate PAM CDR Requirements

- NASA is evaluating whether the PAM Commander Requirement can be broadened to allow for PAM Commanders who are current or former CSA, ESA, or JAXA flown astronauts
  - These changes to the PAM Commander experience requirements are possible but are not guaranteed. Proposers should assume requirements will remain as written
  - A PAM Commander candidate that is a former flown US Government astronaut must be submitted as part of each proposal
- As a result, an Alternate PAM Commander Requirement Section has been added to the NRA
  - Alternate PAM Commanders, who are current or former CSA, ESA, or JAXA flown astronauts, can be proposed for PAM-5 and PAM-6 but are **not** required
- Alternate PAM CDR Requirements
  - Alternate Commander may be current or former CSA, ESA, or JAXA flown astronaut with USOS experience
  - Ethical standards requirement modified to include equivalent standards from partner agencies
    - Experience adhering to respective country's or agency's ethics laws, rules, or requirements, such as, for former NASA Government Astronauts, the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 C.F.R. 2635)
  - All other PAM CDRs requirements apply as-written
- In the event that this requirement is broadened:
  - NASA will issue updates to the requirements documentation as necessary
  - The offeror may designate its alternate Commander as its PAM Commander, provided that such a swap does not negatively impact the PAM Provider's ability to meet the proposed mission integration schedule

NRA Updates - Mission Integration Partnership Agreements

- More detail is requested to ensure the offeror is prepared to enter into all necessary partnerships and agreements needed to execute a PAM
- Updates include being more explicit about the following within the Mission Integration Approach Section:
  - Requiring status and evidence of engagement for:
    - RSAA with Johnson Space Center's FOD for access to training facilities and contract(s) with NASA approved Training Vendor(s)
    - Agreement with Transportation Provider and evidence Transportation Provider can support expected launch timeframe
    - Agreements with CASIS if the PAM Provider intends to perform ISS National Lab sponsored research
  - Requiring a status of teaming arrangements or a description of internal capabilities for:
    - Medical Certification, Support and Health Stabilization
    - Hardware Certification and Flight Integration
    - Real Time Execution

Proposal Content

- Title Page (1 page)
- Proposal Abstract (not to exceed (NTE) 3 pages)
- Table of Contents (1 page)
- Mission Overview (NTE 12 pages)
- Mission Integration Approach (NTE 12 pages)
- Mission Business Approach (NTE 9 pages)
- PAM CDR Experience (NTE 5 pages)
- Alternate PAM CDR Experience - Optional (NTE 5 pages)
- Attachments
  - Project Schedule (no page limit)
  - Financial Statements (NTE 20 pages)
  - Evidence of revenue and sources of funds (NTE 10 pages)
  - Evidence of planned suppliers, teaming agreements, etc. (NTE 10 pages)
  - PAM Budget Table (no page limit)

Title Page and Table of Contents

- Title Page:
  - Include any Notice of Restriction on Use and Disclosure of Proposal Information
  - The proposer and proposal name/title
    - Requirement is to be a US owned company
  - Date of the proposal
  - The title, NRA number, including version associated with announcement
  - Organization name and address
  - Proposer Point of Contact name, title, e-mail address, and phone number

- Table of Contents (1 page):
  - Include a one-page Table of Contents that provides a guide to the organization and contents of the proposal

Proposal Abstract and Mission Overview

- Proposal Abstract (not to exceed 3 pages):
  - Provide an overview of the proposed mission concept, including key mission parameters, objectives, teaming arrangements, and constraints, as well as the proposer's experience, capabilities and qualifications
  - Clearly define all mission objectives. Multiple mission objectives are encouraged
  - Describe how proposed mission fit in with the vision of LEO commercialization and the objectives of the solicitation
- Mission Overview (not to exceed 12 pages)
  - Describe the concept of operations, details, and parameters of the proposed mission, as well as any areas of flexibility and/or constraints that have implications to mission execution or scheduling
  - Include statement of acknowledgement and acceptance of the terms and conditions associated with the NASA PAM framework as documented in the generic PAM Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) and Mission Specific Order (MSO)

