

S&T COLLABORATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Concept-to-Capability Process

The Concept-to-Capability process, depicted in Figure 2-1, provides the Program Executive Officer Land Systems (PEO LS) with a focused and repeatable process that has proven essential for facilitating effective interaction with Science and Technology (S&T) stakeholders within the S&T Community.

The PEO LS Concept-to-Capability process begins with an in-depth understanding of, and alignment to, the overarching concepts identified in Expeditionary Force 21, Marine Corps Service Strategy, Marine Corps Service

Campaign Plan, and the Commandants Planning Guidance; the capstone concepts for the future Marine Corps. The next step in the process entails developing an understanding of warfighter concepts and the core capabilities required to enable those concepts. It is also critical to develop an understanding of the top-level strategic and operational service issues that rely on materiel solutions for resolution, such as: re-honing the expeditionary edge, reducing the sustainment footprint, fuel saving across the Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), lightening the MAGTF load, and reducing the MAGTF footprint.

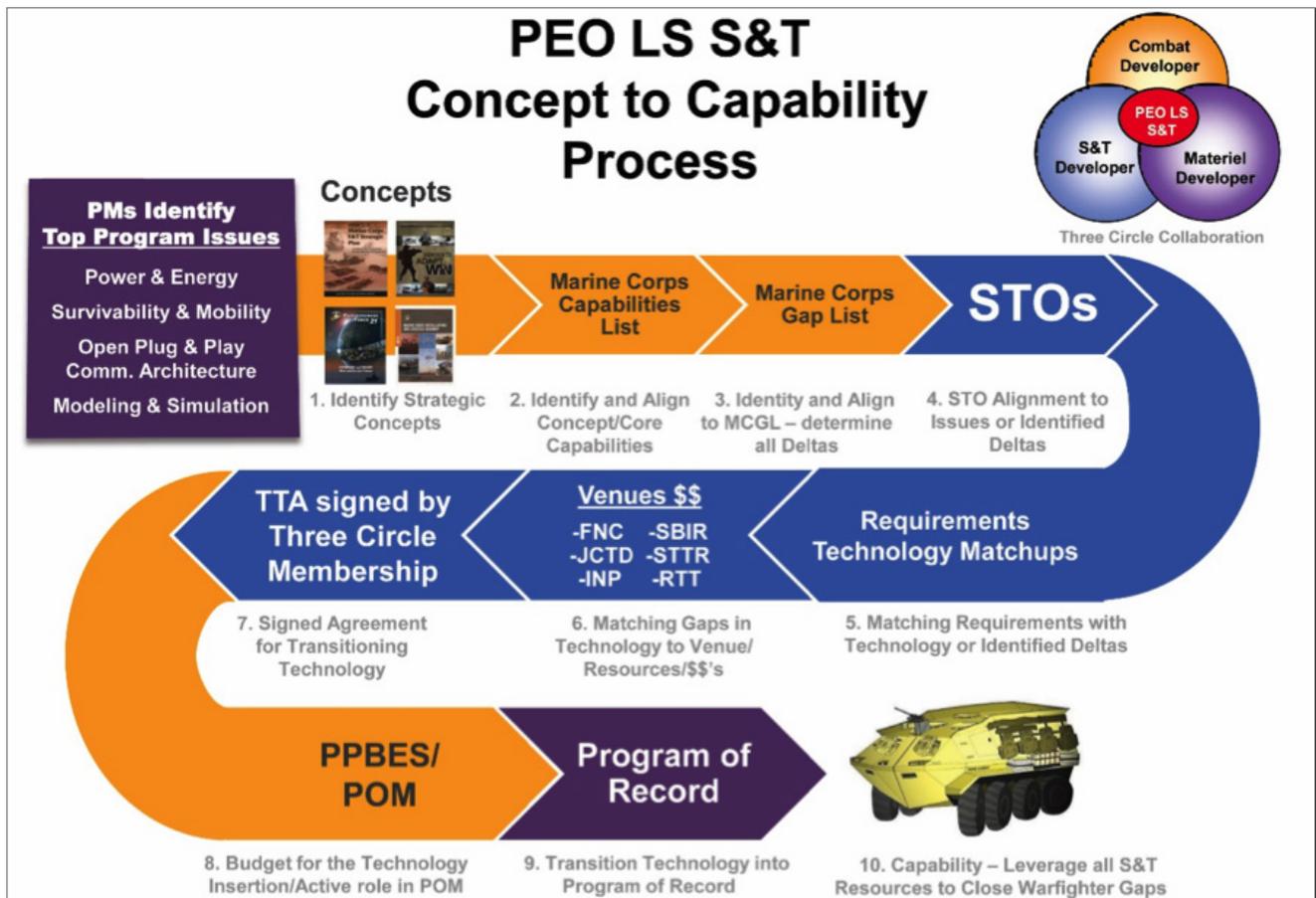


Figure 2-1. PEO LS Concept to Capability Process

Once the operational concepts and capabilities are understood, an analysis is performed by each of the individual programs to identify the Marine Corps' capabilities and technology gaps. These capabilities and gaps are categorized in the Marine Corps Capabilities List (MCCL) and Marine Corps Gap List (MCGL), as well as in the Marine Corps Solutions Planning Directive and the Capability Investment Plan.

The S&T Objectives (STOs) are matched to the technology issue identified by the program office as well as the Marine Corps capability gap. This step is performed to ensure the traceability of S&T investments as well as enabling stronger support within the Program Objective Memorandum (POM)/ Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PPBE) process. Once a matching requirement/S&T initiative capable of lessening the effect on a Marine Corps gap, S&T venues are examined to identify funding for the maturation of the technology.

Before resources are applied, a transition path must be identified. The Program Manager (PM) collaborates with the resource sponsor and the S&T Developer to ensure a successful transition. This 'shared commitment' is usually documented in a Technology Transition Agreement (TTA) that is signed by all parties. After the TTA is signed by the appropriate level of Three Circle leadership (explained further in the following sections), the S&T representative continues to work closely with the PM to ensure funding support is available (within the FYDP). POM funding is essential to integrate and transition the technology to the appropriate Program of Record (POR) and to close the associated warfighter gap. Currently, TTAs are only required for a specific venue, Future Naval Capability (FNC). All other venues and core funding initiatives do not require a TTA, but should have a transition path and an associated service requirement.

