Exhibit R-2, RDT&E Budget Item Justification: PB 2021 Chemical and Biological Defense Program	Date: February 2020
Appropriation/Budget Activity 0400: *Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Defense-Wide* / BA 6: *RDT&E Management Support*	**R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)** PE 0605502BP / *SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (SBIR)*

COST ($ in Millions)	Prior Years	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Base	FY 2021 OCO	FY 2021 Total	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Cost To Complete	Total Cost
Total Program Element	-	21.269	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.269
SB6: *Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)*	-	21.269	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.269

A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification

The overall objective of the Chemical Biological Defense (CBD) Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program is to improve the transition or transfer of innovative chemical and biological defense (CBD) technologies between Department of Defense (DoD) components and the private sector for mutual benefit. The CBD SBIR program includes those technology efforts that maximize a strong defensive posture in a biological or chemical environment using passive and active means as deterrents. These technologies include chemical and biological detection; information assessment, which includes identification, modeling, and intelligence; contamination avoidance; and protection of both individual soldiers and equipment.

B. Program Change Summary ($ in Millions)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Base	FY 2021 OCO	FY 2021 Total
Previous President's Budget	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
Current President's Budget	21.269	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
Total Adjustments	21.269	0.000	0.000	-	0.000
• Congressional General Reductions	-	-			
• Congressional Directed Reductions	-	-			
• Congressional Rescissions	-	-			
• Congressional Adds	0.000	-			
• Congressional Directed Transfers	0.000	-			
• Reprogrammings	0.000	-			
• SBIR/STTR Transfer	21.269	-			
• Other Adjustments	0.000	-	-	-	-

Change Summary Explanation

Funding: FY19 (+$21.269 Million): Funding transferred and applied to Small Business Innovative Research program.

Schedule: N/A

Technical: N/A

Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2021 Chemical and Biological Defense Program											Date: February 2020	
Appropriation/Budget Activity 0400 / 6					R-1 Program Element (Number/Name) PE 0605502BP / *SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (SBIR)*				Project (Number/Name) SB6 / *Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)*			
COST ($ in Millions)	**Prior Years**	**FY 2019**	**FY 2020**	**FY 2021 Base**	**FY 2021 OCO**	**FY 2021 Total**	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025**	**Cost To Complete**	**Total Cost**
SB6: *Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)*	-	21.269	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.269
Quantity of RDT&E Articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

A. Mission Description and Budget Item Justification

The Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) Program is a Congressionally mandated program established to increase the participation of small business in federal research and development (R&D). Currently, each participating Government agency must reserve 2.5% of its extramural R&D for SBIR awards to competing small businesses. The goal of the SBIR Program is to invest in the innovative capabilities of the small business community to help meet Government R&D objectives while allowing small companies to develop technologies and products which they can then commercialize through sales back to the Government or in the private sector.

The Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Program like SBIR, is a Government-wide program, mandated by the Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992, Public Law (PL) 102-564. STTR was established in FY94 as a three-year pilot program. In early 1996, the General Accounting Office (GAO) conducted a comprehensive review of the Government-wide STTR Program to determine the effectiveness of the pilot program. Upon review of the GAO report, Congress voted to reauthorize the STTR Program to the year 2000, consistent with the authorization period for the SBIR Program.

STTR was established as a companion program to the SBIR Program and is executed in essentially the same manner; however, there are several distinct differences. The STTR Program provides a mechanism for participation by university, Federally-Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs), and other non-profit research institutions. Specifically, the STTR Program is designed to provide an incentive for small companies and research at academic institutions and non-profit research and development institutions to work together to move emerging technical ideas from the laboratory to the marketplace to foster high-tech economic development and to advance U.S. economic competitiveness. Each STTR proposal must be submitted by a team which includes a small business (as the prime contractor for contracting purposes) and at least one research institution, which have entered into a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement for the purposes of the STTR effort. Furthermore, the project must be divided up such that the small business performs at least 40% of the work and the research institution(s) performs at least 30% of the work. The remainder of the work may be performed by either party or a third party. The budget is separate from the SBIR budget and is significantly smaller (0.15% of the extramural R&D budget vs. 2.5% for the SBIR Program).

The Department of Defense (DoD) has consolidated management and oversight of the Chemical Biological Defense Program (CBDP) into a single office within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The Army was designated as the Executive Agent for coordination and integration of the CBDP. The executive agent for the SBIR/STTR portion of the program is the Army Research Office-Washington.

The overall objective of the CBD SBIR/STTR program is to improve the transition or transfer of innovative CBD technologies between DoD components and the private sector for mutual benefit. The CBD program includes those technology efforts that maximize a strong defensive posture in a biological or chemical environment using passive and active means as deterrents. These technologies include chemical and biological detection; information assessment, which includes identification, modeling, and intelligence; contamination avoidance; and protection of both individual soldiers and equipment.

Exhibit R-2A, RDT&E Project Justification: PB 2021 Chemical and Biological Defense Program		Date: February 2020
Appropriation/Budget Activity 0400 / 6	**R-1 Program Element (Number/Name)** PE 0605502BP / *SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (SBIR)*	**Project (Number/Name)** SB6 / *Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)*

B. Accomplishments/Planned Programs ($ in Millions)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Title: 1) SBIR/STTR ***Description:*** Small Business Innovative Research.	21.269	-	-
Accomplishments/Planned Programs Subtotals	21.269	-	-

C. Other Program Funding Summary ($ in Millions)

N/A

Remarks

D. Acquisition Strategy

N/A