APPENDIX A

Principal Federal Legislation Related to Cooperative Technology Programs

Since 1980, a series of laws have been enacted to promote federal/civilian partnerships and to facilitate the transfer of technology between sectors. Among the most notable pieces of legislation have been the following:

Stevenson–Wydler Technology Innovation Act (1980)—Required federal laboratories to facilitate the transfer of federally owned and originated technology to state and local governments and to the private sector.

Bayh–Dole University and Small Business Patent Act (1980)—Permitted government grantees and contractors to retain title to federally funded inventions and encouraged universities to license inventions to industry. The Act is designed to foster interactions between academia and the business community.

Small Business Innovation Development Act (1982)—Established the Small Business Innovation Research Program within the major federal research and development agencies to increase government funding of research with commercialization potential within small, high technology companies.

National Cooperative Research Act (1984)—Encouraged U.S. firms to collaborate on generic, precompetitive research by establishing a rule of reason for evaluating the antitrust implications of research joint ventures. The Act was amended in 1993 by the National Cooperative Research and Production Act, which let companies collaborate on production as well as research activities.

Federal Technology Transfer Act (1986)—Amended the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act to authorize Cooperative Research and Development Agreements between federal laboratories and other entities, including state agencies.

Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act (1988)—Established the Competitiveness Policy Council to develop recommendations for national strategies and specific policies to enhance industrial competitiveness. The Act created the Advanced Technology Program and the Manufacturing Technology Centers within National Institute of Standards and Technology to help U.S. companies become more competitive.

National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act (1989)—Amended the Stevenson-Wydler Act to allow government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories to enter into cooperative research and development agreements.

National Cooperative Research and Production Act (1993)—Relaxed restrictions on cooperative production activities, enabling research joint venture participants to work together in the application of technologies they jointly acquire.

(Source: "U.S. and International Research and Development: Funds and Alliances," Science & Engineering Indicators 2000, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., 2000. [Online]. Available: http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/seind00/start.htm.)

APPENDIX B

List of Survey Respondents and States That Provided Input to the Synthesis

AASHTO MEMBER DEPARTMENT		
Alabama	Montana	
Arizona	Nebraska	
Arkansas	Nevada	
California	New Jersey	
Florida	New Mexico	
Georgia	New York	
Hawaii	North Carolina	
Idaho	Oklahoma	
Illinois	Pennsylvania	
Kansas	Rhode Island	
Kentucky	South Carolina	
Louisiana	Tennessee	
Maine	Utah	
Maryland	Virginia	
Michigan	Washington	
Minnesota	West Virginia	
Mississippi	Wyoming	
Missouri		
;		
PROVINCE		
Alberta	Ontario	
Labrador	Quebec	
New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	

APPENDIX C

Synthesis Study

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM Project 20-5, Topic 31-06

FACILITATING PARTNERSHIPS IN TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

QUESTIONNAIRE

Because many mutually beneficial working relationships have developed in transportation research, there is now an excellent opportunity to enhance overall research efforts by examining the processes through which partnerships are formed and implemented and by highlighting tools that can be used by others to replicate partnership successes.

This questionnaire is being conducted to gather information on the diverse types of partnerships used at the state/provincial level. These partnerships may be with organizations internal to the agency or with a vast selection of external partners including other government organizations on the national, regional state, and local levels, academic, and other not-for-profit institutions, as well as private sector organizations. The data provided by respondents will enable development of key factors that contribute to successful partnerships and provide useful tools to aid formation of partnerships in existing research programs. The information collected though this questionnaire will be synthesized in a report of current practices which addresses "facilitating partnerships in transportation research."

