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Federal Department or Agency	Programs	Description	Website
National Science Foundation	All Funding Programs	The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense…" With an annual budget of $7.3 billion (FY 2015), NSF is the funding source for approximately 24 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities. In many fields such as mathematics, computer science and the social sciences, NSF is the major source of federal backing. MORE To stay up-to-date with all NSF programs, you can join the "Academic-Industry Partnerships at NSF" newsletter by e-mailing: **INNOVATION_ACADEME-Subscribe-Request@listserv.nsf.gov**	http://www.nsf.gov/funding/
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 NSF Innovation Corps (I-Corps™) is a set of activities and programs that prepares scientists and engineers to extend their focus beyond the laboratory and broadens the impact of select, NSF-funded, basic-research projects. 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. **Upcoming Meetings of Interest to Industry and University Partners** can be found here.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/iucrc

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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. To stay up-to-date with PFI:AIR-RA and similar programs, join the "Academic-Industry Partnerships at NSF" newsletter:	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
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

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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	Materials Research Science and Engineering Centers (MRSECs)	MRSECs support interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary materials research and education of the highest quality while addressing fundamental problems in science and engineering that are important to society. MRSECs assess fundamental materials research topics of intellectual and technological importance, contribute to national priorities by fostering active collaboration between academia and other sectors, and enable researchers to address problems of a scope and complexity requiring the advantages of scale and interdisciplinary provided by a campus-based research center. Multiple opportunities for Industry outreach and partnerships can be found here. Further details about programs and industry contact coordinators can be obtained on the individual MRSEC websites.	http://www.mrsec.org/
National Science Foundation	Small Business Innovative Research Program (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR)	NSF Small Business Innovation Research / Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) provides non-dilutive funds for early-stage R&D at small businesses and startups. Their focus is on hard science and engineering technology with **high technical risk** and potential for **significant commercial or societal impact**. NSF provides grants in **phases**: a short proof-of-concept / feasibility grant ($150-225k) can potentially be followed by a longer development grant ($750k). At each phase NSF vets the technology, commercial potential and company following NSF's rigorous Merit Review process.	http://www.nsf.gov/eng/iip/sbir/index.jsp
Department of Commence	Technology Transfer	DOC conducts research and development (R&D) in areas of science and technology at the laboratory facilities of NIST, NOAA, and NTIA's ITS. Technology transfer, which is a key part of the programmatic activities in these laboratories, connects technological advances of DOC's science and engineering programs to the American economy. In addition to the technology transfer efforts of DOC laboratories, DOC is responsible for coordinating technology transfer activities across federal agencies. DOC coordinates the Interagency Workgroup for Technology Transfer (IAWGTT) through NIST facilitating interagency discussion on policy, new approaches to technology transfer, and lessons learned from agency technology transfer programs. 1 NIST also serves as the host agency for the Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer (FLC), which is a nationwide network of federal laboratories that provides a forum to develop strategies and opportunities for linking laboratory mission technologies and expertise with the marketplace.	http://www.commerce.gov/category/tags/tech-transfer
Department of Commerce	Regional Innovation Strategy Program	EDA's Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (OIE) is leading the $15 million 2014 Regional Innovation Strategy Program competition to spur innovation capacity-building activities in regions across the nation. Under this program, EDA is soliciting applications for three separate funding opportunities, including: the i6 Challenge, Science and Research Park Development	http://www.eda.gov/oie/2014-risp-competition.htm

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		Grants, and Cluster Grants to support the development of Seed Capital Funds. The program is authorized through the America COMPETES reauthorization Act of 2010, and received a dedicated appropriation for the first time in FY 2014.	
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 Commerce	National Institute of Standards and Technology	Founded in 1901 and now part of the U.S. Department of Commerce, NIST is one of the nation's oldest physical science laboratories. You can explore their web site to learn about current projects, to find out how you can work with NIST, or to make use of their products and services. The following hyperlink will take you to an alphabetical listing of NIST research topics, activities, programs, products, and services A-Z subject index	http://www.nist.gov/index.cfm
Department of Defense	Defense Innovation Marketplace	The Defense Innovation Marketplace is your one-stop source for Department of Defense (DoD) science and technology (S&T) planning, acquisition resources, funding and financial information.	http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil/industryresources.html
Department of Defense	The Air Force Office of Science and Research (AFOSR) 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. AFOSR solicits proposals for research through various Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs) as well as various other programs outlined HERE.	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.	http://www.arl.army.mil

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		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. To learn more about the many ways ARL partners with other organizations, please go to ARL's BUSINESS site to view its details and appropriate contact information.	
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. The Fiscal Year 2015 Department of Defense Appropriations Act provides research funding for the following peer reviewed programs managed by the CDMRP exceeds $750M. Available funding opportunities can be found HERE.	http://cdmrp.army.mil/researchprograms.shtml
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. DTRA's funding opportunities can be found HERE.	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. DARPA's funding opportunities can be found HERE.	http://www.darpa.mil/default.aspx

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Department of Defense	Office of Naval Research (ONR)	As an executive branch agency within the Department of Defense, the Office of Naval Research (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. All ONR solicitations can be found HERE.	http://www.onr.navy.mil/About-ONR.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 pursue 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. 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. All SERDP and ESTCP funding opportunities can be found HERE.	http://www.serdp.org
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	http://www.usamraa.army.mil/

