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Federal Department or Agency	Programs	Description	Website
National Science Foundation	Engineering Research Center Program	The goal of the Generation Three (Gen-3) Engineering Research Centers (ERC) Program is to create a culture in engineering research and education that integrates discovery with technological innovation to advance technology and produce graduates who will be creative U.S. innovators in a globally competitive economy. These ERCs are at the forefront as the U.S. competes in the 21st century global economy where R&D resources and engineering talent are internationally distributed. Recognizing that optimizing efficiency and product quality are no longer sufficient for U.S. industry to remain competitive, these ERCs integrate transformational academic engineering research and education to stimulate increased U.S. innovation in a global context.	http://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5502&org=EEC&from=home
National Science Foundation	I-Corps	The I-Corps curriculum provides real-world, hands-on, immersive learning about what it takes to successfully transfer knowledge into products and processes that benefit society. It's not about how to write a research paper, business plan, or NSF proposal. The end result is not a publication or a deck of slides or even a scientific discovery. Instead the entire I-Corps Team will be engaged with industry; talking to customers, partners, and competitors; and encountering the chaos and uncertainty of creating successful innovations. Getting out of the laboratory/university is what the effort is about.	http://www.nsf.gov/news/special_reports/i-corps/curriculum.jsp
National Science Foundation	Industry/University Cooperative Research Center Program (I/UCRC)	The National Science Foundation's (NSF's) Industry/University Cooperative Research Centers (I/UCRC) Program is influencing positive change in the performance capacity of the U.S. industrial enterprise. Over the past three decades, the I/UCRCs have led the way to a new era of partnership between universities and industry, featuring high-quality, industrially relevant fundamental research, strong industrial support of and collaboration in research and education, and direct transfer of university developed ideas, research results, and technology to U.S. industry to improve its competitive posture in world markets. Through innovative education of talented graduate and undergraduate students, the I/UCRCs are providing the next generation of scientists and engineers with a broad, industrially oriented perspective on engineering research and practice. With industrial and other support totaling 10 to 15 times the NSF investment, I/UCRCs are a premier example of "leveraged" funding—a model for the Federal Government in how to develop cost effective synergy with the nation's research and development process. Indeed, this model has directly influenced several other Centers programs that were subsequently established by NSF and other Federal agencies. Placed in this context, the I/UCRC Program is a distinctive driver of the growing NSF industry-university partnership. Emphasis continues to be on the establishment of multi-university I/UCRCs. The benefits from the resulting collaborations and pooling of resources are numerous.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/iucrc
National Science Foundation	Partnerships for Innovation:Accelerating Innovation Research-Research Alliance (PFI:AIR-RA)	The NSF PFI: AIR Research Alliance (AIR:RA) program is intended to accelerate the translation and transfer of existing research discoveries into competitive technologies and commercial realities by leveraging the investments NSF has made in research alliances and catalyzing academic based innovation ecosystems. The goal is that these synergistic partnerships and collaborations between government, academia, and other public and private entities will result in new wealth and the building of strong local and regional economies.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/pfi/air-ra.jsp
National Science Foundation	Partnerships for Innovation:Accelerating Innovation Research-Technology Transfer (PFI:AIR-TT)	The overall objective of the PFI:AIR-TT program is to provide funding that will enable research discoveries to be translated onto a path toward commercial reality while engaging faculty and students in entrepreneurial and market-oriented thinking. The PFI: AIR-TT solicitation supports innovative ideas in the translation of NSF-funded fundamental science and engineering discoveries into market-valued solutions. It provides an opportunity for investigators to conduct the necessary research to develop a proof-of-concept, prototype, or scale-up of the prototype that addresses real-world constraints and provides a competitive value in a potential application space.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/pfi/air-tt.jsp

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National Science Foundation	Partnerships for Innovation:Building Innovation Capacity (PFI:BIC)	The NSF Partnership for Innovation: Building Innovation Capacity (BIC) program supports academia-industry partnerships to focus on post-discovery, academic-led research. • **Partnerships** consisting of 1 academic institution and *at least* 1 industry partner • **An interdisciplinary approach** including at least the following 3 components: engineering; computer science; and social, behavioral, and/or cognitive science • **Building technological innovation capacity** with significant potential for economic and societal impact • **Building human innovation capacity** by activating academe-industry partnerships and developing the next generation of entrepreneurs (students and post-docs) • **Current Topic:** Key platform technologies that enable "smart" service systems Grants up to $800k for 3 years. There is a single funding competition each fiscal year.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/pfi/bic.jsp