By working through the Concept-to-Capability process, potential S&T opportunities and solutions are identified, enabling S&T

representatives to better inform requirements and to provide the "best value" S&T investment and transition of gap-closing technologies to a POR.

S&T investment is one of the earliest steps in the process of properly equipping the future force and when applied correctly, it will result in a well-balanced Marine Corps, postured for the future with upgrades to their existing "legacy systems" as well as new state-of-the-art equipment. This is developed through rigorous analysis, targeted investment, aggressive experimentation, and most importantly, through the active collaboration and engagement of all stakeholders.

S&T Objectives

The most important objective of S&T development is to ensure the Marine Corps always has an overmatching technological advantage. Preserving technological superiority continues to be at the cornerstone of our National Military Strategy and is critically important as advanced-technology weapons become less expensive and more readily available to traditional and non-traditional adversaries. In addition to preserving our technological advantage, the Marine Corps S&T has the following specific goals:

- ▶ Inform the Marine Corps Combat Development Process;
- ▶ Encourage, promote, plan, initiate, execute, and coordinate research and technology development;
- ▶ Identify and assess technologies;
- ▶ Develop and demonstrate technologies;
- ▶ Reduce technical risks;
- ▶ Protect against technology surprise;
- ▶ Conduct warfighting experimentation; and
- ▶ Transition mature technology to acquisition PORs.

The Executive Agent for USMC S&T

Commanding General (CG), Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) tasked the Director, Futures Directorate/CG, Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory (MCWL) to act as the Executive Agent (EA) for S&T, thereby consolidating responsibility for coordinating all aspects of Marine Corps S&T requirement generation through the USMC EA. Inherent in this transfer of responsibility was the transfer of staff cognizance to the Office of Science and Technology Integration (OSTI) from MCCDC Headquarters to the Warfighting Lab. OSTI is responsible for providing policy, guidance, and strategy in the areas of scientific innovation, to include co-sponsoring annual roundtables to identify USMC S&T requirements.

