



# Innovations, Inventions, and Intellectual Property

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# What is “Technology Transfer?”

- “....describes the movements of ideas, tools and people among institutions of higher learning, the commercial sector and the public.”
- “....the managing of intellectual property to make the results of academic research available to the public in the form of commercial products.”

# A Little Historical Context

## “Science – The Endless Frontier” by Vannevar Bush, 1945

- Points out the value of university research in defense
- Academic research as a vehicle for enhancing the US economy
- Stimulates the formation of NIH, NSF, ONR

## Bayh-Dole Act of 1980

- Universities can own inventions made under federal funding
- Become actively involved commercialization process
- Preferences for licensing to small businesses and U.S companies
- Government gets a royalty-free license for own use
- Government gets “march-in rights”

## The Economist:

“The Bayd-Dole Act of 1980 is perhaps the most inspired piece of legislation to be enacted in America over the past half-century...More then anything, this single policy measure helped to reverse America’s precipitous slide into industrial irrelevance.”

<http://www.cogr.edu/>

<http://www.economist.com>

[http://autm.net/index\\_ie.html](http://autm.net/index_ie.html)

# Benefits of Participating in Technology Transfer

- Meet expectations of research sponsors
- Validate innovative applications
- Generate royalty revenue for discretionary funds of lab and personal use  
*Policy provides 35% to inventors, 15% to their lab; remaining distributed among Inventor's department, SPH, and JHU*
- Raise visibility of innovators' lab, SPH and JHU
- Create Professional networking opportunities
- Benefit the Public through new products and economic development