National Science Foundation	Science and Technology Centers	The Science and Technology Centers (STC): Integrative Partnerships program supports innovative, potentially transformative, complex research and education projects that require large-scale, long-term awards. STCs conduct world-class research through partnerships among academic institutions, national laboratories, industrial organizations, and/or other public/private entities, and via international collaborations, as appropriate. They provide a means to undertake significant investigations at the interfaces of disciplines and/or fresh approaches within disciplines. STCs may involve any areas of science and engineering that NSF supports. STC investments support the NSF vision of advancing discovery, innovation and education beyond the frontiers of current knowledge, and empowering future generations in science and engineering. Centers provide a rich environment for encouraging future scientists, engineers, and educators to take risks in pursuing discoveries and new knowledge. STCs foster excellence in education by integrating education and research, and by creating bonds between learning and inquiry so that discovery and creativity fully support the learning process.	http://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=5541
National Science Foundation	Small Business Innovative Research Program (SBIR)	NSF SBIR/STTR programs incentivize and enable startups and small business to undertake R&D with high technical risk and high commercial reward. There must be significant market opportunity and transformational technology with significant societal or commercial impact. Grants are split into 2 phases: • Phase I: $150K, 6 months • Phase II: $750K, 2 years plus over $500k in additional supplemental grants available. At each phase we vet the technology, commercial potential and company following NSF's rigorous Merit Review process.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/sbir/index.jsp
National Science Foundation	Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR)	NSF SBIR/STTR programs incentivize and enable startups and small business to undertake R&D with high technical risk and high commercial reward. There must be significant market opportunity and transformational technology with significant societal or commercial impact. STTR proposals require a researcher at a university (or other non-profit research institutions) to play a significant role in the project. For the current solicitation we seek proposals commercializing NSF-funded fundamental research. Grants are split into 2 phases: • Phase I: $225K, 12 months • Phase II: $750K, 2 years plus over $500k in additional supplemental grants available. At each phase we vet the technology, commercial potential and company following NSF's rigorous Merit Review process.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/sttr/index.jsp

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Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration: i6 Challenge	Launched in 2010, the i6 Challenge is a cutting edge federal grant program that supports truly innovative initiatives to spur innovation commercialization, entrepreneurship and jobs creation at the local level. Modeled after the MIT Deshpande Center for Technological Innovation and the von Liebig Center at the University of California at San Diego, this program has great promise to create robust centers of entrepreneurship among our nation's centers of innovation. The i6 Challenge is a multi-agency competition led by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship to encourage and reward universities and research centers to create proof of concept centers that identify innovations to commercialize and help them to put together the building blocks to create high growth, successful companies, including business model support, access to investors, mentors and access to potential customers.	http://www.eda.gov/challenges/i6/2012/factsheet.htm
Department of Defense	The Air Force Office of Science and Research (AFORSR) Force	AFOSR discovers, shapes, and champions basic science that profoundly impacts the future Air Force. The focus of AFOSR is on research areas that offer significant and comprehensive benefits to our national warfighting and peacekeeping capabilities. These areas are organized and managed in three scientific directorates: Aerospace, Chemical and Material Sciences; Mathematics, Information and Life Sciences; and Physics and Electronics. AFOSR invests in long-term, broad-based research into aerospace-related science and engineering. To accomplish this, AFOSR has formed a strong, productive alliance with other government agencies, industry and the academic community. About 75% of the research is conducted in academia and industry and the remaining 25% is conducted within the Air Force Research Laboratory.	http://www.wpafb.af.mil/AFRL/afosr /
Department of Defense	US Army Research Office (ARO)	U.S. Army Research Laboratory's Army Research Office (ARO) serves as the Army's premier extramural basic research agency in the engineering, physical, information and life sciences; developing and exploiting innovative advances to insure the Nation's technological superiority. ARO's functions include: Accelerating research results transition to applications in all stages of the research and development cycle; Strengthening academic, industrial, and nonprofit laboratories research infrastructures which serve the Army; Focus on those research topics that support technologies vital to the Army's future force, combating terrorism and new emerging threats; Directing efforts in research areas relating to new opportunities for Army applications and which underscore the role of affordability and dual-use, especially as they provide new force operating capabilities and emerging threats; Leveraging the science and technology of other defense and Government laboratories, academia and industry, and appropriate organizations of our allies; Fostering scientist and engineer training in the disciplines critical to Army needs. Research program consists principally of extramural academic research efforts consisting of single investigator efforts, university-affiliated research centers, and specially tailored outreach programs. Each approach has its own objectives and set of advantages. Programs are formulated in consultation with the Army Research Laboratory Directorates; the Research, Development and Engineering Command's Research, Development and Engineering Centers; the Army Medical Research and Materiel Command; the Army Corps of Engineers; and the Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. The programs are also jointly coordinated and planned through the Defense Science and Technology Reliance process under the Basic Research Panel.	http://www.arl.army.mil
