Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program

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May 2006



Research Areas

- Chemical
- Biological
- Radiological (DNDO)
- Nuclear (DNDO)
- High Explosives
- Cyber Security
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Borders and Transportation Security





SBIR/STTR Participating Agencies

(\$2.5B FY 06)

DOD SBIR/STTR

HHS SBIR/STTR

NASA SBIR/STTR

DOE SBIR/STTR

NSF SBIR/STTR

DHS SBIR/STTR

USDA SBIR

DOC SBIR

EPA SBIR

DOT SBIR

ED SBIR

FY04 SBIR \$19.6M

FY05 SBIR \$ 23 M

FY06 SBIR \$ 27 M

FY06 STTR \$ 3 M



DHS S&T SBIR Strategy

- Engage all S&T portfolios and programs
- Design topics with:
 - Medium width topics (not point solutions, not open topics)
 - Near term commercialization potential
- Award multiple Phase I's and II's
- Reduce or eliminate the gap between Phase I and II
- Active involvement to reach Phase III
 - Encourage teaming and collaboration
 - Involve ultimate user



DHS S&T SBIR Program

- Two solicitations per year
 - Published in FedBizOpps and www.hsarpasbir.com
 - 30 day posting and 30 day proposal period
 - ~6 topics per solicitation

Awards

- Multiple contract awards based on evaluation, funds available and programmatic considerations
- ~30 Phase I's and ~10 Phase II's per solicitation
- Electronic Processing
 - Proposals submitted/evaluated via our website
 - Electronic notification of proposal receipt/results
 - Submission of reports via website



SBIR/STTR – A Three Phase Program

- Phase I Scientific and Technical Feasibility
 - SBIR NTE 6 months and \$100K
 - STTR NTE 12 months and \$100K
- Phase II Concept Development
 - NTE 24 months and \$750K
- Phase III Product Development
 - Private or non-SBIR government funding

For Domestic Nuclear Detection Office topics, limits are \$150K (I) and \$1M (II) in FY06 (06.1-0010)



HSARPA Evaluation Process

- Evaluators determine if the proposal is appropriate and relevant to the topic area and if the proposed research is unique
- Each proposal evaluated on its merit and relevance to the specific SBIR topic area rather than against other proposals
- Evaluators use a point scoring system
 - Maximum of twenty points or a minimum of zero points per proposal



HSARPA Evaluation Criteria

- ■The soundness, technical merit, and innovation of the proposed approach and its incremental progress toward topic or subtopic solution.
- The qualifications of the proposed principal investigators, supporting staff, and consultants. Qualifications include not only the ability to perform the research and development but also the ability to commercialize the results.

The potential for commercial (Government or private sector) application and the benefits expected to accrue from this

commercialization.

Phase I	Phase II
10	10
6	4
4	6
20	20



HSARPA Evaluation Process (cont.)

Evaluators use the following ratings:



Highest Priority (20 points)

Strongly Recommended for Funding

High priority (18-19 points)

Recommended for Funding

Priority (16-17 points)

Fund Availability

Selectable (13-15 points)

Fund Availability



Not Selectable (0-12 points)

Not Recommended for Funding

Technical merit essentially equal, tie breaker is **cost** to the government or length of **schedule**



HSARPA SBIR Statistics

	FY04		FY05		FY06		
	\$19M		\$23M		\$27M		
Solicitation	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.2	
Topics	8	6	6	6			
Phase I Proposal	368	157	215	208			
Phase I Awards	66	31	32	30			
Phase II	21	13	11		1 A		
Cost-Match	2	Award Average Phase I 17 %					
Phase II 28 %							



Phase I (4.1/4.2/5.1/5.2)

Proposals/Awards by State



"Jump-Start" to Phase II

- •Invitation (at the discretion of HSARPA PM) to submit Phase II proposal before the completion of Phase I
- Only for meritorious Phase I's with clear potential for Phase II
- Invitation basis:
 - Performance toward Phase I technical objectives
 - Monthly and/or final reports
 - Site visits
 - Plans for Phase II
- Invitation no earlier than 2/3 of period of performance (ex. Invite in 4th month of 6 month effort)
- Phase II proposals evaluated and awarded incrementally
- Decreases/eliminates funding gap between phases
- Accelerates development of technology



