

US Army Technology Transition Definition



A **Technology Transition** occurs when project deliverables developed under an S&T project completes development and demonstration and are incorporated into current or planned programs, transferred to industry/other government agencies, or informs CONOPS/requirements, and the outcomes are codified.

3 Technology Transition Categories:

Transition Hardware/Software to Program: Insertion of hardware/software into an existing program or fielding a new capability (*Examples: DE-MSHORAD, LRHW, and PrSM Inc 2 Seeker*)

Transition to Industry or Other Government Agency: Technology developed by the science technology developer is tech transferred to commercial industry or other government agencies (*Example: Next Generation Squad Weapon TDP and LC-TERM high-resin rocket motor*)

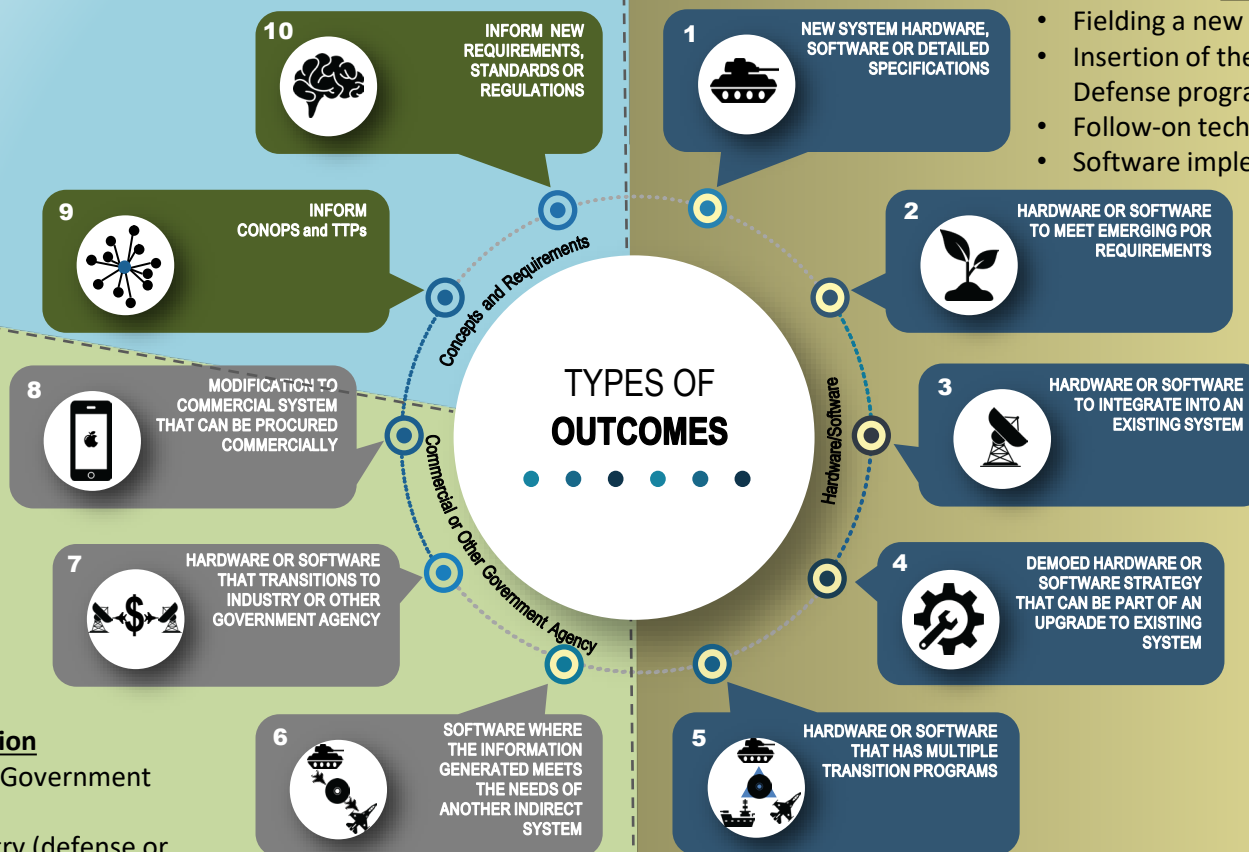
Transition Informs Concepts and Requirements*: Informs Future Warfighting Concepts, TTP and CONOP Development, Updates Specifications, MIL-Standards and Requirements. (*Examples: Next Gen Family of Ammunition 6.8mm, Projectile Projection and Fragment Penetration Research, MOSA Standards*)

