



# Office of Planetary Protection Update

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March 25, 2026



# Overview

- Policy
- Lunar Implementation
- Mars Strategy
  - *Moon to Mars*
  - *Low-cost Mars*
- Metagenomics in Spaceflight



Link to NASA Planetary Protection policy and guidance documents at [www.sma.nasa.gov](http://www.sma.nasa.gov)

**NPD 8700.1F**  
*NASA Policy for Safety and Mission Success*  
**Effective Date July 28, 2022**  
**Expiration Date: July 28, 2028**

**NASA Policy Directives (NPDs)**

- Documents Agency policy statements
- Describe what is required by NASA management to achieve NASA's vision, mission, and external mandates

**NPR 8715.24**  
*Planetary Protection Provisions for Robotic Extraterrestrial Missions*  
**Effective Date September 24, 2021**  
**Expiration Date: September 24, 2026**

**NASA Procedural Requirements (NPRs)**

- Provide detailed procedural requirements to implement policy
- Guide how policy directives are implemented in the context of specific missions

**NASA-STD-8719.27**  
*Implementing Planetary Protection Requirements for Space Flight*  
**Effective Date: August 30, 2022**

**NASA Standards**

- Provide technical requirements
- Each NASA Technical Standard is assigned to a Technical Discipline

**NASA-HDBK-20240016475**  
*NASA Planetary Protection Handbook*  
**Effective Date: January 24, 2025**

**NASA Handbooks**

- Companion documents to NPRs and NASA Standards
- Provide supporting material such as guidelines, lessons learned, procedures, and recommendations

All published documents found in NODIS: <https://nodis3.gsfc.nasa.gov/> or the OPP website: <https://sma.nasa.gov/sma-disciplines/planetary-protection#PolicyGuidance>

**CANCELED - NID 8715.129 ("Mars NID")**  
*Biological Planetary Protection for Human Missions to Mars*


# NPR 8715.24 Updates Coming Soon....



- PP Robotic NPR being expanded to include crewed applicability
- “something that can be solved today” approach –
  - *adding applicability,*
  - *editorial updates, and*
  - *minor technical updates.*
- Goal to have a draft in ~4-6 months for NASA internal review.

NPR 8715.24 -- TOC Page 1 of 23

[| NODIS Library](#) | [Program Management\(8000s\)](#) | [Search](#) |

 **NASA**  
**Procedural Requirements**  
**COMPLIANCE IS MANDATORY FOR NASA EMPLOYEES**

**NPR 8715.24**  
Effective Date: September 24, 2021  
Expiration Date: September 24, 2026

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**Planetary Protection Provisions for Robotic Extraterrestrial Missions**

**Responsible Office: Office of Safety and Mission Assurance**

**NID 8715.129 Biological Planetary Protection for Human Missions to Mars.**

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**Preface**

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- P.4 Applicable Documents and Forms
- P.5 Measurement/Verification
- P.6 Cancellation

**Chapter 1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Overview
- 1.2 Utilization of Current Scientific Consensus Throughout the Project Life Cycle
- 1.3 Planetary Protection Considerations for Participation in Partnered Missions
- 1.4 Delegation of Responsibilities
- 1.5 Request for Relief

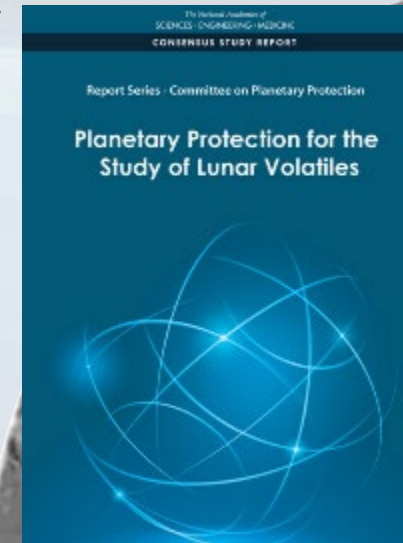
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NPR 8715.24 -- TOC Page 1 of 23

An aerial photograph of a coastline, likely the Gulf of Mexico, showing the Florida peninsula and surrounding waters. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal color. The word "Lunar" is centered in white text above a horizontal dashed line that is white with a yellow segment on the right.

