

Achieving Breakthrough Solutions through Public-Private Collaboration

Exploratory Conversation

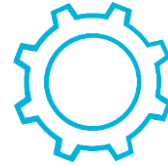
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Presentation Overview



Objective

Share and discuss when and how a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approach can help address critical national problems



Process

1. Defining PPPs
2. When to Consider a PPP
3. Necessary Prerequisites
4. Examples of Data-driven PPPs
5. Approach for converging on a PPP concept



Outcome

Increased understanding of how a PPP approach may meet the needs of [sponsor].



PPPs are working arrangements based on a mutual commitment – over and above that implied in any contract – between a public sector organization and any other organization(s) outside the public sector to achieve some mutually beneficial outcome.

PPPs are collaboratives in which the goals, structure, governance, roles and responsibilities are mutually determined and decision-making is shared.

PPPs are distinct from traditional contractual arrangements and are rooted in co-creation, co-design, and co-resource mobilization.



When to Consider a PPP



Urgent and important enough to gain and sustain the level of energy, attention, and resources needed



Wicked problems beyond what a single entity can solve or influence on their own







Focus on pre-competitive research or on problems with less of a competitive facet in the industry (e.g., safety, security)

Necessary Prerequisites for PPPs

MITRE's Lessons Learned

- 1. Viable concept that mutually benefits stakeholders**
- 2. Set of motivated, committed industry leaders who see collaboration in their best interest and are willing to test the concept and demonstrate value as a basis for expansion**
- 3. Willing government sponsor or other trusted entity who champions, funds, and acts as a catalyst to form the partnership**
- 4. For data-sharing PPPs, entities who own the data believe that the value to their organization from sharing specific data outweighs the cost and risk of sharing**
- 5. Collective commitment to rapid prototyping, iterating, and learning by doing**

Examples of MITRE Data and Threat Sharing PPPs

PPP	Mission	Stakeholders	Outcomes
 <p>Aviation Safety Information Analysis and Sharing (ASIAS) (Oct 2007–present)</p>	<p>Share critical information and proactively analyze safety data to discover common, systemic safety problems that inform safety mitigations</p>	<p>FAA sponsor; commercial, corporate, business, and recreational aircraft operators; aircraft manufacturers; labor groups; trade associations; and flight training universities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 Commercial Aviation Safety Team (CAST) Safety Enhancements adopted • 3 FAA Safety Alert for Operator notices • Contributed to the reduced risk of accidents by 80% over 10 years
 <p>Identity Theft Tax Refund Fraud & Information Sharing and Analysis Center (IDTTRF-ISAC) (Feb 2016–present)</p>	<p>Facilitate information sharing and analytics necessary to detect, prevent, and deter activities related to stolen identity refund fraud; and provide a forum for participants to discuss real-time responses to fraud schemes</p>	<p>IRS sponsor, states, and industry (tax return industry, financial tax products, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All states and virtually all major stakeholders in private industry are participating (>400% increase since inception) • Provided over 267 fraud alerts during 2020 for near real-time action by partners
 <p>Partnership for Analytics Research in Traffic Safety (PARTS) (2018-present)</p>	<p>Generates and shares data-driven results for the purpose of improving traffic safety; Shares proprietary data in a non-punitive, non-regulatory analytic environment favorable to early, proactive discovery and action.</p>	<p>National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and 8 automobile manufacturers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prototype effort successfully demonstrated value: Partners agreed this model offers an improved ability to gain real-world insights into the performance of safety technologies • Now publishing first-of-its kind research on safety of advanced vehicle technologies
 <p>Healthcare Fraud Prevention Partnership (HFPP) (Aug 2012–Sep 2016*) *with MITRE as TTP</p>	<p>Provide analyses, broadcast alerts, and recommend actionable & innovative measures for partners to detect and prevent healthcare fraud and abuse</p>	<p>CMS sponsor, other federal agencies, private health insurance companies, and other healthcare and anti-fraud groups and associations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with over 60 members identifying hundreds of millions of dollars of fraud exposure across the ecosystem • Generated \$300 million of reported savings in two years of operation

Approach for Converging on a PPP Concept

PPP Start-up Checklist



Mission

- Burning problem
- Shared aim or goal
- How to generate value
- Value propositions
- Defining success

Stakeholders

- Analyze the ecosystem
- Barriers to participation
- Incentives for participation
- Other entities with similar or complementary missions
- Role for industry associations
- Recruiting strategy

Path to Start

- How to demonstrate the potential & value?
- Pilot/Prototype scope
 - Inputs: Data/Info
 - Outputs: Results
 - Approach/method(s)
 - Early adopters

Business Model

- What partners contribute
- What partners get in return
- Role of Trusted Third Party
- Rules for decision-making
- How to structure/organize
- Necessary agreements
- How to flex/adapt

Resourcing

- In-kind contributions?
- \$\$ needed?
- Willing funder(s)?
- Expectations for cost-sharing, now or later?

Approach for Converging on a PPP Concept:

Initial Steps during Start-up Phase

Identify and strategically engage potential partners

- Understand needs and capabilities of stakeholders and other collaborative entities
- Identify small set of leaders and experts to collaboratively formulate solution

Conference with key partners to:

1. Establish agreement on the shared mission
2. Define an initial proof of concept to demonstrate the value and viability of the PPP
 - Realize the benefits of sharing data, identifying initial data sets that might be shared and the value they will generate
 - Coalesce around a shared decision making model built upon trust
 - Identify needed agreements, keeping them as light-weight as possible



Contact Information

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