Department of Defense
Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)
Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)
Program Overview

Ms. Susan Celis
DoD SBIR/STTR Program Manager
DoD SBIR/STTR Program Goals

• Stimulate technological innovation for DoD to maintain technological superiority and military readiness to deter military operations from U.S. adversaries.

• Increase private sector commercialization of Federal R&D to increase competition, productivity, and economic growth.

• Stimulate a partnership of ideas and technologies between innovative small businesses and research institutions (STTR).

• Through a competitive awards-based program, SBIR/STTR enables small businesses to explore their technological potential and provides the incentive to profit from its commercialization.

• By including qualified small businesses in the nation’s R&D arena, high-tech innovation is stimulated and the United States gains entrepreneurial spirit as it meets its specific R&D needs.

The DoD awards over $1.8B/Year in SBIR/STTR funding.
OSD SBIR/STTR Management Functions

The Small Business and Technology Partnerships Office, within OUSD(R-E) oversees the DoD SBIR and STTR programs, and provides a single point of contact for the Small Business Administration and the interagency SBIR/STTR community.

Responsibilities include:

- Assemble SBIR/STTR Topics from across DoD
- Publish Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs)
- Provide an Online Portal for Proposal Submissions
- Submit Reports and Metrics for DoD SBIR/STTR
- Influence and Implement Legislation, Policy and Regulations
- Manage OSD SBIR/STTR Budget
- Coordinate with Services and Components to conduct outreach/in-reach and support commercialization
DoD SBIR/STTR Process and Components

Topic Development

Broad Agency Announcement

Proposal Submission

Proposal Evaluation/Selection

Contract Award

Department of the Army

Department of the Navy

Department of the Air Force

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

Defense Health Agency

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Chemical and Biological Defense

Missile Defense Agency

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

Office of Secretary of Defense

Defense Microelectronics Activity

Space Development Agency

United States Special Operations Command

Modernization Technology Priorities

Artificial Intelligence (AI)
The DoD will leverage AI to enable U.S. forces to operate more effectively and efficiently. As a Department, we are evaluating which of our processes and procedures can be enabled via adoption of AI technology to meet warfighter needs and Defense priorities.

Biotechnology
Biotechnology is an engineering discipline that utilizes or exploits living systems to produce a wide range of technologies and products. Future advances in biotechnology will provide new operational capabilities to the Department of Defense across multiple domains, spanning material & systems, military medicine, warfighter performance, and chem-bio defense.

Autonomy
Autonomy extends and complements human capabilities. Advantages include persistence, size, speed, maneuverability, and reduced risk to human life. The DoD targets seamless integration of diverse unmanned/mixed team capabilities that provide flexible options for the Joint Force.

Cyber
Cyber is a unique operational domain with significant security challenges and potential leap-ahead capabilities for military operations requiring enhanced command, control and situational awareness, and autonomous operations. Ability to gain and maintain the U.S. technological edge in cyberspace in the face of rapid evolution is essential to maintaining mission readiness.

Directed Energy
When directed energy matures to a deployable capability, our armed forces will have the potential to defend against several types of threats with great precision and minimal collateral damage, at minimal cost per engagement. High Energy Laser (HEL) technology development and advancements in hardware are making laser weapon systems increasingly viable.

Fully Networked Command, Control, and Communications
Fully Networked Command, Control, and Communications technology encompasses the capability to acquire, process, and disseminate information across force elements. DoD requires a clear path to robust C4I with multiply redundant fully-networked “Comm.” Existing capabilities require sufficient protection against an increasing threat, in pervasiveness and effectiveness.

Hypersonics
Hypersonic weapons travel five or more times the speed of sound. There is a focus on the tactical capability that these sorts of weapons bring to theater conflicts or regional conflicts. Very quick response, high speed, highly maneuverable, difficult to find and track and kill. We are modernizing our offensive and defensive force structure to both utilize and deter this capability.

Microelectronics
Microelectronics have been rapidly evolving as the demand for inexpensive and lightweight equipment has increased, and have been incorporated into countless DoD systems. Our modernization ability is jeopardized by foreign microelectronics (ME) production, actions, and investments. We must develop and deliver next generation microelectronic technologies to enhance lethality, ensure critical infrastructure, and achieve economic competitiveness.

Quantum Science
Quantum computers pose an impending threat to secure communications. Continued US dominance in quantum information science will keep us ahead of these risks, and NSA crypto-modernization will protect our most sensitive communications against a quantum computer attack. Quantum sensing will deliver new and assured precision position, navigation, and timing capabilities, keeping our forces safe in GPS-denied theaters. Quantum networks will deliver drastically enhanced sensors for finding and fixing elusive targets, and will deliver resource multiplying effects for commercially developed quantum computers to solve DoD’s hardest analytical problems.

Space
The U.S. way of war, across all domains, is dependent on timely and assured space effects. Adversary capabilities and advancements require us to move quickly to a more defendable and resilient space posture. Added protection and resiliency to our current spacecraft fleet is essential.

5G
5G will bring about wireless, ubiquitous connectivity across humans, machines, and the Internet of Things. DoD will adapt 5G and next generation technologies to "operate through" congested and contested spectrum and in spite of compromised networks to ensure maximum readiness, lethality, and partnering among allies. 5G prototyping and experimentation will be conducted in collaboration with the defense industry and commercial suppliers to accelerate U.S. prominence in the 5G global ecosystem.

A DoD Agency-wide announcement includes:

- DoD Instructions
- Service/Component Unique Instructions
- Topics
  - Not all Components participate in each solicitation.
  - Multiple solicitations provide opportunities to participate throughout the fiscal year.

Out-of-cycle BAAs are released when a component needs to solicit topics outside of the three DoD SBIR/STTR BAA cycles shown.
• DSIP is the official proposal submission website for the Department of Defense.
• Proposal Submission
  - SBIR/STTR Phase I, Direct to Phase II, or Phase II proposals to any DoD Component must be submitted through the DSIP.
• Topic Search
• Topics Q&A

https://www.dodsbirsttr.mil/submissions/login

DSIP is an SBIR Phase III success story that originated with NASA!
Get in Touch

Visit: https://www.dodsbirsttr.mil/submissions/login to subscribe to our ListServ.

Questions? Contact us!

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