# Lunar

- *Lunar research seeks to understanding prebiotic evolution and the origin of life.*
- *Potential “harmful contamination” threat assessment*
  - *Organic Contamination.* *Spacecraft operations can pose a potential threat of organic contamination of permanently shadowed regions (PSRs)*
    - *Spacecraft landing on the lunar surface could transfer volatiles to polar cold traps. Can occur through vacuum venting, materials off gassing, and thruster induced plume interactions.*
    - *Enables exploration as organics could pose a threat to ISRU resulting in impurities for water, fuel extraction, etc...*
  - *Biological contamination.* *Period of biological exploration for the Moon is over. Biological are not of concern:*
    - *Surface does not support life or the proliferation of terrestrial organisms brought to the Moon*
    - *Crewed missions and biological payloads are not a concern for PP compliance*
    - *Biological cleanliness reporting is not required*





- Organic Inventory Reporting Requirements

Category	Description	Volatiles Released by Propulsion System	Spacecraft Organic Inventory
II	Orbiter	--	--
IIa	Moon surface not IIb	Required	--
IIb	PSR and lunar poles	Required	Required

- No limits on the types or quantities of organics.
- Anticipated reporting at pre-launch (estimate) and end of mission (actual update from model and disposal plan).

# Current Reporting Implementation



- Reporting can be easy as a template to capture (from existing MIUL)
  - *Key organic compounds and estimated size bins (if actuals unknown)*
- Purpose is to serve as a first step to document lunar activities that future scientists can leverage as a reference to help contextualize tomorrow's science findings.
- We cannot predict everything the scientists will need, but it's a starting point.
- Not intended to be an exhaustive or precise but a place to starting
  - *Rough order of magnitude and simple volatile reporting of what's in the tanks needed*
- Reports are archived for future reference with appropriate release sensitivities noted for proprietary, ITAR, etc.
- International coordination of reports could be brokered through COSPAR Panel on PP as needed.

Organic Inventory	Mission Name:		
<p>The Mission provides an itemized list of <b>bulk organic materials</b> (defined as: all carbon-containing compounds <i>including</i> payload biological materials but <i>excluding</i> carbides, carbonates, cyanides and simple oxides of carbon [i.e., CO and CO<sub>2</sub>]) presented at the same level as the MIUL materials list, as used on the flight hardware, estimated actual (in kg) for organic materials present in amounts larger than 1kg; "small amounts" for organic materials present in amounts between 1kg and 0.1kg, and; "traces" for identifiable organic materials present in amounts less than 0.1kg (Add more lines as needed for each line entry).</p>			
<b>1) Adhesives and Potting Compounds</b>			
e.g., RTV/Silicones (DOW, Nusil, Hysol); polyurethane such as urethane/solidure conformal coatings; epoxies such as Scotchweld, CFRP resin.			
Material Name and Usage	Actual Amount (kg)	Small Amount	Traces
	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2) Primers, Paints and Inks</b>			
e.g., Aeroglaze, Champglaze etc.			
Material Name and Usage	Actual Amount (kg)	Small Amount	Traces
	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>3) Thermal Control Films</b>			
e.g., Kapton, FEP Teflon, Betacloth			
Material Name and Usage	Actual Amount (kg)	Small Amount	Traces
	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4) Lubricants</b>			

Lunar exploration cadence and complexities are starting to call into question the value and intent of reporting.

## Mission Design and Operational Complexities Increasing

- Data and reporting flow within a mission architecture
- Operational – orbiting, surface, EVA, etc
- Payload, cargo, crew
- Collaborative environment – NASA, NASA-partnered, commercial, etc.

