



**ISS NATIONAL LABORATORY<sup>®</sup>**  
CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN SPACE<sup>®</sup>

# CASIS Proposal Evaluator Instructions

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# 1 Purpose

This document is intended to guide proposal evaluators in assessing International Space Station (ISS) National Laboratory flight proposals submitted to the Center for the Advancement of Science in Space (CASIS). As the manager of the ISS National Lab, CASIS is responsible for selecting research and development (R&D); technology development/demonstration; and science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education and workforce development proposals for flight implementation. Individual evaluators are part of an overall process described in this document and provide inputs that form the basis for selection. Using this document, evaluators should be able to complete an individual proposal evaluation and specific panel evaluations for relevant proposals.

## 2 Overview of the Evaluation Process

### *2.1 Objective of the Evaluation Process*

The objective of the proposal evaluation process is to assist the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer in determining which of the many proposals received in response to a solicitation best demonstrate an appropriate and effective utilization of the ISS National Lab, a publicly funded asset with unique capabilities and limited capacity. To aid in determination for the many and diverse types of proposals received, instructions are provided to each proposing entity to assist in their development of a proposal that clearly states the experimental design, execution plan, and support requirements.

Proposals are evaluated along four “lines of business,” which are strategic focus areas of the ISS National Lab: 1) fundamental science, 2) in-space production applications, 3) STEM education and workforce development, and 4) technology development/demonstration (see section 2.2 for additional description). Each line of business has a specific proposal evaluation framework so that proposals with similar characteristics are evaluated within a common framework. The framework is intentionally transparent, with specific criteria communicated to offerors.

Within the evaluation framework for each line of business, proposals are evaluated using scoring of criteria that fall under the following categories: scientific and technical merit, implementation feasibility, operations and station utilization, business and economic merit, and STEM education and workforce development (see section 2.3 for additional description). All five categories may not be applicable to all lines of business, and proposals are evaluated only by the categories are relevant to their assigned line of business. Each category has a rubric-based scoring Excel worksheet to determine a raw score for that category. For each line of business, the criteria in each category are weighted based on the expected strength of that criteria for that particular line of business. Weighting is applied based on expected proposal content and detail, depending on the line of business. Appendix A provides the scoring rubrics used to evaluate each category across all applicable lines of business.

For the evaluation of a given proposal, a panel of individual evaluators are assigned to each evaluation category applicable to the proposal’s line of business. Each evaluator reviews and scores the proposal based on the scoring rubric for each criterion within that category. In addition, evaluators are asked to provide the overall strengths and weaknesses of the proposal to substantiate the rubric score. Finally, evaluators are asked to identify “notable features” that will help the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer identify high-risk, high-reward proposals that may not have

scored well but have high potential. Each evaluator documents their scoring, along with their justification and any notable features, on an Excel worksheet (the Evaluator’s Workbook) provided with these instructions.

The scoring for each evaluation category helps establish the basis for an adjectival rating for the category on a scale from “poor” to “excellent” (see section 3 for additional description). If there is a wide discrepancy in the scoring for a category, the panel of evaluators assigned to that category will be asked to participate in a CASIS-facilitated virtual panel meeting to determine a consensus evaluation for the category. Once a consensus adjectival rating is established for each category, a panel integration team is formed to determine an overall adjectival rating for the proposal across all applicable categories (see Figure 5 in section 3 of this document). These adjectival ratings are used by the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer to determine which proposals will be selected for award.

**Note:** *Decision-making is a creative and dynamic way of reaching agreement in a group. Instead of simply voting for an item and having the majority decide, a consensus group is committed to finding solutions that everyone actively supports or, at a minimum, finds acceptable.*

## 2.2 Lines of Business

The specific line of business a proposal is submitted under determines how the proposal is evaluated. The proposal instructions, evaluation categories, and criteria weighting for a proposal differ by business line. The applicable business line for a proposal is determined by the submitting organization based on the following definitions:

**Fundamental Science:** Peer-reviewed science that will lead to new discovery and knowledge, or advance our current understanding or knowledge, in various scientific disciplines through the use of microgravity, the extreme environments of space, or the unique vantage point of the ISS. Economic output from project results is not required.

**In-Space Production Applications:** Low Earth orbit (LEO)-based applied R&D microgravity applications seeking to demonstrate space-based manufacturing and production activities that enable new business growth and capital investment, represent scalable and sustainable market opportunities, and produce reoccurring value with the potential to generate demand for and revenue from access to space.

**STEM Education and Workforce Development:** Programs, projects, and public-private partnerships that leverage the ISS and space-based research to advance U.S. leadership in space-based R&D and industry-related workforce development. Programs/partnerships should seek to extend the learning community, build a STEM-capable workforce, and include opportunities for post-secondary students, K-12 students, and/or educators.

**Technology Development/Demonstration:** Applied R&D, technology demonstration, and Technology Readiness Level maturation to improve products and/or processes that will produce positive economic impact. All projects with an expressed commercial purpose or intent are included. Most of these will be sourced and/or serviced by Implementation Partners.

### 2.3 Evaluation Categories

There are five evaluation categories, and each line of business is evaluated across either three or four categories. Some categories do not apply to some lines of business, and the criteria within each category are weighted differently depending on the line of business (see Table in Appendix B). The evaluator's role will focus on one of the following categories, as requested:

**Scientific and Technical Merit:** Evaluates the fundamental scientific investigation or technology maturation merit, including goals, objectives, level of innovation, programmatic value, analysis merit, likelihood of success, risk, and the basis and justification for use of microgravity, the extreme environments of space, or the unique vantage point of the ISS. High-scoring proposals will have a clearly defined scientific purpose and a well-designed scientific investigation or technology maturation plan. Implementation is not a scoring criterium in this category. This category is used for the evaluation of proposals in the following business lines: in-space production applications, technology development/demonstration, and fundamental research.

**Implementation Feasibility:** Evaluates the quality and feasibility of the implementation approach, including the design and plan for operations, suitability for addressing objectives, management approach, schedule, cost, offeror expertise and prior performance, risk, and whether the implementation would overcome strategic and operational barriers to increase the offeror's access to space-based facilities. This category is used for the evaluation of proposals in all four lines of business.

**Operations and Station Utilization:** Evaluates the readiness for operations and appropriate utilization of scarce ISS resources, including power, mass, volume, and interface requirements; installation and operations impact on ISS crew time; hazards; regulatory compliance; data collection and downlink needs; and whether the project offramp or completion criteria are defined and consistent with ISS operations sustainability. This category is used for the evaluation of proposals in all four lines of business.

**Business and Economic Merit:** Evaluates the market potential and application leverage of the potential solution, including market scalability and leveragability, market disruption, incremental revenue, financial commitments, and whether the project has a feasible commercialization plan and customer engagement. This category is used for the evaluation of proposals in the following lines of business: in-space production applications and technology development.

**STEM Education and Workforce Development:** Evaluates the quality of the plan for STEM education and workforce development, including the STEM education goals and/or workforce development outcomes, degree of experiential learning, assessment and measurement plans, likelihood of success, and degree to which partnerships are utilized. This category is only used for the evaluation of proposals in the STEM education and workforce development line of business.