Please return your completed questionnaire, along with supporting material, by August 31, 2000 to:

Barbara T. Harder B. T. Harder, Inc. 1740 Addison Street Philadelphia, PA 19146

Telephone and e-mail contacts are encouraged: 215-735-2482 and btharder@sprintmail.com

Please provide the name of the person completing this questionnaire or someone else who may be contacted to obtain any needed follow-up information:

me:	
le/Division:	
ency:	
eet Address:	
y/State/Zip:	
lephone & Fax:	
nail:	
not the same as above, your name:	

Summary of what to do:

- Complete general information (white sheets) about research activities partnerships.
- Complete TWO yellow forms—Beneficial Research Activities Partnerships—Internal (within agency) or external beneficial partnerships can be documented.
- Complete ONE blue form—Less Than Successful Research Activities Partnerships.
- Please send documentation about the partnership along with your completed questionnaire.

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this questionnaire, we define:

RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS—A research activity in which one or more organizations, in addition to your own research unit, participates by providing a part of the resources for a research effort and shares in the resulting benefits of the research.

PARTICIPATION—An agency unit or organization that in some tangible manner contributes to the conduct of the research effort through resource contribution (technical, facilities, equipment, financial, legal, marketing, or any variety of relevant services).

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES—Because state and provincial transportation agency research programs are involved in a wide spectrum of activities, we are defining research in its broadest context, thus including in addition to research, other related activities such as development, testing and evaluation, technology transfer— including training and education, deployment, and implementation. PLEASE NOTE THESE ACTIVITIES EMBRACE POLICY, PLANNING, FINANCIAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH AS WELL AS TRADITIONAL TECHNICAL AREAS.

Partnerships are not contractual arrangements for strictly fee-paid services by an organization for your agency. Partnerships may be formally (legal/contractual agreement) or informally (verbal) constructed. Partnerships have a variety of names, such as coalitions, consortia, collaborative relationships, alliances, compacts, or affiliations.

INFORMATION ABOUT RESEARCH ACTIVITIES PARTNERSHIPS

We have some general questions about research activities partnerships. Two checklists ask about the involvement in partnerships. We then follow with general questions and then narrow our questioning to individual partnerships. These questions will give us a snapshot of some of your research activities partnerships. We have included two types of forms to gather information about the various partnership arrangements in which your program and/or agency has participated. We have included **two forms for documenting beneficial partnerships** and **one form for documenting less than successful partnerships**. Describe one partnership relationship per form. PLEASE COPY THE FORM TO DOCUMENT ADDITIONAL PARTNERSHIPS. WE WELCOME WHAT YOU WILL SHARE.

Beneficial Partnership Descriptions

Document the partnerships that have been or are expected to be beneficial to your organization. Document two of the most beneficial partnerships; please make only one internal, if possible. On the form we will be asking why this partnership worked and the benefits it produced. Please fill out the information as completely as possible.

Less Than Successful Partnership Descriptions

Document one partnership that has not proven to be workable or was considered to be less than successful.

INVOLVEMENT IN RESEARCH-RELATED PARTNERSHIPS, ALLIANCES, AND COALITIONS

We would like to know about the activities in which your agency's research program participates. We have listed a variety of items that are research partnerships, coalitions, or programs that perform or sponsor research and research related-activities.

Two tables to complete follow:

TABLE 1—STATE/PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL

TABLE 2—FEDERAL AND REGIONAL PUBLIC, ACADEMIC, AND PRIVATE SECTORS

TABLE 1— STATE/PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL

Please specify a partnership name or partner organization as requested.

AGENCY PARTNERSHIPS/COALITIONS (such as with Maintenance Division Research Program)
Other group/program within own agency, please specify
Other group/program within own agency, please specify
Other group/program within own agency, please specify
Other group/program within own agency, please specify
Other group/program within own agency, please specify
STATE OR PROVINCIAL AGENCY PARTNERSHIPS/COALITIONS (Such as with Governor's Safety Council Research Program)
Other state or provincial group/program, please specify
Other state or provincial group/program, please specify
Other state or provincial group/program, please specify
Other state or provincial group/program, please specify
REGIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS/COALITIONS (such as with Municipal Agency Research Activities)
Regional or local research coalition, please specify
Regional or local research coalition, please specify
Regional or local research coalition, please specify
Metropolitan planning organization research, please specify

TABLE 2—FEDERAL AND REGIONAL PUBLIC, ACADEMIC, AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Check all that apply and please specify a partnership name or partner organization as requested.

EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP/PROGRAM	EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIP/PROGRAM
Federal Highway Administration	Other Alliances and Partnerships for Research
SP&R Regional Pooled-Fund Project Local Technical Assistance Program Experimental Projects Demonstration Projects Testing and Evaluation Projects Field Testing of FHWA developed products Other, please specify	Civil Engineering Research Foundation National Institute of Standards and Technology National Partnership Forum National Science Foundation National Laboratories Consortium ATA Foundation Trucking Research Institute Transit Cooperative Research Program U.S. Army Corps of Engineers International research consortium, please specify
SHRP Activities	International research consortium, please specify
SHRP Implementation (including Superpave7)Long-Term Pavement Performance Program	Private Sector research partnerships/consortium
Other, please specify	Private sector research partnerships/consortium
AASHTO	
 National Cooperative Highway Research Program National Transportation Product Evaluation Program Snow and Ice Cooperation Program Research activities by regional organizations (NASTO, WASHTO, etc.) Committee research activities, please specify Other, please specify, 	Other, please specify Other, please specify Other, please specify
Transportation Research Board	Intelligent Transportation Systems
Policy research studies Standing committees Other, please specify Other, please specify	ITS America research projects Automated Highway Systems ITS corridor coalitions research efforts, please specify Other ITS research, please specify