## PP Reporting is something missions are already doing - *“we already have that data”*

- Materials Identification and Usage List (MIUL)
- Manifest
- Packing Lists
- Contamination Control Analyses





## ■ Goal

*To establish the current science and engineering approaches and begin to assess whether the current PP requirements address the needs to enable current and future science investigations.*



## ■ Objectives

- Evaluate the current organic inventory and archiving requirements in NASA PP Policy.
- Provide a modernized, updated scientific and engineering balanced rationale and approach to capturing molecular contamination to enable current and future science investigations.
- Identify knowledge gaps or additional policy inconsistencies that need to be addressed.

## ■ Workshop

- ~60 attendees from AMES, GSFC, HQ, JSC, JPL, KSC, LaRC, MSFC and industry.
- All presentation files uploaded to the workshop agenda page.

# Lunar Organic Footprint Contamination and End-of-Missions Concepts

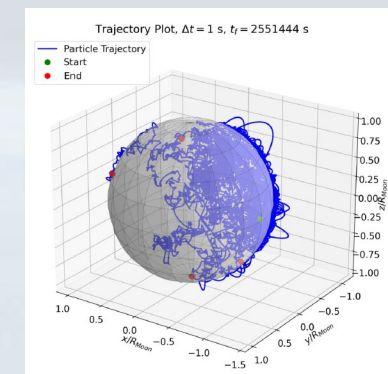
- **A High-Level Model for the Organic Footprint of Lunar Landing Vehicles: “How far does the footprint of a lunar landing vehicle extend?” “Does the end of mission disposal play a factor in harmful contamination?”**

- **Lunar Contamination Modeling**

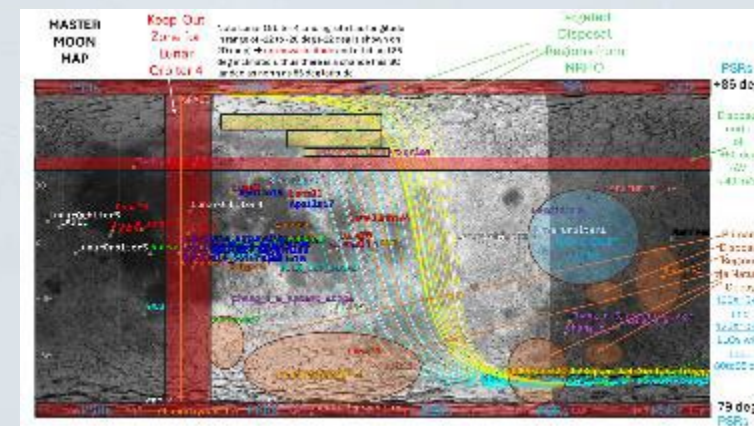
- *Lunar lander gas dynamic vacuum venting organic contamination.*
- *Landing site characterization models for considerations of adsorption or organics and residence times.*
- *Lunar Descent Engine Thruster Plume induced contamination.*

- **Orbiter end of mission orbits and Lunar surface disposal**

- *Assessment of frozen and stable orbits*
- *Identification of Predictable lunar impact behavior*



“Free Molecular Monte Carlo Model for Lunar Contaminant Transport and Deposition in Permanently Shadowed Regions” – Raphael Alves Hailer



Lunar sites of interest factoring in predictable orbital decay analyses – Anthony Genova

## Next Steps....

- Moon to Mars Program PP Implementation
  - *Continue to work with the Moon to Mars SMA Team on streamlining reporting (e.g., reporting organics for the first mission and then differences only from subsequent architecture?)*
- Workshop – partnership with ESA to continue the conversation...



An aerial view of the Martian surface, showing various geological features like craters and ridges. A dashed white line with a yellow end is positioned horizontally across the center of the image.