Science and Technology

Within DoD, Science and Technology includes the earliest forms of Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding in the federal budget. S&T is composed of three categories: Basic Research, Applied Research, and Advanced Technology Development. It is the path by which new ideas are investigated (Basic Research-Phenomenology), further research demonstrates military applicability (Applied Research-Connectivity), and continues through technology demonstration (Advanced Technology Development) to a level of maturity where the technology can be transferred to a program office for the final stages of the research and development (R&D) process. Close coordination with the S&T community as well as other services, academia, and industry leaders assist USMC efforts to gain consensus and fund relevant S&T efforts. The ultimate goal is to investigate, develop, demonstrate, and deliver affordable state-of-the-art technologies to the warfighter.

Collaboration

Each circle has a unique and pivotal role in the S&T process within the Three Circle S&T Community. Although they have overlapping interests and influences regarding the likelihood of the transition, the collaboration and engagement of these communities are critical for successful transitions as depicted in Figure 2-2 on the following page.

S&T Developers transition their technology to the Materiel Developers, but the Materiel Developers must first have a requirement from the Combat Developer. Therefore, stakeholder involvement is critical to ensure warfighter priorities are adequately addressed (requirements) and that the technologies being developed are aligned with the POR's resources and schedule.

The S&T Community Stakeholders

The USMC S&T enterprise, which is an integral part of the larger Naval Research Enterprise (NRE), is a collaborative effort led by the Deputy Commandant (DC), Combat Development & Integration (CD&I). However, the USMC S&T enterprise also involves the Futures Directorate, MCWL, ONR, MCSC, PEO LS, and the EA (CG MCWL) for S&T. This Three Circle relationship is depicted in Figure 2-3 on the following page.