If a category is evaluated using multiple evaluators, an evaluator panel will be convened. Each panel member will score the proposal, as described in section 3 of this document, and the panel will determine a consensus adjectival rating.

Figure 1 below depicts the process flow for each line of business through the evaluation categories.

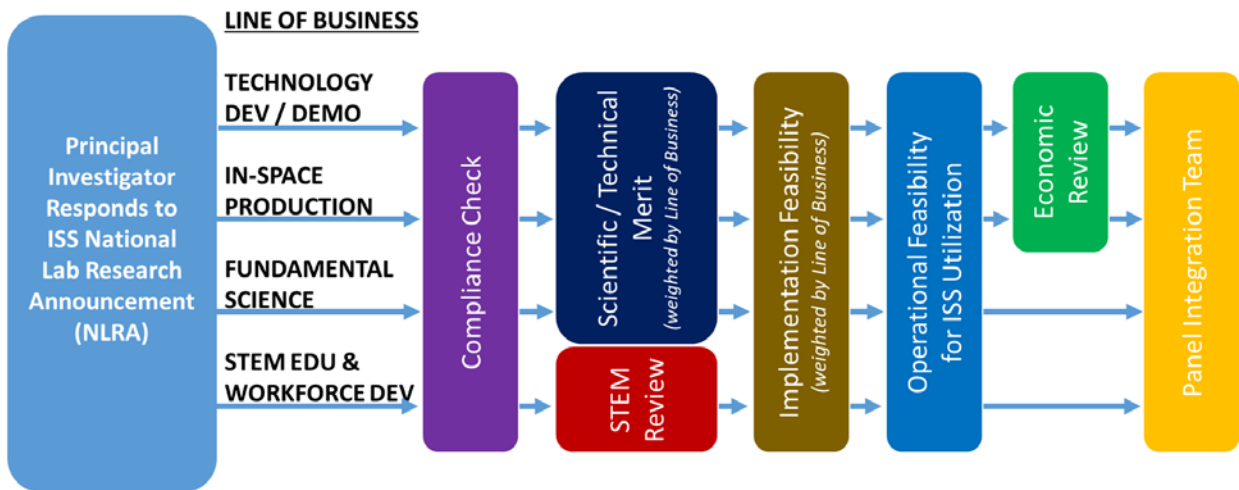


Figure 1: Proposal Evaluation by Line of Business

Once a consensus adjectival rating is achieved for each evaluation category, the proposal moves on to the panel integration team. The role of this team is to integrate the adjectival ratings for all evaluation categories applicable to a proposal, formulate an overall proposal adjectival rating, collate notable features, assess resource requirements relative to value, synthesize an overall risk assessment, prepare recommendations for the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer, and convey feedback to offerors.

### 3 Scoring Explanation

Using the provided Evaluator's Workbook (Excel file), evaluators should begin their evaluation on the "Proposal Summary" workbook tab, as shown in Figure 2. Evaluators should start by filling in the appropriate proposal name as well as their name and organization as the evaluator. To select the line of business for the proposal, evaluators should click on the arrow to the right of the blank cell and choose the appropriate line of business from the drop-down menu.

Proposal Evaluation		
Proposal		
Organization		
Evaluator		
Line of Business		Fundamental Science
Science & Technology	0.00	POOR
Implementation Feasibility	0.00	POOR
Operations & ISS Utilization	0.00	POOR
Business & Economic	0.00	NOT RELEVANT
STEM Edu & Workforce Dev	0.00	NOT RELEVANT
WEIGHTED TOTAL	0.00	POOR

Figure 2: Proposal Summary

For each proposal, evaluators should review for their assigned evaluation category in accordance with the criteria identified in section 4 of this document. The Evaluator's Workbook includes rubric tabs for each evaluation category to assist in the scoring along a scale from zero (noncompliant) to five (exceptional). A score of zero is indicative of a noncompliant response to the evaluation criteria and may, of itself, cause a proposal to be rejected, so evaluators are asked to use this score sparingly.

As shown in Figure 3, the rubric provides the criteria in column "A." Column "B" cross references the criteria identifier from section 4 of this document, which provides descriptions of the criteria by category. Evaluators should enter their scores in column "I."

ISS National Lab Science & Technology Panel - Proposal Evaluation Rubric									
Proposal Organization	Criteria to be assessed	Scoring scales					Evaluator		TOTAL SCORE
							0		0.0
		Non-Compliant (w0)	Poor (w1)	Fair (w2)	Good (w3)	Very Good (w4)	Excellent (w5)	Line of Business	Weighted score
Clearly defined science/technology question addressing expected advancement(s)	A-1	No science or technology maturation question posed.	Science/technology question is posed in a general manner.	Science/technology question is specific. Existing state of the art and/or current TRL is discussed.	Question is specific and addresses at a minimum relevance and achievability. Technology maturation defines current state of the art or TRL.	Question is specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. In addition, technology maturation defines starting and ending TRL.	Question is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-based. In addition, technology maturation defines starting and ending TRL and steps to achieve advancement.	Technology Development	0.00
Compelling nature and priority of the science or technology objectives	A-2	Science or technology objectives not stated	Science or technology objectives are clearly stated but may lack compelling basis. No evidence is provided to substantiate priority.	Stated objectives are not prioritized but represent a somewhat compelling line of investigation or technology maturation approach.	Stated objectives are a compelling investigation/technology maturation and are internally prioritized.	Stated objectives are highly compelling and directly related to organizationally documented priority investigation/technology maturation.	Stated objectives are directly related to high priority science or technology objective and documented in external strategy (decadal surveys, agency SKGs, or agency roadmaps).		0.00
Innovation, multidisciplinary integration, and novelty of approach	A-3	No evidence of innovation, multiple disciplines or novelty provided	The proposal provides at least one novel or innovative factor.	The proposal has no novel investigation or innovative technology but leverages at least two disciplines.	The proposal provides a somewhat novel line of investigation or a innovative technology within a discipline.	The proposal provides a substantially novel line of investigation or a unique innovative technology, leveraging at least two disciplines.	The proposal represents a novel line of investigation or unique technology through integration of multiple disciplines.		0.00
Programmatic value of proposed project	A-4	The project likely overlaps with other efforts and is not unique.		N/A	The project includes unique science or technology progress but is not coordinated with other planned missions.	The project includes unique science or technology progress and is coordinated with at least one other project.	The project includes unique science or technology progress in the context of other ongoing and planned missions and may be related to other elements of the ISS National Lab portfolio.		0.00
Likelihood of science or technology advancement	A-5	The project is highly unlikely to achieve success, and/or there		The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives	The project is likely to meet the scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives.		0.00

Figure 3: Rubric Scoring

The "Total Score" in cell J2 of each sheet is calculated based on a line of business-specific weighting schema. So, for any given set of criteria scores, the "Total Score" may be calculated differently for proposals in different lines of business. The weighting schema for each line of business is available for review in the "Weights" workbook tab.

