

DOING BUSINESS WITH NAVSEA Warfare Centers



The Warfare Centers regularly partner with academia, industry, non-profit organizations, and other government agencies to enhance their technological capabilities and improve the quality and speed of products and services to the fleet to meet national security requirements.

What Can The Warfare Centers Provide To You?

Knowledge

Existing or pending patents, data & databases

People

Expertise & experience

Equipment

Cutting-edge scientific equipment

Facilities

Buildings, world-class laboratories, installed equipment, unique test facilities

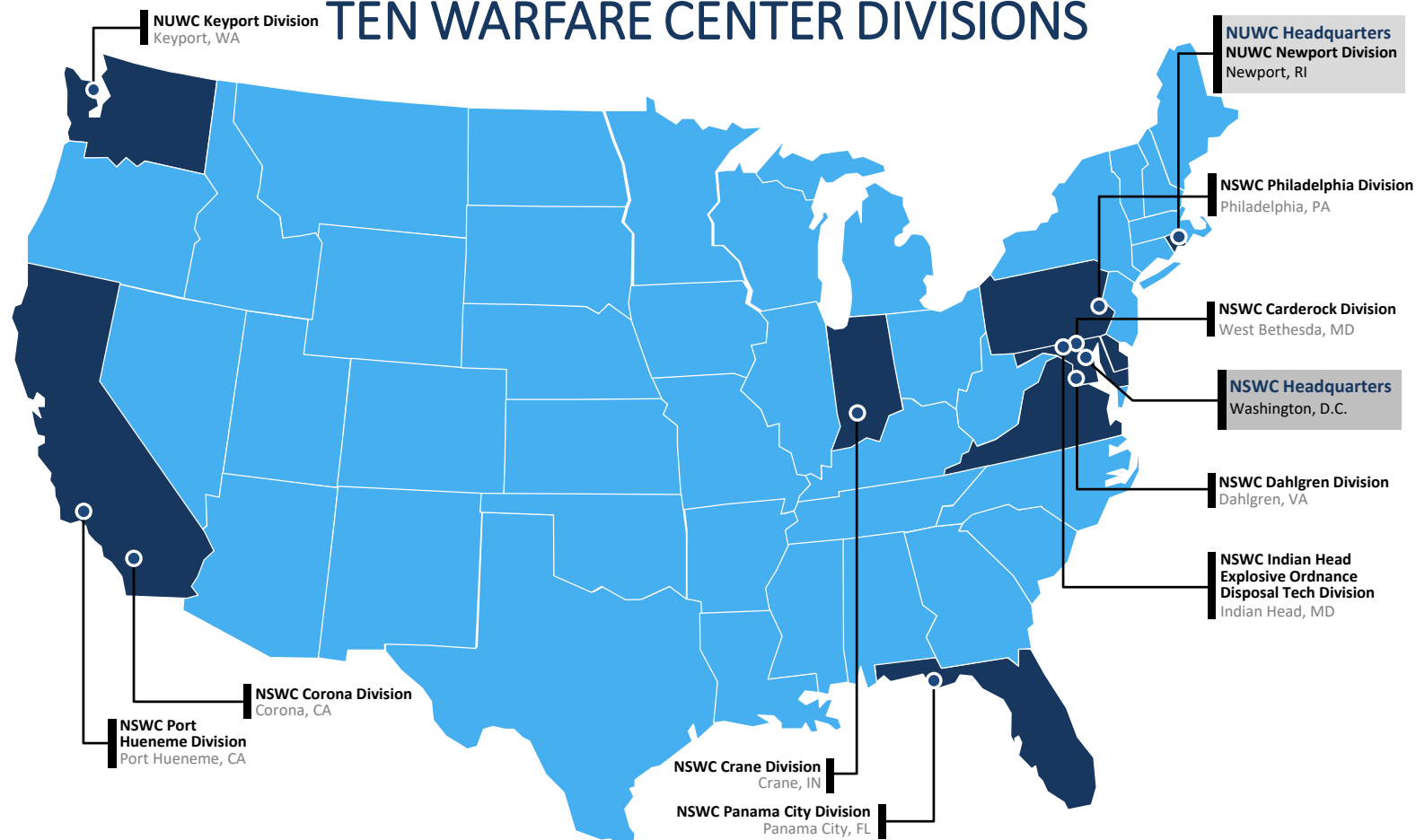
Partnering with the Warfare Centers offers access to state-of-the-art DoD technology, facilities, and personnel. A variety of technical partnership vehicles make it easy for organizations to leverage our innovative technologies. In addition to partnering with businesses, the Warfare Centers offer Education Partnership Agreements (EPAs) for collaboration with educational institutions to encourage and enhance the study of scientific disciplines. The Warfare Centers have effectively used EPAs to sponsor student interns, work with university faculty to develop courses and programs, and make laboratory equipment available to the university.

ABOUT

The NAVSEA Warfare Centers (WCs), which include Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) and Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), represent approximately 50% of the Navy's engineering and scientific expertise. The NAVSEA WCs employ a **broad range of scientists, engineers, and support** personnel within ten Divisions located across the United States.

The primary role of the NAVSEA WCs is to help make naval programs successful by providing unbiased technical advice and solutions to our partners, namely the NAVSEA Program Executive Offices, the fleet, the Marine Corps, the Office of Naval Research, the Department of Defense and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. Our scientists, engineers, and technicians provide technical advice and solutions across the entire full-spectrum lifecycle of platforms and systems – from cradle to grave.

