

Revolution Through Competition

Driving Innovation via Incentive Prizes



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"Classic" Inducement Prizes

- Simple, specific definition of desired outcome
- Purse offered for achieving outcome
- Purse paid only if outcome achieved
- Anyone can try
- Fame and fortune for success, not for trying



Historical Examples

- 1714 Prize for device to measure longitude
 - Surprise and controversial winner: chronometer
 - Revolutionized navigation; saved lives
- 1783 Prize to obtain Soda Alkali from Sea Salt
 - Leblanc Process had major economic effects
 - Jump-started the chemical engineering profession
- 1919 Orteig Prize for trans-Atlantic flight
- 1993 Super-Efficient Refrigerator Prize
- 1996 Ansari X PRIZE for reusable private spacecraft
- 2004 DARPA Grand Challenge for autonomous vehicles



1927 Orteig Prize: New York - Paris

- 1919 Raymond Orteig puts up a \$25,000 challenge.
- 9 Teams register to compete and spent \$400,000 to win the prize
- The underdog, 25 year old Charles Lindberg wins the prize!
- Within 18 months of his flight:
 - Passenger traffic increased 30x
 - # of aircraft increased 4x
 - Aviation stocks soar

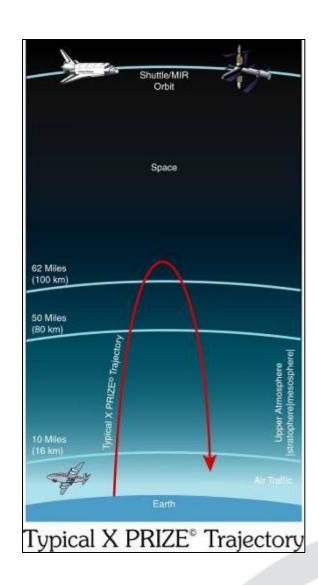






What was the ANSARI X PRIZE?

- \$10 Million
- Privately funded teams
- 3 person reusable spaceship
- 100 Km Altitude
- Two flights within 2 weeks





ANSARI X PRIZE

RESULTS



RESULTS:

- Changed the paradigm that space is only for governments.
- Inspired 26 teams who spent \$100M...
 only paid the winner
- Public excitement & awareness
- Launched a new industry --SpaceShipTwo (Virgin Galactic)
- Regulatory reform
- Leveraged sponsor funding 50-fold





Mission & Growth of XPF



X PRIZE Board of Trustees Meeting



Mission Statement: "To bring about radical breakthroughs for the

benefit of humanity"

New Board Members: Page, Musk, Venter, Kamen, Kurzweil, Huffington,

Tata

Expanded Mission: Space → 5 different verticals

Vision: Change philanthropy → Efficient & highly leveraged

Build a valuable "best practices" prize organization



Hallmark Attributes of Large Incentive Prize Competitions

			itter,
Donate to a non-profit:	Leverage 1:1	\$	
Offer a matching gift:	Leverage 2:1	SS	一部 一部
Sponsor a Prize:	Leverage 50: 1	\$\$\$\$\$	- The Contract of the Contract

- 1. High Leverage: Teams spend roughly 10- 50 times the value of the purse
- Efficiency: You only pay the winner...
 pay-for-performance
- Encourage Industry Development: Rather than give rise to a single solution, a prize gives rise to many solutions...





Important Attributes for Prizes

- Large Cash Purse (\$10M >)
- Clear objective & simple rules
- Target areas that are "stuck"
- Define a problem, not a solution
- Attract maverick thinkers from across disciplines (worldwide)
- Change the paradigm of what is possible





Important Attributes for Prizes

- Make heroes out of the teams
- Ideally are telegenic, open to media, to drive PR engine;
- Educate the public, get them excited and involved.
- Dial "Degree of Difficulty" based on parameters... For an X PRIZE it is 3 to 8 years;
- Encourage taking intelligent risk!