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration research Federal Railroad Administration research Federal Aviation Administration research Other USDOT research, please specify specify Other university consortium/alliance, please specify	The state of the s	Academic
Maritime Administration research Research and Special Programs Administration research National Highway Traffic Safety Administration research Federal Railroad Administration research Federal Railroad Administration research Other USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research, please specify Other university consortium/alliance, pleas sp	research	
research National Highway Traffic Safety Administration research Federal Railroad Administration research Gother USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research please specify ENERAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION In how many research partnerships does your research unit participate?	Maritime Administration research	University institute, please specify
Federal Aviation Administration research Federal Aviation Administration research Other USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research, please specify Other USDOT research, please specify Other university consortium/alliance, pleas specify Other university consortium/alliance, pleas specify ENERAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION In how many research partnerships does your research unit participatie? Looking at all partnerships, please rate your research unit's participation with them. (Rate these according to their degree of participation: 1—highest participation, 2—second highest participation, 3—third highest participation, and so on.) internal agency partners other agency within your state other state agency partners other agency within your state other partners federal agency partners university/academic partners Of all the federal-aid funds your program manages, what percentage is committed to research activities partnerships? (Do not include the funding provider as a partner or all of the funds would be partnership related.) If your research unit receives state funds, do you form partnerships with these? What percentage is committed to research activities partnerships? For your agency's research program, in the next 3–5 years, will there be change in the level of commitment to research activities partnerships? Of the research activities partnerships in which your research unit participates what percent are with Internal agency partners percent External to the agency partners percent Which partnerships produce more implementable results? (check one) Internal External What are the three most important factors in forming a research activities partnership?	research National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Other university consortium/alliance, please specify
Cother USDOT research, please specify Cother USDOT research, please specify Cother university consortium/alliance, please specify Cother end unit participation. Cother university consortium/alliance, please specify Cother university consortium/alliance, please specify Cother university consortium/alliance, please specify unit the specific and in the specific according to their degree of participation. Cother university consortium/alliance, please specify unit highest participation. Cother university cache according to their degree of participation, 2—second highest participation, 3—third highest participation, 2—second highest participation, 3—third highest participation, 2—second highest participation, 3—third highest participation, 2—second highest participatio	Federal Railroad Administration research Federal Aviation Administration research	Other university consortium/alliance, please specify
In how many research partnerships does your research unit participate?		Other university consortium/alliance, please specify
In how many research partnerships does your research unit participate?		ON
Looking at all partnerships, please rate your research unit's participation with them. (Rate these according to their degree of participation: 1—highest participation, 2—second highest participation, 3—third highest participation, and so on.)		
partnerships? (Do not include the funding provider as a partner or all of the funds would be partnership related.) percent (For example of SP&R Part II funds, Safety funds, and others.) If your research unit receives state funds , do you form partnerships with these? What percentage is committed to research activities partnerships? percent For your agency's research program, in the next 3–5 years, will there be change in the level of commitment to research activities partnerships? percent change (use – percent, + percent, or no change) Why will these changes occur? Of the research activities partnerships in which your research unit participates what percent are with Internal agency partners percent External to the agency partners percent Which partnerships produce more implementable results? (check one) Internal External What are the three most important factors in forming a research activities partnership?	internal agency partners local government of the agency within your state private sec	tor partners
For your agency's research program, in the next 3–5 years, will there be change in the level of commitment to research activities partnerships? percent change (use – percent, + percent, or no change) Why will these changes occur? Description of the research activities partnerships in which your research unit participates what percent are with Internal agency partners percent External to the agency partners percent Which partnerships produce more implementable results? (check one) Internal External What are the three most important factors in forming a research activities partnership?	federal agency partnersother partn	*
to research activities partnerships? percent change (use – percent, + percent, or no change) Why will these changes occur? Of the research activities partnerships in which your research unit participates what percent are with Internal agency partners percent External to the agency partners percent Which partnerships produce more implementable results? (check one) Internal External What are the three most important factors in forming a research activities partnership?	federal agency partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother	ercentage is committed to research activities ther or all of the funds would be partnership
Internal agency partners percent External to the agency partners percent Which partnerships produce more implementable results? (check one) Internal External What are the three most important factors in forming a research activities partnership?	federal agency partnersother partn_university/academic partnersother partn_university/academic partnersother partners	ercentage is committed to research activities there or all of the funds would be partnership art II funds, Safety funds, and others.) herships with these? What percentage is
What are the three most important factors in forming a research activities partnership?	federal agency partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother partnerships? (Do not include the funding provider as a part related.)percent (For example of SP&R Partnerships)percent unit receives state funds , do you form partnumitted to research activities partnerships?percent clumbing the percent clumbing provider agency's research program, in the next 3–5 years, we to research activities partnerships? percent clumbing provider agency is research program, in the next 3–5 years, we to research activities partnerships? percent clumbing provider agency is research program, in the next 3–5 years, we to research activities partnerships? percent clumbing provider as a partnership partnership percent clumbing provider as a partnership percent clumbing percent c	ercentage is committed to research activities there or all of the funds would be partnership art II funds, Safety funds, and others.) herships with these? What percentage is percent will there be change in the level of commitment thange (use – percent, + percent, or no change)
	federal agency partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother partnumiversity/academic partnersother partnerships? Of all the federal-aid funds your program manages, what propartnerships? (Do not include the funding provider as a part related.) percent (For example of SP&R Partnerships activities partnerships? percent close to research activities partnerships? percent close Why will these changes occur? percent close Of the research activities partnerships in which your research general general activities partnerships in which your research general genera	ercentage is committed to research activities there or all of the funds would be partnership art II funds, Safety funds, and others.) Herships with these? What percentage is percent will there be change in the level of commitment thange (use – percent, + percent, or no change)
	federal agency partners other partnumiversity/academic partners other partnerships? other partnerships? other partnerships of the partnerships academic partnerships academic partnerships of the partnerships academic partnerships	ercentage is committed to research activities ther or all of the funds would be partnership at II funds, Safety funds, and others.) merships with these? What percentage is

