QUESTION	ANSWER
How do universities, Crowd sourced activities become known to potential partners for SBIR and STTR?	STMD posts projects with awards greater than $10,000 on TechPort. We are in the process of adding information about the winning crowdsourcing project teams associated with each project. Some teams come from universities, but competitors can come from small businesses or be unaffiliated with any organization.
My group at a NASA Center writes mid-TRL technology proposals to SMD ROSES calls. What mid TRL proposal calls here can be submitted by NASA Centers?	STMD funds competitive opportunities for low to mid-TRL technology development at the NASA Centers through the Center Innovation Fund and Early Career Initiative Programs: https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/innovation_fund/index.html. NASA personnel are encouraged to contact their Center Chief Technologist for additional details on Center proposal processes and timelines for submission.
Does NASA or LSIC have an AI for searching and matching grants. If not, would you recommend chatgpt as an alternative? Thank you.🙏	LSIC specifically will have to respond about tools that they have utilized. NASA does not currently/commonly across programs use any specific AI tool for searching and matching grants and will not recommend any specific tool over others. However, NASA's Space Technology Mission Directorate (STMD) does have a few resources available: For finding STMD funding opportunities to develop technologies with NASA: NASA TechPort - Opportunities For searching projects that STMD has funded, including grants: NASA TechPort - Home – Note that you can use Advanced Search functions (NASA TechPort - Advanced Search) to filter by programs that have funded these awards, technology areas, etc.
How have some of the international awards worked? Usually international awards aren't possible.	NASA's Prizes, Challenges, and Crowdsourcing (PCC) Program supports many public challenges that allow for international entities to participate and sometimes win awards. We contract with companies that design and conduct public competitions to find solutions to support NASA needs. As a means of finding those solutions, they may receive submissions from international sources and provide awards to any international winners. Occasionally, however, NASA may choose to ask companies to limit awards to US entities due to technology sensitivities or judging constraints. Also, where NASA directly leads a public competition, by law the agency cannot make awards to international entities but may invite international teams to participate with the understanding that they cannot win prizes. All

	opportunities to participate can be found on https://www.nasa.gov/solve/index.html.
If industry wins a STMD award, does NASA and/or industry hold in the intellectual property?	STMD awards a number of different instruments that include but are not limited to prizes, grants, contracts, and Space Act Agreements. The intellectual property rights vary by each instrument and the specific solicitation or opportunity the award was made under. They also vary depending on the type of intellectual property in question and the type of industry partner. Details about intellectual property, including ownership, are specified by the terms and conditions included in the specific instrument that was awarded. For example, a contract will include applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and NASA FAR Supplement clauses.
Would SBIR/STTR consider making one of the topic categories open/other? Currently, topics are solicited explicitly, we might be missing out on good tech	The SBIR/STTR Program has been considering the pros and cons of open topics for many years now. At this point, a fully open topic is unlikely, however in our Ignite Solicitation the subtopics are open around a topical area and we will continue to assess the results of our Ignite solicitation and the more open nature of the subtopics.
What are citizenship & residency requirements for ALL these funding streams? (>50% owned by US persons, like for SBIR/STTR?) Any funding for internat. founders?	NIAC follows NASA requirements as outlined in the annual Space Technology Research, Development, Demonstration, and Infusion (SpaceTech-REDDI) NASA Research Announcement (NRA) and 2 CFR 1800.3 regarding research with foreign organizations. All categories of U.S organizations may apply through NSPIRES; registration des requires a Unique Entity Identification (UEI) provided by the federal System for Award Management (sam.gov). NIAC follows U. S. government guidelines regarding the definition of U.S. owned, which means an entity controlled by persons incorporated or organized under the laws of any state of the United States or who are citizens of the United States, where control means "ultimate direct or indirect beneficial ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock of, or more than fifty percent (50%) interest in, the equity or beneficial interest." Non-U.S. organizations may partner in, or lead, NIAC studies on a no-exchange of funds basis, and subject to NASA's policy on foreign participation. In addition, per Public Law 113-235, Division B, Title V, Section 532, NASA is prohibited from funding any work that involves the bilateral participation, collaboration, or coordination with China or any Chinese-owned company or entity, at the prime recipient level or at any subrecipient level, whether funded or performed under a no-exchange-of-funds basis.

Given the popularity and relatively low cost of NIAC, could there be consideration for increasing the number of awards?	NIAC awards are contingent on the annual budget allocated to the STMD Early Stage Innovations and Partnerships (ESIP) Program; as the ESIP Program budget increases, we anticipate a growth in the number of NIAC awards.
What is the general timeline from when the president's budget is submitted to the final budget going to the agency for execution?	The President's Budget Request (PBR) is typically released between January-March leading up to the year of execution. The expectation is that congress will have finalized, and the president has signed all of the appropriation bills by October 1st, the beginning of the new Fiscal Year.
How does the timeline affect when an Agency can announce and execute new opportunities?	Each federal agency announces the plans for the coming fiscal year, which includes any new opportunities, immediately after the PBR is released.
Do the agencies have any role in the budget negotiations once the president's budget is submitted?	Once the PBR is released, agency senior leaders hold press conferences to discuss the planned content for the released budget. Those same agency leaders will also brief congressional stakeholders in general with a focused briefings to both appropriators and authorizers in the House and the Senate.
What steps does an agency take once the spending bills have been passed and the budget is known?	Once the appropriation bills are passed by congress and signed into law by the president, the funds are distributed to the federal agencies for execution.