Prize Development Master Process

PRIZE

	LAUNCH					
Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	
Prize Screening Process	Prize Research & Development	Prize Refinement & Formation	Prize Ramp Up to Launch	Prize Administration	Prize Award & Breakthrough	
 Is the challenge significant enough to be an X PRIZE? Initial category research Understanding the existing roadblocks to determine the utility of a prize Identifying the leading thinkers/advisors Frame initial problem statement 	 Deep background research on the field Engaging leading thinkers/advisors Assembling world-class advisory board Understanding the problems and opportunities Brainstorming/generating prize ideas 	selection • Recruitment of prize	 Launch event preproduction Website and video production Educational content production Early team registration High visibility global media launch Giving birth "above the line of supercredibility" 	Strategic government/reg ulatory briefings Registering teams to compete Publicizing teams and their progress Monitoring and supporting competing teams Supporting educational outreach	 Staging "finish line" event(s) Fair/unbiased judging for clear-cut winner(s) Driving global media attention Post-competition global promotion to public Message point development focused on new paradigm Support new industry and capital influx Promote winning and other teams Evaluate opportunity for follow-on events/prizes 	
1-4 MONTHS	3-6 MONTHS	3-8 MONTHS	2-4 MONTHS	TARGET: 3-8 YEARS	ONGOING	



Active X PRIZEs

\$10,000,000

<u>Launched</u>: 10.04.06 <u>Vertical</u>: Life Sciences

Sequence 100 human genomes in 10

days; genomics.xprize.org





\$30,000,000

Launched: 09.13.07 Vertical: Exploration

Land a robot on the moon, rove 500 meters and send back images;

space.xprize.org





\$10,000,000+

Launch: 03.20.08

Vertical: Energy & Environment

Build an affordable, desirable, production-capable 100 MPGe car www.progressiveautoxprize.org





Progressive Insurance Automotive X PRIZE

<u>Our goal</u>: Inspire a new generation of clean, production-capable, superefficient (>100 MPGe) vehicles that help break our addiction to oil and stem the effects of climate change.



Vehicle Classes

Mainstream
 Alternative
 (4+ passengers, 4+ wheels, range 200 mi, etc.)
 (1+ passengers, 1+ wheels, range 100 mi, etc.)

• Overall Requirements

Production-capability (safety, features, cost & plan)
 High fuel economy (> 100 MPGe)

Low emissions (< 200 g/mi GHG)

How to Win

- Qualify... Race...Meet overall requirements
- Fastest overall time in each class wins



Progressive Insurance Automotive X PRIZE

Special challenges:

- Opposite of trying to jump-start an industry; trying to change a huge existing industry
- Industry very powerful economically and politically
- Especially important to engage public and media
 - Public education a key goal
 - Help build market for high-efficiency vehicles
- Value of the prize is the publicity, not the purse
 - Attract investors, partners, acquirers
 - 3rd-party validation to consumers



Broad Base of Support

NGOs, etc.:



















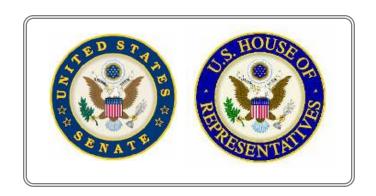


Jay Leno



Al Gore

Government: DOE, Argonne Natl. Lab, EPA, NHTSA, FHWA





Gov. Jennifer Granholm



Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger



Mayor Michael Bloomberg



- U.S. Department of Energy sponsoring \$3.5M education program
- Program to include:
 - Online knowledge center with games & info on advanced vehicles, alternative fuels, fuel efficiency, climate change, etc.
 - Vehicle telemetry and interactive real-time online race experience
 - National student contest
 - Student activities in Host Cities











Example: Live coverage of Amgen Tour of California



Many Opportunities for Recognition

- Worthwhile to race, not just for first place
- Significant PR exposure to showcase vehicle/technology advantages
- Robust online technology
 - Consumer education
 - Team websites and reporting
 - Real-time, online Race monitoring

PIAXP Awards

- Special judging panels
- Honorary, but perhaps with separately-funded purses
- Possible examples:
 - Performance: Highest MPGe, Best Overall Performance,
 - Application: Best Commuter, Best Family,
 - Technology: Best EV, Best PHEV, Best Diesel,
 - *Broad*: Best Production Vehicle, Best Modified Vehicle, Most Innovative, Most "Green", People's Choice, ...