# Mars

# Enabling Crew to Mars

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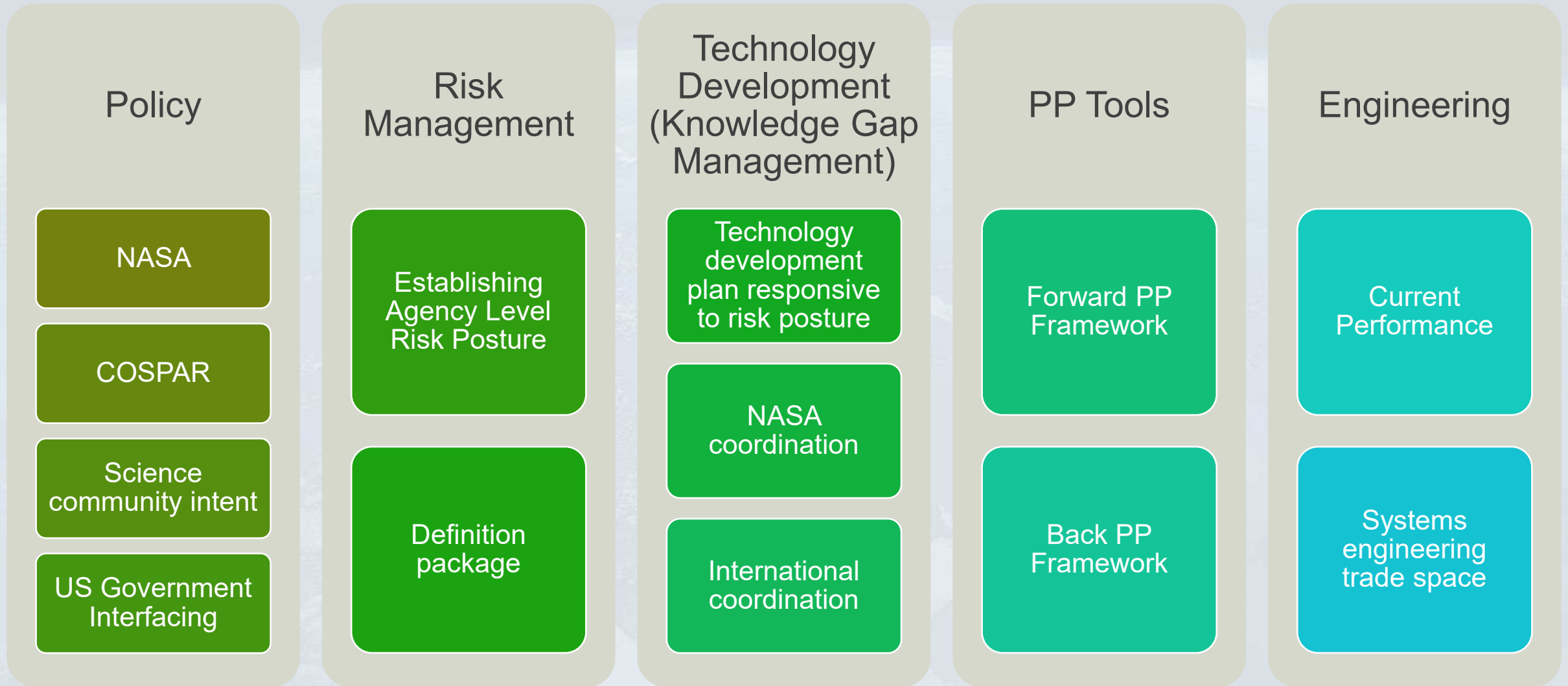
**Problem** – The current prescriptive planetary protection technical requirements not sufficient for large robotic (>1500m<sup>2</sup>), crewed, or in-situ resource utilization missions.

**Solution** – A performance-based framework is required for mission design and execution for both forward and backward PP.



Credits: NASA

# Multifaceted Moon-to-Mars PP Current Approach



# PP Tools – Framework for Forward and Backward PP Risk

- Probabilistic tools need to be developed to enable Mars exploration.

