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This AAPD is archived.

The Standard Provisions for US and non-US NGOs have been incorporated into ADS 303. The acquisition clause was incorporated into the AIDAR.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

September 24, 1999

MEMO FOR CONTRACTING OFFICERS AND NEGOTIATORS

TO: Distribution List FAC
FROM: Rodney W. Johnson, Director, M/OP
SUBJECT: Patent Rights and Reporting

CONTRACT INFORMATION BULLETIN 99 - 19

This CIB transmits a contract clause and two assistance provisions to be included in awards involving experimental, developmental, or research work. (As used in this CIB, developmental work means the type of work under which something patentable might be invented.) The contract clause and one assistance provision provide guidance to the awardee on reporting patent information, including how to file using the reporting and tracking system developed by the National Institutes of Health.

The second assistance provision reinstates the Patent Rights provision that was previously a standard provision for assistance awards. We deleted the provision because OMB A-110 and Reg. 26 specify that 37 CFR Part 401 is applicable to assistance awards, but we have since decided that it will ensure better compliance with patent requirements if the provision remains a part of the award.

Attachment 1 is the contract provision. It must be included whenever FAR clause 52.227-11 or 52.227-12 is required. The assistance provisions, Attachments 2 and 3, are applicable whenever an award finances experimental, developmental or research activities.

For current contracts that contain patent clauses and grants and cooperative agreements that either include the patent provision or involve experimental, developmental, or research work, please include the new clause/provision on reporting procedures the next time the award is modified.

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Final Patent Reports: The contract clause and assistance provision on reporting provide for the Cognizant Technical Officer to receive patent reports from the contractor or recipient. When the patent clause or provision is included in an award, the responsible Contract/Agreement Officer shall ensure that the request for closeout indicates whether or not the Cognizant Technical Officer has received a final patent report or indicates that none is required.

ATTACHMENT 1

CONTRACT CLAUSE - PROCEDURES

752.227-70 Patent Reporting Procedures (Aug 1999)

The following clause is required to be in USAID contracts whenever the clause at FAR 52.227-11 or FAR 52.227-12 is included:

(a) Reporting inventions. In accordance with 37 CFR Part 401, each USAID-funded research recipient must disclose each subject invention to USAID as required in FAR 52.227-11(c) or 52.227-12(c). Such reports shall be made via the National Institutes of Health (NIH) EDISON Patent Reporting and Tracking system. NIH created EDISON to help assist research recipients to comply with the Bayh-Dole Act and report in a timely manner all patentable inventions arising out of Federally-sponsored research programs. The EDISON system uses Web technology to allow research recipients to report and monitor their invention reports, with the assurance that proprietary data is securely stored. The Web site for EDISON (<http://www.iedison.gov>) provides users with an invention reporting test site, as well as applicable instructions for complying with government regulations and increases the potential for successful commercialization of the inventions by helping to ensure that all reporting requirements are met and that ownership rights are clearly established.

(b) Reports on utilization of subject inventions as required under FAR 52.227-11(h) or FAR 52.227-12(h) shall be provided to the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer annually, and the last report under an agreement shall be provided within 90 days of the expiration of the agreement.

ATTACHMENT 2

ASSISTANCE PROVISION - PROCEDURES

PATENT REPORTING PROCEDURES (AUGUST 1999)

(This provision is applicable whenever the PATENT RIGHTS provision is included in the agreement.)

(a) Reporting inventions. In accordance with 37 CFR Part 401, each USAID-funded research recipient must disclose each subject invention to USAID as required in the PATENT RIGHTS provision. Such reports shall be made via the National Institutes of Health (NIH) EDISON Patent Reporting and Tracking system. NIH created EDISON to help assist research recipients to comply with the Bayh-Dole Act and report in a timely manner all patentable inventions arising out of Federally-sponsored research programs. The EDISON system uses Web technology to allow research recipients to report and monitor their invention reports, with the assurance that proprietary data is securely stored. The Web site for EDISON (<http://www.iedison.gov>) provides users with an invention reporting test site, as well as applicable instructions for complying with government regulations and increases the potential for successful commercialization of the inventions by helping to ensure that all reporting requirements are met and that ownership rights are clearly established.

(b) Reports on utilization of subject inventions as required under the PATENT RIGHTS provision shall be provided to the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer annually, and the last report under an agreement shall be provided within 90 days of the expiration of the agreement.

ATTACHMENT 3

ASSISTANCE PROVISION

PATENT RIGHTS (AUGUST 1999)

(This provision is applicable whenever the agreement finances research activities, or patentable processes or practices.)

(a) Definitions

(1) Invention means any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code, or any novel variety of plant which is or may be protected under the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.).

(2) Subject invention means any invention of the recipient conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under this agreement, provided that in the case of a variety of plant, the date of determination (as defined in section 41(d) of the Plant Variety Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. 2401(d)) must also occur during the period of performance.

(3) Practical Application means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or government regulations, available to the public on reasonable terms.

(4) Made when used in relation to any invention means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention.