Federal Department or Agency	Programs	Description	Website
		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. For a complete listing of Assistance Agreement Funding Opportunities posted by the U.S. Army Medical Research Acquisition Activity, please see Grants.gov and perform a search using CFDA# 12.420.	
Department of Defense	US Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (USAMRCM) Technology Transfer/Commercialization Programs	The U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command is the Army's medical materiel developer, with responsibility for medical research, development, and acquisition and medical logistics management. The USAMRMC's expertise in these critical areas helps establish and maintain the capabilities the Army needs to fight and win on the battlefield. Ensuring our armed forces remain in optimal health and are equipped to protect themselves from disease and injury, particularly on the battlefield, is the job of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command. The Command is headquartered at Fort Detrick, MD, with 12 subordinate commands located throughout the world. Six medical research laboratory commands execute the science and technology program to investigate medical solutions for the battlefield with a focus on various areas of biomedical research, including military infectious diseases, combat casualty care, military operational medicine, medical chemical and biological defense, and clinical and rehabilitative medicine. The Command manages a large extramural research program with numerous contracts, grants, and cooperative research and development agreements to provide additional science and technology capabilities from leading academic, private industry, and other government organizations. To learn how to work with USAMRMC, see their Strategic Partnership Office brochure HERE.	https://mrmc.amedd.army.mil/index.cfm?pageid=work.overview
Department of Energy		As a science agency, the Energy Department plays an important role in the innovation economy. The Department catalyzes the transformative growth of basic applied scientific research, the discovery and development of new clean energy technologies and prioritizes scientific innovation as a cornerstone of US economic prosperity. The Department encourages collaboration and cooperation between industry, academia and government to create a vibrant scientific ecosystem. The Energy Department's 17 National Labs are a system of intellectual assets unique among world scientific institutions and serve as regional engines of economic growth for states and communities across the country. For a guide to partnering with DOE labs, see HERE.	http://energy.gov/science-innovation/innovation

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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. The Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E) has prepared guidance to facilitate the negotiation of funding agreements and the management and closeout of projects. Click on one of the project stages below for relevant guidance: o Pre-Award o Award o Post-Award o Closeout o Termination To view the ARPA-E Technology-to-Market Guide, please click here. To view SBIR/STTR-specific guidance, click here. To view all funding opportunities, click here.	http://arpa-e.energy.gov/?q=arpa-e-site-page/about
Department of Energy	Agreements for Commercializing Technology	Some 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. 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.	http://techtransfer.energy.gov/ACTpilotFAQ
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/

Federal Department or Agency	Programs	Description	Website
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 INCITE program is the major means by which the scientific community gains access to some of the fastest supercomputers. 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 Energy	Technology Investment Agreement	A Technology Investment Agreement (TIA) is a type of assistance instrument used in rare cases to support or stimulate research projects involving for-profit firms, especially commercial firms that do business primarily in the commercial marketplace. TIAs are different from grants and cooperative agreements in that the award terms may vary from the government-wide standard terms (See DOE TIA regulations at 10 CFR Part 603). The primary purposes for including a TIA in the type of available award instruments are to encourage non-traditional government contractors to participate in an R&D program and to facilitate new relationships and business practices. A TIA can be particularly useful for awards to consortia (See 10 CFR 603.225(b) and 603.515, Qualification of a consortium).	http://energy.gov/management/office-management/operational-management/financial-assistance/technology-investment
Department of Health and Human Services	Contracts and Grants	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 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.	http://www.hhs.gov/grants/index.html
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.	http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/dera/otac/caip/CAIP_background.html

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		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.	

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. The NHILBI Office of Tech Transfer and Development (OTTAD) negotiates Cooperative Research Development Agreements (CRADA), Research Collaboration Agreements (RCA), Clinical Trial Agreements (CTA), Material Transfer Agreements (MTA), Confidential Disclosure Agreements (CDA), and other Technology Transfer transactional agreements on behalf of NHLBI that facilitate collaboration while protecting NHLBI's intellectual property interests. OTTAD acts as the contact point within	http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/funding/sbir/index.htm

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		NHLBI for all new inventions made by NHLBI intramural researchers. The office advises the Scientific Director, intramural investigators and NHLBI leadership on issues relating to patenting and intellectual property. In addition, OTTAD manages NHLBI's large and diverse portfolio of technologies that are available for commercial licensing.	
Department of Homeland Security	Research and Development	The Research and Development Partnerships (RDP) Group was created in November 2010 to develop, foster and leverage innovative partnerships and serve as a primary resource in establishing and managing world class Centers of Excellence and federal laboratories. In order to encourage teaming and reduce duplication of effort, RDP offers a cadre of subject matter experts who serve as force multipliers in delivering science-based solutions to the Homeland Security Enterprise. RDP accomplishes this through: •Establishing strategic links that provide access to billions of dollars of research, development, and testing and evaluation activities performed by other government agencies, countries, universities, laboratories, the private sector and small businesses; •Sourcing the R&D community through statutory and voluntary programs and processes that are objective and effective for identifying and acquiring necessary capabilities for the Homeland Security Enterprise. These activities enable RDP to: acquire existing business solutions; initiate industry R&D programs to develop new technologies and solutions; establish partnership agreements; evaluate government intellectual property for potential patents and licenses and create incentives to promote consequential investments to strengthen the homeland security of the United States; and •Fostering innovative research in universities, labs, small businesses and the private sector.	http://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/about-research-and-development-partnerships
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.	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

Federal Department or Agency	Programs	Description	Website
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	Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	ARS Research is organized into National Programs. These programs serve to bring coordination, communication and empowerment to approximately 750 research projects carried out by ARS. The National Programs focus on the relevance, impact, and quality of ARS research.	https://www.ars.usda.gov/Research/research.htm

Please provide any additions or comments for future versions