



Public-Private Partnerships (P3) for R&D in Emerging Innovation Ecosystems

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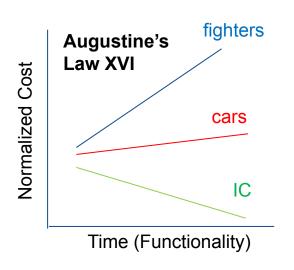
Department of the Air Force: Strategic Imperatives

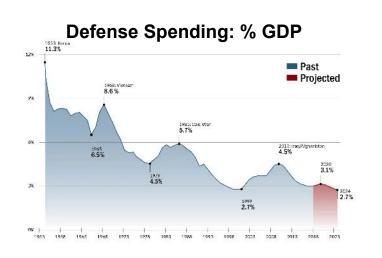






Create Future Force





Changing Economics



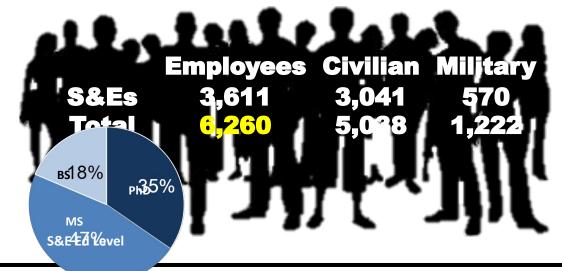
Adapt to Evolving Innovation Landscape & Reduced Influence

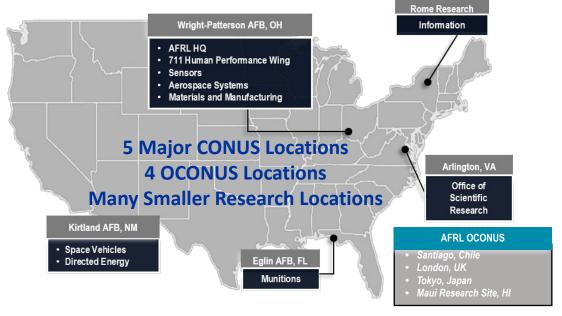












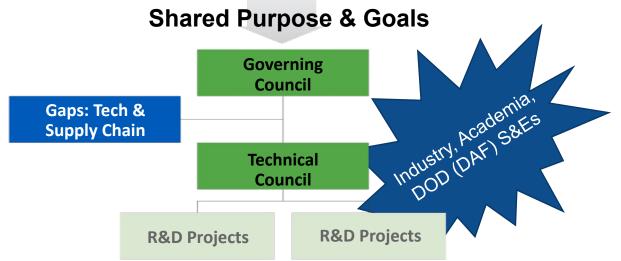




The Public-Private Partnership (P3) Model for R&D







Cooperative "support a public purpose"

Agreement: "substantial staff involvement" from a federal agency"

(DoDGARs)

NIST AMNPO circa 2012; 5th Persh Conference Report, 1 Nov 2013

Outcomes

Advance the Ecosystem

- Road-Mapping
- Collaboration & Networks
- Resources (Databases, Standards & Practices)
- Create Markets (Stakeholders-2-Innovations)

Pre-Competitive Risk Reduction & Assessment

- Techniques, Approaches, Shared Tools
- Product Exploration
- Supply Chain Development

Workforce Development

- Professional
- Production & Manufacturing

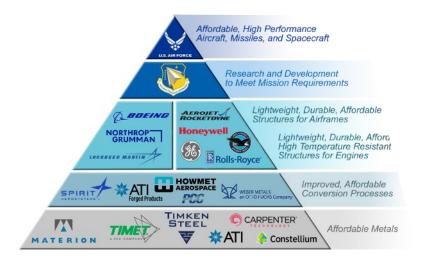
DoD Transition ("Dual Utilization")

- Developing National Validated Databases
- Commercialize Modeling, Analysis, & Design Tools
- Standards Initiation
- Web based Tools to Help Small Businesses



Example AFRL P3 Cooperative Agreement Constructs for R&D

Virtual (Tech Sector)



Metals Affordability Initiative (1999)

Pre competitive, Air Force & aerospace metals supply chain (17 members) (TRL 2-5)

103 insertions into different defense systems ROI of over \$1.86 B

(Military (CII): \$1,175 M; Dual-Use: \$690 M)

Physical Hub + Virtual (Tech Sector)



Manufacturing USA (MIIs) (2012)

Pre-competitive, manufacturing technology & supply chain creation (MRL 3-5)

1,590+ companies, universities, and non-profit members or partners

Committed Funding: \$1.5B+ Federal and \$2.1B+ Private/State Government Investment

Physical Regional Network (Multiple Tech Sectors)



AFRL Regional Hubs (2022)

Accelerate translation via convergent research, in member facilities by academic-industry-government teams focused on risk reduction for commercial investment