TEN WARFARE CENTER DIVISIONS



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Vehicle	Who is Eligible	Purpose & Advantage	Description
Solicitations	U.S. or foreign businesses, universities and individuals	All government business opportunities estimated to be \$25,000 or greater shall be listed on FedBizOpps. Opportunities specific to the Navy at or above the same threshold are also posted to NECO, which feeds into FedBizOpps.	FedBizOpps is the mandatory "government-wide point of entry (GPE)" for posting government business opportunities, including Broad Agency Announcements (BAAs), Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and other proposed contract actions, solicitations, and associated information. Opportunities may be open up to a year and contracts may or may not be awarded. Open solicitations for under \$25K are listed on the Division websites.
SeaPort-e	Any Entity.	SeaPort-e provides an efficient and effective means of contracting for professional support services and enhancing small business participation. The Navy conducts rolling admissions to allow new industry partners the opportunity to participate.	SeaPort-e is the Navy's electronic platform for acquiring support services in many functional areas including engineering, financial management and program management. The Navy Systems Commands (NAVSEA, NAVAIR, SPAWAR, NAVFAC and NAVSUP), the Office of Naval Research, the United States Marine Corps, and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) compete their service requirements amongst 1800-plus SeaPort-e IDIQ multiple award contract holders.
Small Business Innovative Research Program (SBIR)	Any U.S. small business with less than 500 employees.	Any U.S. small business with less than 500 employees.	Contracts are phased to permit technology feasibility and demonstration before full-scale development commercialization. Award amounts generally from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000, depending upon phase.
Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)		Small companies retain the intellectual property rights to technologies they develop under these programs. Also, funding is awarded competitively, but the process is streamlined and user-friendly.	The STTR Program provides up to \$850,000 in early stage R&D funding directly to small companies working cooperatively with researchers at universities and other research institutions.
Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA)	Any non-federal government entity.	Joint development and sharing of facilities, knowledge, experience, and/or intellectual property. Provides data and intellectual property protection from Freedom of Information Act for an established period of time.	An agreement that provides for joint research and development; however, NAVSEA Division personnel and facilities costs may be paid for by the nongovernment partner. Approval by Division Commander. Not subject to Federal Acquisition Regulations.
Patent License Agreement (PLA)	Any entity.	Joint development and sharing of facilities, knowledge, experience, and/or intellectual property. Provides data and intellectual property protection from the Freedom of Information Act for an established period of time.	Assigns the right to make, use, or sell government intellectual property. License fees and/or royalties may be involved. Approved by the Division Commander.
Work with Private Parties (WPP)	Any business, university, or private entity.	Provides a working alliance with the Divisions' unique technical personnel and use of the facility for an appropriate fee.	Perform work efforts within the Divisions' technical capabilities under authorized statutes 10 USC 7303, 10 USC 2539b(a)(3), 2539b(a)(4), and 10 USC 2563. Approval at the Division and Headquarters levels.
Other Transaction Authority (OTA)	Any business, university, or private entity.	OTAs were created to give DoD the flexibility necessary to adopt and incorporate business practices that reflect commercial industry standards and best practices into its award instruments. OTs are not standard procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements and are generally not subject to all the federal laws and regulations that apply to government procurement contracts. OTAs can help foster new relationships and practices by broadening the industrial base; encouraging flexible, quicker, and cheaper project design and execution; and leveraging commercial industry investment in technology development.	Authorizes DoD to carry out certain prototype, research and production projects. OTAs provide Government with access to state-of-the-art technology solutions from traditional and non-traditional defense contractors through a multitude of potential teaming arrangements tailored to the particular project and to the needs of the participants.
Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement (MOU or MOA)	Any federal government entity, university, or business entity.	Shows intent to work together in a partnership or collaborative manner. MOUs and MOAs do not have any statutory authority, funding, contracting, or accounting.	A high-level agreement documenting and identifying areas of potential collaboration and/or a strategy to do so. Requires approval by senior managers.
Education Partnership Agreement (EPA)	Any educational institution from kindergarten through post graduate level.	Allows Division scientists and engineers to work with an educational institution to enhance STEM education. EPAs can be signed with public or private non-profit schools, colleges, and universities.	Allows for equipment loans, help with STEM course development, guest lectures and demonstrations, workshops for teacher and student science and technology education.
Partnership Intermediary Agreement (PIA)	Any semi-private entity set up by State or local governments.	Allows the Division to partner with semi-private institutions to develop potential interactions with state and local business entities.	Allows for the development of interactions that would increase the utilization of Division facilities and expertise.
Centers for Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE)	Any private, nongovernment entity.	CITE designation as an arsenal- and/or depot-level activity allows the Navy to more efficiently maintain an in-house, organic energetics capability by enabling designated activities to effectively address and manage under-utilized capacity. This has a positive impact on operations due to increased direct investments in equipment and facilities, combined with cost sharing of a larger revenue base, resulting in higher levels of readiness with lower stabilized rates.	A statutory authority (U.S. Code, Sect. 2474) that permits CITE-designated depot maintenance and military arsenal facilities to (1) enter into public-private partnerships with private, non-government entities to perform work related to core competencies; (2) received reimbursement for use of under-utilized government resources where capacities exist; and (3) be excluded from requirements limiting the amount of government work contracted out to private industry within a fiscal year.

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*CITE designated depot-maintenance activities

**CITE designated depot-maintenance and military-arsenal activity