



SBIR/STTR Background and Charge to SMRB

SBIR/STTR Working Group May 29, 2012

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Overview

Background and Role for SMRB

Charge to the NIH SBIR/STTR Working Group

Process for Considering Change

Next Steps



Working Group Roster

Non-Federal

Solomon Snyder, MD (Chair)

William Brody, MD, PhD

Gail Cassell, PhD

Hon. Daniel Goldin

Arthur Rubenstein, MBBCh

Norman Augustine (ad hoc)

<u>Federal</u>

Josephine Briggs, MD

Richard Hodes, MD

Roderic Pettigrew, PhD, MD

Susan B. Shurin, MD

Harold Varmus, MD



SBIR/STTR Legislative History

Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 (PL 97-219)

Federal agencies with extramural R&D budgets > \$100 million allocate 2.5% to an agency SBIR program

Small Business Technology Transfer Act of 1992 (PL 102-564)

Federal agencies with extramural R&D budgets > \$1 billion allocate 0.3% to an agency STTR program



Mission of the SBIR/STTR Programs

SBIR/STTR

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

To support scientific excellence and technological innovation through the investment of Federal research funds in critical American priorities to build a strong national economy.



Goals of the SBIR/STTR Programs

- Stimulate technological innovation;
- Meet Federal R&D needs; (*not an STTR priority)
- Foster and encourage participation in innovation and entrepreneurship by socially and economically disadvantaged persons; and
- Increase private-sector commercialization of innovations derived from Federal R&D funding.

^{*}STTR program requires small businesses to formally collaborate with research institutions.



Impetus for SMRB Charge

- With a budget of nearly \$32 billion, NIH funds one of the largest SBIR/STTR programs.
- The mission of NIH to seek fundamental <u>knowledge</u> about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce the burdens of illness and disability – makes the NIH SBIR/STTR programs unique in that:
 - The NIH mission is not focused on developing products and technologies for use by NIH; and
 - Identifying what has potential "commercial value" that aligns with the NIH mission can be both challenging and complex.



Impetus for SMRB Charge (cont.)

 Reauthorization of the SBIR/STTR* programs requires increasing the set-aside percentages over the course of the next 6 years despite the projection of flat budgets

Fiscal Year	SBIR Set-Aside	STTR Set-Aside
2012	2.6%	0.35%
2013	2.7%	0.35%
2014	2.8%	0.40%
2015	2.9%	0.40%
2016	3.0%	0.45%
2017	3.2%	0.45%

^{*}P.L. 112-81



Charge to the SMRB

Recommend strategies for how NIH can optimize its utilization of the SBIR/STTR programs in keeping with the NIH mission.



Charge Considerations

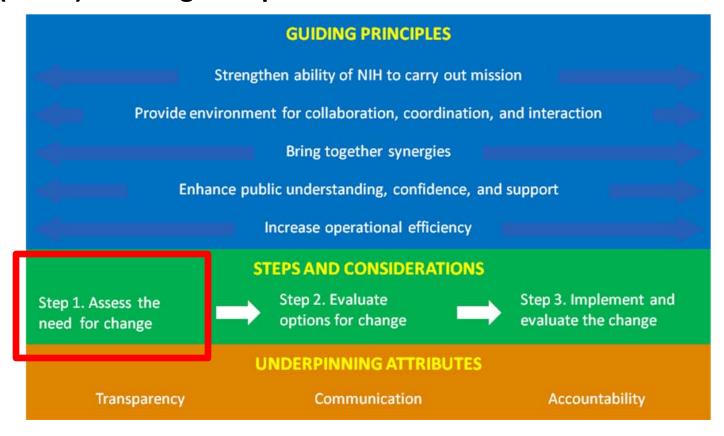
How can NIH support the SBIR/STTR programs in ways that:

- Foster innovation within small businesses that aligns with the priorities of the NIH ICs;
- Fund quality proposals yielding the greatest potential for successful commercialization; and
- Leverage existing resources and expertise to enable the success of its grantees.