9. What are the three most important factors in sustaining a research activities partnership?	
1. 2. 3.	
10. What are the three top items that make forming a research partnership difficult ? Please difficulty using 5 as most difficult and 1 as least difficult.	rank the
Items that make <u>forming</u> a research partnership difficult	Rating (5-1)
1.	
2.	
3.	
11. What are the three top items that make sustaining a research partnership difficult? Plea 5 as most difficult and 1 as least difficult.	ase rank the difficulty using
Items that make <u>sustaining</u> a research partnership difficult	Rating (5-1)
1.	
2.	
3.	
12. Does your organization have any policies regarding forming partnerships? Yes No If yes, PLEASE ENCLOSE A COPY OF THE POLICIES WITH YOUR COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE.	0
13. Does your organization have any checklists, general tools, or other documentation that guid through the formation, operation, and closing of a research activity partnership? Yes If yes, PLEASE ENCLOSE A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENTATION WITH YOUR COM QUESTIONNAIRE.	_ No
14. What is the most often used manner of communicating within vital and successful partnersh your agency participates? in person fax telephone e-mail written reports or	
15. How often is it necessary to communicate with partners to keep the partnership vital and or daily quarterly weekly annually bi-monthly oth	
16. Please rate the following items according to their importance in facilitating research activities (3—very important, 2—moderately important, 1—somewhat important, 0—not important)	ies partnerships.
standard contracts or agreements legislated formation of partnerships legislated funding written guidelines for forming and managing partnerships personnel specifically committed to managing partnerships facilities reserved for research activities partnerships	

BENEFICIAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES PARTNERSHIP DESCRIPTION	
 17. In general, why does your agency form partnerships? Check as to gain technical expertise to add administrative/project management expertise to leverage funding to fulfill a regulatory requirement to satisfy a political need 	many as apply. to advance commercializationto provide enhanced competitive advantageto reduce duplication of research effortsto accomplish more basic researchother, please specify
top management involvement in partnership operations cross-functional team-building capability within agency training personnel to participate effectively within partners other, please specify 17. In general, why does your agency form partnerships? Check as	

Partnership Participants

Please list the participants, what they contribute to the partnership and whether the contribution was in-kind (no funds were exchanged). Use the following codes for the type of partnership. Non-profit organizations may be transportation associations or trade groups or other similar bodies.

TYPE—PLEASE USE CODE		CONTRIBUTION—PLEASE USE ONE OF THESE OR YOUR OWN DESCRIPTION
1. academic	6. state/provincial government	-technical expertise/researchers
2. private sector company	7. state/provincial non-profit	-technicians
3. local public sector	8. federal government	-project management and administration
4. regional government	9. national non-profit	-equipment
5. regional non-profit	10. international	-research facilities
	11. internal to agency	-funding
		-research or pilot site
		-tech transfer/implementation
		-training and education

			Contribution to Partnership		I., 17%, 1
Type Code	Participant Organization	Y if Lead Organization	If Financial Please Put Percent of Total Funding	%	In-Kind Service Yes or No
	Put your organization name here:	. 3			
	Put other organization names here:				
	of Arrangement (Check one) informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding				
	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement				
PLEASE	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify				
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify				
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify	top three reasons, 1—			
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify	top three reasons, 1—ment expertise	-top reason, 2—second rea		
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify SEND A COPY OF THE AGREE was the partnership formed? (Rate n) to gain technical expertise to add administrative/project manage to leverage funding to fulfill a regulatory requirement (pl to satisfy a political need to advance commercialization	top three reasons, 1— ment expertise ease send copy of res	-top reason, 2—second rea		
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify SEND A COPY OF THE AGREE was the partnership formed? (Rate n) to gain technical expertise to add administrative/project manage to leverage funding to fulfill a regulatory requirement (pl to satisfy a political need to advance commercialization to provide enhanced competitive adv	top three reasons, 1— ment expertise ease send copy of reg	-top reason, 2—second rea		
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify	top three reasons, 1— ment expertise ease send copy of reg	-top reason, 2—second rea	son, 3—thi	
PLEASE 2. Why reaso	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding contract other, please specify	top three reasons, 1— ment expertise ease send copy of reg antage orts	-top reason, 2—second rea	son, 3—thi	