Scores **must** be substantiated by one or more strengths and/or weaknesses. Strengths should be entered in column "K," and weaknesses in column "L" (see Figure 4 below). A well-written strength will reference the criteria standard (see section 4 of this document), citing the proposal page number that exceeds the standard. A well-written weakness will either state that the proposal fails to address the criteria or state how the proposal (cite page numbers) falls short of the standard. It is possible for both strengths and weaknesses to be documented for any given criterion. A score of 1 (poor) or 2 (fair) should have one or more substantiating weakness statements that are more significant than any strength statements. A score of 4 (very good) or 5 (excellent) should have one or more substantiating

strength statements that are more significant than any weakness statements. A score of 3 (good) should have strength and weakness statements that essentially balance.

Evaluation Rubric					Strength and Weakness Statements			
Evaluator 0								
Line of Business Technology Development								
Fair (#2)	Good (#3)	Very Good (#4)	Excellent (#5)	Sci Panel Score	Weighted score	Strength/Justification	Weakness/Justification	Notable Features (Intangible)
ence/technology estion is specific. ing state of the art s/or current TRL is discussed.	Question is specific and addresses at a minimum relevance and achievability. Technology maturation defines current state of the art or TRL.	Question is specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. In addition, technology maturation defines starting and ending TRL.	Question is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-based. In addition, technology maturation defines starting and ending TRL and steps to achieve advancement.		0.00			
ted objectives are st prioritized but esent a somewhat mpelling line of nvestigation or nology maturation approach.	Stated objectives are a compelling investigation/techno gy maturation and are internally prioritized.	Stated objectives are highly compelling and directly related to organizationally documented priority investigation/techno gy maturation.	Stated objectives are directly related to high- priority science or technology objective as documented in external strategy (decadal surveys, agency SKGs, or agency S&GAs).		0.00			
s proposal has no el investigation or vative technology leverages at least wo disciplines.	The proposal provides a somewhat novel line of investigation or a innovative technology within a discipline.	The proposal provides a substantially novel line of investigation or a unique innovative technology, leveraging at least two	The proposal represents a novel line of investigation or unique technology through integration of multiple disciplines.		0.00			
N/A	The project includes unique science or technology progress but is not coordinated with other planned missions.	The project includes unique science or technology progress and is coordinated with at least one other project.	The project includes unique science or technology progress in the context of other ongoing and planned missions and may be related to other elements of the ISS National Lab portfolio.		0.00			
The project may chieve scientific nvestigation or technology maturation goals - objectives	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals - objectives	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals - objectives	The project is likely to meet the scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives					

Figure 4: Strength and Weakness Statements

Please carefully capture the strength and weakness rationale, as these statements are used by the panel integration team to synthesize selection recommendations and prioritization. Strengths and weaknesses may be shared with offerors during a debrief to assist them in preparing better proposals in the future.

Additionally, evaluators should use column “M” to record any “notable features” that may help the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer identify high-risk, high-reward proposals that may not have scored well in the rubric but may have high potential. These comments are for the final determination committee’s consideration and will not be shared with offerors unless specifically permitted by the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer.

Based on the rubric scoring from evaluators, an adjectival rating (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor) will be assigned for each category. Figure 5 shows the score-based guide referenced in assigning adjectival ratings, along with the corresponding strengths and weaknesses that would be supportive of each rating.

In the case that there is a wide discrepancy in the technical scoring for Scientific and Technology Merit, the panel of evaluators assigned to that category will be asked to participate in a CASIS-facilitated panel meeting to determine a consensus adjectival rating for the category.

In the panel meeting, evaluators will be provided with the score-based adjectival rating guide shown in Figure 5 as a basis for their discussion. However, it is important to note that evaluators are *not* bound by the rubric scoring to formulate the consensus adjectival rating. The score-based adjectival rating guide is



based on experience scoring proposals, but the panel of evaluators are not constrained to that method of rating during the panel meeting.

<b>Score</b>	<b>Adjectival Rating</b>	<b>Strengths and Weaknesses</b>
>85-100	<b>Excellent</b>	A truly outstanding proposal. Few, if any, weaknesses are noted, and there are many strengths. A proposal with this rating should be compelling and a top-tier effort.
>75-85	<b>Very Good</b>	A better-than-average proposal. Strengths outweigh weaknesses, and there are no meaningful noncompliant criteria responses. A proposal of this rating would have attractive features noted in strengths that would easily justify selection.
>65-75	<b>Good</b>	An acceptable proposal. Weaknesses and strengths are essentially balanced. Any noncompliant criteria responses are easily correctable. A proposal rated as “Good” in all categories would be “on the cusp” for selection.
>50-65	<b>Fair</b>	A marginal proposal. Weaknesses outweigh strengths (perhaps significantly). The evaluation may identify noncompliant criteria responses, but these should be correctable with additional effort by the offeror or Implementation Partner.
0-50	<b>Poor</b>	A nonejectable proposal. Few if any strengths and many weaknesses, some of which may include uncorrectable noncompliant criteria responses.

Figure 5: Score-Based Adjectival Rating Guide

The end-result of the panel meeting is to provide a consensus adjectival rating for the given category, along with consensus strengths and weaknesses and any “notable features” to report to the panel integration team, which will determine the overall rating for the proposal. The panel lead may provide raw rubric scores to the panel integration team for their use in formulating recommendations, but these scores will not be provided to the CASIS final determination committee and chief executive officer, nor will they be included in any feedback to the offeror. Figure 6 below depicts the entire Panel Evaluation Process.

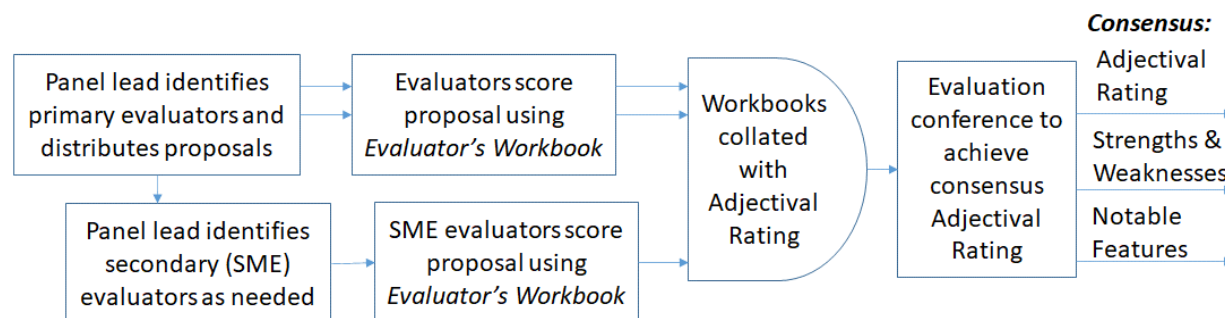


Figure 6: Panel Evaluation Process

## 4 Descriptions of Evaluation Criteria by Category

The following descriptions are provided to facilitate review of a proposal using the Evaluator's Workbook and should be used when scoring the criteria in the rubric. These descriptions are also supplied to offerors in the proposal submission instructions guide for the ISS National Lab. Strengths and weaknesses should be based on the degree to which the proposal is responsive to the criteria.

