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# The Evolution of Technology Transfer in the U.S.

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# The Evolution of Technology Transfer in the U.S. Technology Development

#### **Before 1980**

- Government owned patents because it had funded the underlying research
- Government would only grant nonexclusive licenses to patents it owned, a wall was erected between academic and corporate research
- Over 20,000 patented technologies sat on government shelves
- Research was perceived as being "contaminated" by government funding because of the government's licensing policies

#### **December 1980: Bayh-Dole Act**

- Institutions had right to claim title to inventions made with government funding.
- The funding agency couldn't deny the request unless it had made a "determination of exceptional circumstances" in advance.
- Disclosing the invention and claiming title had to be done within defined time limits. A single set of rules governed all funding agencies.

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#### Rules for the institutions:

- Grant licenses rather than assign their interest in patents;
- Disclose the government's interest in patent applications and notify the government before abandoning any patent application;
- Share the income they received with the inventors how much to share is left up to individual institutions;
- Use the residual income retained by the institution for research and education
- Grant a royalty-free non-exclusive license to U.S. government for its own use
- Require licensees to manufacture products in the U.S. that are sold in the U.S.
- Give preference to small businesses



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#### Why is this important?

Universities conduct basic research – they need licensees to develop research into products

Licensees invest significant resources in development



Licensees will only invest resources if they know who holds title to the invention and the invention is protected (patent or copyright)



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# The Evolution of Technology Transfer in the U.S. Technology Transfer Office Development

#### 0-5 years

- Embryonic Enterprise
- Horizontal organization no specialization
  - Contracts, Patents, Prototype, License, Spin-off
- No real professionals with relevant experience
- "Learn as you go or trial and error"
- Little revenue little impact often high expectations
- Very limited operating cash to grow or do Prototype Development

Data provided by UILO UBC



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#### The Evolution of Technology Transfer in the U.S. Technology Transfer Office Development

#### **5-10 years**

- Lead by Professional
- Staff starting to come with relevant qualifications
- "Cradle to Grave" service deliver starts
- Common practices emerge in the environment but "best practices"/standard operating procedures elusive
- Modest revenues start to flow expectations still high
- Service to the faculty an issue
- Common quandary: "Are we a business or a service?"
- Budget still linked to University direct budget
- Developing PD funds but small amounts



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#### The Evolution of Technology Transfer in the U.S. Technology Transfer Office Development

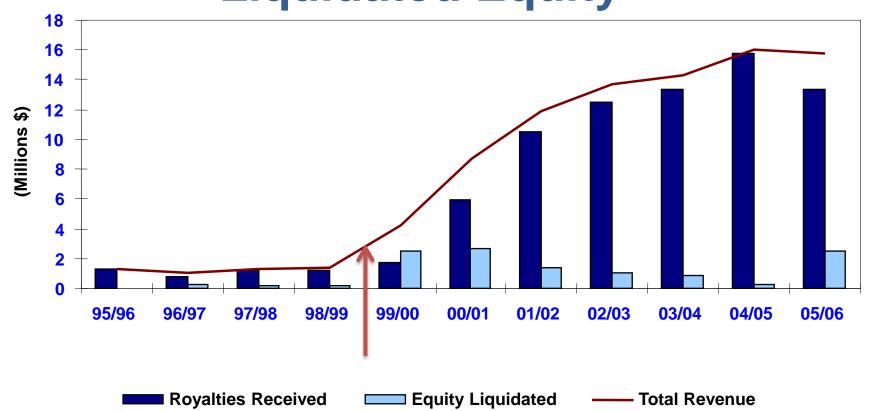
#### 10-20 years

- Lead by TT professional with deep experience
- Recognized outputs Identifiable "winners" satisfies expectations?
  - license or start-ups which are successful or generating revenue
  - industry research support
  - royalty and equity revenues
  - Real economic development realized
- Highly skilled professional staff
  - science/business/experience
- Broad range of complex responsibilities
- Standard operation procedures in place
- Critical mass of resources are at hand
- Operating Budget closer linked to revenue generated
- Highly networked into multiple communities



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# UILO UBC Royalties & Liquidated Equity





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# 30+ Years of Technology Transfer in the U.S. The Results

- 154 FDA approved drugs since 1980 which were discovered in whole or in part at a U.S. public sector research institution
- 8570 start-up companies
  - 3927 of these companies were still operating at the end of 2011.
  - 73% of these companies have had their primary place of business in the institution's home state.

- V-chip
- hollow optical fibers
- nicotine patch
- PSA test
- Google
- Honeycrisp apple
- Cochlear implant
- lightening detection technology
- Hib vaccine
- Cell phone technologies



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### The Results cont'd

671 new start-up companies were formed in 2011

## In a study of 100 university start-ups:

- Total employment in 2008 at 81 of the companies was 167,000
- Revenues at 31 of these companies was \$95 billion

From 1996 to 2007 university licensed products created over 279,000 jobs and technology transfer contributed as much \$187 billion to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product.

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### The Results - One Industry Sector

- 76% of biotechnology companies have a license from a university and at least 50% of current biotech companies got their start as a result of a university license.
- Biotech companies represented over 1.42 million jobs in 2008.
- Today, biotech technologies support an estimated 3 million jobs in the economy



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### What is AUTM?

The volunteer organization that brings together over 3000 technology transfer professionals in more than 30 countries to support and advance academic technology transfer globally.

- 65% are employed in academic technology transfer
- 35% are in industry

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## **Membership Profile**

- 76.5% USA
- 6.8% Canada
- 16.7% Rest of the World

The Rest of the World is the fastest growing part of the membership (23% average over last ten years)

## **Professional Development** Advocacy **Metrics and Surveys** Website **Annual Meeting** Regional Meetings Global Technology Portal (GTP)!



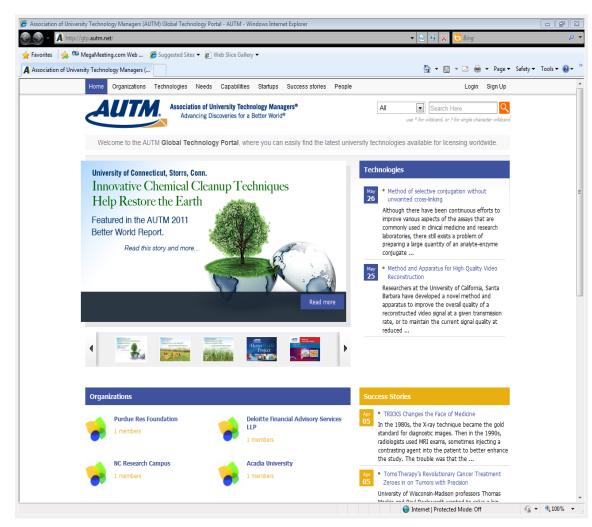
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AUTM members post technologies for free

Non-members from non-profits can purchase access

Anyone can search for free





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## Questions?

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