If yes, are the project team members co-located in a defined facility or area? Yes _____ No ____

	estimates if you do not know	the definitive values.)	
Annual Value of Resources Your Organization Will Contribute	Total Value of Resources Your Organization Will Contribute	Annual Value of All Resources Contributed by All Participants	Total Value of All Resources Contributed l All Participants
	\$	\$	\$
What factors were the most	t influential in enabling this p	partnership to be formed?	
1. 2.			
3.			
	st detrimental to forming and	0 1	
What occurred to overcom	ne these detrimental factors?	Who or what changed?	
what occurred to overcom	these detrimental factors?	who of what changed?	
	e most critical items that facility		or this partnership:
Please summarize the three	e most critical items that facilit	ated agreement.	
Please summarize the three 1 2	e most critical items that facility	ated agreement.	
Please summarize the three 1 2	e most critical items that facility	ated agreement.	
2	e most critical items that facility	ated agreement.	
Please summarize the three 1 2 3 Were efforts made to mate yes No	tch skills and strengths of the If yes, how was this done?	ated agreement.	ons?
Please summarize the three 1	tch skills and strengths of the If yes, how was this done?	e various partnership organization	ons?
2	tch skills and strengths of the _ If yes, how was this done? issues resulting from the partnocumentation with your com	e various partnership organization	ons?
Please summarize the three 1	tch skills and strengths of the _ If yes, how was this done? issues resulting from the partnocumentation with your com	e various partnership organization	ons?
2	tch skills and strengths of the If yes, how was this done? issues resulting from the partnocumentation with your comon	e various partnership organization	ons?
2	tch skills and strengths of the If yes, how was this done? issues resulting from the partnocumentation with your compon	e various partnership organization	ons?

12.	What benefits were received from the activity	resulting from this partnership? (check all that apply)
	enhanced safety	produced innovative product
	cost savings	produced new design or specification
	increased productivity	produced new method or process
	fulfilled (in part) agency goals	enabled organizational learning about partnerships
	model for subsequent partnerships	solidified relationship with important organization
	enhanced technical expertise	other, please specify
	enhanced administrative expertise	
	because of partnership, enabled	other, please specify
	greater/higher level of results than	
	could have generated on own	other, please specify,
	could have generated on own	outer, prease speerry,
13.	How were (are) benefits of the partnership r	neasured?
14.	Were benefits or outcome goals of the research Yes No	h activity defined for your agency?
	If yes, to what extent were they achieved?	(use 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, greater than 100%)
15.	Within the past five years, how many implem (number)	nentable results has the partnership produced?
16.	How many of these results produced in the last process of implementing)? (no	st five years has your agency implemented (or is in the umber)
17.	How did you measure whether the partners	hip was successful?
18.		nent be to replicate in another agency? (use rating 5—most easy, 2—easy, 1—very easy.) rating
19.	What elements would be easiest to replicate i	in another agency?
20.	What elements would be most difficult to rep	Dlicate in another agency?

Please send any documentation that would help describe the partnership, including agreements and any tools or instruments that assisted in making the partnership possible.

(End of this form, fill in one more please)

I EGG TILLAL GUIGGEGGELU	DECEADOU ACTIVITIES	DARTHER CLUB DECORURTION
LESS THAN SUCCESSFUL	RESEARCH ACTIVITIES	PARTNERSHIP DESCRIPTION

Partnership Goal, Objective, or Vision	

Partnership Participants

Please list the participants, what they contribute to the partnership, and whether the contribution was in-kind (no funds were exchanged). Use the following codes for the type of partnership. Non-profit organizations may be transportation associations or trade groups or other similar bodies.

TVDE DI	EASE USE CODE	CONTRIBUTION—PLEASE USE ONE OF THESE OR YOUR OWN DESCRIPTION
1. academic	6. state/provincial government	-technical expertise/researchers
2. private sector company	7. state/provincial non-profit	-technicians
3. local public sector	8. federal government	-project management and administration
4. regional government	9. national non-profit	-equipment
5. regional non-profit	10. international	-research facilities
	11. internal to agency	-funding
		-research or pilot site
		-tech transfer/implementation
		-training and education

Type Code	Participant Organization	Y if Lead Organization	Contribution to Partnership If Financial Please Put Percent of Total Funding	%	In-Kind Service Yes or No
	Put your organization name here:				
	Put other organization names here:				
					_

Please continue on a separate sheet, if necessary.

