

Meeting the Requirements: Federal Funding and Intellectual Property Reporting

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Point of contact for **intellectual property** (IP) matters including patents, software, copyrights, and data rights

Office of Research, Syracuse University

- Office of Technology Transfer (OTT)
- Office of Sponsored Programs (OSP)
- Office of Proposal Support Services (OPSS)
- Office of Research Integrity and Protections (ORIP)
- Syracuse Office of Undergraduate Research & Creative Engagement (SOURCE)

Why Technology Transfer Exists

- To move compelling discoveries from academia (i.e. labs, scholarship)
 to the commercial marketplace.
- We do this via Intellectual Property (IP) licensing.
- Licensing affords "licensees*" rights to create products and services based on university-developed innovation with a goal of improving lives, spurring economic development, and returning value to the university.

*"licensees" can be for-profit corporations, small businesses, start-ups, and also non-profits, NGOs, government.

What We Do

- Advise on IP (patent, software, copyright, data) contract terms appearing in research grants, and IP policy.
- Manage and protect the IP developed by university researchers that has commercial value & is owned by SU.
- Execute contracts and agreements
- Advise on IP topics in relation to collaborations between the University and industry; Syracuse University units; the University and other universities, and the University and government

Intellectual Property (IP)

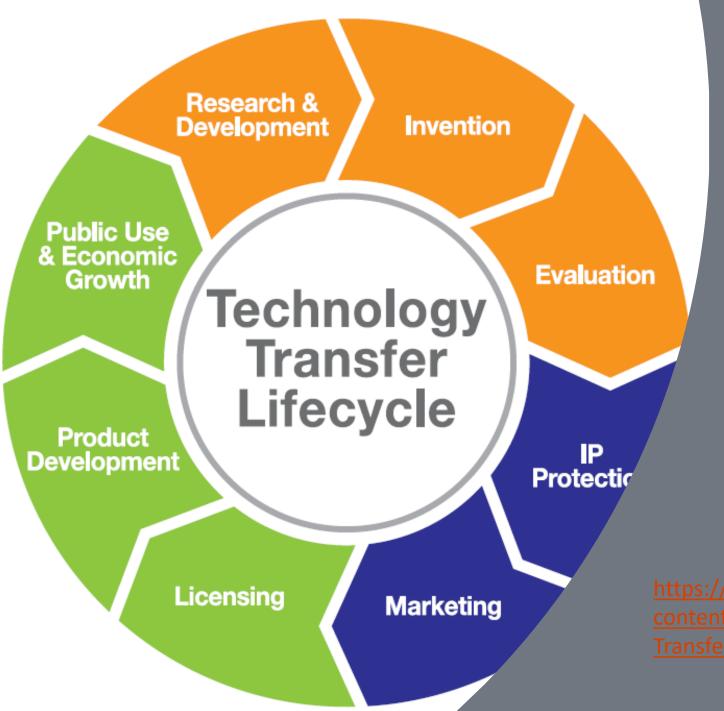
- General meaning
- Legal definitions in U.S. law
- Defined term in contracts
 - As defined in federal contracts, it is quite broad
- Defined term in employment matters

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy →

https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/intellectual-property/#toc

"Intellectual property is generally characterized as non-physical property that is the product of original thought. Typically, rights do not surround the abstract non-physical entity; rather, intellectual property rights surround the control of physical manifestations or expressions of ideas. Intellectual property law protects a content-creator's interest in her ideas by assigning and enforcing legal rights to produce and control physical instantiations of those ideas.

Legal protections for intellectual property have a rich history"...



Learn more: Innovator's Guide to Technology Transfer at SU

<u>https://techtransfer.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Inventors-Guide-to-Technology-Transfer-at-SU-July-2020-web.pdf</u>

Syracuse University Intellectual Property Policy

Section 3.23 of the SU Faculty Manual: Ownership and Management of Intellectual Property

Annotated Version on <u>OTT website</u>



Syracuse University IP Policy

- A few notes about the policy
 - "Technology" as the umbrella term
 - Patentable inventions treated differently than non-software copyright
 - Software treated more like a patentable invention
 - SU ownership of Technology & IP is clearest when there is a sponsored project

Why U.S. Universities Have IP Policies

- Bayh-Dole Act
- Obligations of university community members to report IP to a designated office
- Incentives to commercialize, including sharing of the financial "upside" of IP licenses with innovators and to support continuing research and innovation
- IP protection is attractive to industry
- Federal grants have IP obligations from SU to the funder, thus, it is a compliance matter

Bayh-Dole Act



Bayh-Dole Act

- December 12, 1980, amended in May 2018
 - Codified at 35 U.S.C. § 200
 - Implemented at 37 C.F.R. 401

- Applies to most federal funding agreements
- Rights and responsibilities of grantee/contractor and Government for inventions and discoveries made in whole or in part with federal funding