### 4.1 *Scientific and Technical Merit*

#### A-1, Clearly defined science question or technology maturation goal addressing expected advancement(s)

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to determine how well the offeror has stated the science question or technology maturation goals. How specific, measurable, and achievable are the research objectives written in the proposal? Are detailed, quantifiable success criteria included with the stated research objectives? Success criteria should be directly relevant to the stated research objectives, not the completion of experimental operations. Are time-based durations and any related events captured? For technology maturation projects, are the starting and ending technology readiness levels (TRL) and steps to achieve advancement identified and justified?

#### A-2, Compelling nature and priority of the science or technology objectives

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to determine the compelling nature of the project. Are the stated objectives directly related to high-priority science or technology maturation goals? For the fundamental science line of business, the objectives would ideally be related to a documented external strategy (e.g., decadal surveys, agency Strategic Knowledge Gaps (SKGs), etc.). For the in-space production applications and technology development lines of business, the objectives could be related to external industry objectives, internal corporate strategy, or strategic national priorities and should address an approach to scale the proposed technology to achieve a production-level process. How strong are the letters of support?

#### A-3, Innovation and novelty of approach

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to determine the degree of novelty or innovation of the project. How novel is the line of investigation or how innovative is the proposed technology? Does the proposal include sufficient technical detail and background information such that the proposed science or technology, its current state, and its relevance to the proposed research or demonstration can be sufficiently understood? Is it clear how the science is novel, or the technology is innovative, relative to the current state of the art? This criterion can be thought of as the "inherent value" of the project.

#### A-4, Programmatic value of proposed project

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the project advances unique science or technology in the context of other ongoing and planned space station research. A key exemplar would be the project's relationship to the other elements of the ISS National Lab portfolio. Outside evaluators may or may not have insight into the specifics of the ISS National Lab portfolio but are asked to score this criterion within the scope of national space investments, and are encouraged to openly communicate their familiarity with space R&D programs. Because this is an extrinsic criterion, fair assessment of programmatic value should be conducted irrespective of whether the proposal explicitly addresses this aspect or not, and lack of proposal discussion is not necessarily a reason to score this criterion poorly.

#### A-5, Likelihood of science or technology advancement success

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the project is likely to meet the scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives. Specifically, are the proposed mission requirements appropriate for guiding development and ensuring success? Is the experimental (or technology maturation) design likely to lead to success? Because this is an extrinsic criterion, lack of proposal discussion is not necessarily a reason to score this criterion poorly.

#### A-6, Merit of data results/analysis plan

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to determine whether the data to be collected during the scientific investigation or technology maturation is fully adequate to assess the project's success, at a minimum using postmortem collected data. How well is the approach to data collection and analysis described? Is the relevance of the collected data to the science question or technology maturation plan clear? Is the data to be collected sufficient to achieve the stated success criteria? A higher-scoring proposal would address what specific results would lead to science or technology maturation success and how that will lead to an advancement in the science or technology. Additionally, a higher-scoring proposal would address whether data analysis allows monitoring during project execution to allow for in-flight adjustment. The offeror should also have plans for broad presentation of results, consistent with Intellectual Property (IP) constraints, after the conclusion of the project.

#### A-7, Scientific basis and justification for exploitation of microgravity, the extreme environments of space, or the unique vantage point of the ISS

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to establish whether the scientific investigation or technology maturation can only be achieved through well-substantiated requirements for microgravity, persistent exposure to the low Earth orbit environment, or the unique ISS vantage point. If the proposed project could achieve substantively the same scientific or technical objectives on the ground, via sounding rocket, high-altitude balloon, reduced-gravity aircraft testing, computer simulation, artificial intelligence, or other mechanisms, this criterion should not be awarded a high score.

### *4.2 Implementation Feasibility*

#### B-1, Adequacy and robustness of the investigation design and plan for operations

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the proposed implementation design of the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM education and workforce development will address the offeror's goals and objectives. Do project success criteria (for conduct and operations) demonstrate the necessary and sufficient evidence to complete the project? High-scoring proposals will clearly establish success thresholds.

#### B-2, Suitability of proposed hardware, software, and facilities to address objectives

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the offeror's flight hardware, software, and facilities are necessary and sufficient to complete the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM education and workforce development design as envisioned. Evaluations that identify inappropriate resources, shortfalls, or necessary hardware, software, or facilities that are not mentioned in the proposal should award lower scores.

#### B-3, Adequacy and robustness of the management approach and schedule

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to determine whether the proposal identifies key personnel, including a principal investigator (PI) for scientific investigations or a project manager (PM).

Further, evaluators are asked to determine whether the proposal establishes a clear and reasonable organizational structure. To achieve maximum score, the proposal should include a credible and detailed program schedule, including Implementation Partner interactions, if applicable.

#### B-4, Well-defined and credible cost of the investigation

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the proposed project's costs are fully described in the proposal with a detailed, substantive, and time-phased budget. High-scoring proposals should substantiate budget lines with a credible basis of estimate.

#### B-5, Offeror and Implementation Partner's experience, expertise, and record of performance

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess offeror's documented experience, expertise, and history of the project team, including the Implementation Partner. Is the offeror and Implementation Partner's past performance highly relevant to the proposed scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM education and workforce development? Does the Implementation Partner (if applicable) have experience with similar ISS flight projects and does that experience suggest a high likelihood of implementation success? High-scoring proposals should define roles and responsibilities of key performers and/or collaborators and provide appropriate resumes.

#### B-6, Uniqueness of implementation relative to ISS R&D tools available to the offeror

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the proposal clearly identifies how the selected ISS R&D tools are uniquely capable of achieving the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM education and workforce development goals. Offerors should distinguish tools currently or soon-to-be available on the ISS (this criterion) from the requirement for the project to be performed *using* the ISS (criterion A-7). For example, if modifying an ISS facility is proposed, but an existing ISS facility is available that could achieve the same science objectives, this criterion should not be awarded a high score.

#### B-7, Implementation risk assessment and mitigation and quality assurance

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal identifies credible and complete risks, quality assurance measures, and opportunities to implement the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM education and workforce development. Proposals should not only identify the probability of occurrence and consequence of the risk but also define mitigation plans tied to project milestones.

### *4.3 Operations and ISS Utilization*

#### C-1, Potential ISS hazards are identified, and control techniques are provided

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal identifies potential ISS hazards clearly and completely with a relevant basis for identification. For offerors new to the ISS environment, this criterion will largely be demonstrated by the Implementation Partner. For high-scoring proposals, hazard mitigation activities (Implementation Partner or internal) should be identified, scheduled, and costed.

#### C-2, Installation and operations impacts on ISS crew time are defined and sustainable

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal's crew time estimates for installation and operation are reasonable, realistic, detailed, and credible. High-scoring proposals will show estimates of these times, substantiated by a basis of estimate.

### C-3, Operational status and suitability of support equipment, logistics, and consumables

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal identifies detailed ISS support equipment, ground support equipment (laboratories, test facilities, analysis tools), logistics leading up to flight, and consumable information, if relevant. The offeror's support equipment and data analysis tools should be credible and demonstrated to be necessary, including any needed ground analysis of return samples. This criterion is independent of station utilization and may score a "5" if no ground sustainability is necessary.

### C-4, Mass, volume, power, and interface requirements are defined and sustainable

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal clearly identifies and substantiates launch and return mass and volume, power (ascent, in orbit, descent), and ISS interface requirements. Requirements should be supported by specific basis of estimates. Evaluators should assess whether the project needs are sustainable by ISS operations. Finally, any downmass requirements should be identified and reasonable.

