

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE THEMES IN FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Theme	Initiation	Progression			
Technology Transfer as a Mission	1980 Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act established technology transfer as a mission of the federal government	1986 Federal Technology Transfer Act (FTTA) made technology transfer a priority not only for GOGOs, but for every GOGO employee	1987 Executive Order 12591 emphasized the government's commitment to facilitating access to science and technology	1989 National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act (NCTTA) established technology transfer as a laboratory mission for GOCOs and GOCO employees	
U.S. Manufacture	1980 Patent and Trademark Amendments Act (Bayh-Dole) provided exclusive rights to inventions arising under funding agreements with federal agencies to small businesses and nonprofit organizations agreeing that products embodying the invention will be manufactured substantially in the U.S.	1980 Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act required that preference be given to industrial technology transfer partners agreeing to substantially manufacture in the U.S. any products resulting from technology transfer	1984 Trademark Clarification Act (amending Bayh-Dole) extended substantial manufacture in the U.S. provisions to all partners of federal agencies	1986 Federal Technology Transfer Act (FTTA) required that preference be given to CRADA partners located in the U.S. and agreeing that products embodying inventions made under the CRADA will be manufactured substantially in the U.S.	1989 National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act (NCTTA) established congressional intent that CRADAs be performed in a manner that fosters the competitiveness of U.S industry
Small Business	1980 Patent and Trademark Amendment Act (Bayh-Dole) permitted small businesses to obtain title to inventions developed with government support	1982 Small Business Innovation Development Act • Established the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program • Required agencies to provide special funds for small business R&D connected to the agencies' mission	1991 Defense Authorization Act established model programs for laboratories to demonstrate successful relationships between government and small business	1992 Small Business Technology Transfer Act mandated government agency funding of cooperative R&D projects between small businesses and universities, Federally funded R&D centers, or nonprofit research institutions	1992 FY 1993 Defense Authorization Act directed DOE to facilitate and encourage technology transfer to small business

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE THEMES IN FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (Cont.)

Theme	Initiation	Progression						
Title to Inventions	Specific agency authorizing legislation	1980 Bayh-Dole Act permitted universities, not-for profit organizations, and small businesses to obtain title to inventions developed with government support	1984 Trademark Clarification Act allowed laboratories run by universities and nonprofit institutions to retain title to inventions within limitations	1986 Federal Technology Transfer Act (FTTA) allowed GOGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make advance agreements with large and small businesses on title to inventions resulting from CRADAs • To grant and waive rights to laboratory inventions and intellectual property • The act also required that inventors who are government employees share in royalties from patent licenses 	1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act extended royalty payment requirement to inventors at the laboratories who are not government employees	1989 National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act (NCTTA) granted essentially the same CRADA opportunities and intellectual property rights to GOCOs that had been established for GOGOs by the FTTA	1995 National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act gave CRADA partners sufficient intellectual property rights to justify prompt commercialization of inventions resulting from a CRADA, as well as the right to an exclusive or nonexclusive license to an invention resulting from a CRADA	2000 Technology Transfer Commercialization Act improved the ability of federal agencies to license federally owned inventions by reforming technology training authorities under the Bayh-Dole Act and by permitting laboratories to bring already existing government inventions into a CRADA

MAJOR LEGISLATIVE THEMES IN FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (Cont.)

Theme	Initiation	Progression				
Dissemination of Information/ FOIA	1966 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a vehicle to inform the public about federal government activities • Gave citizens the right to request agency records and have them available promptly 	1980 Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act focused on dissemination of government information through an active commitment to technology transfer	1980 Bayh-Dole Act protected descriptions of inventions from public dissemination and FOIA for a reasonable amount of time to allow patent applications to be filed	1986 & 1989 Both the FTTA (1986, applying to GOGOs) and the NCTTA (1989, applying to GOCOs) allowed CRADA information to be protected from disclosure under FOIA for up to five years		
Authorization of CRADAs	1986 FTTA authorized CRADAs for GOGOs	1989 NCTTA authorized CRADAs for GOCOs	1992 Energy Policy Act authorized DOE to enter into CRADAs directly, without laboratory participation	1992 FY 1993 Defense Authorization Act extended potential CRADA authority to some DOD-funded federally funded R&D centers not owned by the government		
Establishment of Organizations to Advance Technology Transfer	1980 Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act enabled funding for the establishment of Offices of Research and Technology Application (ORTAs) at major federal laboratories	1986 Federal Laboratory Consortium (FLC) legislated by the FTTA	1989 Conference Committee Report of the FY 1990 Independent Agencies Appropriations Act recommended the establishment of the National Technology Transfer Center (NTTC) by NASA	1991 FLC mandate extended by the American Technology Preeminence Act	1992 NASA established six Regional Technology Transfer Centers (RTTCs) under authority granted in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958	1995 National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act permanently provided the FLC with funding from the agencies