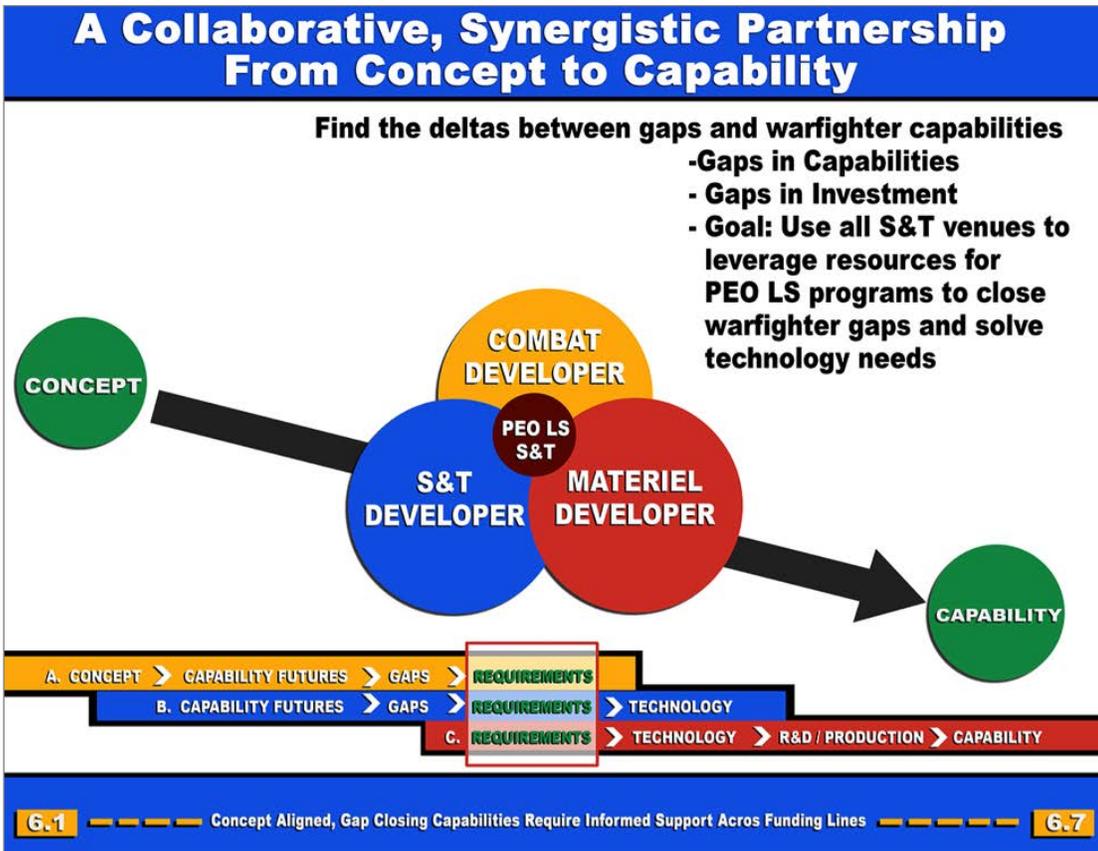


Figure 2-2. A Collaborative, Synergetic Partnership from Concept to Capability

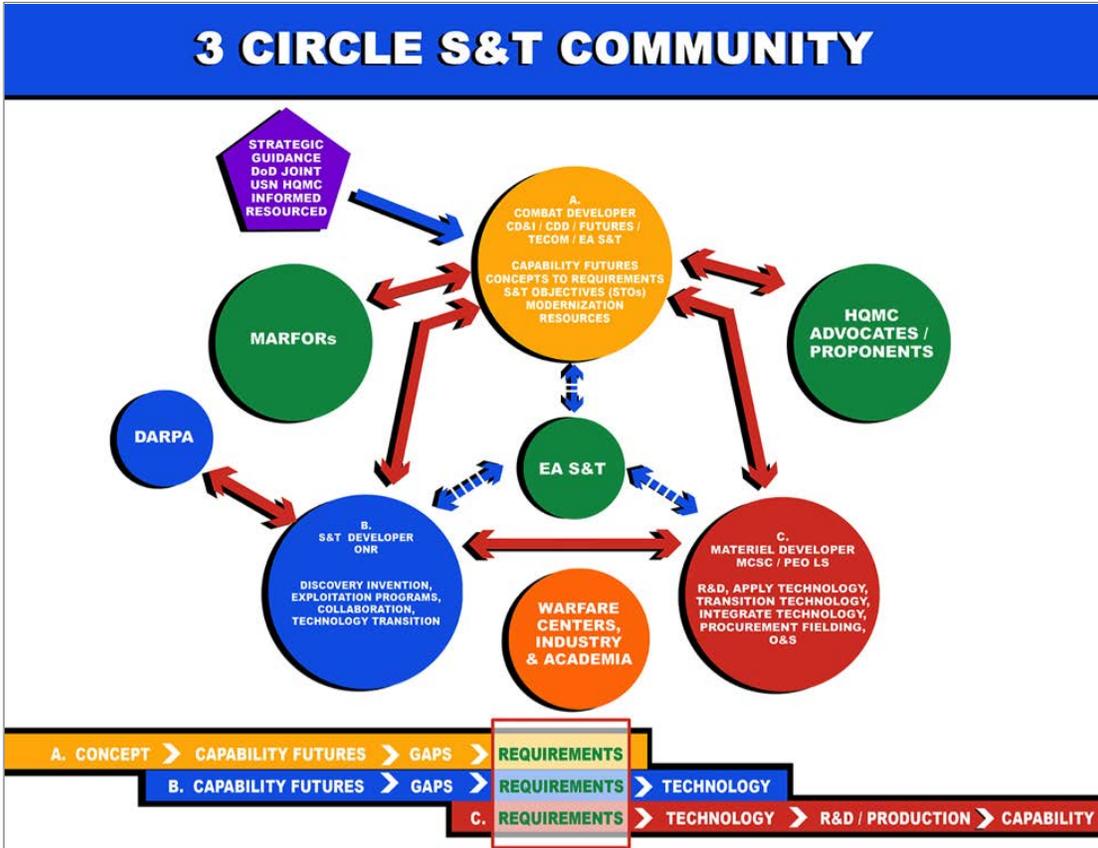


Figure 2-3. The 3 Circle S&T Community

DC, CD&I

The DC, CD&I is the principal agent in the Combat Developer circle. The Combat Developer represents the warfighters who will deploy, operate, and maintain the systems needed for military operations. Combat Developers write the requirements that the Materiel Developers must have to develop and procure materiel. Combat Developers also generate new operational concepts, define future capability needs, identify new capability gaps/shortfalls, and state capability requirements. CD&I receives the Commandant's guidance, develops Marine Corps warfighting concepts, and determines required capabilities to enable the Marine Corps to field combat-ready and relevant forces.