	Current	Future Needs
Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viking Pc analysis (reports)</li> <li>Pc parameter assessment 1990s and special region</li> <li>Europa Clipper model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modernize Mars Pc working model               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Mars mathematical framework</li> <li>Updated biological &amp; environmental parameters</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Backward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robotic break the chain assurance framework</li> <li>Sample Safety Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crewed break the chain</li> <li>Biosphere safety</li> </ul>

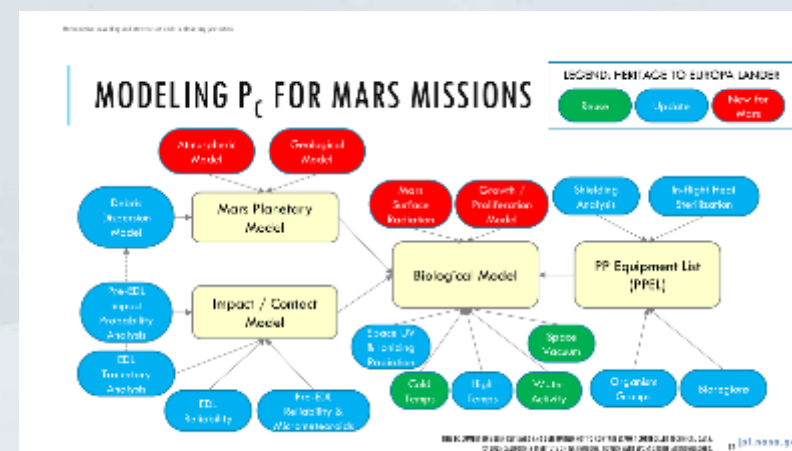
PP Tools

Forward PP Framework

Back PP Framework

## Framework needs developed to:

- Harmonize and standardize the PP process.
- Assess the current state of Mars contamination through robotic exploration.
- Inform risk posture trade space.
- Inform technology developments and parameters by assessing modeling sensitivities/uncertainties.
- Support mission planning and execution.