Department of Defense	Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs (CDMRP)	CDMRP finds and funds the best research to eradicate diseases and support the warfighter for the benefit of the American public. It manages Congressional Special Interest Medical Research Programs (CSI) encompassing breast, prostate, and ovarian cancers, neurofibromatosis, military health, and other specified areas. Currently Funded Research Programs: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Autism, Bone Marrow Failure, Breast Cancer, Defense Medical Research and Development, Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Gulf War Illness, Lung Cancer, Multiple Sclerosis, Neurofibromatosis, Ovarian Cancer, Peer Reviewed Cancer, Peer Reviewed Medical, Peer Reviewed Orthopaedic, Prostate Cancer, Psychological Health/Traumatic Brain Injury, Spinal Cord Injury, Tuberous Sclerosis Complex	http://cdmrp.army.mil/researchprograms.shtml

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Department of Defense	Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA): Basic and Applied Science BAAs, Fundamental Research BAAs, SBIR, Technology Development BAAs, contracts.	DTRA accomplishes its mission by investing in basic research efforts at universities, non-profit organizations, national labs and Department of Defense service labs, to enable future capabilities to better counter threats posed by weapons of mass destruction. DTRA also facilitates productive relationships with other scientific organizations and seeks to identify promising research efforts overseas. Through the Basic Research Program, DTRA recruits and trains scientists and engineers to develop a talented workforce for the future. Their technical experts foster basic research projects that could eventually transition to research results that support an ability to counter the threat of weapons of mass destruction. Using carefully balanced research portfolios, DTRA's technical leaders seek to create opportunities for revolutionary scientific breakthroughs that will enable the U.S. to better address future threats.	http://www.dtra.mil/Research.aspx
Department of Defense	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)	Mission is to prevent strategic surprise from negatively impacting U.S. national security and create strategic surprise for U.S. adversaries by maintaining the technological superiority of the U.S. military. To fulfill its mission, the Agency relies on diverse performers to apply multi-disciplinary approaches to both advance knowledge through basic research and create innovative technologies that address current practical problems through applied research. DARPA's scientific investigations span the gamut from laboratory efforts to the creation of full-scale technology demonstrations in the fields of biology, medicine, computer science, chemistry, physics, engineering, mathematics, material sciences, social sciences, neurosciences and more. As the DoD's primary innovation engine, DARPA undertakes projects that are finite in duration but that create lasting revolutionary change. There are five technical offices, each of which conducts solicitations.	http://www.darpa.mil/Opportunities/Solicitations/DARPA_Solicitations.aspx
Department of Defense	Office of Naval Research (ONR)	As an executive branch agency within the Department of Defense, the Office of Naval Research (ONR) supports the President's budget. ONR provides technical advice to the Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary of the Navy. ONR coordinates, executes, and promotes the science and technology programs of the United States Navy and Marine Corps. To meet current and emerging warfighter needs and deliver future force capabilities, the ONR invests 90 percent of its portfolio in mid- and long-term research while allowing for responsive, limited near-term technology insertions. ONR's science and technology investments enable the technical superiority of our naval forces by producing knowledge and transitions, and growing a healthy science and engineering workforce. ONRs three directorates (Innovation, Research, Transition) work across six science and technology departments (Code 30-35) to ensure synergy and integration of research.	http://www.onr.navy.mil/Contracts-Grants.aspx
Department of Defense	Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP).	SERDP and ESTCP manage investments in five program areas. Each area focuses on a specific component of DoD's environmental responsibilities. Achieving sustainable solutions in all five areas is essential to improve environmental performance, reduce costs, and enhance mission capabilities. The five areas are: Energy and Water, Environmental Restoration, Munitions Response, Resource Conservation and Climate Change, and Weapons Systems and Platforms. SERDP is DoD's environmental science and technology program, planned and executed in partnership with DOE and EPA, with participation by numerous other federal and non-federal organizations. SERDP invests across a broad spectrum of basic and applied research, as well as advanced development. Its program goals are focused on cross-Service requirements and pursues solutions to the DOD's environmental challenges. The development and application of innovative environmental technologies will reduce the costs, environmental risks, and time required to resolve environmental problems while, at the same time, enhancing and sustaining military readiness. SERDP issues an annual solicitation for proposals from the Federal government, academia, and industry and employs a competitive selection process to ensure that SERDP funds the highest quality research. The FY 2015 SEED Solicitation was released November 7 and proposals are due March 11, 2014. The FY 2015 Core Solicitation released was November 7 and pre-proposals were due January 9, 2014.	http://www.serdp.org

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		ESTCP is DoD's environmental technology demonstration and validation program. The Program was established in 1995 to promote the transfer of innovative technologies that have successfully established proof of concept to field or production use. ESTCP demonstrations collect cost and performance data to overcome the barriers to employ an innovative technology because of concerns regarding technical or programmatic risk, the so-called "Valley of Death." The Program's goal is to identify and demonstrate the most promising innovative and cost-effective technologies and methods that address DoD's high-priority environmental requirements. Projects conduct formal demonstrations at DoD facilities and sites in operational settings to document and validate improved performance and cost savings. To ensure the demonstrated technologies have a real impact, ESTCP collaborates with end-users and regulators throughout the development and execution of each demonstration. Transition challenges are overcome with rigorous and well-documented demonstrations that provide the information needed by all stakeholders for acceptance of the technology.	