- ▶ **Director, Capabilities Development Directorate** develops warfighting capabilities and requirements. The Director, Capabilities Development Directorate accomplishes this through the Marine Corps Capability Based Assessment (MC CBA) resulting in the Marine Corps Enterprise Integration Plan (MCEIP). The MCEIP is produced annually, is approved by the Marine Requirements Oversight Council (MROC), and signed by the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC). This critical document translates strategic guidance into capability development activities, and provides investment recommendations to achieve required capabilities within a fiscally constrained environment. This is done by refining and validating the Marine Corps Capabilities List (MCCL), which are prioritized and measured against MROC approved scenarios, guidance and event task, condition and standards. The gaps in the MCCL are identified and further prioritized to create the Marine Corps Gap List (MCGL), which feeds in to the Marine Corps Solutions Development Directive (MC SDD). MC SDD provides a solutions analysis, which in turn, yields solutions that span the Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership and Education, Personnel,

Facilities – Policy (DOTMLPF-P) pillars with identified actions, to include initiatives that implement the solutions. Formulation of the Enterprise Capabilities Management Plan (ECMP), which consolidates CBA analytical results and provides a capability investment strategy to the enterprise to guide future Marine Corps capabilities development.

- ▶ **The Director, Futures Directorate/CG, MCWL** determines the future Marine Corps strategic landscape by assessing emerging security environments and by developing and evaluating Marine Corps operating concepts by integrating these concepts into Naval and Joint concepts. The Futures Directorate helps to identify potential gaps and opportunities, which inform the force development process.
- ▶ **The Office of Science and Technology Integration** is tasked with implementing the Director, Futures Directorate/CG, MCWL S&T responsibility as the USMC Commandant's EA for S&T. OSTI coordinates S&T within the combat development life cycle from 'requirement to transition.' Through coordination with the Three Circle S&T Community, OSTI develops the vision, policies, and strategies needed to exploit scientific research and technical development. A Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Transition Officer is assigned to OSTI to stay abreast of DARPA's ongoing efforts and to ensure MCWL's ability to incorporate relevant technologies into future experimentation. OSTI provides technical oversight of proposals submitted to OSD and DoD, while managing/monitoring the daily operations of the S&T programs under the OSTI portfolio. Additionally, OSTI develops and coordinates the prioritization of S&T requirements for OSD and the Department of the Navy. OSTI is also tasked with the development of the U.S. Marine Corps S&T Strategic Plan. Within the U.S. Marine Corps S&T Strategic Plan are S&T Objectives (STO), which are products of the MC CBA

process and are developed in coordination with the Marine Corps S&T enterprise.

MCSC and PEO LS

MCSC and PEO LS are principal agents in the Materiel Developer circle. The Materiel Developer administers and manages the activities of the workforce to meet the modernization requirements and to incorporate enhanced capabilities into PORs efficiently and effectively. The Materiel Developer community includes the Acquisition Executives, Program Executive Officers, Program Managers, Project Officers, and support staffs. In response to a validated operational requirement from the Combat Developer, the Materiel Developer is responsible for assessing alternatives, conducting cost/benefit analysis, establishing R&D requirements, procuring and fielding the required operational capability.

ONR

The Office of Naval Research is the principal agent in the S&T Developer circle. The S&T Developer delivers technologies that enable future warfighters to gain and maintain their technical edge over our adversaries. The community consists of scientists, engineers, and academics who understand the technological frontier and what developments are possible for future systems. This group examines technical possibilities, identifies scientific gaps, develops S&T requirements, and executes scientific efforts. The S&T Developer is also responsible for exploring the phenomenology, feasibility, and utility of S&T as it pertains to the improvement of legacy systems, the realization of future capabilities under development, and the advancement of discovery in areas yet to be exploited.

ONR identifies S&T solutions to address Navy and Marine Corps plans and scientific research as it relates to the maintenance of future naval power. ONR also manages the Navy's S&T funds to foster transition from S&T to higher levels of RDT&E. The

Director, Futures Directorate/CG, MCWL also serves as the Vice Chief Naval Research (VCNR). The below listed organizations play an integral role in the ONR effort:

- ▶ **ONR Global Science Advisors** are civilian scientists, engineers, and technologists selected to participate in a one- to three-year career development tour. Science Advisors serve as a Command's senior liaison with S&T organizations in government, academia, and industry. They communicate needs and requirements to the ONR and NRE to help shape S&T investments. They are worldwide in Joint, Navy, and Marine Corps Commands. Specifically, each Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) has a Science Advisor on staff to assist in providing operational ground truth for the S&T community.
- ▶ **Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare & Combating Terrorism Department (Code 30)**, one of ONR's S&T departments, develops and transitions technologies to enable the Navy-Marine Corps team to win and survive on the battlefield both today and tomorrow. In addition to supporting the Marine Corps, Code 30 also supports the Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC), Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC), and Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC).

