

# Government Brokerage of Innovation Networks

Andrew Schrank

Brown University

[andrew\\_schrank@brown.edu](mailto:andrew_schrank@brown.edu)

Josh Whitford

Columbia University

[jw2212@columbia.edu](mailto:jw2212@columbia.edu)

Funded by NSF SciSIP: 1735688; related prior funding from SciSIP 0965389/0965187

Networks superior  
to markets and hierarchies  
when demand is unstable, tasks are  
interdependent, competencies are  
dispersed, and knowledge is rapidly evolving.

Networks are nice.

# Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute

*Manchester, NH*

Deka, United Therapeutics, AutoDesk, Rockwell Automation, UNH, etc.

# Manufacturing USA



A National Network of Institutes focused on advanced manufacturing technologies

## NIST Funded:

### NIIMBL

Biopharmaceuticals  
Neward, DE

## DOE Funded:

### Power America

Wide Bandgap  
Semiconductors  
Raleigh, NC

### IACMI

Composites  
Knoxville, TN

### CESMII

Smart Manufacturing  
Los Angeles, CA

### RAPID

Modular Process Intensification  
New York, NY

### REMADE

Sustainability in Manufacturing  
Rochester, NY



## DOD Funded:

### America Makes

3D Printing / Additive Manufacturing  
Youngstown, OH

### DMDII

Digital Manufacturing  
& Design  
Chicago, IL

### LIFT

Lightweight Metals  
Detroit, MI

### AIM Photonics

Photonics  
Rochester, NY

### NextTFlex

Flexible Hybrid Electronics  
San Jose, CA

### AFFOA

Revolutionary Fibers & Textiles  
Cambridge, MA

### ATB

Advanced Tissue Biofabrication  
Manchester, NH

### ARM

Advanced Robotics in Manufacturing  
Pittsburgh, PA

# Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute

*Manchester, NH*

Deka, United Therapeutics, AutoDesk, Rockwell Automation, UNH, etc.

*Efforts to create “the manufacturing equipment, procedures and the know-how to move regenerative medicine from a science experiment to mass production” grew out of a “**chance meeting**” between Dean Kamen of DEKA and Martine Rothblatt of United Therapeutics in early 2015.*

Colin Woodard, 2017

## Are chance meetings necessary? Or might government take the lead?

- DARPA program managers serve as “system integrators” who “re-architect social networks” (Fuchs 2010) in order to promote innovation.
- FCC as a “collaborative public space” where competitors and collaborators are encouraged to co-develop technology (Lester and Piore 2004).
- National Laboratories promote “co-location and clustering” between their personnel and private investors via incubators, CRADAs, entrepreneurial separations, etc. (Schrack 2011).
- SBIR personnel serve as “matchmakers” who link winners to VCs, contractors, government procurement officers, etc. (Keller and Block 2012).
- NIST/MEP yields largest returns when extension agents act as “institutional or associational entrepreneurs” who build networks in their “industrial ecosystems” (Brandt and Whitford 2017) .

# Manufacturing Extension Partnerships

- Background: NIST program designed to disseminate new techniques and technologies to SMEs; funded by federal-state-private cost-share; present in all 50 states and Puerto Rico
- Dilemma: Breadth of coverage (i.e., more clients) versus depth of coverage (i.e., more contact per client).
- Solution: Catalyst brokerage, i.e., bring in third-party experts and serve as mentors and relationship managers.