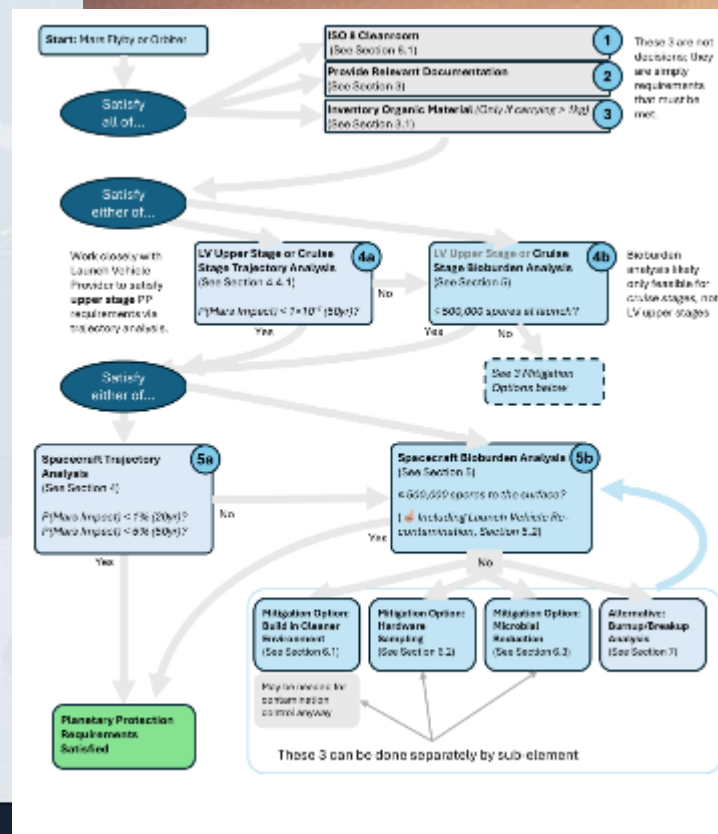
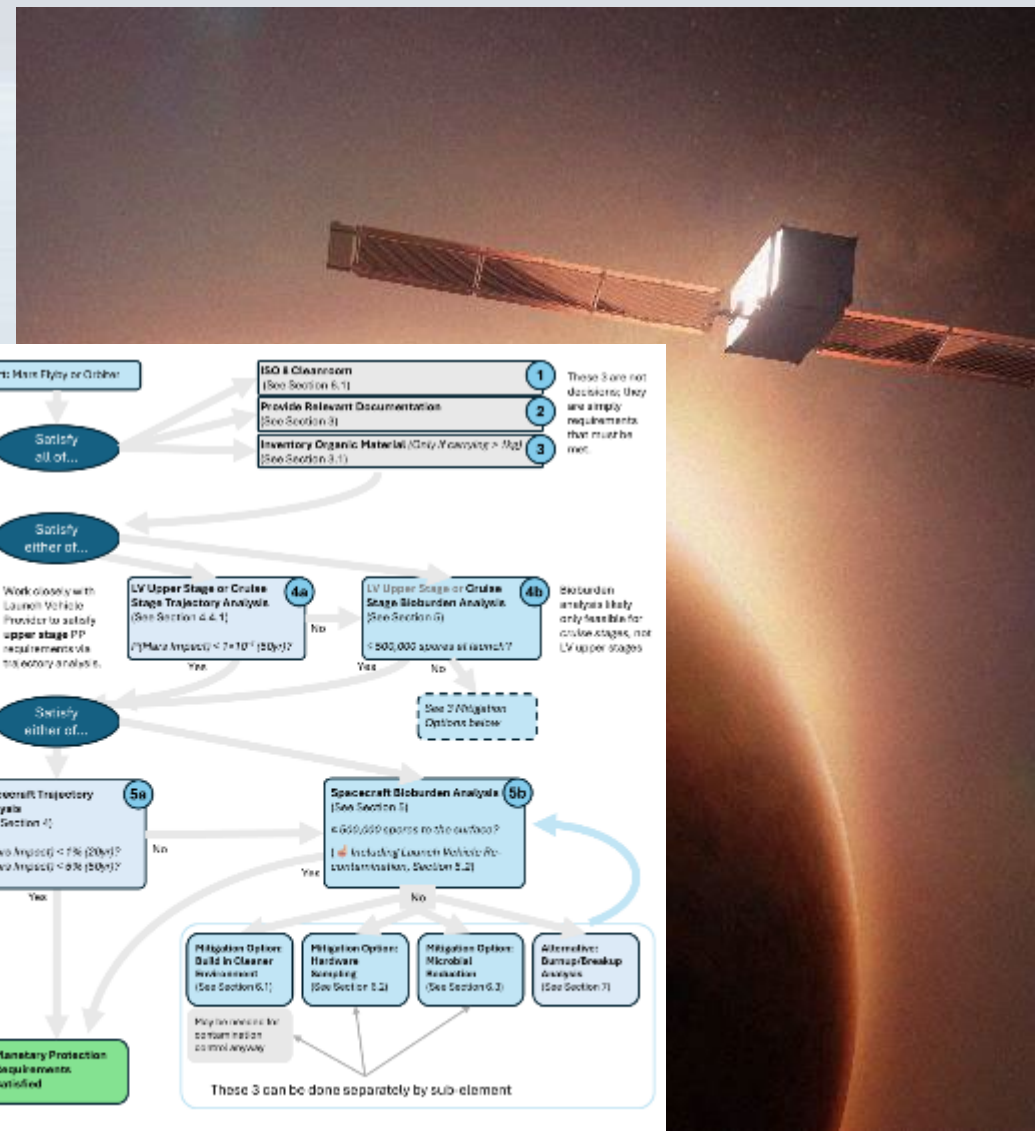


Example of the network of submodels and analysis required for Mars missions. Image credit: NASA/JPL Mike DiNicola



# Mars PP Primer: A Quick-Start Guide for Lower-Cost Orbiters or Flybys

- This primer is designed as a quick-start guide. It offers:
  - A streamlined decision framework for Category III missions
  - Practical tools, including Planetary Protection Equipment List (PPEL) templates (Appendix B) to help teams estimate their spacecraft's bioburden
  - Clear entry points to compliance without requiring exhaustive familiarity with every planetary protection document
- The intended audience includes:
  - Commercial and international mission developers with limited prior experience in planetary protection
  - Small, resource-constrained project teams seeking early clarity on requirements
  - Mission designers exploring trajectory options, environmental controls, or bioburden mitigation strategies



