

Report 54: Public Private Partnerships for Advancing Environmental Health Sciences

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Brief History: Public Private Partnerships (PPP) have been used to accelerate research and product development in pharmaceutical, nano electronics, orphan disease research, and by NIH for development of biomarkers and medications for tobacco dependence. In addition has proven effective for working with NGO and community outreach. Another of a PPP is the partnership between EPA and Industry through funding an institute at MIT.

Discussion Highlights:

Why is it needed?:

- 1) Controlling cost by eliminating duplication of effort
- 2) Augmenting research capabilities
- 3) Promote technology development and products
- 4) Bring different expertise to the table and enable industrial technology to be exported to academia and government.

Recommendations:

PPPs could accomplish the following goals for Environmental Health Science:

- 1) Promoting data integration and creation of federated and centralized databases
- 2) Speeding up the development of new toxicology paradigms
- 3) Developing new technologies both highput tools and hand held monitoring tools and wireless technology. Engage industry develop the next generation EHS tools.
- 4) Promote access to new tools and resources
- 5) Getting researching into action; communicating findings in to practice.
- 6) Identifying problems; identifying solutions
- 7) Creating public private partnerships to address food deserts in impoverish neighborhoods

Possible strategies and obstacles:

Seed start-up company and step away

Work with FNIH.

Need to protect I.P. while evaluating a product to be commercialized.

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