1.	Type of Arrangement (Check one)
	informal, no written agreement interagency agreement memorandum of understanding
	contract other, please specify

	formed? (Rate top three reasons)	ons, 1—top reason, 2—second	reason, 3—third					
reason) to gain technical exp	vertice							
	e/project management expertise	a						
to leverage funding	project management expertise							
to fulfill a regulators	requirement (places sand oar	y of regulation)						
to fulfill a regulatory requirement (please send copy of regulation) to satisfy a political need to advance commercialization to provide enhanced competitive advantage								
					to reduce duplication	of research afforts		
					to accomplish more			
other please specify								
3. When did the partnership f	ärst start? (m	nm/yy) What is current term o						
(mon	ths or years)							
 Resources (Please provide 	e estimates if you do not know	the definitive values.)						
If yes, are the project team	members co-located in a defi	ned facility or area? Yes	No					
		1	T					
Annual Value of Resources	Total Value of Resources	Annual Value of All	Total Value of All					
Your Organization Will	Your Organization Will	Resources Contributed by	Resources Contributed by					
Contribute	Contribute	All Participants	All Participants					
¢.	d.	¢.	¢.					
\$	\$	\$	\$					
1		-						
o. What factors were the most								
	t detrimental to forming and							
1								
1	_							
1								
1. 2. 3.			etivities?					
1. 2. 3.			etivities?					
1	ntribute to you or your agen	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agen	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend	cy's learning about research ac						
1	ntribute to you or your agend provide for amicable settlementals of the research activity def	cy's learning about research ac	rtnership?					

0.	Within the past five years, how many implementable results has the partnership produced? (number)
1.	How many of these results produced in the last five years has your agency implemented (or is in the process of implementing)? (number)
2.	How did you measure whether the partnership was successful or less than successful?
3.	What could you share with other research activities partnerships to help them avoid the problems this effort encountered?

Please send any documentation that would help describe the partnership, including agreements and any tools or instruments that were part of the partnership experience.

END

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ANSWERS, COMMENTS, AND WISDOM!

APPENDIX D

External Research Partnerships in Which State and Provincial Research Units Participate

There are a host of partnerships in which state and provincial research units participate. Although it is impossible to list all partnerships mentioned in the survey responses, research unit managers consistently mentioned a number of important partnerships. The following listing provides the web addresses of these partnerships, where more information about the partnership organization and activities can be obtained.

WEBSITE ADDRESSES OF A VARIETY OF RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS

FHWA-sponsored partnerships
Research and Technology Partnerships such as:
SP&R, Pooled Fund Projects,
Experimental, Demonstration, and Test
and Evaluation Projects
Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP)

Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP) Activities SHRP Implementation

Long-Term Pavement Performance Program

Other SHRP cooperative research, including C-SHRP

AASHTO Research and Technology Partnerships National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)

National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP)

Snow and Ice Cooperative Program (SICOP)

Other Alliances and Research Consortia Civil Engineering Research Foundation

National R&T Partnership Forum

FHWA Turner–Fairbank Highway Research Center http://www.tfhrc.gov/

FHWA sponsorship, LTAP http://www.ltapt2.org/

TRB SHRP Implementation website http://www4.trb.org/trb/dive.nsf/web/shrp_implementation?OpenDocument

AASHTO Innovative Technologies website http://leadstates.tamu.edu/FHWA sponsorship http://www.tfhrc.gov/pavement/ltpp/ltpp.htm Canadian SHRP http://www.cshrp.org/

NCHRP, cooperative program managed by TRB http://www4.nas.edu/trb/crp.nsf/
AASHTO sponsored http://www.transportation.org/programs/ntpep/site.nsf/allpages/overview?opendocument Sponsored by AASHTO, American Public Works Association, and National Association of County Engineers http://www.sicop.net/

