Turning Ideas into Practice: How to Access Homeland Security R&D from Public Institutions

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Background

- President Bush signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002 on 11/25/02
- As a result the Department of Homeland Security was established and is responsible for identifying, acquiring and implementing security solutions
- Lots of money has been "ear-marked" for these efforts
- Lots of interest from the public and private sector





Basic Questions

- 1. What are the needs of various homeland security agencies?
- 2. Which government agencies develop technologies for homeland security applications?
- 3. How do I get in touch with them?
- 4. What next?
- 5. What should I be prepared for?





Identifying Homeland Security Needs

- Go to: http://www.dhs.gov/
- Click on "Doing Business with DHS"
- List of Critical Agencies and Current RFP's
- Department of Homeland Security's latest business opportunities are also listed on the Federal Business Opportunities web site http://www1.eps.gov/spg/dhs.html





Critical Agencies

- Customs and Border Protection
- U.S. Secret Service
- U.S. Coast Guard Office of Procurement Management
- U.S. Coast Guard Air Craft Repair & Supply Center
- U.S. Coast Guard Engineering Logistics Center
- U.S. Coast Guard Maintenance & Logistics Command Pacific
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
- Transportation Security Administration
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (formerly Dept. of Justice)





Who develops the technology?

- We do!
- And so does
 - NIH
 - DoD
 - NASA
 - and many other national laboratories...
- National Laboratories have played a behind-thescenes role in national security for over 40 years
- Laboratories have demonstrated expertise in nuclear, biological and chemical agents





How To I Find the Technology?

- Federal Laboratory Consortium
 - Puts a potential partner in contact with a federal laboratory with expertise or capability in area of interest.
 - Arrangements for the technical exchange are between the user and the laboratory.
 - The network does best when the user makes the request as specific as possible.
 - Publishes directories that focus on special needs.
 - www.flc.org





One Example: Department of Energy Labs

- Develop and deliver technologies for infrastructure security including chemical, biological, and nuclear nonproliferation.
- The DOE has about a dozen national laboratories responsible for energy, national security and environmental missions.





Department of Energy Labs

- Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne) in Illinois- http://www.anl.gov/
- Brookhaven National Laboratory http://www.bnl.gov/world/
- Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) in Idaho - http://www.inel.gov/
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in California http://www.lbl.gov/
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California http://www.llnl.gov/
- Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) in New Mexico http://www.lanl.gov/worldview/
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Tennessee http://www.ornl.gov/
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in Washington http://www.pnl.gov/
- Sandia National Laboratories (Sandia) in New Mexico http://www.sandia.gov/





How To Find the Technology Part 2

- Effectively searching our websites take practice
- Common terms to look for
 - Working with industry
 - Licensable technologies
 - Publications
 - Science & Technology
 - Homeland Security
 Center/Department/Division





What Next?

- The number one way to initiate a collaboration or learn more about the technology is to talk to the inventor.
- Your second choice should be the institution's Technology Transfer Organization.
- Lastly, identify the institution's point-ofcontact for Homeland Security Technologies.





What Next – Part 2

- Each agency will have a different process and different mechanisms for "tech transfer"
- Make sure you engage someone from the technology transfer office to help you navigate the system





What Should I Be Prepared For? Current Challenges

- Labs and their industry partners are faced with translating sophisticated technologies into products that can be readily deployed and supported in the field.
- Money is another challenge as the labs vie for R&D funding.
- The sheer number of technologies to consider.
- Thus far, no single federal entity coordinates or evaluates the labs' creative output.
- Government sources indicate that discussions to improve coordination are under way, but in the meantime, no formal connection exists between the Office of Homeland Security and the labs' activities.





In Summary What Really Works...

- Homework
- Networking
- Relationships
- Patience
- Persistence



