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Sent: Monday, September 19, 2011 5:17 PM
To: amtech
Cc: tommy lewis
Subject: {Spam?}AMTECH COMMENTS

SUBJECT: AMTECH COMMENTS:

- 1) Should AMTech consortia focus on developments within a single existing or prospective industry, or should its focus be on broader system developments that must be supplied by multiple industries?

A: AmTech should focus on either because a single invention or idea may spur growth into other areas or broaden vendor or supply needs from a single idea or industry.

- 2) Who should be eligible to participate as a member of an AMTech consortium?

A: U.S. institutions. Specific emphasis should be placed on small business interest. Although, if the US doesn't have the expertise a foreign entity may be sought until that expertise be developed in the US.

- 3) Should AmTech place restrictions on or limit consortium membership?

A: Membership should be limited to the number of consecutive times a member can serve and it should place emphasis on minority business inclusion and participation. By broadening the participants, more participants may be trained thus limiting monopolies.

- 4) Who should be eligible to receive research funding from AmTech?

A: U.S. Institutions. Funding should include a portion for large business, a portion for small businesses, and major emphasis on minority businesses or institutions. I have participated in many grants and applied for assistance from NIST and I believe minority business have no voice or chance. Also, this information should be made available to the public as to the number of minorities, in particular, black business owners, who have received assistance from the NIST. We are highly under served.

- 5) What criteria should be used in evaluating proposals for AmTech?

A: Industry size, minority participation, number of jobs created, importance to overall society impact, financial need of the institution, viability of the product, small business development is paramount, assistance needs of inventor or institution.

- 6) What types of activities are suitable for Consortia funding?

A: High Tech projects, medical, Manufacturing projects that create jobs in USA, Vo-Tech training of employees, Manufacturing of consumer products, Science

- 7) Should conditions be placed on research awards to ensure funding activities are directed toward manufacturing in USA?

A: Yes, if a US company is awarded funding, the funded product should be designed and manufactured in the USA for 5 – 10 Years, or until the patent has expired. If a US company cannot find a US manufacturer or an expertise cannot be found in our borders. Then the Consortia may develop the expertise or use non- USA expertise. If outside expertise is used then the US Company will be required to pay back all funding plus interest within a certain time period. This approach may be used to develop areas of expertise in new fields for USA competitive advantage.

- 8) What are ways to facilitate involvement of small business in AmTech Consortia?

A: Successful recipients of AmTech assistance, should be used as success Stories and aid other small business in the areas of start up and use of AmTech funding. AmTech should actively pursue small business leads, development, inclusion, and assistance. A Web site should be utilized to attract more interest in the AmTech program. Also, Minority Business Development Agencies can help find such participants in underserved areas. AmTech should actively seek small businesses to promote into the consortia.

- 9) What are the best practices for facilitating the widest dissemination and adoption of knowledge and technology through consortia?

A: Create a consortia that specializes in a wide range of products such as technology from electronics, manufacturing of consumer goods, bankers, technology transfer agents, Scientist, engineers, venture capitalist and entrepreneurs who will be able to design and engineer a product or system, finance it, transfer the technology to industry, have outlets to sell them to consumers in a timely and streamlined manner that will help ensure successful ventures.

- 10) Expected research efforts of AmTech Consortia's intellectual property arrangements that promote active engagement of industry that include funding of university based research and ensure that efforts are realized by US manufactures?

A: The intellectual property arrangements should be shared above what is already patented. For instance, I have a remote controlled, wireless security system, whereas the process is patented, the components haven't been developed. So any development of the components of this system that requires further intellectual property rights should be shared. The consortia could provide, if needed, the assistance in securing the intellectual property rights, therefore the Consortia could share ownership/royalty rights. This will provide further income possibilities and generate additional income.

- 11) Would planning grants provide sufficient incentive for industry to develop roadmaps and initiate the formation of consortia?

A: Planning grants should provide good incentive for industry to develop roadmaps to form the Consortia. Additional funds may be petitioned if needed.

- 12) Should members of the consortia provide cost sharing?

A: Large Institutions with a well defined research department and clearly defined research capital should share a large part of the cost, while small business should have minimum cost sharing. Independent inventors, minority -business who creates new technology should share only time and intellectual know how.

13) What criteria should be used in evaluating research proposals submitted to an AmTech consortia?

A: Uniqueness of product, Industry size, impact on American society, Income producing capabilities, manufacturing needs, Job creation,

14) What Management models are best suited for industry lead consortia?