Department of Defense	US Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (USAMRCM)	A complex and diverse organization, USAMRMC protects and sustains the health and fighting ability of Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines through its programs in medical research, medical materiel development, medical logistics and facility planning, medical information systems, and development of new technologies to improve military health care on the battlefield. The Command is engaged in a broad spectrum of activity, from basic research in the laboratory to innovative product acquisition and the fielding and lifecycle management of medical equipment and supplies for deploying units. Six laboratories make up the Command's core science and technology capability. These centers of excellence specialize in various areas of biomedical research, including infectious diseases, combat casualty care, operational medicine, and chemical and biological defense, and are staffed by highly qualified military and civilian scientists and support personnel. In addition, a large extramural contract research program and numerous cooperative research and development (R&D) agreements with leading organizations in the civilian sector complement the Command's in-house science and technology capabilities. To support its vision and mission, USAMRMC continually strives to advance the R&D of medical products and technologies to support our Armed Forces. It does this by forging collaborations with researchers, businesses, and other organizations through its unique extramural research funding programs.	http://mrmc.amedd.army.mil/assets/docs/media/Doing_Business_with_MRMC_v11.pdf
Department of Defense	US Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (USAMRCM) Technology Transfer/Commercialization Programs	The U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (USAMRMC) Office of Research and Technology Applications (ORTA) or Technology Transfer Office coordinates all intellectual property licensing on behalf of all USAMRMC's subordinate laboratories from the federal sector to nonfederal parties. The ORTA office at each subordinate laboratory coordinates Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs), Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs), Interagency Agreements (IAAs), Nondisclosure agreements (NDAs), and other technology transfer transactions.	http://technologytransfer.amedd.army.mil
Department of Energy (DOE)	Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)	The Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) advances high-potential, high-impact energy technologies that are too early for private-sector investment. ARPA-E awardees are unique because they are developing entirely new ways to generate, store, and use energy. ARPA-E projects have the potential to radically improve U.S. economic prosperity, national security, and environmental well-being. We focus on transformational energy projects that can be meaningfully advanced with a small investment over a defined period of time. Our streamlined awards process enables us to act quickly and catalyze cutting-edge areas of energy research.	http://arpa-e.energy.gov/?q=arpa-e-site-page/about
Department of Energy	Agreements for Commercializing Technology	DOE labs use Agreements for Commercializing Technology (ACT) when a partner seeks highly-specialized or technical services to complete a project. An ACT agreement also authorizes participating contractor-operated DOE laboratories, such as NREL, to partner with businesses using more flexible terms that are aligned with industry practice.	http://techtransfer.energy.gov/ACTpilotFAQ

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		The agreement type used depends on the business, and the specific partnership selected is determined on a case-by-case basis. **Benefits** The benefits of Agreements for Commercializing Technology include: 　**Intellectual Property Rights.** ACT provides a more flexible framework for negotiation of intellectual property rights to facilitate moving technology from the laboratory to the marketplace as quickly as possible. 　**Payments and Indemnification.** Issues ranging from payment arrangements to project structures to indemnification will also have more flexible terms. 　**Multi-Party Research and Development Partnership.** ACT will facilitate the development of multi-party research and development partnerships. Groups of companies, universities and other entities may collaborate with NREL to address complex technological challenges that are of mutual interest.	