Mission Integration

- In no more than twelve (12) pages:
  - Describe the experience, capabilities, qualifications, resources, and key mission personnel of the PAM Provider and any key partners and contractors
  - Describe the approach, methods, pertinent teaming arrangements, and integration schedule/milestones for key areas of mission integration
  - Describe the approach and teaming arrangements to support launch and landing services including search and rescue
  - Provide a description of roles and responsibilities for the proposer and all related entities, including primary interfaces with NASA and the transportation provider
  - Describe the major services, facilities, resources, and equipment required from NASA in order to execute the proposed mission
  - Describe status and provide evidence of engagement and path to completion for key integration milestones*
  - Describe status of any teaming arrangements required to support key areas of mission integration. If a capability will be provided in-house, provide a description of internal capabilities that will be used to support the integration approach milestones*

*Updated since PAM-3/PAM-4 Solicitation

Mission Business Approach

- In no more than nine (9) pages
  - Describe the financial health of the PAM provider executing the proposed mission in order to demonstrate the ability to accomplish mission activities for the duration of the integration and execution of the proposal. Attach financial statements (cash flow, balance sheet, and income statement) for the last three years
  - Identify the total costs of the mission, including costs of services procured from NASA as described in the current NASA pricing policy, as well as those from commercial suppliers and any other government partnerships required to execute the mission. Summarize the cash flow of the mission, including phasing of revenue and cost
  - Define the plan for obtaining required funds, including mission revenue, internal funds from other company operations, and/or external financing. Attach any evidence such as signed letters of intent (e.g. with private astronauts on this mission)
  - Provide a status of teaming/supplier agreements and/or partnerships with other commercial and/or government entities. Attach any evidence such as signed letters of intent (e.g. with transportation provider)
  - Provide a description of any services or commercial offerings being presented to NASA as a part of the proposal

PAM Commander and Alternate PAM Commander Experience

- PAM Commander
  - In no more than 5 pages:
    - Describe the quality of performance and effectiveness of the proposed PAM Commander's previous experience with the experience requirements in Appendix F of SSP 51087 - ANX1, Private Astronaut Mission (PAM) Authorization, Coordination and Execution (PACE) Annex 1
- Alternate PAM Commander (Optional)
  - In the future, NASA may broaden its PAM Commander experience requirements under PACE Annex 1 to permit current or former CSA, ESA, or JAXA flown astronauts with U.S. Operating Segment Experience to be eligible to serve as Commander on a PAM
  - Broadening of this requirement is not guaranteed
  - Accordingly, as part of their proposal the PAM Provider may propose an alternate PAM commander in line with these broadened experience requirements
  - In no more than 5 pages:
    - Describe the quality of performance and effectiveness of the proposed PAM Commander's previous experience with the experience requirements described in the NRA

Attachments

- Project Schedule (delivered in Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) format)
  - No page limit; however data that is not schedule data will not be considered
- Financial statements (not to exceed 20 pages)
- Evidence of revenue and sources of funds (not to exceed 10 pages)
- Evidence of planned suppliers, teaming agreements, etc. (not to exceed 10 pages)
- PAM Budget Table (no page limit)

PAM Resources and Services

Dana Weigel, Program Manager

ISS Program

PAM Resources and Services

- The contract structure for PAMs has historically utilized a Mission Specific Order (MSO) via a Basic Ordering Agreement
  - The MSO/BOA piece of the contract structure will continue for PAM-5 and PAM-6
- For past PAM Missions, NASA has procured enough services to limit the costs to the PAM Provider
- For future PAM Missions, NASA expects to reduce services procured from the PAM Provider, which will result in a greater financial impact to the PAM Provider
- Because the current BOA/MSO contract structure does not allow NASA to receive money directly from the provider, a Reimbursable Space Act Agreement (RSAA) will be used to cover a subset of provider costs
  - This RSAA is distinct from the RSAA that is required with FOD to satisfy training objectives

MSO/RSAA Example Content

- PAM Provider will need to procure the following items from NASA to execute a PAM:
  - Integration & Basic Services (Incl CTN & GFE) ~ $4.8M*
  - Crew Supplies (14 day docked duration) ~ $0.2M*
  - Contingency Days (3.5) ~ $0.7M*
  - USOS Crew Time ~ $5.2M*
  - Passive Upmass/Disposal ~ $2.7M*

