

## **Crowdsourced Innovation**

### Introduction to DHS Prizes and Challenges



#### **James Grove**

Senior Advisor for Collaborative Innovation InnoPrize Program Office Science & Technology Directorate

## **Challenges and Prizes**

A competition that offers participants a monetary or non-monetary award for <u>successfully</u> solving a <u>defined goal</u> within a <u>defined time period</u>.

The level of creativity we get from [contracting] is very limited. We are missing 99.999 percent of the population's great ideas. The idea of these challenges is really to figure out how do we tap into the ingenuity" The work I have seen come out of challenges is every bit as good as what the government has pulled in from contractors, and at a prize that's better for cash-strapped feds. Ann Mei Chang, Exec. Dir. USAID



## **History of Prizes in DHS**

- America COMPETES Act of 2010
- Delegation of "Head of Agency" to USST in 2014
  - Approvals under \$1M prize purse
- TSA Challenges in 2014
- Established InnoPrize Program
  - DHS Directive 112-07 (Prize Competitions)
  - DHS Instruction 112-07-001 (Prize Competitions)
- Conducted 3 prize competitions under America COMPETES Act authority Jan 2015-Mar 2016



## **Program Goals**

- Inspire the use of ground-breaking and technical approaches and solutions to Homeland Security challenges and R&D interests
- Inspire entrepreneurs, innovators, students and the private sector to take risk and leverage their resources to submit innovative ideas, approaches, and prototypes to prize competitions
- Reach non-traditional performers by lowering the barrier for participation and entry





### **Reach New Innovators**

- New Sources of Innovation
  - Innovation start-up companies too small for large gov't contracts
  - Hackerspace, Makerspace, Tech Shop Communities
  - Universities not receiving gov't grants/non-DHS COEs
  - Amateurs and Enthusiasts
  - Risk-takers
- Popular with General Public
  - Prizes have public relations built-in
  - Social media interest is huge
    - Traditional media follow the money
    - Must market and scope audiences
      - 2014 TSA Example





### **Contracts and Prizes**

**Define Problem** 

**Find Right Workers** 

Incentivize Effort

**Monitor Effort** 

**Motivate & Energize Workers** 

Redefine Problem

**Develop Evaluation Criteria** 

**Pray for Success** 

\*Source: Professor Karim Lakhani, Harvard Business School

**Define Problem** 

**Develop Evaluation Criteria** 

**Set Prize** 

Solvers Self-Select

**Self-Motivated Effort** 

**Solvers Submit Solutions** 

**Test & Evaluate Submissions** 



Pay Only for Success



## **Comparison Factors**

ITEM	CONTRACTS & GRANTS	PRIZES
Target Technologies	Available in market or via a contract/grant.	Not available in market or by contract/grant.
Selection Process	"Crystal Ball"-Prejudges which competitor has best chance of success.	"Darwinism"-All competitors compete until end of contest.
Results.	One Possible. (per specific solution)	Many possible
Delivery	Depends on the ability to select best competitor.	Depends on the ability to formulate achievable rules.
Open to	Companies able to navigate contracting regulations.	All U.S. citizens, non-Federal employees.
Cost to Execute	Rarely less, and often more than 100% of costs.	A fraction of the total cost.
Payment of Funds	Most funding paid out before delivery of hardware or service.	Payment ONLY after successful demonstration of hardware or service.

Source: NASA Center for Innovation Excellence "Prizes, Contracts & Grants, What Should I Do?"



### Prize Purse, Results & IP

#### Ideation

- High level subjective question; Non-exclusive rights to all submissions
- Low payout (\$5-25K)

#### Theoretical

- Discreet criteria and problem statement; Detailed white papers
- \$20-50K payout
- IP transfer for period of time or non-exclusive license

#### Reduction to Practice

- Discreet criteria and problem; Working prototypes/proof of concepts
- \$40K-1M
- IP transfer for a period of time or non-exclusive license



# **TITAN**

### TITAN is composed of the below tools:

Discover and Engage- Identify People and Possibilities and Build Relationships			
Tech Scouting and Market Analysis	Maintain awareness of technologies and markets		
Industry Outreach	Coordinate communication with industry		
Silicon Valley	Engage with innovative private sector partners		
PIONEER	Embed with operators to identify needs		
ОрЕх	Link innovators, operators, and technologies		
Influence and Incentivize – Further Concept, Prototype and Product Development			
Center of Innovation	Survey and shape emerging disruptive technology		
LRBAA	Solicit novel solutions to broad problems		
SBIR	Develop proof-of-concept solutions		
In-Q-Tel	Identify, adapt and field promising capabilities		
SAFETY Act	Provide risk and litigation management and liability protections for products		
Prize	Crowdsource difficult problems		
Accelerators	Engage and influence innovative start-ups		
Facilitate Transition – Deliver Sustainable and Marketable Solutions			
Tech Transition	Design formal transfer agreements		
Commercialization	Guide and expedite solutions to the commercial market		



## Process Overview

### Partnership

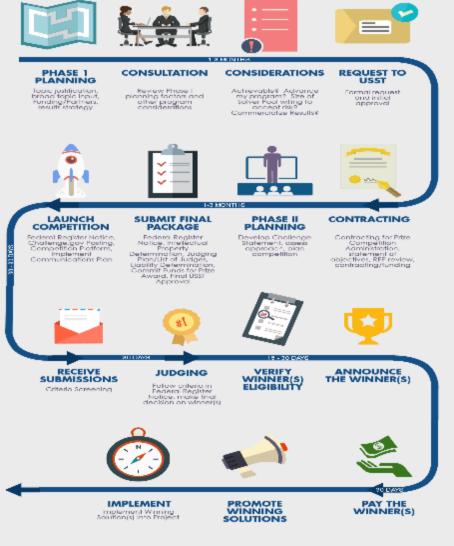






### **PRIZE COMPETITIONS**

FRAMEWORK FOR OBTAINING ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS THAT MATTER



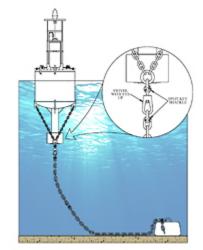
## **Challenges to Date & Limitations**



Where Am I, Where is My Team?



NBAF-Think and Do Challenge



Environmentally Friendly Buoy Mooring



### **Challenge Future**

- OMB M-10-11 (March 2010)
  - Direct prize authorities-e.g., the America COMPETES Act;
  - Discretionary competitive grants where the grantee's proposed way of addressing the aim of the grant funding is to conduct a competition.
  - The Necessary Expense Doctrine to conduct a contest and/or offer a prize if doing so bears a direct relationship on the agency's statutorily authorized mission;
  - As part of an agency's already authorized outreach and education activities;
  - Procurement for a contract (under FAR Chapter 1) to provide a particular solution where that solution is obtained through a prize competition or challenge process. The solution obtained could be for the direct use or benefit of the federal government and Component research and development (R&D) projects; and
  - Other transaction authorities.
- Could We/Should We?



### **Contacts**

### InnoPrize Program Office

Jim Grove
Senior Advisor for Collaborative Innovation
202-870-4649
James.Grove@hq.dhs.gov

SharePoint: <a href="https://collaborate.st.dhs.gov/rdp/ppp/ip/default.aspx">https://collaborate.st.dhs.gov/rdp/ppp/ip/default.aspx</a>



