

Government Brokerage of Innovation Networks

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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
Newark, DE

DOE Funded:

Power America
Wide Bandgap
Semiconductors
Raleigh, NC

IACMI
Composites
Knoxville, TN

CESMI
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

NexTFlex
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

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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. (Schrank 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.

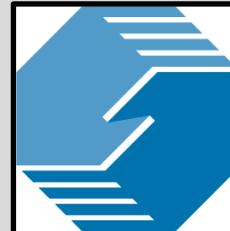


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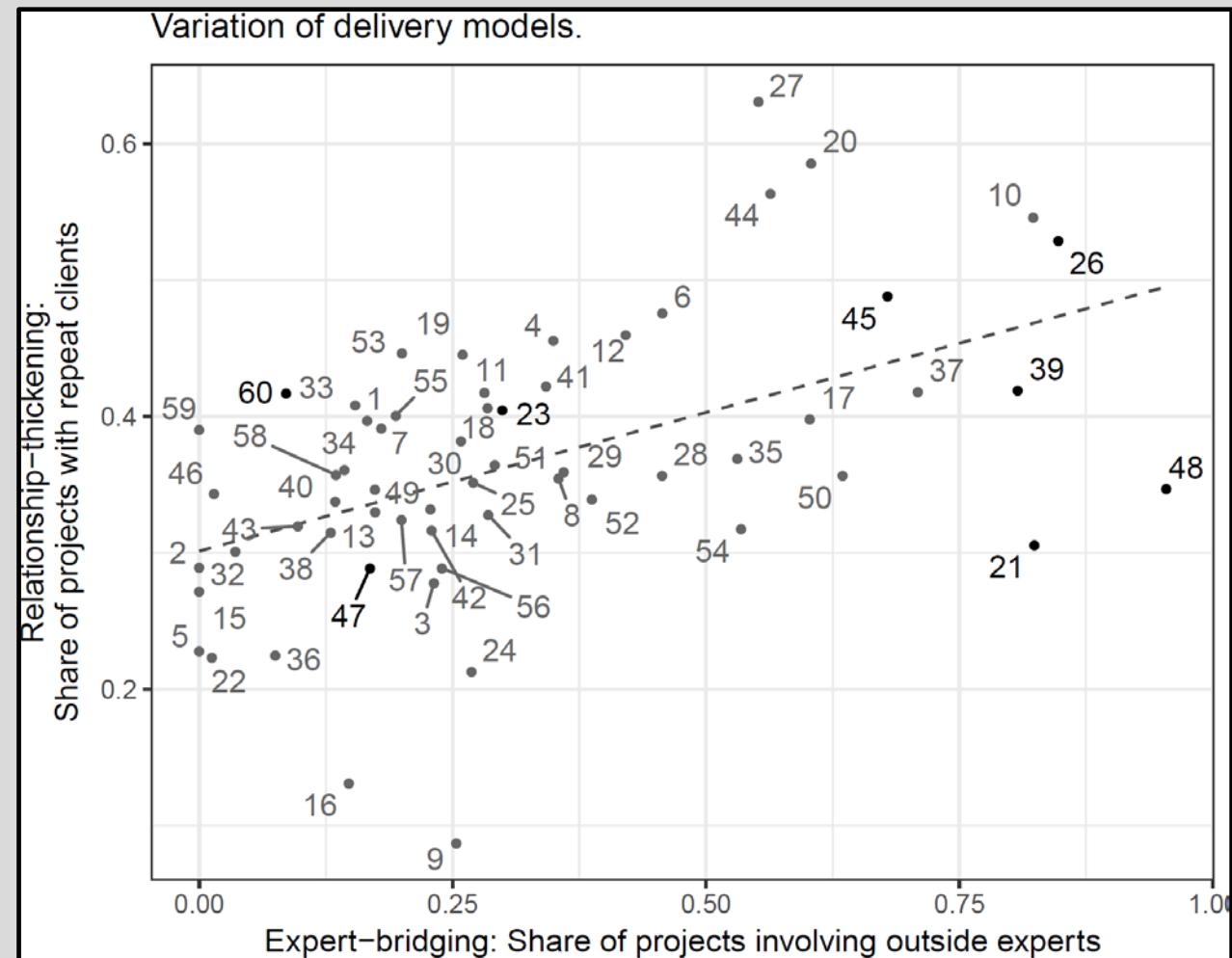


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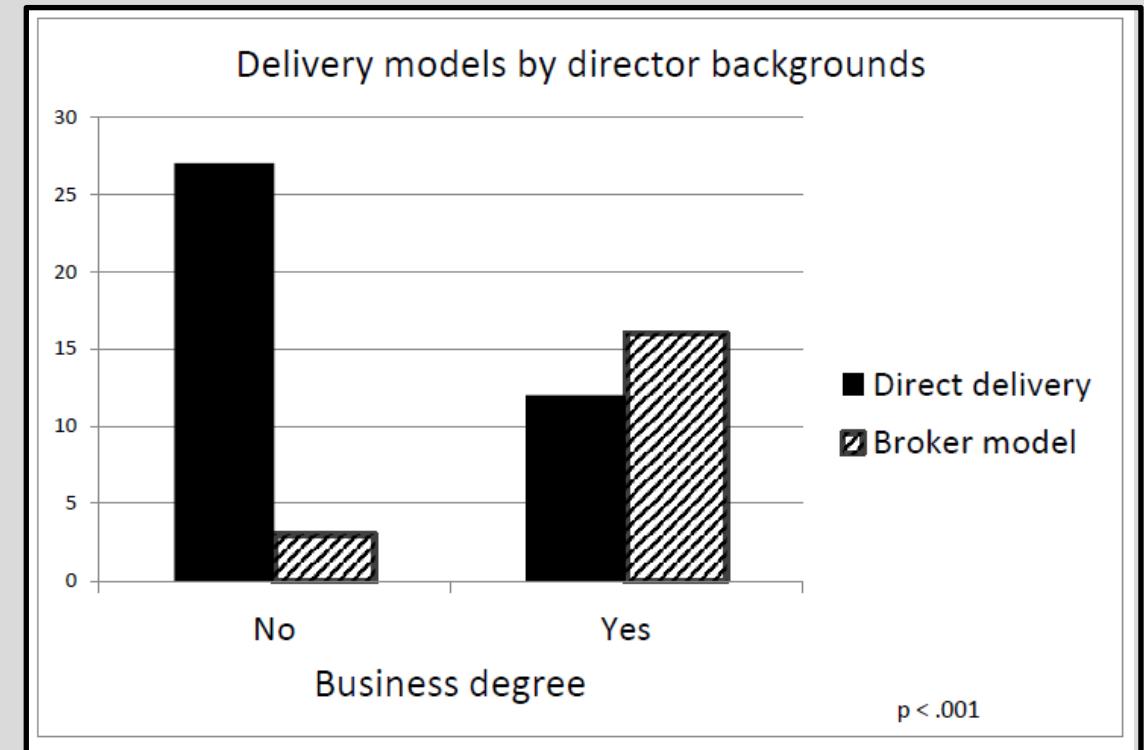


Lessons for science and innovation policy

- 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.

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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.”