

### Crosscutting by design to maximize operational impact

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## Need for crosscutting solutions

- The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is comprised of a broad range of components
  - Diverse needs and priorities
- The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) strives to address capability gaps across a range of components
  - Focus on shared interests and responsibilities
- Need to meet crosscutting as well as componentspecific needs







### Strategic and transparent engagement

- Office of Innovation and Collaboration
  - Conduit to broad range of stakeholders
    - Range of DHS components
    - Other government agencies
    - Industry
    - Foreign partners
    - o Academia
  - Develop in-depth crosscutting understanding of needs
  - Develop shared funding opportunities







# Solution development framework

#### Capture User Needs

End user engagement utilizing cognitive walkthroughs, focus groups, attending training sessions, reviewing existing training materials, and conducting stakeholder interviews

#### **Generate Training Requirements**

Identification of operational needs and capability gaps with consensus and high priority requirements with components



#### Continual Stakeholder Engagement

Iterative design where requirements, wire frames, prototypes, scripts, etc. are validated with stakeholders. Continual input from stakeholders assures that the final product will meet all needs



#### **Transition**

Components take possession of solution and begin operational use of the solution



#### Post Transition Performance Assessment (PTPA)

Each solution engages in an evaluation, whether from user interaction and acceptance studies or training effectiveness evaluations







## Capture User Needs

- United States Border Patrol (USBP) required tracking/signcutting training to track and apprehend aliens and smugglers
- Federal Law Enforcement
  Training Centers (FLETC)
  required
  tracking/signcutting
  training to support missions
  ranging from search and
  rescue to crime scene
  analysis









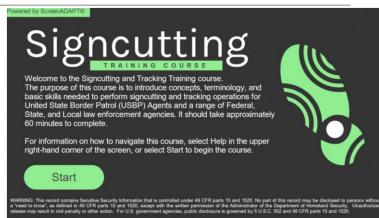
## Capture User Needs

- Reviewed training materials and observed training from both components
- Conducted operational observations at 3 USBP sectors
- Conducted knowledge elicitation interviews with signcutting experts



## Generate Solution Requirements

- Defined learning objectives
- Defined content platforms
  - Web enabled for basic concepts
  - 3D video for advanced concepts









## Continual stakeholder engagement

- All stakeholders encouraged to participate in biweekly meetings
  - Establish common training needs across components
  - Review iterative design project milestones
    - Gap analysis
    - Learning objectives
    - Storyboards
    - Scripts
    - Alpha version







### **Transition**

- Final solution of one funded project will benefit
  - All newly hired USBP Agents
  - Federal, State, Local, and Tribal law enforcement officers
- No last minute changes requested by any stakeholders
  - Feedback of all stakeholders already integrated





### Post Transition Performance Assessment

- Pilot study used to evaluate experimental feasibility (i.e., time, costs, training impact) before conducting full-scale study
  - Small group study
  - Do not expect statistically significant results
- USBP Agent Trainees (BPATs) demonstrated 63% improvement in applications, analysis, and synthesis
- Based on pilot study results, full scale PTPA will be conducted







### Conclusions

- Involvement from stakeholders and end users from multiple components must begin at the start of projects to maximize benefits of the process.
- Maintaining stakeholder and end user engagement is a challenge that requires constant attention and patience.
- Iterative design with stakeholder and end user involvement reduces risks/surprises/unknowns and reduces last minute change requests as design is finalized and increases the probability that the design will be acceptable to the customer and/or end user and successfully transition to operations.
- Balancing the crosscutting need with component-specific needs often requires obtaining consensus across components to prioritize requirements.
- Post transition performance assessments results in wider solution adoption across multiple components, maximizing the impact of the investment.