### C-5, External regulatory policies are identified and addressed

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal clearly identifies all necessary regulatory policies (e.g., biomedical, human tissue, Earth observation, etc.) exclusive of NASA policies, or provides a rationale if no regulatory policies apply. High-scoring proposals should identify reasonable and timely plans for regulatory approval.

### C-6, Data collection/downlink plan is defined and sustainable

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal identifies data collection, storage, and downlink plans (as applicable). Evaluators should assess whether these plans are sustainable by ISS services. Data collection plans should support the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM education and workforce development objectives.

### C-7, Completion criteria are defined and consistent with ISS operations

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether or not the proposal identifies entry and exit criteria that align with the research objectives for project completion. Are minimum success criteria described? High-scoring proposals should identify both continuation and early disposal alternatives for project disposition that are sustainable by the ISS. Very rarely, a project may have no opportunities for either early termination or continuation (for example, external radiation samples) and may be scored a "5."

## 4.4 *Business and Economic Merit*

### D-1, Project outcomes can be deployed to serve sizable addressable markets (scalability)

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the total addressable market (TAM)—the overall revenue opportunity that is or is expected to be available to a product or service if 100% market share is achieved—for the solution or product resulting (directly or indirectly) from this project. Is the method of calculation identified? The highest-scoring proposals should provide a TAM of \$1 billion or higher.

### D-2, Ability to leverage project outcomes across multiple applications, customers, or needs

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the product/solution or technology maturation is designed so that outcomes may address each or some of the following: multiple

applications, needs, customers, and markets. Lower-scoring proposals will not be leverageable in several of these dimensions.

#### D-3, Project results in technology/products/solution innovation and/or market disruption

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the project represents or materially supports a unique innovation that will likely disrupt the targeted markets discussed in D-1. High-scoring proposals should provide supporting evidence that developed products or solutions will likely gain significant competitive advantage and have high potential to win significant (10% or more for the highest score) market share.

#### D-4, Project leads to execution of specific business, regulatory, and product milestones and incremental revenue after completion

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the revenue expectations and the timing of such expected revenues resulting from solutions/products developed as a result of this project are well substantiated. The proposal should credibly identify expected incremental revenues and achievement timelines with necessary supporting information (e.g., volume, pricing, manufacturing yield, throughput, etc.). The highest-scoring proposals should credibly predict incremental revenues of \$50 million or more per year, achieved within five years.

#### D-5, Sufficient internal/partner resource commitment is available

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether funding for this project, including external funding, is fully available and documented in applicable commitment letter(s). Note that this criterion assesses funding availability for the project as well as funding needed to complete product and manufacturing capability development and commercialize the results of this project; cost realism is assessed in criterion B-4. The highest-scoring proposals will discuss the funding needed to complete and commercialize the results, identifying additional, quantifiable, and committed capital sources (whether internal or partner-provided) to meet this funding need.

#### D-6, Project has feasible commercialization and customer engagement

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the proposal provides a strong statement of market validation and customer engagement progress and capabilities with a well-defined commercialization strategy, including plans to meet relevant resource needs. The biographical sketches in the proposal should identify the business and operational management team as well as the entity that will commercialize the results of the proposed project. The highest-scoring proposals will sufficiently summarize their financial/operational plan and/or a well-defined business plan and provide evidence of the team's relevant expertise in business/product development, operations/manufacturing, and financing.

### *4.5 STEM Education and Workforce Development*

#### E-1, Goals and outcomes for STEM education and/or workforce development are clearly defined

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess the degree to which the goals for STEM education and/or workforce development for direct participants are specific, clearly defined, and compelling. The proposal should identify defined and well-planned outcomes and address the intended audience. Evaluators should assess the rationale for scaling/expanding existing programming.

#### E-2, Project advances U.S. leadership in space-based R&D and industry-related workforce development

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess whether the proposal provides a plan for student STEM academic pathway and career awareness/development that is clearly defined and comprehensive. The highest-scoring proposals should provide a link between this plan and the advancement of U.S. leadership in space-based R&D and industry-related workforce development.

#### E-3, Degree and scope of experiential learning provided by STEM education and/or workforce development projects

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess the degree to which the proposal's STEM education and/or workforce development scope is clearly defined, comprehensive, cohesive, and compelling. The highest-scoring proposals should be projects in which students are substantially involved in hands-on, problem-based learning that represents at least 90% of the defined effort. Student experiential learning goals should be documented and tracked.

#### E-4, Likelihood of STEM education and/or workforce development success

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess the degree to which the project is likely to achieve the anticipated project goals and objectives. Evaluators should examine whether mechanisms are in place to collect efficacy data.

#### E-6, Merit and scope of STEM education and/or workforce development assessment and outcome measurement plan

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess the degree to which the anticipated data to be collected to assess STEM education and/or workforce development is sufficient to complete the project and meet its goals and objectives. Evaluators should examine the outcome measurement plan to assess whether the plan is robust and whether the outcomes can be measured using the collected data. For proposals that include educator training, a comprehensive professional development strategy that includes accreditation should be incorporated.

#### E-7, Degree to which partnerships are utilized in implementing STEM education and/or workforce development plans

In scoring this criterion, evaluators are asked to assess the degree to which the proposal's STEM education and/or workforce development plan involves one or more partner organizations that will provide significant funding and/or participation. The highest-scoring proposals should include a clearly defined, viable, and detailed plan to leverage partnerships to sustain the program.



