<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grammatech</strong></td>
<td>Software for eliminating defects in mission-critical and embedded software applications directing rover operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Starsys Research</strong></td>
<td>Planetary gearboxes for the articulated robotic arm and the descent braking mechanism for controlling rate of descent to planetary surface</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Creare</strong></td>
<td>A space-qualified vacuum pump for the Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) instrument package</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Yardney Technical Products</strong></td>
<td>Lithium ion batteries that enable the power system to meet peak power demands or rover activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Honeybee Robotics</strong></td>
<td>Dust removal tool used to remove the dust layer from rock surfaces and to clean the rover’s observation tray and designed the sample manipulation system for the Sample Analysis at Mars (SAM) instrument package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inXitu</strong></td>
<td>Features of their automated sample handling system are implemented in the Chemistry and Mineralogy experiment (CheMin) instrument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABOUT THE MISSION**

The Mars Science Laboratory mission's Curiosity rover, the most technologically advanced rover ever built, landed in Mars' Gale Crater the evening of Aug. 5, 2012 PDT (morning of Aug. 6 EDT) using a series of complicated landing maneuvers never before attempted. The specialized landing sequence, which employed a giant parachute, a jet-controlled descent vehicle and a bungee-like apparatus called a "sky crane," was devised because tested landing techniques used during previous rover missions could not safely accommodate the much larger and heavier rover.

Curiosity's mission is to determine whether the Red Planet ever was, or is, habitable to microbial life. The rover, which is about the size of a MINI Cooper, is equipped with 17 cameras and a robotic arm containing a suite of specialized laboratory-like tools and instruments.
The Phoenix Mission was a lander sent to the surface of Mars to search for evidence of past or present microbial life. Using a robotic arm, it could dig up to half a meter into the Red Planet to collect samples and return them to onboard instruments for analysis. Besides verifying the existence of water-ice in the Martian subsurface, Phoenix discovered traces of the chemical perchlorate, a possible energy source for microbes and a potentially valuable future resource for human explorers.

As planned, the Phoenix lander ended communications in November 2008, about six months after landing, when its solar panels ceased operating in the dark Martian winter.
Composite Optics provided light weight, large aperture reflector of graphite reinforced composite material with high surface accuracy for the Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS)

DeMaria Electrooptics Under a $6.5 million contract with JPL, the company provided a terahertz radiometer for the MLS

Spaceborne supplied two correlator chips that make the analog to digital signal conversion and clean up the signal received by MLS

Lightwave Electronics provided two diode pumped solid state lasers for Tropospheric Emission Spectrometer (TES)

Seaspace Corporation Developed low cost system that makes it possible for universities and other purchasers to receive the data transmissions from Aura

ABOUT THE MISSION

Aura (formerly EOS/Chem-1) is the chemistry mission of NASA with the overall objective to study the chemistry and dynamics of Earth's atmosphere from the ground through the mesosphere. The mission monitors the complex interactions of atmospheric constituents from both natural and man-made sources, such as biomass burning that effect the creation and depletion of ozone. The Aura mission provides global surveys of several atmospheric constituents which can be classified into anthropogenic sources (CFC types), radicals (e.g., ClO, NO, OH), reservoirs (e.g., HNO, HCl), and tracers (e.g., N2O, CO2, H2O). Temperature, geopotential heights, and aerosol fields will also be mapped.
The Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program is authorized by Congress

- Current authorization is through Fiscal Year (FY) 2022

Overall program is administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA) in the Department of Commerce

Federal Agencies with an annual extramural Research & Development (R&D) budget > $100 M participate

- Agencies with > $1 B participate in the STTR program also

Resources are “set aside” from an Agencies annual R&D appropriation to fund the program

U.S. Government Agencies funded approximately $2.9 B in SBIR & STTR contracts in Fiscal Year 2015
Each Agency administers their own program under provisions of law and administrative direction from the SBA.

The SBA and its regional offices provide outreach, education and guidance to Small Business Concerns (SBCs):
- Workshops, Newsletters, Seminars, Webcasts
- Mentoring to SBCs by the Service Corp of Retired Executives (SCORE)

Agencies provide their own outreach in concert with the SBA:
- Focus on businesses owned by women, veterans, disabled
- SBCs in identified economically disadvantaged locations

SBA sponsored “bus tours” of under represented geographies.

Visit [https://www.sba.gov/](https://www.sba.gov/).
SBIR projects and dollars have a presence in all 50 states from a wide number of Federal Agencies.
From 2010 – 2016 – over 36,053 contracts valued at over $14.5 billion have been issued to SBC’s across the nation.

* Fiscal Year 2013 SBA Data
### Eligibility Requirements

#### Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)

1. Organized for-profit U.S. business
2. At least 51% U.S. owned by individuals and independently operated
3. 500 or fewer employees
4. PI’s primary employment with small business during project
5. Intellectual Property Agreement

#### Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)

1. Formal Cooperative R&D Effort with a U.S. Research Institution
2. Minimum 40% by small business, 30% by U.S. Research Institution
3. Small business is Prime, PI can be from SBC or Research Institution
4. Other SBIR Requirements Apply
Why Participate in SBIR/STTR?