  } Total: ~13.6M*

- A portion of these services will be procured via the MSO. The remainder will be procured via an RSSA
- NASA will procure a **TBD** amount of services on the MSO such that the balance of the MSO will result in a payment to the PAM provider
- Remainder of the items procured by the PAM Provider will be put on the RSAA
- Total impact to PAM Provider through combination of MSO/RSAA is expected to be higher than previous PAMs (~$5M-$6M)*

***Costs are notional estimates based on Published PAM Pricing Policy. Used for example purposes only.**

PAM Contract Structure Key Points

- No change to how costs are derived for NASA provided services. Costs will be per published pricing policy
- Integration cost will be dependent on what is proposed for mission content/scope and the effort required to prepare for and execute a PAM provider's specific mission
- NASA-Procured Service values are notional and not guaranteed. Depending on the services NASA procures, additional content may be transferred to the RSAA

Procurement Schedule and Q&A

Ashley Chaves, Contracting Officer

Procurement Office

NASA JSC

Evaluation Criteria and Summary

- Proposals will be evaluated against three factors:
  - **Merit:** The credibility of executing the proposed technical and business approaches within NASA's outlined framework, and the ability to meet NASA's requirements
  - **NASA Supportability:** Evaluation of NASA's ability to provide the necessary resources to support the PAM objectives on the proposed integration timeline without negative impact to ISS's mission objectives
  - **Relevance:** Proposal's potential contribution to NASA's mission and objectives

Evaluation Process

- **Step 1**

  NASA will screen the proposals for compliance with the requirements of the solicitation

- **Step 2**

  Proposals will be evaluated against three factors

  – Factors 1 and 2 (Merit and Supportability) are of equal importance, and each are more important than Factor 3 (Relevance)

- **Step 3**

  NASA will make selection(s) based on the three factors, the flight opportunities available, the flight planning and scheduling constraints provided in the proposal, and programmatic considerations

Anticipated Procurement Schedule

- Notify Public of Requirements Updates via SAM.gov – ***March 17, 2025***
- Industry Day – ***March 26, 2025***
- Release of the Announcement of Opportunity on SAM.gov – ***Mar 31, 2025***
  - Defines Flight Opportunities and Solicitation Submittal Deadline
- Release NRA for PAM 5/6 Flight Opportunity on NSPIRES **– *Mar 31, 2025***
- Proposals Due **– *May 30, 2025***
- Selection Notification **– *June 2025***
- PAM 5 Contract Signing/Integration Kickoff **– *July 2025***
- PAM 5 Launch **– *NET May 2026***
- PAM 6 Launch **– *NET mid CY 2027***

Technical Reference Library

- Critical Documents to Review & Understand
  - **Generic PAM Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)** – Contains basic terms and conditions necessary to enter into an agreement with NASA to execute a PAM
  - **Generic PAM Mission Specific Order (MSO)** – Contains additional terms that are necessary in order to contract for each PAM
  - **Generic PAM Reimbursable Space Act Agreement (RSAA) –** Contains terms related to reimbursement to the Government for resources and services as required for PAM execution.
  - **SSP 51087-ANX1 PACE Annex 1** – Defines requirements that a PAM Provider will be obligated to meet in order to plan and execute a PAM
  - **SSP 51087-ANX2 PACE Annex 2** – Defines the contract deliverables associated with executing a PAM
- Additional reference documents can be found in the technical library

Communications

- All communications with industry will be handled by the Contracting Officer: ashley.h.chaves@nasa.gov

How to Get Connected

- PAM Website
  - https://procurement.jsc.nasa.gov/pams/
- NASA/JSC Contract Opportunities
  - https://sam.gov/
- JSC Procurement Website
  - http://procurement.jsc.nasa.gov/
- Industry Assistance Office, JSC Bldg. 1
  - jsc-industry-assistance@mail.nasa

Questions and Answers

To ask questions, please use the MS Teams chat box