2 Hubs, 20+ founding member nodes (academia, industry, national labs)



Essential Elements for Successful Public-Private Partnership

AFRL

Define a clear objective/mission to remain focused

- Common, shared purpose for all stakeholders
- Vision and business plan are linked to achievable results

Determine period of the partnerships and the means to sustain it

- Ensure all partners have a financial state in the PPP (cost sharing)
- Sufficient program funding

Determine incentives and benefits for all partners

- Determine critical mass
- Determine right mix of members and shared risks

Establish a proactive governance

- Engagement by industry & government leaders
- Professional management

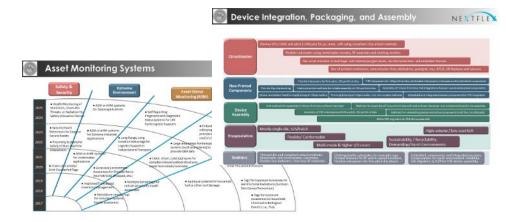
Establish metrics and milestones

Develop a communication process for open sharing of information

Steady cadence of activity and reporting to stakeholders

Determine fair and balanced industry-friendly IP structure

New IP generation, early access to supply chain, R&D funding, etc





5th Persh Conference Report, 1 Nov 2013; NBMC, NextFlex, MMIs



Private-Sector Members Benefits (Value Proposition)



Organized Information Dissemination with Controlled Access

- Descriptions and contact info of diverse membership (OEMs, tier 1s/2s, SME, community colleges, labor unions, technical societies, start ups, etc..)
- Roadmaps, standards, best practices, etc...
- Quarterly project updates for all active projects to members (live and recorded)

• Relationships that would not happen Outside P3 (networking, participation in technical working groups, etc.)

- Demand and supply working together to drive the agenda; P3 is a neutral 3rd party
- Association with DoD (S&Es, Future Concepts, etc.)
- Develop community definitions, roadmap development
- Participate in the development of industry best practices for R&D and manufacturing
- Supply chain expansion and integration/engagement with small businesses & innovators

Prioritizing the Technical Agenda

- Participate in formulation, evaluation, and review of Project Calls,
- Receive MRL and TRL assessments, evaluations, feedback and assistance
- Participation in Project Calls
- Access to Intellectual Property
- Access to Technical Expertise
- Access and utilize the facilities on a preferential basis

JR Russell (MII Health Assessment), NBMC, NextFlex, MMIs

Small Businesses get Solutions they couldn't have Afforded Otherwise



Challenges & Lessons Learned (1 of 2)

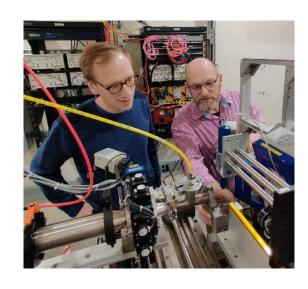


For DOD to maintain strategic influence & utilize benefits, must continue to invest (\$\$\$ AND people) after the initial stand-up period

- Government teams are underfunded/understaffed to adequately assess & engage in technical progress
 - Government SME engagements often other duties as assigned
- Government oversight of the contractual relationship is business as usual (more FAR based contract than OTA)
 - High demands for information, attendance at meetings/events, expectations for outreach/PR / etc.
 - Minimal experience in executing Cooperative Agreements, etc.
 - Options to Cooperative Agreement required (e.g. charge fee for service, agency directed projects, etc.)

Quantifying impact is challenging when focus is only on the pre-competitive technology development for transition to DOD (or commercial profitability).

 How to quantify intangible benefits brought to the table, such as: created in-house knowledge that the DoD can tap into, connecting diverse members, connecting Agencies with new performers.







Challenges & Lessons Learned (2 of 2)



Professional management team w/agility and openness

- Government expertise and network to define use case and practioners
- Industry expertise and network for commercialization opportunities
- Entrepreneurial experience for support small business development

Essential to focus on all-aspects of advancing the technology state of the art

- Projects often have no entrance or exit criteria or gate review
- Flexible IP policy Issues getting VC backed start-ups on contract

Adjusting membership fees and in-kind contribution necessary to maintain critical mass memberships number

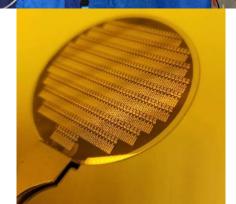
Hard requirement for cost-share challenging for start-ups & academia;
 must be clear on what can be included

• Share Infrastructure

- Build it and they will come does not (uniformly) work
- Can't turn the facility into a business and compete with their members
- Needs to be directive and deliberate; respond to what community needs; partner & leverage local universities/companies to establish agile test beds for new technologies and industrial readiness













Invent the Stuff that Makes the Future

Public-Private Partnerships for R&D are Crucial for Future Force

Data driven assessment for Regional v. Virtual?

What is the "correct" resource balance (amount & stakeholders)?

What are the ideal expectations, ROI, & metrics to define success?

What is the desired synergy between explosion of options?

What does a lifecycle look like?