"Jump Start" Statistics

	FY04		FY05		
	\$19M		\$23M		
Solicitation	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	
Phase II Invite	30	18	17		
Phase II Select	21	13	11		
Pre-Contract	10	10			
Cost-Match	2	1		•	
Phase III	1		Phase	II award 69 %	Average



Cost Matching (Fast Track)

- Allows SB's to seek additional funding from non-SBIR sources
- Matched by HSARPA SBIR up to \$250K in a 1:2 ratio
- Minimum of \$100K to maximum of \$500K of outside funding
- Example: \$500K of outside funding may generate an additional
 \$250K total HSARPA funding \$1.0M and total effort \$1.5M
- Additional funds require additional scope so either added R&D on SBIR contract or other development and commercialization activities (or some of both)
- Cost match is a motivator for, and an indicator of, commercial potential



DHS SBIR Success Stories

SPADAC

Spatial Data Analytics Corp.
Vienna VA

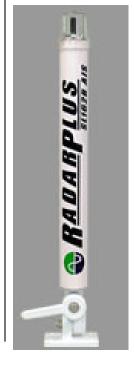
Shine Micro, Inc. Port Ludlow, WA

Concurrent Phase II and III periods of performance

A multilayer analysis of critical U.S. infrastructure and terrorist threats will predict potential events

Phase II continues model development

Phase III deploys model to DHS Information Analysis & Infrastructure Protection



Phase II results in a Phase I and adding additional Phase II tasks

Our first Phase II award will produce production units

A low cost Class B Automatic Identification System (AIS)

Maritime tracking of small vessels with the ability to see and transmit vital information to port security, law enforcement and other vessels

RadarPlus SL 162B Class B AIS Transponder



Zone Risk Assessment & Prediction

Determining high risk geographic areas for terrorist attack

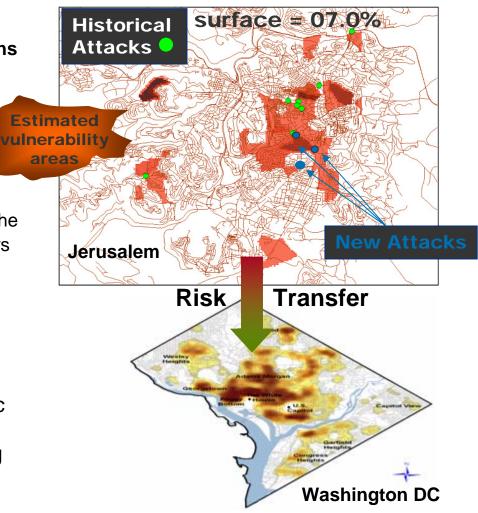
Objective:

- Identify Risk & Vulnerability Geographic Patterns
 - Example: Hamas suicide bombings from Tel Aviv & Netanya
 - Transfer Risk & Vulnerability Patterns
 - To Jerusalem
 - To Washington, DC
- Force Multiplier
 - Allows decision-makers to test and prioritize the impact of security strategies (physical, sensors & manpower)

How we do this:

- Rapid Data Fusion of information
 - Geo-spatial
 - Infrastructure
 - Dynamic and static behavior
 - Cultural, Political, and Demographic
 - Temporal
- Technology also applicable to predicting illegal border crossings.





FY 06 Schedule (tentative)

