The nature of federally funded R&D is changing drastically.

- Increasingly crowded R&D space
- Growing importance of open, networked economy
- Blurring distinction between traditional disciplines
The spatial geography of our innovation is shifting, increasing the value of proximity and partnerships
Five ways federal R&D funding agencies are collaborating “on-the-ground”

**Innovation Vouchers**

- Short-term grants to assist small businesses access national labs
- Reduces the time and cost to sign an agreement
- Often run by labs but funded by state governments
- Examples: Small Business Voucher Program, NMSBA, RevV! (DoE)
Five ways federal R&D funding agencies are collaborating “on-the-ground”

Entrepreneurs-in-residence

- In order to accelerate startup development out of labs and universities
- Address gaps in mentorship and funding
- Should be coupled with pro-active technology transfer strategies
- Examples: NIH, i-Corp (NSF), venture capital-based model
Five ways federal R&D funding agencies are collaborating “on-the-ground”

Pre-competitive Consortia

- Pull R&D resources from multiple public and private institutions for product development
- Pooling of research and development of new teams
- Often around shared data
- Examples: Accelerating Medicines Partnership (HHS), Sematec
Five ways federal R&D funding agencies are collaborating “on-the-ground”

“Microlabs”

• Get resources “outside the fence”

• Physical and programming assets that are aligned with industry needs

• Co-located near dense technology clusters and universities (usually in cities)

• Examples: MDF (DoE), DIUx (DoD)
Five ways federal R&D funding agencies are collaborating “on-the-ground”

**Simplified, standardized contracts**

- Eliminate the need to sign individual agreements for every project
- Best practices from universities apply for labs
- Develop long-term strategic partnerships
- Examples: CalCharge