

Intellectual Property & Software Transitions

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Why this Briefing?



- NOAA is using more and more community and collaborative development to meet the mission
- Hidden Intellectual Property (IP) issues can trip up an otherwise solid transition plan
- Open Source licenses may impact use/adoption of new technology

It used to be, if you took the text from a published book, changed a few words and sold it as your own, it was called plagiarism. Now, with software, it is called a best practice.

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IP and Ownership Scenarios



• Federal Employee-Developed:

- Gov't may patent and license a technology
- Written works (software) are Public Domain no domestic ownership (copyright) or licensing rights.

• Grantee-Developed:

- Governed by the Bayh-Dole Act
- University has first right to patent; may also copyright students' software and license to others
- Gov't has paid up license to use or have used... for 'gov't purposes'

• Contractor Developed:

Subject to the IP rights in the contract

License Scenarios



Open Source License:

- Allow use/modification at no cost, with restrictions
- Various types of license exist (e.g. MIT, GNU)
- When multiple licenses are incorporated, most restrictive license must be used
- Not the same as Public Domain

• Exclusive/Non-Exclusive Licenses:

- Enabled by an ownership right (patent, copyright)
- Allows use, usually in exchange for considerations (financial or other)
- May be revoked by licensor, has legal teeth

Some Key Considerations



Transition to Operations:

 Have we resolved all ownership questions before we transition co-developed products into NOAA operations?

Public Good vs Licensing:

- What are the limits of the Government Use license?
- How do we balance income, collaboration & mission requirements?

Derivative Works:

 How can we ensure derivative works properly credit both NOAA and the collaborators?



Questions/Discussion