By providing open, easy-to-use access to NASA space technology information, TechPort facilitates technology transfer, technology partnerships, and technology commercialization activities across NASA and will extend to other Government agencies, industry, and international entities.

Fostering partnerships can leverage funding, capabilities, and expertise both within and outside the Agency to address technology barriers and provide capabilities. These cost-shared, joint-development partnerships can bring together new sources of information not only to address NASA’s technology needs but also to benefit the nation.

NASA has established partnering and development programs to ensure technologies developed for NASA exploration and discovery missions are broadly available to other Government agencies and commercial industries.

Partnerships with international entities can also help advance NASA’s technology goals. NASA has a long history of mutually beneficial international cooperation, which has significantly enhanced the technical and scientific return of the Agency’s programs. International coordination is also particularly important as space agencies around the world consider how best to apply scarce resources toward common science and exploration objectives. For example, NASA’s participation in the multilateral International Space Exploration Coordination Group, which developed the Global Exploration Roadmap in 2011, provides useful insight into the international community’s overall interests and technology investment needs.

NASA has various partnership agreements in a broad spectrum of areas to advance NASA mission and program objectives. Examples of partnership agreements include Space Act Agreements, Commercial Space Launch Act Agreements, and Cooperative Research and Development Agreements.

If you are interested in pursuing potential partnership opportunities in a specific technical or program area identified in the TechPort system, please contact the NASA point of contact identified for that area.
If you are interested in pursuing a partnership with a particular NASA Center or component facility, please use the respective Center contact information provided below.

- Ames Research Center (Moffett Field, California) – [http://www.nasa.gov/ames-partnerships/](http://www.nasa.gov/ames-partnerships/)
- Glenn Research Center (Cleveland, Ohio) – [https://newbusiness.grc.nasa.gov/index.php](https://newbusiness.grc.nasa.gov/index.php)
- Glen Research Center – Plum Brook Station (Sandusky, Ohio) - [http://www.nasa.gov/centers/glen/about/testfacilities/pb_DoingBusiness.html](http://www.nasa.gov/centers/glen/about/testfacilities/pb_DoingBusiness.html)
- Goddard Space Flight Center/Wallops Flight Facility (Wallops Island, Virginia) [http://sites.wff.nasa.gov/code802/business.html](http://sites.wff.nasa.gov/code802/business.html)
- Johnson Space Center (Houston, TX) and JSC-White Sands Test Facility (Las Cruces, New Mexico) - [www.nasa.gov/jscpartnerships](http://www.nasa.gov/jscpartnerships)
- Kennedy Space Center (Kennedy Space Center, Florida) - [http://kscppartnerships.ksc.nasa.gov](http://kscppartnerships.ksc.nasa.gov)
- Langley Research Center (Hampton, Virginia) – [http://www.nasa.gov/centers/langley/business/](http://www.nasa.gov/centers/langley/business/) or [http://technologygateway.nasa.gov](http://technologygateway.nasa.gov)
- Marshall Space Flight Center (Huntsville, Alabama) – [https://partnerships.msfc.nasa.gov](https://partnerships.msfc.nasa.gov)
- Stennis Space Center (Stennis Space Center, Mississippi) – [http://www.nasa.gov/centers/stennis/business/index.html](http://www.nasa.gov/centers/stennis/business/index.html)

Deployable Space Systems' (DSS) President Brian Spence, left, shows Rep. Lois Capps, D-Calif., and NASA Administrator Charles Bolden the progress his company is making with high power Roll Out Solar Arrays (ROSA) at the DSS facility in Goleta, Calif. (Photo Credit: NASA/Bill Ingalls)