## Appendix A – Evaluation Scoring Rubrics

ISS National Lab Science & Technology Panel - Proposal Evaluation Rubric							
Proposal Organization		0			Evaluator 0		
		0			Line of Business Technology Development		
		Non-Compliant (=0)	Poor (=1)	Fair (=2)	Good (=3)	Very Good (=4)	Excellent (=5)
Clearly defined science/technology question addressing expected advancement(s)	A-1	No science or technology maturation question posed.	Science/technology question is posed in a general manner.	Science/technology question is specific. Existing state of the art and/or current TRL is discussed.	Question is specific and addresses at a minimum relevance and achievability. Technology maturation defines current state of the art or TRL.	Question is specific, measurable, achievable, and relevant. In addition, technology maturation defines starting and ending TRL.	Question is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-based. In addition, technology maturation defines starting and ending TRL and steps to achieve advancement.
Compelling nature and priority of the science or technology objectives	A-2	Science or technology objectives not stated	Science or technology objectives are clearly stated but may lack compelling basis. No evidence is provided to substantiate priority.	Stated objectives are not prioritized but represent a somewhat compelling line of investigation or technology maturation approach.	Stated objectives are a compelling investigation/ technology maturation and are internally prioritized.	Stated objectives are highly compelling and directly related to organizationally documented priority investigation/ technology maturation.	Stated objectives are directly related to high-priority science or technology objective as documented in external strategy (decadal surveys, agency SKGs, or corporate strategy).
Innovation, multidisciplinary integration, and novelty of approach	A-3	No evidence of innovation, multiple disciplines or novelty provided	The proposal provides at least one novel or innovative factor.	The proposal has no novel investigation or innovative technology but leverages at least two disciplines.	The proposal provides a somewhat novel line of investigation or a innovative technology within a discipline.	The proposal provides a substantially novel line of investigation or a unique innovative technology, leveraging at least two disciplines.	The proposal represents a novel line of investigation or unique technology through integration of multiple disciplines.
Programmatic value of proposed project	A-4		The project likely overlaps with other efforts and is not unique.	N/A	The project includes unique science or technology progress but is not coordinated with other planned missions.	The project includes unique science or technology progress and is coordinated with at least one other project.	The project includes unique science or technology progress in the context of other ongoing and planned missions and may be related to other elements of the ISS National Lab portfolio.
Likelihood of science or technology advancement success	A-5		The project is highly unlikely to achieve success, and/or there is no identification of mission requirements.	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives with high risk. Mission requirements are minimal.	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives with moderate risk. Mission requirements are generic and provide little guidance for appropriate development.	The project may achieve scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives with medium-low risk. Mission requirements are well-stated and provide some guidance for appropriate development.	The project is likely to meet the scientific investigation or technology maturation goals and objectives. The mission requirements are appropriate for guiding development and ensuring success.
Merit of data results/analysis plan	A-6	No information provided about data analysis plan	Data analysis is incomplete and/or missing significant evidence that collected data is capable of assessing outcomes.	The data analysis plan provides some evidence that results can be assessed (post-mortem) but lacks clarity. Little confidence that data can be used to influence execution of the project.	Data collected appears to be adequate to assess scientific investigation/ technology maturation success (post-mortem). Proposer has plans for presentation of results (consistent with IP constraints).	Data collected appears to be adequate to assess scientific investigation/ technology maturation success (post-mortem), and analysis allows monitoring of during execution of the project.	Data collected is fully adequate to assess scientific investigation/ technology maturation success (post-mortem), and analysis allows monitoring of during execution of the project. Proposer has plans for broad presentation of results (consistent with IP constraints).
Scientific basis and justification for exploitation of microgravity, the extreme environments of space, or the unique vantage point of the ISS	A-7	No basis for microgravity, the space environment, or the unique ISS vantage point evident in the proposal	Basis provided for microgravity, the space environment, or the unique ISS vantage point, but the full value of the project could be achieved by alternate means (e.g., sounding rocket).	N/A	Basis provided for microgravity, the space environment, or the unique ISS vantage point, but some project objectives could be achieved by alternate means (e.g., sounding rocket).	N/A	The scientific investigation/ technology maturation can only be achieved through a well-substantiated requirement for microgravity, the space environment, or the unique ISS vantage point.



ISS National Lab Implementation Feasibility - Proposal Evaluation Rubric								
Proposal Organization		0			Evaluator		0	
		0			Line of Business		Technology Development	
		Noncompliant (=0)	Poor (=1)	Fair (=2)	Good (=3)	Very Good (=4)	Excellent (=5)	Score
Adequacy and robustness of the implementation design and plan for operations	B-1	No information provided regarding how the proposed design will achieve the goals and objectives.	The proposed implementation design is addressed in a general way, and there is no evidence that it will address the goals and objectives.	The proposed implementation design is addressed in a general way, and there is limited evidence that it will address the goals and objectives.	The proposed implementation design will address the goals and objectives, as substantiated by a general plan for operations.	The proposed implementation design will address the goals and objectives, and the plan for operations is defined, but is lacking in some detail.	The proposed implementation design will address the goals and objectives, and the plan for operations addresses success criteria in a meaningful way.	
Suitability of proposed hardware, software, and facilities to address objectives	B-2	No discussion of hardware, software, and/or facilities.	Hardware, software, and facilities are identified without any rationale or link to project goals and objectives.	Hardware, software, and facilities are identified with limited rationale or link to project goals and objectives. Proposed hardware lacks maturity or remains untested/unproven.	Selected hardware, software, and facilities are described with rationale, but may not be sufficient to meet project goals and objectives.	Selected hardware, software, and facilities are well-described with rationale, but may have minor limitations with meeting the project goals and objectives. Hardware is closely related to existing proven hardware, and/or may require some changes to support investigation.	Selected hardware, software, and facilities are necessary and sufficient to complete the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM engagement design as envisioned.	
Adequacy and robustness of the management approach and schedule	B-3	No discussion on management approach and/or failure to identify key personnel.	Management approach appears generic with little if any relationship to the project. Limited discussion of key personnel and/or Implementation Partner interactions.	Credible but generic management approach, but without details on reporting chains. At least one of the key personnel (PI, PM) are identified. Implementation Partner interactions (if applicable) are discussed generically.	Proposal identifies key personnel including a PI (science missions) or PM, and provides a clear and reasonable organizational structure. Implementation Partner interactions can clearly be cross-referenced to implementation activities.	Proposal identifies key personnel including a PI (science missions) or PM, and provides a clear and reasonable organizational structure. A top-level schedule is provided with Implementation Partner interaction milestones (if applicable).	Proposal identifies key personnel including a PI (science missions) or PM, and provides a clear and reasonable organizational structure. A credible program schedule is provided, including detailed Implementation Partner interactions (if applicable).	
Well-defined and credible cost of the project	B-4	No cost information provided.	Top-line costs are identified without itemization.	Cost budget is established but may not be complete or thorough. No discussion of management reserves.	Cost budget is complete and thorough, including some management reserve. There are little to no basis of estimates provided.	Cost information is fully described with substantive and credible basis of estimate. If management reserves are identified, they may not be adequate.	Cost information is fully described with substantive, time-phased, and credible basis of estimate. Management reserves are identified and adequate.	
Proposer and Implementation Partner's experience, expertise, and record of performance	B-5	No information about experience, expertise, and/or record of performance.	Proposal contains a record of performance that is not relevant or compelling. There is no information about key performers. Low likelihood of successful implementation.	Proposal experience, expertise, and team is stated and Implementation Partner participation is identified (if needed). Information about key performers is present but limited or may not be relevant to the scientific investigation/technical maturation. Likelihood of successful implementation is difficult to assess.	Proposer's documented experience, expertise, and history of the project team (including Implementation Partner) are somewhat relevant to the proposed scientific investigation/technology maturation and suggests moderate likelihood of successful implementation. Roles and responsibilities of team members are defined but may not be supported by credible resumes.	Proposer's documented experience, expertise, and history of the project team (including Implementation Partner) are highly relevant to the proposed scientific investigation/technology maturation and suggests high likelihood of successful implementation. Roles and responsibilities of team members may not be well defined or supported.	Proposer's documented experience, expertise, and history of the project team (including Implementation Partner) are highly relevant to the proposed scientific investigation/technology maturation and suggests high likelihood of successful implementation. Roles and responsibilities of key performers/collaborators are well defined with appropriate resumes.	
Uniqueness of implementation as compared with other R&D tools available to the proposer	B-6	No information is provided about other R&D tools that could address the project.	Proposal discusses alternative methodologies and/or tools in a generic way.	N/A	Proposal clearly identifies how the selected R&D tools are uniquely capable of achieving the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM engagement goals. Alternate ground-based R&D tools (e.g., simulation) are identified.	N/A	Proposal clearly identifies how the selected R&D tools are uniquely capable of achieving the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM engagement goals. Alternate ground-based R&D tools are considered and shown to be inadequate.	
Implementation risk assessment and mitigation	B-7	No identification of implementation risks.	Risks are identified but do not represent credible implementation risks to achieving the planned design and hardware/software/facilities.	Risks are identified in a limited/general way that makes it difficult to assess the risks to achieving the planned design and science/hardware/software/facilities.	Proposal identifies some credible risks to the design and hardware/software/facilities implementation but does not identify mitigations and/or descopeing.	Proposal identifies several credible risks to the success of the science/hardware/software/facilities implementation, but mitigations are not thoroughly described or discussed.	Proposal identifies a risk mitigation plan and anticipates implementation risks associated with scientific investigations or technology maturation. Mitigation plans are tied to project milestones.	