Other S&T Stakeholders

- ▶ **DARPA's** singular and enduring mission is to make pivotal investments in breakthrough technologies for national security. DARPA explicitly reaches for transformational change instead of incremental advances by working within their innovation ecosystem that includes academic, corporate and governmental partners. DARPA's scientific investigations range from laboratory efforts to creation of full-scale technology demonstrations in the fields of biology, medicine, computer science, chemistry, physics, engineering, mathematics, materiel

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. The Marine Corps maintains awareness of DARPA's initiatives by assigning a Marine Corps Operational Liaison to DARPA and assigning a DARPA Transition Officer to MCWL (OSTI).

► **Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center (TARDEC)**

develops, integrates, and sustains the right technology solutions for all manned and unmanned DoD ground systems and combat support systems to improve current force effectiveness and provide superior capabilities for the future force. TARDEC leads research in ground systems survivability, power and mobility, intelligent ground systems, force protection and vehicle electronics architecture. TARDEC is a partner with industry, academia and other Government agencies to harness new technologies for emerging systems, integrate new energy and propulsion alternatives, reduce operating and maintenance costs of fielded systems and ensure that our Soldiers have the best performing, most reliable and easiest to maintain ground vehicles in the world.

► **Communities of Interest (COI)** cover 17 technical areas that span the cross-cutting science and technology in the DoD. The scope of each of these COIs and

their associated technical sub-groups is available in Reliance 21. The collection of COIs, depicted in Figure 2-4, serves as an enduring structure to integrate technology efforts throughout the DoD S&T enterprise. While they cover the majority of the DoD's S&T investment, some service-specific investments are not included in these groups. COIs were established in 2009 as a means to encourage multi-agency coordination and collaboration in cross-cutting technology focus areas with broad multiple-component investment. COIs provide a forum for coordinating S&T strategies across the DoD, sharing new ideas, technical directions and technology opportunities, jointly planning programs, measuring technical progress, and reporting on the general state of health for specific technology areas. The COI that PEO LS is most interested in is the Ground & Sea Platforms (G&SP). The G&SP COI provides a forum for discussion of topics associated with a broad range of platform technologies for both ground and sea systems. The portfolio examines concepts in modularity, survivability and mobility as the primary emphasis areas. In addition, examination of required S&T for cost-effective maintenance and sustainment efforts for platforms is pursued in the portfolio. These efforts include:

- **Maintainability/Sustainability:** S&T that reduces life-cycle cost, reduces



Figure 2-4. Communities of Interest

logistics burden, increases reliability, and provides timely support of ground and sea platforms. Areas of research include structural health monitoring, sustainment analysis tools, networked sustainment command and control, and high-reliability structures and components.

- **Modularity:** S&T that standardizes and designs interfaces, subsystems, and components that allow functional elements to be used across or within platforms. Areas of research include flexible designs for multi-mission adaptability, interoperable components and payloads, and platform infrastructure.
- **Mobility:** S&T focused on improving the mobility/maneuverability of ground and sea platform systems across all operational environments. Areas of research include sea stability during intense maneuvering, land stability in aggressive terrain, high-efficiency powertrain components, fuel economy, technologies enabling increased power generation, and amphibious maneuvering.
- **Survivability:** S&T that provides protection to ground and sea platforms and their occupants, while maintaining and enhancing ability to accomplish the mission through development, evaluation, integration, maturation and testing of technologies integrated into the platforms. Areas of research focus on platform-centric approaches to threat defeat, such as active protection (hard and soft kill), ballistic protection, and hazard protection including blast, shock, and fragmentation hazards and directed energy weapons.
- **Autonomy:** S&T that enables autonomous systems, to include the strategic assessment of the challenges, gaps, and opportunities to the development and advancement of

autonomous system, and identification of potential investments to advance or initiate critical enabling technology development. The Autonomy COI areas of research include Machine Perception, Reasoning and Intelligence (MPRI); Human/Autonomous Systems Interaction and Collaboration (HASIC); Scalable Teaming of Autonomous Systems (STAS); and Test, Evaluation, Validation, and Verification (TEVV).