# Metagenomics In Space Flight



# OPP Metagenomics Activities

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- ▶ Leading and continuing to partner with the international community, industry and NASA on –omics-based approaches
- ▶ Solution driving towards a multi-use omics tool for safety critical decision making.
  - ▷ *Astrobiology - life detection*
  - ▷ *Biological Physical Sciences*
  - ▷ *Health and Medical – built environment, human microbiome*
  - ▷ *Planetary Protection – robotic spacecraft cleanliness assessments, crew monitoring, samples safety assessment*
- ▶ Activities
  - ▷ *PP AWG*
  - ▷ *Community Workshops*

# Planetary Protection Analysis Working Group (PP-AWG)



## WHY

Develop consensus international standards for bioburden assessment (wetlab and drylab).

## WHO

Original ~25 SMEs from USA, NASA, Europe, ESA, COSPAR, JAXA, Japan

Now open to students, post-docs, citizen scientists, researchers, AWG members.

## WHAT

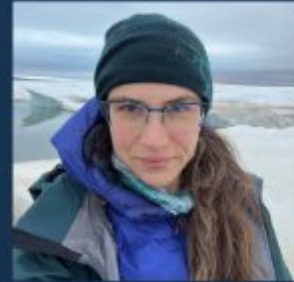
Ultra-low biomass protocols, DNA-free reagent development, contamination workflows, bioinformatics, data sharing, and risk predictions for Moon-to-Mars missions.

## WHEN

**Main Mtg:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday ea/Month (6a PT, 3p CET, 11p JST)

**Sub-Groups:** Meet and work separately

## 4 Co-Chairs



**Dr. Haley Sapers**  
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**Dr. Stefan Green**  
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**Dr. Alex Mahnert**  
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Medical Univ. Graz



**Dr. Scott Tighe**  
Scott.Tighe@uvm.edu  
University of Vermont

## To Join:

<https://tinyurl.com/3xkywbu2>

## More AWG Info:

<https://awg.osdr.space/about>



## THREE SUB-GROUP PROJECTS

### DNA Extraction

- 1 High-performance protocols for gram-positive cell lysis. Microbial standards for ultra-low biomass. DNA-free reagents via vendor partnerships (Promega, Qiagen, Zymo, Omega Bio-tek).

### Noise Mitigation

- 2 Statistical design of experiments for sample/control selection. Lambda DNA spike-in optimization. Library prep limits and carrier DNA utility. Wetlab contamination mitigation.

### Bioinformatics

- 3 Consensus metagenomics pipelines. Reference genome databases. AI/ML risk detection algorithms. Public data/protocol sharing via NASA OSDR and metadata standards.

# Continued Workshop and Community Engagements



## **NASA Metagenomics Technical Interface Meeting**

Jan 27-29; 2.5-day meeting hosted by JPL to review robotic, low-biomass -omics approaches with over 75 participants across NASA, NIST, and US academia and industry.



## **USG Collaborations**

NIST engagement and evaluation for developing an –omics-based supplement / replacement to the NASA Standard Spore Assay



## **International Metagenomics in Spaceflight Workshop #2**

Nov 2-6 2026, 3–4-day virtual meeting @ Caltech

Key objectives: Align towards a common verification method, update status of roadmap activities, continue to streamline –omics disciplines.

# 2026 Metagenomics in Spaceflight Workshop

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- ▶ Workshop planning underway! Sessions may include:
  - ▷ *Roadmap and current progress*
  - ▷ *State-of-the-Art*
  - ▷ *Standardized Practices*
  - ▷ *Safety Critical Decision Making*
  - ▷ *Technology Needs*
  - ▷ *Dark Matter*
- ▶ November 2-6, 2026, Hybrid meeting at Caltech, Pasadena, CA.



Questions?

