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Subject: NIST Comments - Lowry Burgess

To whom it may concern:

These are the single largest inhibitors of rapid economic development in university environments as I have seen in the past 30 years at MIT and CMU.

Related to this is what I have talked about and discussed at conferences at CMU, MIT, NASA, the National Space Society, and Penn State:

1. It is important that the participating universities develop "IP Free Zones" to attract and create the most rapid transfer environments from research to product that would incentivize the flow of capital.

(It is well known and admitted that large universities miss their most important inventions or else suffocate invention with their ownership models and policies.)

Rather, I have proposed that universities could collect a form of 'royalty' from such successful transfer (not business models that leave the inventors out of decision-making after the first capital dilution).

This "IP Free Zone" model would attract the most inventive faculty and students, as well as entrepreneurial capital in an environment where invention can belong to the inventor in a JUST economic model of mutual benefit and cooperation.

2. Develop the legal and fiscal models for transfer "Incubators" where all partners benefit from incubation (government, universities, businesses, banks and inventors).

(I worked on such legal and fiscal models at National Robotics Engineering Consortium at Carnegie Mellon 10 years ago and saw the underdeveloped legal and fiscal interface problems emerge. I have also seen it in start-up software enterprises as well.)

In other words, all parties in such transfer and incubation processes have to see benefit in transfer incubation within a shared and understood, PRODUCTIVE, economic model.

3. Importantly, it is imperative to get the local banking institutions to be involved in the new models and to develop efficient international money transfer processes and not get in the way of foreign investment resources (I have seen this problem with the big banks in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia).

Finally, it is crucial to state that where technologies cannot fail and start-up capitalization is intense (as in the new space, robotics and satellite industries) as well as other heavy industrial inventions, rapid return investment models will not work and new models need to be created.

With regard,

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