Highway Innovative Technology Evaluation Center http://www.cerf.org/hitec/
TRB information website http://www4.nas.edu/trb/homepage.nsf/web/
framework?OpenDocument

TRB Special Report 261 available from TRB and downloadable from TRB website http://nationalacademies.org/trb/

WEBSITE ADDRESSES OF A VARIETY OF RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS

National Science Foundation (NSF)	NSF website
	http://www.nsf.gov/
Transit Cooperative Research Program	TCRP cooperative program managed by TRB
(TCRP)	http://www4.trb.org/trb/crp.nsf/reference%5Cappend
	ices/TCRP+Overview
University Transportation Centers (UTC)	UTC website
	http://utc.dot.gov/

APPENDIX E

Synopsis of the Treatment of Intellectual Property in Selected Research Partnership Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding

This table shows examples of how intellectual property is handled in state DOTs and provincial ministries of transportation. The selected items are specific examples and may not be the only means by which these agencies treat intellectual property.

State or Province	Synopsis of the Treatment of Intellectual Property in Selected Cases
Alabama	All intellectual property belongs to the state unless the partner gives the state highway agencies and the U.S. government irrevocable, nonexclusive, nontransferable, royalty-free license to practice each invention in manufacturing, use, and disposition.
California	From Memorandum of Understanding regarding seismic research; all intellectual property has public ownership.
Kansas	Department of Transportation (DOT) can publish data; university keeps intellectual property including patents and copyrights. DOT has the royalty-free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license to use any patent or copyright if university does not patent or copyright, then DOT is free to do so.
Louisiana	Similar to Alabama.
Maine	Similar to Alabama.
Missouri	Example is a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (see chapter seven for the specific language).
Montana	Copyright must include the other party than the requesting party; the other party has the right to include a disclaimer or acceptance.
Nebraska	Patentable discoveries belong to the public.
North Carolina	The state has the free license to use patented devices or procedures, no royalties to be paid, freely licensed to use, distribute, and make derivative works of copyrighted materials and may extend right to others.
Rhode Island and other New England States	New England Transportation Consortium (NETC)—Title of all products of research resides with the university that prepared the report. The university will grant NETC member departments, the U.S. government, and the general public nonexclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free, worldwide license for copyright data to use, reproduce, and prepare derivative works.
West Virginia	All rights from discoveries are sole property of the contractor. All state DOTs and the U.S. government are granted an irrevocable, nonexclusive, nontransferable, and royalty-free license to practice such invention in the manufacture, use, and disposition.

State or Province	Synopsis of the Treatment of Intellectual Property in Selected Cases
Ontario	Grant program—Ownership and copyrights are property of the ministry and the research organization. These are shared according to contributed costs, with no royalties, but can sublicense. Research organization pays all copyright and patent royalties regarding the ministry's use of deliverables. Agreement for collaborative work (includes the National Research Council of Canada)—Companies own their own intellectual property. An attempt is made to determine who is the inventor; if this cannot be determined, it is a joint invention and names co-inventors, within 6 months. After the end of the project a license is negotiated with the Council—The collaborator gets a copyright free without time limit for patents; the Council gets a fully prepaid, royalty-free license for use in research purposes within the Council. Collaborator negotiates with the Council for a sublicense.

Abbreviations used without definition in TRB Publications:

AASHO American Association of State Highway Officials

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ASCE American Society of Civil Engineers
ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

FAA Federal Aviation Administration FHWA Federal Highway Administration FRA Federal Railroad Administration FTA Federal Transit Administration

IEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

ITE Institute of Transportation Engineers

NCHRP National Cooperative Highway Research Program

NCTRP National Cooperative Transit Research and Development Program

NHTSA National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

SAE Society of Automotive Engineers
TCRP Transit Cooperative Research Program
TRB Transportation Research Board

U.S.DOT United States Department of Transportation