Bayh-Dole Act: Federal Funding

- Use the patent system to promote the utilization of inventions arising from federally supported research or development
- Encourage participation of small businesses
- Promote non-profit and industry collaborations
- Promote the commercialization and public availability of inventions made with federal support
- Ensure that the government obtains sufficient rights in inventions created with federal funds

Bayh-Dole Act: Definitions

<u>Invention</u>: Any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under this title (35 U.S.C. § 201(d))

<u>Subject Invention</u>: Any invention of the contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement (35 U.S.C. § 201(e))

<u>Caveat</u>: A preexisting invention can become a subject invention even if it was conceived prior to funding but was actually reduced to practice under federal funding

Bayh-Dole Act: Responsibilities

In order for the grantee to retain the right to elect and keep title:

Inventions must be disclosed to funding agencies (often via iEdison)

Patents must include a government support clause that states:

"This invention was made with government support under (contract #) awarded by (federal agency). The government has certain rights in the invention."

An executed Confirmatory License must be supplied to the funding agency

Bayh-Dole Act: Responsibilities Continued

In order for the grantee to retain the right to elect and keep title:

- Grantee must report decisions to discontinue patent prosecution or payment of maintenance fees – often through iEdison
- Annual reporting on the utilization of subject inventions (Utilization Report)
- Preference for U.S. Industry in manufacturing
- Share royalty income with inventors

Bayh-Dole Act: Conditions When Government May Obtain Title

Grantee will convey title to a subject invention to the federal funding agency when:

Failure to disclose or elect title to a subject invention within specified time

Failure to file patent applications within specified time

When a grantee decides not to continue the prosecution of any application



Compliance

Working with Technology Transfer to Report Funding and Subject Inventions

Who Reports IP to Sponsors?

- Investigator
- OSP
- OTT



Intellectual Property Agreement

- Agreement is executed by PI when a first external award is secured
- Agree to:
 - The timely disclosure of inventions, process, compilations of data to OTT
 - Assist with the preparation and prosecution of patents and registration of copyrights
 - Assign rights, title and interest in IP to Syracuse University
 - Agreement found at https://sponsoredprograms.syr.edu/tool-and-resources/sponsored-program-resources/

Timing and Connecting with Technology Transfer

- Contact OTT when:
 - Intellectual property is created, by completing an on-line invention disclosure
 - Link on OTT website: https://techtransfer.syr.edu/innovators/submit-an-invention/
 - As soon as funding is secured for research where previously disclosed IP will be first actually reduced to practice under the award (making the invention a "subject invention")
 - Actually reduced to practice term used in patent law that means that the claimed invention works for its intended purpose - the technology has moved beyond conception

Timing and Connecting with Technology Transfer

- Publishing and Patent Protection
 - Federal funding preserves the right for the grantee to file for patent protection
 - Critical that inventions are reported prior to publishing
 - Publishing is a broad term
 - Filing for patent protection prior to publishing preserves the rights to patent in the US and abroad



Reporting Technology and Software to Technology Transfer

Report innovations to Syracuse University Office of Technology Transfer

https://techtransfer.syr.edu/innovators/submit-an-invention/

What: Description/Abstract – Technical Description | Non-Technical Description | What are the immediate/future applications of this invention?

Why is this invention better/more advantageous than what is currently available?

Technology Readiness/R&D Status: Is work on this invention continuing?

Include information on whether there are limitations to overcome, or tasks to be done prior to practical application. Also, what further research and development is necessary; is there test data?

What is your understanding of the "market opportunity" for this tech/innovation?

When:

Past: Has this innovation been disclosed in an abstract, paper, talk, news story, or a thesis?

Future: Is there a paper that will be submitted for publication? When? Will the paper be submitted to an Open Access repository? Which one? When (earliest date)?

Agreements of Note: <u>Was this invention created or discovered under one or more funded projects</u>?

Who: Who contributed to this innovation/invention and for each "individual involved" describe their contribution to the invention:

- Conceived of or collaborated on the conception of the solution
- Individual built, teste, or conducted experiments to establish that the solution works after the initial conception

Both of the above

Funding Secured after Invention Disclosure

- Contact OTT by email regarding the new award/funding
- OTT will investigate if corresponding IP is a subject invention (whether the IP has actually been reduced to practice for the first time under the award)
 - If yes, OTT will have inventors execute an addendum to the Invention Disclosure
 - Addendum can be found at https://techtransfer.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Disclosure-Addendum-12.12.18-Fillable.pdf
- Follow-up discussions between PI and OTT often necessary as research continues

Technology Transfer, Patent and Bayh Dole Resources

- OTT website
 - Bayh Dole Act at https://techtransfer.syr.edu/about/bayh-dole/
 - Inventor's Guide to Technology Transfer at SU
 - Quick Start Guide
- USPTO.gov
- Michaelson videos at https://michelsonip.com/

Questions





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