ISS National Lab Operations and ISS Utilization Panel - Proposal Evaluation Rubric								
Proposal Organization		0				Evaluator	0	
		0					Line of Business	Technology Development
		Noncompliant (=0)	Poor (=1)	Fair (=2)	Good (=3)	Very Good (=4)	Excellent (=5)	Score
ISS potential hazards and plans for mitigation are identified	C-1	No discussion of ISS hazards.	ISS hazard identification is discussed with no reference to any specific hazards.	Specific potential ISS hazards are acknowledged, but the list is incomplete. No Implementation Partner involvement discussed (if relevant).	Potential ISS hazards are clearly and completely identified, and Implementation Partner role in mitigation efforts is only generally discussed (if relevant).	Potential ISS hazards are clearly and completely identified with relevant basis. Hazard mitigation role (Implementation Partner or internal) is well-defined within the context of the effort.	Potential ISS hazards are clearly and completely identified with relevant basis. Hazard mitigation activities (Implementation Partner or internal) are identified, scheduled, and costed.	
Installation and operations impacts on ISS crew time are defined and sustainable	C-2	No crew time estimates provided.	Crew time estimates are listed, but lack detail or are unsupported and/or unrealistic.	N/A	Detailed crew time estimates are provided but represent a burden to the ISS or lack realism.	N/A	Crew time estimates for installation and operation are reasonable, realistic, detailed, and credible.	
Operational status and suitability of support equipment, logistics, and consumables	C-3	No discussion of support equipment, logistics, and consumable information is provided (if relevant).	Some operational status deficiencies of relevant support equipment, logistics, and consumables are identified.	N/A	Detailed operational status deficiencies of relevant support equipment, logistics, and consumables are identified but lack realism.	N/A	Detailed support equipment, logistics, and consumable information is provided (if relevant) and is credible, including any ground analysis of return samples.	
Mass, volume, power, and interface requirements are defined and sustainable	C-4	No discussion of mass, power, or ISS interface requirements.	Mass, power, interface, and downmass (if relevant) requirements are discussed in a general way without supporting budgets or basis of estimates.	N/A	Mass, volume, power, interface, and downmass (if relevant) requirements are clearly identified and substantiated by relevant budgets but may represent a burden to the ISS or lack realism.	N/A	Mass, volume, power, interface, and downmass (if relevant) requirements are clearly identified and substantiated by relevant budgets. Project needs are sustainable by ISS operations.	
External regulatory policies (e.g., biomedical, human tissue, Earth observation, etc.) are identified and addressed	C-5	No information on regulatory compliance is provided.	The need for external regulatory compliance (e.g., biomedical, human tissue, Earth observation, etc.) is identified but may be missing one or more items. No compliance plans are provided.	N/A	External regulatory policies (e.g., biomedical, human tissue, Earth observation, etc.) are correctly identified. Compliance plans are general or unreasonable.	N/A	External regulatory policies (e.g., biomedical, human tissue, Earth observation, etc.) are identified and reasonable, and timely plans for regulatory approval are provided.	
Data collection/downlink plan is defined and sustainable	C-6	No data collection or downlink information is provided.	Data collection plans are general with no specific data transmission rates or volumes. There is no detailed mapping from data collection to scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM engagement.	N/A	Data collection and downlink plans are identified (as applicable) and support the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM engagement objectives but may not be sustainable by the ISS.	N/A	Data collection and downlink plans are identified (as applicable) and sustainable by ISS services. Data collection plans support the scientific investigation, technology maturation, or STEM engagement objectives.	
Completion criteria are defined and consistent with ISS operations sustainability	C-7	No completion criteria or contingency scenarios are provided.	Investigation is provided as a single path to completion without consideration of contingency scenarios.	N/A	Completion criteria are well-defined, contingency scenarios are generally discussed but lack detail.	N/A	Both completion criteria and contingency scenarios are identified and well-defined.	

ISS National Lab Business & Economic Impact Panel - Proposal Evaluation Rubric								
Proposal Organization		0			Evaluator		0	
		0			Line of Business		Technology Development	
		Noncompliant (=0)	Poor (=1)	Fair (=2)	Good (=3)	Very Good (=4)	Excellent (=5)	Econ Panel Score
Project outcomes can be deployed to serve sizable addressable markets (scalability)	D-1	No discussion of planned market impact is provided.	Addressable market is undefined or is highly uncertain or negligible.	Addressable market for the proposed solution/product are identified but with little substantiation of market potential.	Addressable market for the proposed solution/product are identified, with discussion of factors for market scalability.	Addressable market for the proposed solution/product provides some documented market potential (TAM of \$100 million or higher).	Addressable market for the proposed solution/product provides documented significant market potential (TAM of \$1 billion or higher).	
Project outcomes are leverageable across other applications, customers, or needs	D-2	No discussion of planned market impact is provided.	Outcomes are focused on a single application, need, or customer with no ability to leverage outcomes for multiple markets, applications, and/or customers.	Outcomes have some potential to address more than one application, need, customer, and/or market.	Outcomes may be leveraged for <u>either</u> multiple markets, multiple applications, or multiple customers.	Outcomes may address two or more applications, needs, customers, and/or markets.	Outcomes may address multiple applications, needs, customers, and/or markets.	
Project results in technology/products/ solution innovation and/or market disruption	D-3	No discussion of planned market impact is provided.	No evidence is provided that target markets are in any way impacted, or that substantive new market opportunities are created.	Some evidence that the project results will be seen as innovative and attractive to markets.	The project represents a unique innovation that may disrupt markets. Potential market share is unclear.	The project represents a unique innovation that will likely disrupt markets. Products will have documented potential for competitive advantage to win at least a single-digit percent market share.	The project represents a unique innovation that will likely disrupt markets. Products will have significant competitive advantage and have high potential to win significant (10% or more) market share.	
Project leads to incremental revenue after completion	D-4	No information on revenue expectations is provided.	Revenue expectations are stated but unsubstantiated or unlikely to be achieved at material scale.	Project revenue expectations are stated but not substantiated; however, it is reasonable to expect some revenue.	Project revenue expectations are well substantiated and are expected and likely to be material; however, the potential outcomes could vary broadly and/or the results will require 10 years or more to be realized.	Project revenue expectations are well substantiated. The project is expected and likely to result in incremental revenues of \$10 million or more per year, achieved within 7 years.	Project revenue expectations are well substantiated. The project is expected and likely to result in incremental revenues of \$50 million or more per year, achieved within 5 years.	
Sufficient internal/partner resource commitment is available	D-5	No information is provided on resource commitments.	50% or less of the full project costs are funded. No evidence is provided of internal or partner capability to commercialize.	75% or less of the full project costs are funded. There is some discussion of how access to necessary commercialization resources may be achieved.	Project funding is fully established and documented in one or more commitment letters. There is some discussion of how commercialization resources may be achieved.	Project funding is fully available and documented in one or more commitment letters. The funding needed to complete commercialization are discussed in a credible way but may not be fully quantified and addressed.	Project funding is fully available and documented in one or more commitment letters. The funding needed to complete and commercialize the results are discussed, with significant additional, quantifiable, and capital sources identified.	
Project has feasible commercialization and customer engagement	D-6	No commercialization capability is provided.	Low probability that project results will be advanced or deployed. There is no evidence of customer interest or engagement.	Some probability that project results will be advanced or deployed, as documented by customer interest or engagement.	Proposal provides some understanding of customer capabilities, with a defined commercialization market, leading to a moderate probability of further advancement or deployment.	Proposal provides a strong understanding of customer capabilities, with a defined commercialization strategy, as documented in reported business plan items.	Proposal provides a strong understanding of customer capabilities, with a well defined commercialization strategy. Sufficient financial/operational plan details are provided in concert with a well-defined business plan.	