Types of Technology Transition with OSD Overlay



OSD Definition

- Fielding a new capability
- Insertion of the technology into a Dept. of Defense program
- Follow-on technology maturation program
- Software implemented on existing system



OSD Definition

- Transitioned to other Government Agency
- Transitioned to industry (defense or commercial)

1 Design, develop and produce new system hardware, software or detailed specifications that the program of record can use for acquisition.	2 Design, develop and produce new hardware or software and integrate it into a pre-existing system to meet emerging or objective requirements.	3 Develop or modify hardware or software in order to upgrade or improve on an existing system.	4 Develop a new hardware/software technology upgrade strategy that a program manager can use for a program of record.	5 Hardware or software that can transition to multiple programs of record.
6 Develop system or software that can transition or meet the needs of multiple indirect systems or programs	7 Hardware or software that is transitioned to industry or another government agency which includes Army and other service labs.	8 When a commercial system is modified to meet program of record needs.	9 Transitioning the technical knowledge to inform TTPs, future concepts and con-ops development	10 Technology knowledge used to develop new requirements, standards or regulations

Strategies to Increase Transition Success



Seven Recommended Strategies to Improve Technology Transition Success:

- 1. Identify Transition Path Early:** Identify the transition path of individual S&T projects at the beginning of the project (Categories 1-10); identify key stakeholders and commitments (varies by Category), and jointly develop integrated roadmaps, key milestones and POM inputs.
- 2. Complete S&T POM Inputs Prior to PEO POM Activities:** Completing S&T POM inputs prior to PEO POM enables the S&T inputs to properly flow into the PEO program planning efforts and the EE PEG POM cycle.
- 3. Establish Stage Gate Reviews:** Rigorous, phase-driven, go/no-go decision points where S&T Project activities are reviewed to assure predetermined technical achievements are observed. A project should not proceed without a “go” decision by the appropriate Lab and PEO senior stakeholders for a specific stage gate.
- 4. Use Collaborating Tools:** Secure and document commitments and stage gate parameters in Technology Transition Agreements; solidify and document specific cost, schedule, and performance metrics needed at each stage gate and ultimately what is expected/required for transition to occur. Meaningful metrics gauge project progress and process effectiveness. Use standardized Templates for in-progress reviews.
- 5. Leverage Strategic Technology Objectives (STO):** Proactive strategic technical planning at the Headquarters level early in PM Program Lifecycle to identify critical Science and Technology needs on Program critical path; Establish a process to identify these critical path S&T efforts as Science and Technology Objectives (STOs) and use BA4 funds to “catch and nest” S&T to required Technology Readiness Level (TRL) and successful integration with Programs of Record. (Planned S&T Projects)
- 6. Leverage Technology Maturation Initiatives (TMI):** Use TMI (BA4) funds to mature unplanned innovative technology discovery from Industry, DIU/DARPA/SCO and Army BA3 projects to Technology Readiness Level (TRL) needed to reduce risk and transition technologies to Programs of Record. (Unplanned S&T Projects)
- 7. Hold Leaders Accountable:** Successful transition ultimately comes down to invested personnel. Lab and PEOs should identify Project leaders (in writing) to oversee and manage the S&T progress and transition. These managers should be held accountable to successfully manage transition within the labs and product line teams.