- **Unmanned Ground and Sea Vehicles:** S&T for maturation and integration of optionally manned competencies into ground and sea platforms to enhance force structure operational capabilities. Areas of research include conversion technologies for manned/unmanned operation and advanced unmanned vehicle development and integration concepts.
- **Industry:** Independent Research and Development (IR&D) is a program designed to allow firms to recover some of their independently funded research and development (R&D) costs as part of the general and administrative expenses charged to existing contracts. These firms are given the independence to decide which technologies to pursue with these funds, as long as these efforts are of potential interest to DoD. The primary objectives of the DoD IR&D Program are to ensure that: (1) industry is aware of DoD's R&D activities and technological needs; (2) industry provides information to DoD about their IR&D activities; and (3) DoD makes effective use of IR&D accomplishments in defense applications. DoD plays an important role in facilitating the transition of IR&D accomplishments into applications that support the warfighter. Further, it is DoD's responsibility to review all IR&D projects to identify which new products and services show promise, needing further development, and which technologies, if acquired, can provide immediate impact.

- ▶ **Academia:** Educational partnerships between academia and the S&T Community provide a means for organizations to assist universities in extending their research capabilities in areas relevant to the needs of the Navy/Marine Corps, and they also provide an opportunity for students to work on degrees in programs of interest to these organizations. The benefits are two-fold: First, the university develops scientific and engineering expertise applicable to future needs. Second, students working on Navy/Marine Corps sponsored research receive an early exposure to those organizations, which expands the possible talent pool for future recruitment.
- ▶ **Naval Service Warfare Centers (NSWCs):** Part of the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) operated by the United States Navy. The mission of the NSWCs is to cohesively and seamlessly operate the Navy's full-spectrum research, development, test and evaluation, engineering, and fleet support centers for offensive and defensive systems, which are associated with surface warfare and related areas of joint, homeland and national defense systems from the sea. The Warfare Centers are the Navy's principal Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) assessment activity and supply the technical operations, people, technology, engineering services and products needed to equip and support the Fleet and meet the warfighter's needs. They also provide engineering support to ensure that the systems fielded today perform consistently and reliably in the future. NSWC consists of nine sites or locations (Section 6 provides a detailed description regarding each of the following Warfare Centers):
 - Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Maryland
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center Crane Division, Indiana
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division, Virginia
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center Dam Neck, Virginia
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division, Indian Head, Maryland
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center Panama City, Florida
 - Philadelphia Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Pennsylvania
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center Port Hueneme, California
 - Naval Surface Warfare Center Corona, California
- ▶ **Defense Laboratory Enterprise (DLE),** which includes the NSWC listed above, is composed of Army, Navy and Air Force Laboratories that span 22 states, employing more than 38,000 scientists and engineers and participates in work exceeding \$30B per year. The enterprise provides world leading competencies across a broad R&D portfolio, which includes the development of unique, often multidisciplinary, scientific capabilities beyond the scope of academic and industrial institutions to benefit the nation's researchers and national strategic priorities. The labs also sustain critical scientific/technical capabilities to which the government requires assured access. Additionally, the DLE executes long-term government scientific and technological missions, often with complex security, safety, project management, or other operational challenges.
- ▶ **The Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD)** was established in 1996 with the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) as the DoD Non-Lethal Weapon (NLW) Executive Agent. Non-lethal weapons provide warfighters with

additional escalation-of-force options while minimizing casualties and collateral damage. The DoD NLW Executive Agent has outlined the DOD NLW Program vision and charged the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) to lead the Joint Force in conducting R&D to enable “an integrated NLW competency.” The JNLWP S&T Program contributes to the DOD NLW Program vision by investing in innovative technology and applied research to mitigate non-lethal effects capability gaps and to reduce developmental risk. The JNLWP S&T Program’s intent is to “foster the ideation, maturation, and demonstration of innovative and compelling NLW technologies for the Joint Force through focused investment and collaboration internal and external to the DOD Research and Engineering (R&E) Enterprise.