**MEP • MANUFACTURING  
EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP®**



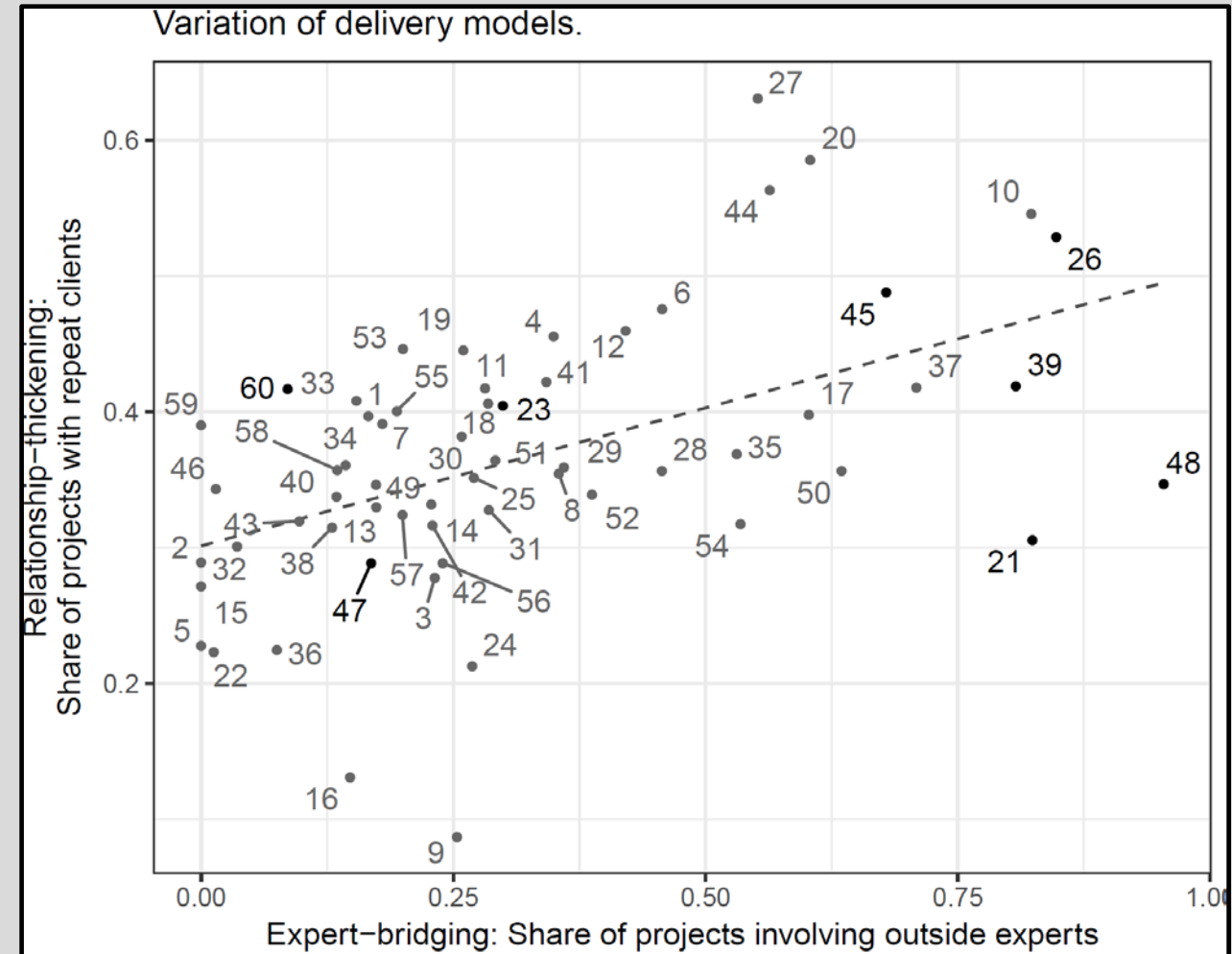


# Manufacturing Extension Partnerships

- Background: NIST program designed to disseminate new techniques and technologies to SMEs; funded by federal-state-private cost-share; present in all 50 states and Puerto Rico
- Dilemma: Breadth of coverage (i.e., more clients) versus depth of coverage (i.e., more contact per client).
- Solution: Catalyst brokerage, i.e., bring in third-party experts and serve as mentors and relationship managers.



**MEP • MANUFACTURING  
EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP®**

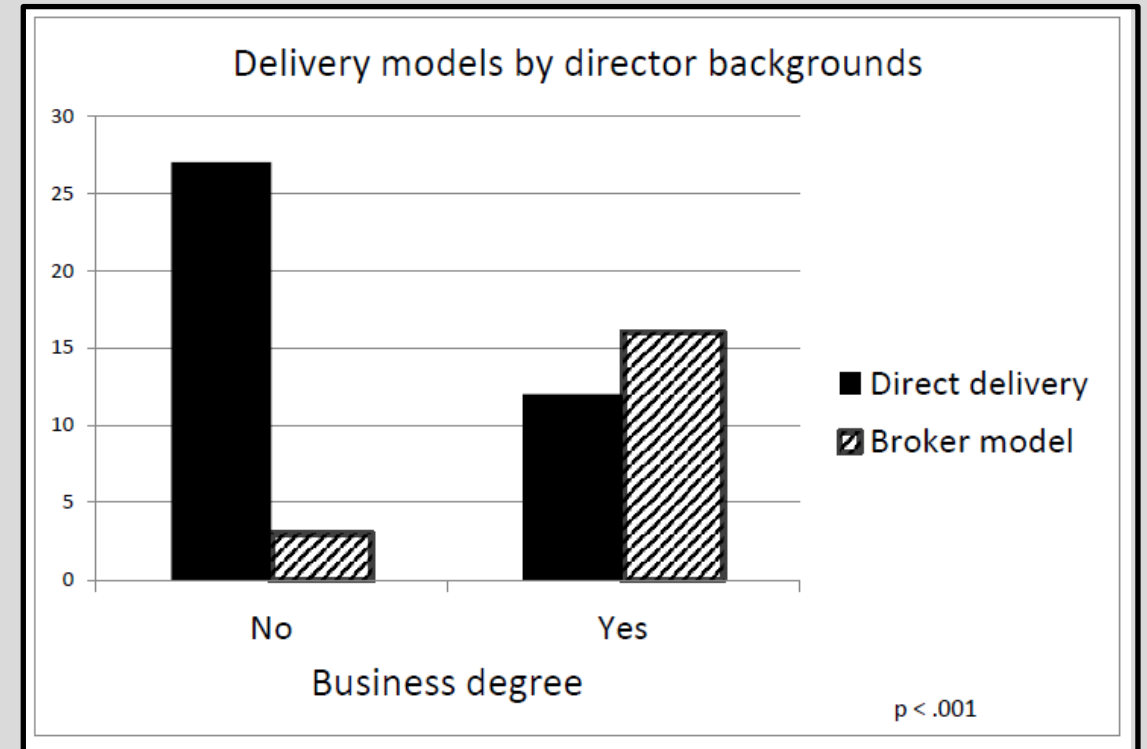


# Lessons for science and innovation policy

- Impact. Both strategies—one-off direct delivery and long-term brokerage—are valuable.
- Incentives. Brokerage is still a risky strategy for individual centers.
- Metrics. Current findings are based on “dirty” administrative data; refinement demands different metrics.
- Personnel. Brokerage is in part a product of center director background.

# Lessons for science and innovation policy

- Impact. Both strategies—one-off direct delivery and long-term brokerage—are valuable.
- Incentives. Brokerage is still a risky strategy for individual centers.
- Metrics. Current findings are based on “dirty” administrative data; refinement demands different metrics.
- Personnel. Brokerage is in part a product of center director background.



CMTC example: “I don't think boards hire folks for their service delivery model vision, but engineers are like economists and accountants. Minimal people skills so collaboration is not in their DNA.”