Department of Energy	Energy Innovation Portal	The Energy Innovation Portal is a one-stop resource for Department of Energy (DOE) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) technologies. This application enables users to locate technologies developed with DOE funding and available for licensing. These technologies can be viewed as marketing summaries, which provide business friendly descriptions of the technology, or the patent itself. When you find a technology you are interested in, simply fill out the contact form to get directly in touch with the licensing representative from each laboratory.	http://techportal.eere.energy.gov/about/
Department of Energy	America's Next Top Energy Innovator	The America's Next Top Energy Innovator Challenge, a part of the Startup America initiative, makes it easier for start-ups to use inventions and technology developed at the U.S. Department of Energy's 17 National Laboratories and the Y-12 National Security Complex.	http://energy.gov/science-innovation/innovation/americas-next-top-energy-innovator
Department of Energy	Innovative and Novel Computational Impact on Theory and Experiment (INCITE) program	The DOE Office of Science provides a portfolio of national high-performance computing facilities housing some of the world's most advanced supercomputers. These leadership computing facilities enable world-class research for significant advances in science. Open to researchers from academia, government labs, and industry, the Innovative and Novel Computational Impact on Theory and Experiment (INCITE) program is the major means by which the scientific community gains access to some of the fastest supercomputers. The program aims to accelerate scientific discoveries and technological innovations by awarding, on a competitive basis, time on supercomputers to researchers with large-scale, computationally intensive projects that address "grand challenges" in science and engineering. INCITE proposals are accepted between mid-April and the end of June. See the proposal submittal site (https://proposals.doeleadershipcomputing.org) for the most recent call for proposals. Note: between July and early April the call is closed to new applications and will display the previous year's call for proposals. However, you should review the Instructions (https://proposals.doeleadershipcomputing.org/allocations/incite/instructions.do) since they will provide guidance about the input and format of the proposal for the next allocation cycle.	http://www.doeleadershipcomputing.org
Department of Health and Human Services	Grants Forecast (for ALL HHS Agencies)	HHS is one of the largest Federal Departments, the nation's largest health insurer, and the largest grant-making agency. HHS manages an array of grant programs in basic and applied science, public health, income support, child development, and health and social services. The HHS grant portfolio is the largest in the federal government with more than 300 grant programs operating under its annual grant budget that amounts to approximately 60% of the Federal government's grant dollars. The HHS Grants Forecast was developed and is managed by the Assistant Secretary for Resources and Technology Office of Grants. The DHHS' Grants Forecast is a database of planned grant opportunities proposed by its numerous agencies. Each Forecast record contains actual or estimated dates and funding levels for grants that the agency intends to award during the fiscal year. Forecast opportunities are subject to change based on enactment of congressional	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/hhsgrantsforecast/index.cfm

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		appropriations. When funding is available and an agency is ready to accept applications, the agency will issue an official notice, known as a Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA), which will be available on Grants.gov. The FOA provides guidance on how to receive an application kit and instructions on how to apply.	
Department of Health and Human Services	NIH Centers for Accelerated Innovations (NIH/NCAI)	The NIH Centers for Accelerated Innovations program was initiated in response to a recommendation by the Enhancing the Return on the NHLBI SBIR/STTR Investment Team (ERNSIT) to develop strategies to provide pre-SBIR funding opportunities. The NCAI will specifically address the gap in the commercialization pipeline between scientific discovery and company formation, supporting the long term goal of more rapidly and effectively moving breakthrough innovations to available products that will have health, economic, and societal impact. NCAI Working Group Meeting The NIH Centers for Accelerated Innovations will address the knowledge and funding gaps for the early steps needed to translate novel discoveries and technologies into new diagnostics, devices, therapeutics, and tools for patient care by providing: •Pilot funding, based upon a review process for scientific merit and commercial potential •Resources and expertise, including •business plan development •market research •IP protection •Educational and networking activities and linkages to local ecosystem resources To achieve these objectives, each Center will focus on: •Investigators with research projects that have progressed to a point where a potential commercial product can be envisioned but additional development efforts are required to demonstrate feasibility or proof of concept and commercial potential •Integrating and leveraging project management, intellectual property, business and technology development, and new venture expertise •Building alliances and developing sustainable relationships with local ecosystem stakeholders and leaders •Providing educational and mentoring opportunities in entrepreneurship targeted at the needs of the innovator.	http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/dera/otac/caip/CAIP_background.html