Defense Innovation Marketplace

The Defense Innovation Marketplace (DIM), Homepage (depicted in Figure 2-5) is a web-based forum, located at: www.defenseinnovativemarketplace.mil, and is designed as a communication resource and linkage between DoD S&T/R&D and Industry/Academia. It provides a centralized resource for DoD’s Acquisition/Science and Technology professionals on information regarding industry’s independent research and development activities. The DIM’s goal is to be a communications resource that provides industry with improved insight into the R&E investment priorities of the DoD. The Marketplace contains DoD R&E strategic documents, solicitations, and News/Events to better inform Independent Research and Development (IR&D) planning. The IR&D Secure Portal houses project summaries that provide DoD with visibility into the IR&D efforts submitted. As a hub of resources, the DIM enables interested organizations to become involved in the R&D enterprise.

How to Get Involved in the Process

The PEO LS S&T community fosters the cooperative development of requirements, informs and influences S&T budgeting resources, and advances the state of the art for the PEO LS portfolio.

The first step for a business, academic institution, or independent researcher to become involved is a period of investigation and preparation. Having a thorough understanding of the S&T challenges facing PEO LS programs and how your proposed solution can meet those challenges is vital to participating in S&T projects. The subsequent sections of the 2017 ATIP provide an outline of technical challenges facing the PEO LS portfolio. After you have reviewed the challenges and opportunities for the PEO LS S&T portfolio, the S&T Venue List (Section 9) addresses the methods and venues for your involvement.

In an environment of fiscal austerity, changing requirements, and rapid technical innovation, being engaged and knowing with whom to discuss new ideas is vital to fostering opportunities across the S&T Enterprise. With your participation, we can maximize ingenuity in a constrained environment and “Focus the Future Faster” for our warfighters.

DEFENSE INNOVATION MARKETPLACE

HOME BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST NEWS / EVENTS FAQs Search

Your Centralized Resource for IR&D Market Research

GOVERNMENT
IR&D Searchers

INDUSTRY
IR&D Providers

Stay Connected
Follow us on Twitter

WHAT'S NEW

Solicitations

- Army Ground Vehicle Simulation Laboratory (Closing 3/24/2017)
- Air Force AFSPC/CC Memo on Collaboration With Industry (Closing 4/27/2017)
- NASA Deployment Support for the PolarTREC Program (Closing 3/8/2017)

>> View More

Strategic Documents

- Air Force Logistics and Sustainment Enterprise 2040
- Army Warfighter's Science and Technology Needs

>> View More

CONNECTING INDUSTRY AND DoD

The Defense Innovation Marketplace is a communications resource to provide industry with improved insight into the Research and Engineering investment priorities of the Department of Defense (DoD). The Marketplace contains DoD R&E strategic documents, solicitations, and News/Events to better inform Independent Research and Development (IR&D) planning. The IR&D Secure Portal houses project summaries that provide DoD with visibility into the IR&D efforts submitted.

<p>NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES</p> <p>Have a solution to a DoD Technology need? Find links to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFIs • RFPs • Presolicitations 	<p>ASD(R&E) FEATURES</p> <p>Features provide content and resources that highlight ASD(R&E) priorities and goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSIS Recap 	<p>DEFENSE INNOVATION INITIATIVE (DII)</p> <p>The DII is an effort to identify and invest in innovation for the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense Innovation Unit Experimental (DIUx) • Long-Range Research and Development Planning Program (LRRDPP)
<p>STRATEGIC DIRECTION</p> <p>Where is the Department of Defense headed? Gain insight by linking to key DoD and Services information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Documents 	<p>SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCES</p> <p>Small Business Resources can help your growing enterprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program • Rapid Innovation Fund 	<p>NEWS & EVENTS</p> <p>What DoD news, events, or meetings do you need to know about?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News • Events • Weekly S&T Bulletins

Technology Interchange Meetings

TIMs allow DoD and industry/academia to cooperate on R&E technology challenges.

- SDPE
- Materials & Manufacturing Processes
- Electronic Warfare
- Human Systems
- C4ISR and Cyberspace

Better Buying Power 3.0

Contact Us

CONNECTING INDUSTRY AND DOD

About Privacy & Security Acrobat Recovery Act FOIA USA.gov Accessibility/Section 508 No Fear Act Web Policy About DoD Contact Us

Figure 2-5. The Defense Innovation Marketplace Homepage