Framework for Deliberating Organizational Change and Effectiveness

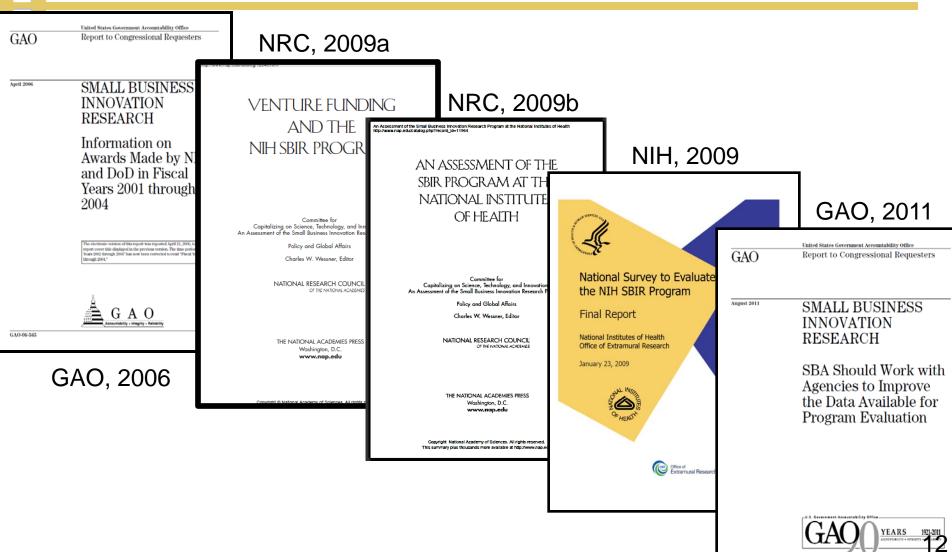
 Apply framework and process for considering change, as outlined by the Deliberating Organizational Change and Effectiveness (DOCE) Working Group:





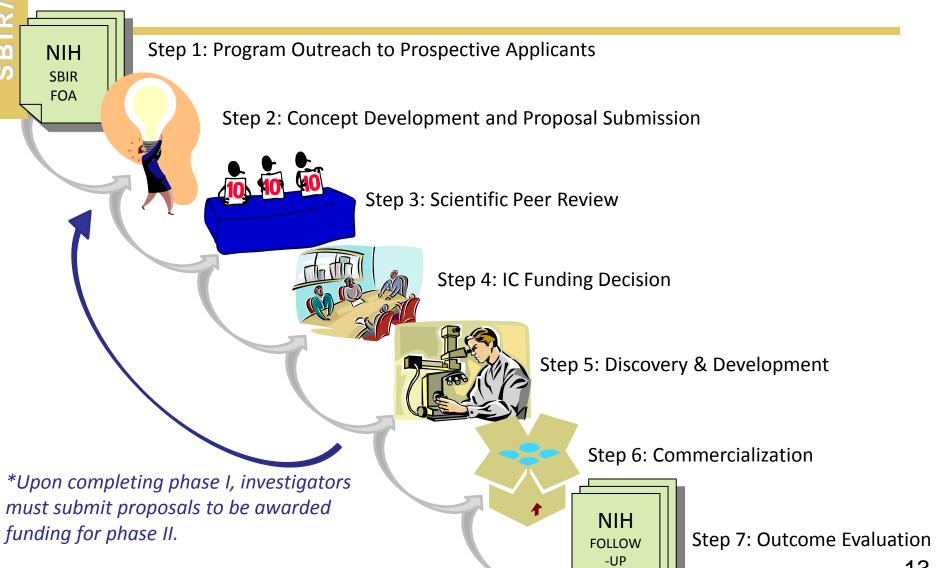
GAO-11-698

Data Collection: Prior Recommendations





Data Collection: SBIR/STTR Lifecycle





Data Collection: Consultations

- May June
 - NIH IC Directors
 - SBIR/STTR staff
- June July
 - SBIR/STTR staff at other Federal agencies
 - Representatives of the Small Business Administration
- August October
 - Representatives of the small business community
 - SBIR/STTR grantees
 - Representatives from Angel/Venture Capital Investors
 - Academic inventors



Preliminary Findings: From Good to Great

- NIH SBIR/STTR programs are meeting their statutory objectives
- Flexibility in IC program management is a considerable strength
- ICs vary considerably in terms of degree of program management, size of budget, implementation of pilot initiatives, assessment of success, etc., creating a unique opportunity to leverage lessons learned



Preliminary Findings: From Good to Great (cont.)

- Recommendations to date are "designed to improve the operation of an already effective SBIR program at NIH" (NRC, 2009) and relate to:
 - Establishing reliable metrics and outcomes that can be used to assess the program's impact on supporting small businesses and advancing human health
 - Strengthening the application process to save small businesses both time and effort
 - Enhancing scientific peer review and the criteria by which applications are judged
 - Defining and tracking success, in considering the public's investment in these programs



Next Steps

- Continue consultations and data analyses
- Draft agenda for first stakeholder meeting –
 July 11
- Draft preliminary findings and recommendations
- Draft agenda for second stakeholder meeting (~October)