

Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property

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1. Following an IP disclosure, the Center should poll members for interest in patenting/licensing. Three outcomes:
 - a. No interest by members - IP reverts to university (can kill a project)
 - b. One member is interested (easy solution)
 - c. Multiple members are interested (usually not too difficult to negotiate)
2. Patent filing can be expensive to a Center; very expensive if international patenting ROI is questionable.
3. Most companies are not interested in non-exclusive patents. Exclusive, field of use is desirable.
4. Patenting within the Center is secondary to other modes of technology transfer, including interaction with students and faculty, hiring students, center reports. Then the company can support patentable R&D as a separate sponsored research or internal company research.
5. Possibly change metric of counting the number of patents filed by Center to number of patents filed by members based on Center involvement. Difficult to get this information. Most products are multi-patent supported; center partially enabled a development.