Department of Health and Human Services	NIH National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NIH/NCATS)	The National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) is the newest of 27 Institutes and Centers (ICs) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). This Center was established in December 2011 to transform the translational science process so that new treatments and cures for disease can be delivered to patients faster. Several thousand diseases affect humans, yet fewer than 500 have any treatment. Translational scientists aim to address that gap by taking basic discoveries about the causes of a disease and transforming this knowledge into a new treatment — such as a drug, device, diagnostic or behavioral intervention — that tangibly improves human health.	http://www.ncats.nih.gov/about/about.html
Department of Health and Human Services	NIH National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NIH/NHLBI)	The NHLBI Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Programs are engines of innovation for developing and commercializing novel technologies and products to promote the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart, lung, blood, and sleep diseases and disorders. The NHLBI provides grant and contract funding opportunities to support small businesses performing research and development on technologies related to the NHBLI mission.	http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/funding/sbir/index.htm

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Department of Homeland Security	Basic Research	The DHS mission is to prevent and deter terrorist attacks, protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the Nation, and secure our national borders while welcoming lawful immigrants, visitors, and trade. Its basic research portfolio creates fundamental knowledge for enhancing homeland security, normally at a time frame exceeding eight years. Efforts emphasize (but are not limited to) university fundamental research and governmental lab discovery and invention. Basic research efforts typically are motivated by one or more of the following: Addresses an important DHS issue (such as a High- Priority Technology Need) without a near- term solution; Pursues a creative solution that addresses a unique, long-term DHS need that is not addressed elsewhere; Exploits new scientific breakthroughs (e.g., from universities, laboratories, or industry) that could strengthen homeland security.	http://www.dhs.gov/index.shtm and https://baa.st.dhs.gov/
NASA	LAUNCH	LAUNCH is a global initiative to identify and support the innovative work poised to contribute to a sustainable future and accelerate solutions to meet urgent challenges facing our society. NASA, USAID, Department of State, and NIKE joined together to form LAUNCH in early 2010 in an effort to identify, showcase and support innovative approaches to global challenges through a series of forums. LAUNCH searches for visionaries, whose world-class ideas, technologies or programs show great promise for making tangible impacts on society. LAUNCH's mission is to maximize human potential by transforming our existing human systems into new ones that are more sustainable, accessible, and empowering. The quest to maximize human potential will require the collaboration and commitments of government, corporations, investment, sustainability and global development organizations to accelerate innovation and convert ideas into action around the world. We call this "collective genius" which we harness "for a better world".	http://www.launch.org/about#sthash.baLnc5e6.dpuf
NASA	Regional Partnerships	NASA is committed to moving technologies and innovations into the mainstream of the U.S. economy. NASA actively seeks partnerships with U.S. companies that can license NASA innovations and create "spinoffs" in areas such as health and medicine, consumer goods, transportation, renewable energy, and manufacturing. When businesses leverage NASA technologies to develop new products, it not only benefits the regional economy, but significantly strengthens the nation's competitiveness in the global marketplace.	http://www.nasa.gov/offices/oct/home/index.html
US Department of Agriculture	Agricultural Technology Innovation Partnership (ATIP)	The USDA Agricultural Technology Innovation Partnership (ATIP) Program is comprised of 8 economic development "Partners", each serving as a portal anchored to an ARS Area, and a 9th Partner representing a national organization, the National Association of Seed and Venture Funds. ATIP "Associates" work in conjunction with a proximal Partner. Currently, there is one ATIP Associate. Partners and Associates become members of ATIP through a Partnership Intermediary Agreement (PIA) executed with the Office of Technology Transfer.	https://www.ars.usda.gov/sp2UserFiles/Place/01090000/USDA%20Technology%20Transfer%20and%20the%20Agricultural%20Technology%20Innovation%20Partnership%20program.pdf
US Department of Agriculture	Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)	The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) makes competitively awarded grants that are to qualified small businesses to support high quality, advanced concepts research related to important scientific problems and opportunities in agriculture that could lead to significant public benefit if successful. The objectives of the SBIR Program are to: •stimulate technological innovations in the private sector; •strengthen the role of small businesses in meeting Federal research and development needs; •increase private sector commercialization of innovations derived from USDA-supported research and development efforts; and •foster and encourage participation by women-owned and socially and economically disadvantaged small business firms in technological innovations.	http://www.nifa.usda.gov/funding/sbir/sbir_synopsis.html

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*****Please provide any additions or comments for future versions*****