(5) Small Business Firm means a small business concern as defined at section 2 of Pub. L. 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 632) and implementing regulations of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. For the purpose of this clause, the size standards for small business concerns involved in government procurement and subcontracting at 13 CFR 121.3-8 and 13 CFR 121.3-12, respectively, will be used.

(6) Nonprofit Organization means a university or other institution of higher education or an organization of the type described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 501(c) and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (25 U.S.C. 501(a)) or any nonprofit scientific or educational organization qualified under a state nonprofit organization statute.

(b) Allocation of Principal Rights

The recipient may retain the entire right, title, and interest throughout the world to each subject invention subject to the provisions of this clause and 35 U.S.C. 203. With respect to any subject invention in which the recipient retains title, the Federal government shall have a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States the subject invention throughout the world.

(c) Invention Disclosure, Election of Title and Filing of Patent Application by Recipient

(1) The recipient will disclose each subject invention to the Federal Agency within two months after the inventor discloses it in writing to recipient personnel responsible for patent matters. The disclosure to the agency shall be in the form of a written report and shall identify the agreement under which the invention was made and the inventor(s). It shall be sufficiently complete in technical detail to convey a clear understanding to the extent known at the time of the disclosure, of the nature, purpose, operation, and the physical, chemical, biological or electrical characteristics of the invention. The disclosure shall also identify any publication, on sale or public use of the invention and whether a manuscript describing the invention has been submitted for publication and, if so, whether it has been accepted for publication at the time of disclosure. In addition, after disclosure to the agency, the recipient will promptly notify the agency of the acceptance of any manuscript describing the invention for publication or of any on sale or public use planned by the recipient.

(2) The recipient will elect in writing whether or not to retain title to any such invention by notifying the Federal agency within two years of disclosure to the Federal agency. However, in any case where publication, on sale or public use has initiated the one year statutory period wherein valid patent protection can still be obtained in the United States, the period for election of title may be shortened by the agency to a date that is no more than 60 days prior to the end of the statutory period.

(3) The recipient will file its initial patent application on a subject invention to which it elects to retain title within one year after election of title or, if earlier, prior to the end of any statutory period wherein valid patent protection can be obtained in the United States after a publication, on sale, or public use. The recipient will file patent applications in additional countries or international patent offices within either ten months of the corresponding

initial patent application or six months from the date permission is granted by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to file foreign patent applications where such filing has been prohibited by a Secrecy Order.

(4) Requests for extension of the time for disclosure, election, and filing under subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) may, at the discretion of the agency, be granted.

(d) Conditions When the Government May Obtain Title

The recipient will convey to the Federal agency, upon written request, title to any subject invention--

(1) If the recipient fails to disclose or elect title to the subject invention within the times specified in (c), above, or elects not to retain title; provided that the agency may only request title within 60 days after learning of the failure of the recipient to disclose or elect within the specified times.

(2) In those countries in which the recipient fails to file patent applications within the times specified in (c) above; provided, however, that if the recipient has filed a patent application in a country after the times specified in (c) above, but prior to its receipt of the written request of the Federal agency, the recipient shall continue to retain title in that country.

(3) In any country in which the recipient decides not to continue the prosecution of any application for, to pay the maintenance fees on, or defend in reexamination or opposition proceeding on, a patent on a subject invention.

(e) Minimum Rights to Recipient and Protection of the Recipient Right to File

(1) The recipient will retain a nonexclusive royalty-free license throughout the world in each subject invention to which the Government obtains title, except if the recipient fails to disclose the invention within the times specified in (c), above. The recipient's license extends to its domestic subsidiary and affiliates, if any, within the corporate structure of which the recipient is a party and includes the right to grant sublicenses of the same scope to the extent the recipient was legally obligated to do so at the time the agreement was awarded. The license is transferable only with the approval of the Federal agency except when transferred to the successor of that party of the recipient's business to which the invention pertains.

(2) The recipient's domestic license may be revoked or modified by the funding Federal agency to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the subject

invention pursuant to an application for an exclusive license submitted in accordance with applicable provisions at 37 CFR part 404 and agency licensing regulations (if any). This license will not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which the recipient has achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified at the discretion of the funding Federal agency to the extent the recipient, its licensees, or the domestic subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application in that foreign country.

(3) Before revocation or modification of the license, the funding Federal agency will furnish the recipient a written notice of its intention to revoke or modify the license, and the recipient will be allowed thirty days (or such other time as may be authorized by the funding Federal agency for good cause shown by the recipient) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified. The recipient has the right to appeal, in accordance with applicable regulations in 37 CFR part 404 and agency regulations (if any) concerning the licensing of Government-owned inventions, any decision concerning the revocation or modification of the license.

(f) Recipient Action to Protect the Government's Interest

(1) The recipient agrees to execute or to have executed and promptly deliver to the Federal agency all instruments necessary to (i) establish or confirm the rights the Government has throughout the world in those subject inventions to which the recipient elects to retain title, and (ii) convey title to the Federal agency when requested under paragraph (d) above and to enable the government to obtain patent protection throughout the world in that subject invention.