A: This Management Model should be set up to include an industry leader, a management team to set up your basic strategy and organization of the product or idea, planners who focus on prototypes and the development of an idea for short and long term uses, implementers who take those ideas to industry to identify strategic partners and manufacturers, Cost analysis who put together a strategy for investment in the idea and marketers who set up and arrange for outlets to sell the product or idea and strategic planners who plan for exit strategies and end of patent life competitors. In the case of a minority, firm or inventor; at least one member should be from that minority's race or gender. In addition, a grievance committee should be created to hear and address unfair or nonperformance complaints against the consortia or any member of the consortia.

15) Should the evaluation criteria include assessment of leadership and management skills?

A: Yes, when dealing with these criteria, the assessment of leadership and management skills should be used. An alternative of licensing that product or idea should be explored. For instance, if a person invents or produces an idea or product that may be beyond their range of expertise, the consortia should recommend or develop a management plan that include a group to train that individual or firm to accomplish the goals set by the consortia or arrange for a license agreement to buy that person or firm out. Too many times, as a minority applying for assistance, I have been shut out of grants due to this assessment only to see my invention being manufactured by a Company sponsored by the same people you solicited for help, NIST and ATP.

16) Should limitations be placed on the duration of the Consortia?

A: Yes, consortia may need to have limitations placed on them during their durations. For instance, any member of the consortia who was introduced to an idea, patent or process may not engage in or compete with that idea, patent or process, directly or indirectly, during the duration of that patent or process as long as the proper fees are paid. Any violation of this limitation will result in disbarment of participating in future consortia's, unless proper compensation is made and agreed upon by both parties. Additionally, non-disclosure documents must be signed.

17) How should an AMTech consortium's performance and impact be evaluated? What are appropriate measures of success?

A: See item 14 above, the measures of success and impact on an industry should be set up during the management and model determinations outlined in item 14. Where goals should be set in the marketing aspect of the plan that should include sales goals, development dead lines, and investment return milestones.

18) What are the problems of measuring real-time performance of individual research awards issued by and industry-lead consortium? What are the appropriate measures of success?

A: The problems of measuring real time performance is set in and defined in item number 14 above, where a clear set of goals and milestones are projected. A clear plan of action can identify and measure performance by setting time limits and deadlines. The appropriate measure of success is the attainment of set goals and milestones being reached and the product or idea is ready for the predetermined goals, ultimately making a positive impact on the industry, society and the economy.

18) How should the NIST AMTech program be evaluated?

A: At the end of the product, idea or process's consortia's award through market investment, the board of NIST should set up a broad based criteria of ideas that will measure and ultimately grade the programs success based on such criteria as: Planning stages, funding stages, dissemination of information stages, 10 year projections, minority participation areas, women participation, use of foreign assistance, number of jobs produced, the sustainability of the market assessment, where further funding may be needed in particular segment or market where growth is anticipated, and participants in the program should be asked for further input by submitting a questionnaire that evaluates the steps to success.

19) What are lessons learned from other successful and unsuccessful industry consortia?

A: The lessons learned from this consortium will be in the proper evaluation and information sharing in item 18 above, the evaluation stage. NIST can use the feedback and the evaluation process outlined above to create a program that will be second to none in the world. In this process NIST will be able to take an idea and successfully move it from idea to the industry in record time, thus maximizing resources and patent life protection of profits.

20) How can AMTech do the most with available resources? Are there approaches that will best leverage the Federal investments?

A: Yes, there is a limited amount of resources available from the federal Government for AMTech projects. The Federal government through the Consortia's development and influence create pipelines that can maximize the consortia's projects by developing these projects and leveraging private industry investments through venture capitalist and private industry.

Ultimately this will expand an advanced product market that will expand tax dollars and revenue to grow the AMTech future Investment ability.

21) How should AMTech interact with other Federal programs or agencies?

A: Am Tech's should be available to any agency that can produce products that will produce jobs and expand the economy. For instance, AMTech should participate with the SBA and the Minority SBA to identify firms, inventors, or businesses that may need advanced help in developing their product, idea or invention. These agencies are in every corner of most States and they will be able to expand the process of possible business development.

22) What role can AMTech play in developing, leading, or leveraging consortia involving other Federal agencies?

A: See above statement of interaction with other Federal programs. Am Tech's role can be instrumental in reaching ideas in other parts of the Government that can produce ideas, products and inventions that will produce jobs.