THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION FOUNDATION

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#### May 7, 2013

## Recommendations for the America COMPETES Act 2013 Reauthorization

**Presenters:** Robert Atkinson, President, ITIF Stephen Ezell, Senior Analyst, ITIF

#### **Respondents:**

Taffy Kingscott, Director, Global Strategic Partnership, IBM Research Scott Doron, Director, Southern Technology Council Morgan Reed, Executive Director, Association for Competitive Technology

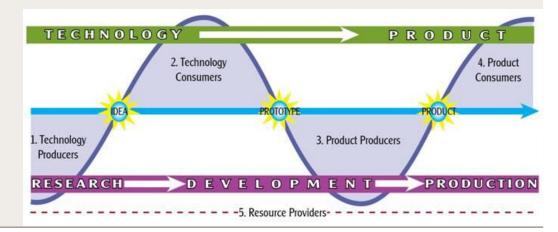
- Principles of America COMPETES Reauthorization
- 1. Increased R&D funding is necessary but not sufficient; institutional reform is also needed.
- 2. The prevailing linear innovation approach is incomplete.
- 3. Not all scientific research funding is created equal.
- 4. Not all students will become scientists/engineers.



- Bring Industry & Universities Closer Together
- Create a university-industry collaborative R&D credit.
- Designate 20 manufacturing universities.
- Fund joint government-industry STEM Ph.D. fellowships.



- Spur Technology Transfer and Commercialization
- Create a Spurring Commercialization of our Nation's Research (SCNR) Program.
- Add more weight to technology transfer in the National Labs PEMPs.
- Support the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation

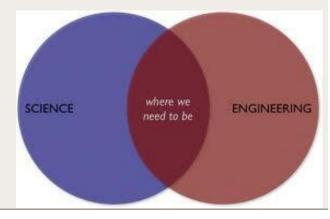


#### Encourage Experimentation

- Fund pilot programs supporting experimental approaches to technology transfer and commercialization.
- Offer planning grants for regions to create alternative types of STEM high schools/universities.
- Provide prizes to colleges and universities doing best at retaining STEM students.



- Better Link Science to Engineering & Innovation
- Create a National Engineering and Innovation Foundation alongside NSF
  - Or change NSF's name to NSEF.
- Increase funding for CISE, engineering, and math, physical, and biological sciences at faster rates.
- Increase funding for ERCs & I/UCRCs.



## Conclusion

- COMPETES Reauthorization should focus on better translating S&T development into economic development.
- COMPETES should not be approached on a "pay-go" basis.



25 Recommendations for the 2013 America COMPETES Act Reauthorization

BY STEPHEN J. EZELL AND ROBERT D. ATKINSON I APRIL 2013

Returbertration of the America COMPETES Acc in 2013 provide a prime opperunity to balaer is faderal programs and palicies supporting science, perchaology, innecestan, and STEM descentan

The America COMPETES Act, originally encated in 2007 and reauthorized in 2010, has holped support the science, technology, and innovation enterprise that underprise U.S. economic growth. The impending 2013 Reauthorization of the America COMPETES Act affords an opportunity to introduce new or extend efficive existing programs and initiatives related to: innovation and technology commercialization federal institutional reforms to spur innovation; and science, technology, regimering, and mathematics (CEM) education.

#### INTRODUCTION

America's consump has changed methodially over the last 20 years. Innovation—the development of new potential, review, and hintorine models—that shows the key factor in languezem U.S. comparitiences on a globalized world. Hopefully 2013 will be a year of rensored metastics to the creation of a more robust stational anomation policy. Its particular, de America COMPETES Acta will be remained and anomation policy. The parallel metastics and the COMPETES acta will be remained and the large limited parallel metastics and the parallel metastics and the large limited *New To Conference and them,* and transhormation of parallel parallel metastics.

However, while the COMPETERS tata have canothesized to improving finiteral innovation polyce, much more can be due to improve the implementation, consultation, and enerall means of science and technology pulsay and further in impact on the convery. In specialler, the 2013 reasolutionism of the America COMPETERS As a should focus format on introducing policy initiatives and reforms that can better translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can better translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can better translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can better translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and reforms that can be the translate science and engineering exactly initiatives and the science and the science and the science and engineering exactly initiatives and the science and the science and the science and engineering exactly initiatives and the science and the science and engineering exactly initiatives and the science and the science and engineering exactly initiatives and the science and the science and the science and engineering exactly and the science and t

The paradigm that defined the U.S. science, technology, and innovation system in the post-World War II ers is simply no longer tenable. That approach was predicated on a

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#### Thank You Robert D. Atkinson ratkinson@itif.org sezell@itif.org **Stephen Ezell Follow ITIF:** facebook.com/innovationpolicy

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