(2) The recipient agrees to require, by written agreement, its employees, other than clerical and nontechnical employees, to disclose promptly in writing to personnel identified as responsible for the administration of patent matters and in a format suggested by the recipient each subject invention made under contract or agreement in order that the recipient can comply with the disclosure provisions of paragraph (c), above, and to execute all papers necessary to file patent applications on subject inventions and to establish the government's rights in the subject inventions. This disclosure format should require, as a minimum, the information required by (c)(1), above. The recipient shall instruct such employees through employee agreements or other suitable educational programs on the importance of reporting inventions in

sufficient time to permit the filing of patent applications prior to U.S. or foreign statutory bars.

(3) The recipient will notify the Federal agency of any decisions not to continue the prosecution of a patent application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition proceeding on a patent, in any country, not less than thirty days before the expiration of the response period required by the relevant patent office.

(4) The recipient agrees to include, within the specification of any United States patent applications and any patent issuing thereon covering a subject invention, the following statement, ``This invention was made with government support under (identify the contract/agreement) awarded by (identify the Federal agency). The government has certain rights in the invention.''

(g) Subcontracts/Subagreements

(1) The recipient will include this clause, suitably modified to identify the parties, in all subcontracts and subagreements, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental or research work to be performed by a small business firm or domestic nonprofit organization. The subcontractor/subrecipient will retain all rights provided for the recipient in this clause, and the recipient will not, as part of the consideration for awarding the subcontract/subagreement, obtain rights in the subcontractor's/subrecipient's subject inventions.

(2) The recipient will include in all other subcontracts/subagreements, regardless of tier, for experimental developmental or research work the patent rights clause required by (cite section of agency implementing regulations or FAR).

(h) Reporting on Utilization of Subject Inventions

The recipient agrees to submit on request periodic reports no more frequently than annually on the utilization of a subject invention or on efforts at obtaining such utilization that are being made by the recipient or its licensees or assignees. Such reports shall include information regarding the status of development, date of first commercial sale or use, gross royalties received by the recipient, and such other data and information as the agency may reasonably specify. The recipient also agrees to provide additional reports as may be requested by the agency in connection with any march-in proceeding undertaken by the agency in accordance with paragraph (j) of this clause. As required by 35 U.S.C. 202(c)(5), the agency agrees it will not disclose such

information to persons outside the government without permission of the recipient.

(i) Preference for United States Industry

Notwithstanding any other provision of this clause, the recipient agrees that neither it nor any assignee will grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject inventions in the United States unless such person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention or produced through the use of the subject invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases, the requirement for such an agreement may be waived by the Federal agency upon a showing by the recipient or its assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible.

(j) March-in Rights

The recipient agrees that with respect to any subject invention in which it has acquired title, the Federal agency has the right in accordance with the procedures in 37 CFR 401.6 and any supplemental regulations of the agency to require the recipient, an assignee or exclusive licensee of a subject invention to grant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license in any field of use to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances, and if the recipient, assignee, or exclusive licensee refuses such a request the Federal agency has the right to grant such a license itself if the Federal agency determines that:

(1) Such action is necessary because the recipient or assignee has not taken, or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the subject invention in such field of use.

(2) Such action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs which are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee or their licensees;

(3) Such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee or licensees; or

(4) Such action is necessary because the agreement required by paragraph (i) of this clause has not been obtained or waived or because a licensee of the exclusive right to use

or sell any subject invention in the United States is in breach of such agreement.

(k) Special Provisions for Agreements with Nonprofit Organizations

If the recipient is a nonprofit organization, it agrees that:

(1) Rights to a subject invention in the United States may not be assigned without the approval of the Federal agency, except where such assignment is made to an organization which has as one of its primary functions the management of inventions, provided that such assignee will be subject to the same provisions as the recipient;

(2) The recipient will share royalties collected on a subject invention with the inventor, including Federal employee co-inventors (when the agency deems it appropriate) when the subject invention is assigned in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 202(e) and 37 CFR 401.10;

(3) The balance of any royalties or income earned by the recipient with respect to subject inventions, after payment of expenses (including payments to inventors) incidental to the administration of subject inventions, will be utilized for the support of scientific research or education; and

(4) It will make efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to attract licensees of subject invention that are small business firms and that it will give a preference to a small business firm when licensing a subject invention if the recipient determines that the small business firm has a plan or proposal for marketing the invention which, if executed, is equally as likely to bring the invention to practical application as any plans or proposals from applicants that are not small business firms; provided, that the recipient is also satisfied that the small business firm has the capability and resources to carry out its plan or proposal. The decision whether to give a preference in any specific case will be at the discretion of the recipient. However, the recipient agrees that the Secretary may review the recipient's licensing program and decisions regarding small business applicants, and the recipient will negotiate changes to its licensing policies, procedures, or practices with the Secretary when the Secretary's review discloses that the recipient could take reasonable steps to implement more effectively the requirements of this paragraph (k)(4).

(l) Communication

Communications concerning this provision shall be addressed to the USAID Cognizant Technical Officer.