• Over $2.25 Billion available every year
• Funds are NOT A LOAN - no repayment - up to $1.5M in non-dilutive capital
• Small businesses retain intellectual property rights
• Provides seed money to fund high risk projects
• Develop working relationship & credibility with government R&D
• Fosters partnerships with large corporations and academia
• Provides recognition and visibility for your business
• Participation attracts venture capital and other funding sources
NASA’s SBIR and STTR programs have awarded over $3.3B to research-intensive American small businesses to date.

Engineers and scientists from over 12,000 firms in all 50 States, DC and Puerto Rico have participated.

On average each year 1,700 NASA scientists and engineers support the program by authoring research topics and performing technical reviews.
Phases of the NASA Program

**Phase 1**
- **Time/Maturity**: 6 Months
- **Concept**: 6 Months, $125K

**Phase 2**
- **Time/Maturity**: 24 Months
- **Funding**: $750K/$1.5M

- **SBIR/STTR Program matches up to $250K of NASA Program funds**
- **Two-to-one match**

**Phase 2-E**
- **SBIR/STTR Program matches up to $125K of outside funds**
- **One-to-one match**

**Phase 2-X**
- **SBIR/STTR matches up to $250K of NASA Program funds**
- **Two-to-one match**

**Phase 3**
- **Funding**: NASA other federal agency contract or commercial sales/investments
- **$500K**

**CCRPP (Civilian Commercialization Readiness Pilot Program)**
- **Matching funds program to facilitate infusion or commercialization**
- **Up to $2.0M**

**Concept**
- Infusion/Commercialization

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- **Phase 3**
- **Phase 2**
- **Phase 2-X**
- **Phase 2-E**
- **Phase 1**
Examples of recent solicitation topics include:

- High Efficiency Space Power
- Spacecraft & Platform Subsystems
- Advanced Telescope Systems
- Sensors, Detectors and Instruments
- Robotic Exploration Technologies
- Advanced Power & Energy Storage
- Lightweight Structures & Materials
Contracts are fixed price to be completed on a “best effort” basis

Company owns the resulting intellectual property (IP)

Government has royalty-free rights for government use of company IP

Government protects company data from public dissemination for four years after end of the contract

Contracts require compliance with ITAR and EARs
• I-Corps
In partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF), NASA is offering the I-Corps program to educate selected teams on how to translate technologies from the laboratory into the market place
http://sbir.nasa.gov/content/I-Corps

• CCRPP
Eligible SBIR/STTR Phase II awardees (from any Agency) can submit applications to NASA’s FY17 Civilian Commercialization Readiness Pilot Program (CCRPP) related to NASA interests. Preliminary information about the CCRPP will be released in late 2016.
http://sbir.gsfc.nasa.gov/content/post-phase-ii-initiatives
Proposal Tips

- Review prior years solicitations at [http://sbir.nasa.gov/](http://sbir.nasa.gov/)
- Search and identify specific technical areas (subtopics) and lead center(s) of your interest
- Request subject matter expert contact information from respective field center program POCs
- E-mail/Call technical POCs and initiate dialogues
- Learn technology needs, priorities, and funding gaps
- Visit and brief NASA on your companies capabilities, if the opportunity presents itself

**Please note** – once a solicitation is active, NASA (too include JPL) and its centers are not permitted to discuss the active solicitation
All required items of information must be contained in your proposal – please carefully follow directions.

Observe proposal submission deadlines, content (page count) and formatting rules.

Eligibility is determined at time of the award.

The PI is not required to have a Ph.D.

The PI is required to have expertise to oversee project scientifically and technically.

Applications may be submitted to different agencies for similar work.

Awards may not be accepted from different agencies for duplicative projects.

Do not plan on using Government facilities unless they are not available in the private sector.
JPL STTR Odds of Selection

JPL STTR Phase I Proposals & Awards


JPL STTR Phase II Proposals & Awards

For complete program overview and current information, go to http://sbir.nasa.gov/

Contact JPL
- Science Mission Directorate
  - Dr. Richard Terrile
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  - Richard.J.Terrile@jpl.nasa.gov

- JPL Technology Infusion
  - Dr. Carol Lewis
  - (818) 354 3767
  - Carol.R.Lewis@jpl.nasa.gov

- SBIR/STTR Administration & Outreach
  - Mark Davidson
  - (818) 354 1246
  - Mark.H.Davidson@jpl.nasa.gov

Visit JPL’s SBIR page at http://sbir.jpl.nasa.gov/
Advice & Suggestions

- Plan ahead
  - Look to previous year NASA solicitations and awards
  - Organize your team – PI, RI, subcontractors / consultants
- Reach out
  - Contact the appropriate Mission Directorate or Center
  - Arrange for discussions via contact with Technical Community
  - Once NASA SBIR/STTR solicitation is released (active) – *there is no further contact* permitted regarding the active solicitation
    - Contact is permissible on past solicitations and activity not related to the active solicitation
- Read and comply with solicitation guidelines
  - Meet your deadlines
  - Comply with formatting requirements
- Post award – ask for a debriefing
Plan, propose and join JPL in our future missions

Visit:
https://www.nasa.gov/
http://sbir.nasa.gov/
http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/
http://sbir.jpl.nasa.gov/