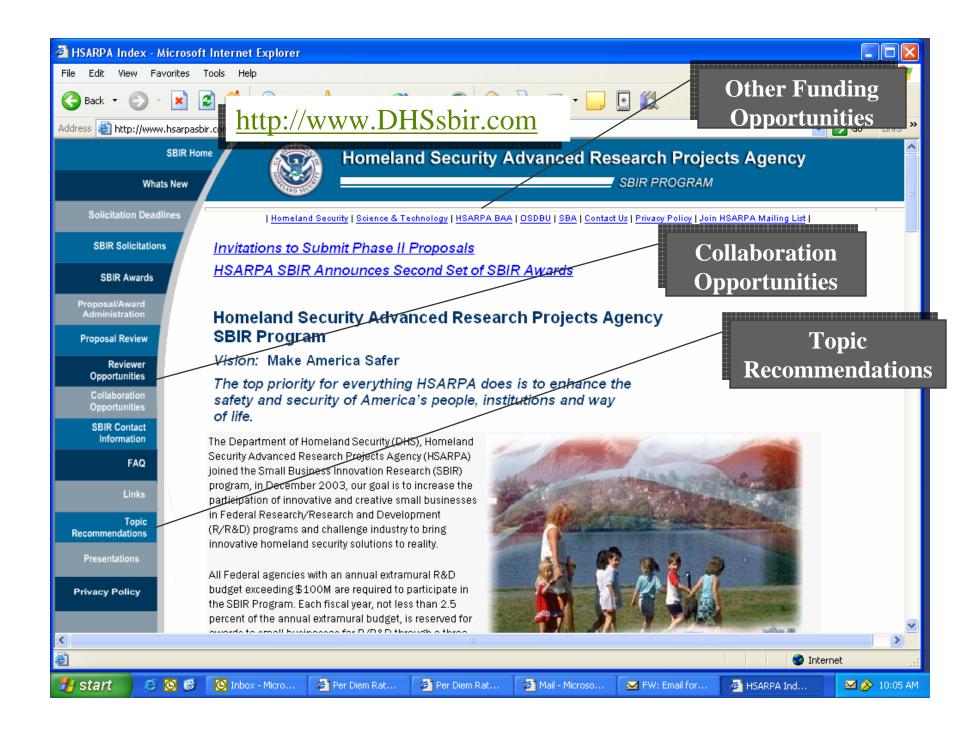
- **06.1**
 - Solicitation posted 10 Feb 06
 - Proposals accepted 10 March 06 10 April 06
 - Contracts awarded May 06
- **06.2**
 - Solicitation posted June 06
 - Proposals accepted July 06
 - Contracts awarded September 06



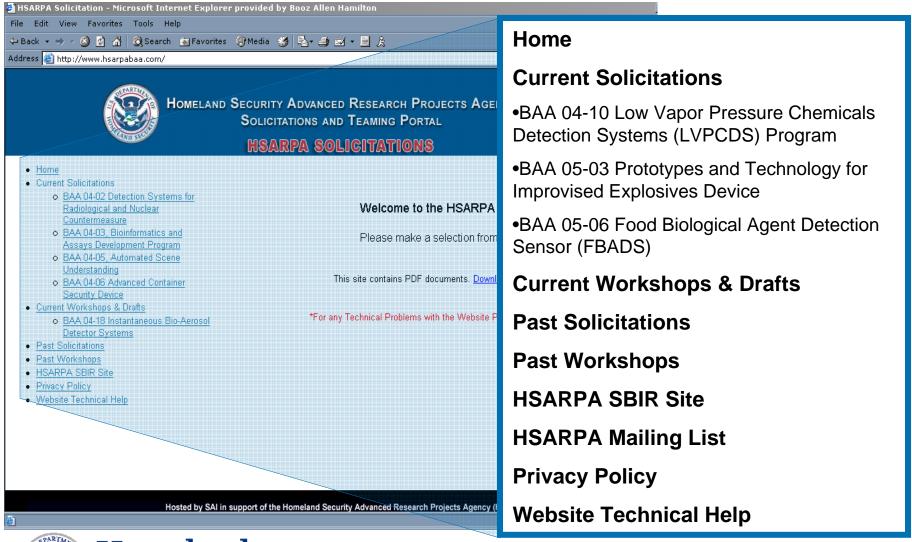
SBIR 06.1 Topics

- H-SB05AEROSOL COLLECTION INTO LOW ANALYSIS VOLUMES
- RELIABLE PEROXIDE-BASED EXPLOSIVES DETECTION WITH LOW FALSE ALARM RATE
- ENHANCED EXPLOSIVE SAMPLE COLLECTION AND/OR PRECONCENTRATION SYSTEMS
- SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR A SOUTHERN BORDER SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
- HUMAN DETECTOR FOR CARGO SHIPPING CONTAINERS
- INSTANTANEOUS REMOTE SENSING DATA RECEIVING AND PROCESSING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE
- NETWORK-BASED BOUNDARY CONTROLLERS
- BOTNET DETECTION AND MITIGATION
- MANAGING MULTI-MEDIA SURVEILLANCE INFORMATION NETWORKS
- NON-NUCLEAR SOURCES OR TECHNIQUES TOREPLACE NUCLEAR SOURCES IN COMMERCIAL (NON-MEDICAL) APPLICATIONS (DNDO topic)

 Homeland



Using the <u>WWW.HSARPABAA.COM</u> Web Site





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