Progressive Automotive X PRIZE – Launch Event @ NY Autoshow

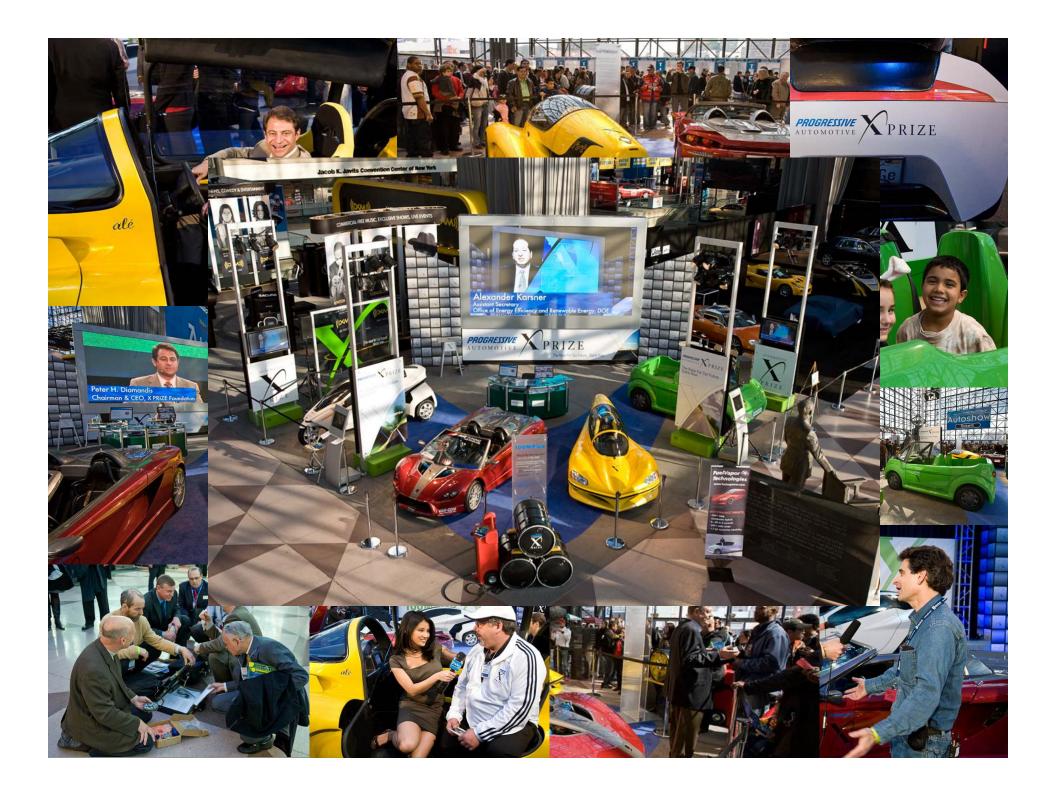




Progressive Automotive X PRIZE – Launch Event @ NY Autoshow



Mayor Bloomberg – 21 March 2008





RIZE How Prizes Drive Innovation

- External investments leverage purse (10X-50X)
 - Large purses not necessary
- Light bureaucracy encourages speed and diversity
 - More entrepreneurial than bureaucratic
 - Traditional qualifications not required
 - Encourages cross-discipline approaches
 - Encourages Out-of-the-box thinking



Federal Government and Inducement Prizes

- Prizes can address disadvantages of traditional R&D funding approaches, but....
- Prizes have disadvantages too

Balanced approach needed



Disadvantages -Traditional R&D

- Peer-review slow, can be biased, discourages cross-discipline and radical approaches
- Funding can only support a limited number of performers
- Risk averse
 - Rather not pay for failure
 - High probability of some success wins over low probability of a dramatic breakthrough



Disadvantages -Prizes

- Need to fund, not just the purse, but prize development and administration
- Unlikely to attract highly-capable performers in traditional R&D institutions (work-for-pay model)
- Prize design can be very hard
 - Much-more specific statement of problem and solution criteria
 - Must have domain expertise (can't rely on expertise of potential grantees and peer-review)
 - Different prizes need different epertise
 - Many devils in the details



Possible Approaches

- Define broad goals and criteria, then fund external institutions to develop and administer prizes (example: NASA)
- Blended approach: establish a general prize, but offer seed funding via traditional R&D contracts to educational and research institutions (example: DARPA Grand Challenge)
 - Analogy with "classic" prize: Government also provides an investment fund
 - Since Government shares risk, perhaps the purse should be reduced if won by team with government investment
- Offer matching funds for investments aimed at winning the prize



Some Resources

- Alex Schroeder, "The Application and Administration of Inducement Prizes in Technology", Independence Institute, 2004
- Richard Newell and Nathan Wilson, "Technology Prizes for Climate Change Mitigation", Resources for the Future, 2005
- Thomas Kalil, "Prizes for Technological Innovation", Brookings Institution, 2006
- NRC Committee on the Design of an NSF Innovation Prize, "Innovation Inducement Prizes at the National Science Foundation", ISBN: 0-309-66894-8, 2007

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