# ISS National Lab STEM Education and Workforce Development Panel - Proposal Evaluation Rubric

Proposal Organization		0				Evaluator 0		Line of Business Technology Development	
		Noncompliant (=0)	Poor (=1)	Fair (=2)	Good (=3)	Very Good (=4)	Excellent (=5)	STEM Panel Score	
Goals and outcomes for STEM education and/or workforce development are clearly defined	E-1	No STEM education and/or workforce development goals and objectives are provided.	STEM education and/or workforce development goals and objectives are posed in a general manner.	STEM education and/or workforce development goals are defined but are not specific and/or compelling. Outreach outcomes, including scaling/expansion of existing programming, are defined but do not address the target audience.	STEM education and/or workforce development goals are specific and clearly defined but may not be compelling. Outreach outcomes, including scaling/expansion of existing programming, are defined but only generally address the target audience.	STEM education and/or workforce development goals are specific, clearly defined, and somewhat compelling. Outreach outcomes, including scaling/expansion of existing programming, are defined and address the target audience but lack detailed planning.	STEM education and/or workforce development goals are specific, clearly defined, and compelling. Outreach outcomes, including scaling/expansion of existing programming, are defined, have detailed planning, and address the target audience.		
Project advances U.S. leadership in space-based R&D and industry-related workforce development	E-2	No discussion of how the project will advance U.S. leadership in space-based R&D and industry-related workforce development.	Plan for student STEM academic pathway and career awareness/development is incomplete or weak.	N/A	Plan for student STEM academic pathway and career awareness/development is defined but not comprehensive.	N/A	Plan for student STEM academic pathway and career awareness/development is clearly defined and comprehensive.		
Degree and scope of experiential learning provided by STEM education and/or workforce development project	E-3	Lacks plans for STEM education and/or workforce development. No information is provided about the degree of experiential learning.	The degree to which the planned STEM education and/or workforce development is incomplete or weak. Student experiential involvement is cited but is ancillary and/or poorly substantiated.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development is somewhat defined. Students are involved in hands-on, problem-based learning, representing at least 25% of the defined effort. Student experiential learning goals are not defined.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development is defined but may not be compelling. Students are involved in hands-on, problem-based learning that represents at least 50% of the defined effort. Student experiential learning goals are discussed in a general way.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development is clearly defined, comprehensive, and somewhat compelling. Students are substantially involved in hands-on, problem-based learning that represents at least 75% of the defined effort. Student experiential learning goals are documented and tracked.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development is clearly defined, comprehensive, and compelling. Students are substantially involved in hands-on, problem-based learning that represents at least 90% of the defined effort. Student experiential learning goals are documented and tracked.		
Likelihood of STEM education and/or workforce development success	E-4	Proposal does not include discussion of likelihood of STEM education and/or workforce development success.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development is highly unlikely to achieve success; and/or there is no identification of mechanisms for measuring efficacy.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development may achieve goals and objectives to a low degree. There is minimal discussion of measurement of efficacy.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development may achieve goals and objectives to a moderate degree. Mechanisms to measure efficacy are present but may not be thorough.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development may achieve goals and objectives. Efficacy measurement is well-stated and provides some guidance for appropriate development.	The planned STEM education and/or workforce development is likely to achieve the goals and objectives. Robust mechanisms are in place to collect efficacy data.		
Merit and scope of STEM education and/or workforce development assessment and measurement plan	E-5	Proposal contains no discussion of a STEM education and/or workforce development assessment and measurement plan.	Data collected for STEM education and/or workforce development assessment is discussed in a general way. Plans for measurement are present but are only high-level and not credible. If applicable, professional development strategy is mentioned but not thorough.	N/A	Anticipated data collected for STEM education and/or workforce development assessment is sufficient to complete the project and meet the goals and objectives. If applicable, professional development is clearly defined.	N/A	Anticipated data collected for STEM education and/or workforce development assessment are robust and meet the goals and objectives. If applicable, professional development is clearly defined and includes paths for accreditation.		
Degree to which partnerships are utilized in implementing STEM education and/or workforce development plans	E-6		Proposal does not identify any partnerships for STEM education or workforce development. A plan to sustain the program is not readily evident.	N/A	STEM education and/or workforce development involves at least one partner organization that provides significant funding and/or participation. A plan to sustain the program is defined and somewhat viable.	N/A	STEM education and/or workforce development involves multiple partner organizations that provide significant funding and/or participation. A plan to sustain the program is clearly defined and viable.		

## Appendix B – Evaluation Criteria Weighting Factors by Line of Business

	Fundamental Science	Technology Development/ Demonstration	In-Space Production Applications	STEM Education & Workforce Development
Scientific and Technical Merit				
A-1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
A-2	0.2	0.1	0.15	0
A-3	0.25	0.15	0.1	0
A-4	0	0.1	0.1	0
A-5	0.1	0.25	0.25	0
A-6	0.15	0.1	0.1	0
A-7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Implementation Feasibility				
B-1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.25
B-2	0.2	0.15	0.2	0.2
B-3	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.15
B-4	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.15
B-5	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.25
B-6	0.2	0.15	0.05	0
B-7	0.1	0.1	0.15	0
Operations and Station Utilization				
C-1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C-2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.2
C-3	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.1
C-4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C-5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C-6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.25
C-7	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.05
Business and Economic Merit				
D-1	0	0.1	0.2	0
D-2	0	0.1	0.2	0
D-3	0	0.2	0.1	0
D-4	0	0.2	0.1	0
D-5	0	0.2	0.2	0
D-6	0	0.2	0.2	0
STEM Education and Workforce Development				
E-1	0	0	0	0.2
E-2	0	0	0	0.1
E-3	0	0	0	0.2
E-4	0	0	0	0.125
E-5	0	0	0	0.2
E-6	0	0	0	0.175

