



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

# University Perspective: Policies, Strategies and Techniques ...

CreaTech Idea To Market Tour

Patrick Jones, Director



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

---

Universities Have Always  
Transferred Technology – They  
Have Always Taught

# Beginnings: Goals

---

## Technology Transfer Can Be Many Things

- A Contributor to Economic Development
- A Service Function to the University
- A Source of Discretionary Revenue (sometimes)
- A Means to Add Direction to Knowledge Diffusion
- A Form of University Strategic Research and Business Development

# Whatever Technology Transfer Is

- It Should Add To The Benefit To Society Of Having Universities
- It Should Help Universities Sustain And Expand On University Activities
  - Distinction Between Being More Businesslike And Being A Business
  - An Understanding That Technology Transfer Will Not Replace Public Funding For Education



# Care In Decision Making

## Difference Between Investment & Economic Development

- SharMoore Children's Production
  - Not-for-Profit Delivering Education Program Developed by The Founders
  - Great Impact for University, Appropriate Level of OTT Support
  - Emphasizes the Broad Range of University Activities
- Vehicle for Dissemination Needs To Be Sector Appropriate



# Whatever the Goal, TT Practice Should Be

- Proactive Rather Than Reactive
  - IP BY DESIGN And Transaction-oriented
- Enabling Rather Than Disabling
  - What Can Be Done, Not What Cannot Be Done
- IP Management, Not Solely Copyright Or Patent
  - IP As Tool, Choosing Right Tool For Right Task
- Focused on IP-based Relationships
  - Strategic IP Use Preferred Over Tactical



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

# Everything Begins With Information



# Information and the University

Purpose of a University Is To:

- Create
- Organize
- Validate
- Disseminate

Knowledge in the Form of Information





# Information and the University

Purpose of a University Is To:

- Create
  - Organize
  - Validate
  - Disseminate
- } **Research Mission**

Knowledge in the Form of Information



# Information and the University

Purpose of a University Is To:

- Create
  - Organize
  - Validate
  - Disseminate
- } **Teaching Mission**

Knowledge in the Form of Information



# The Information Cycle of Universities

- Internalize Available Information as Knowledge
- Construct Research To Extend Knowledge
- Perform Research Generating New Knowledge
- Validate / Organize Knowledge Into Information
- Disseminate Information:
  - Traditional Education; and now
  - Formal Technology Transfer as well



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

# Technology Transfer is A Form of Teaching

T<sup>2</sup> Is A Dissemination Activity And  
A Natural Part Of The University's  
Activities



## IP, Licensing And Structuring Relations

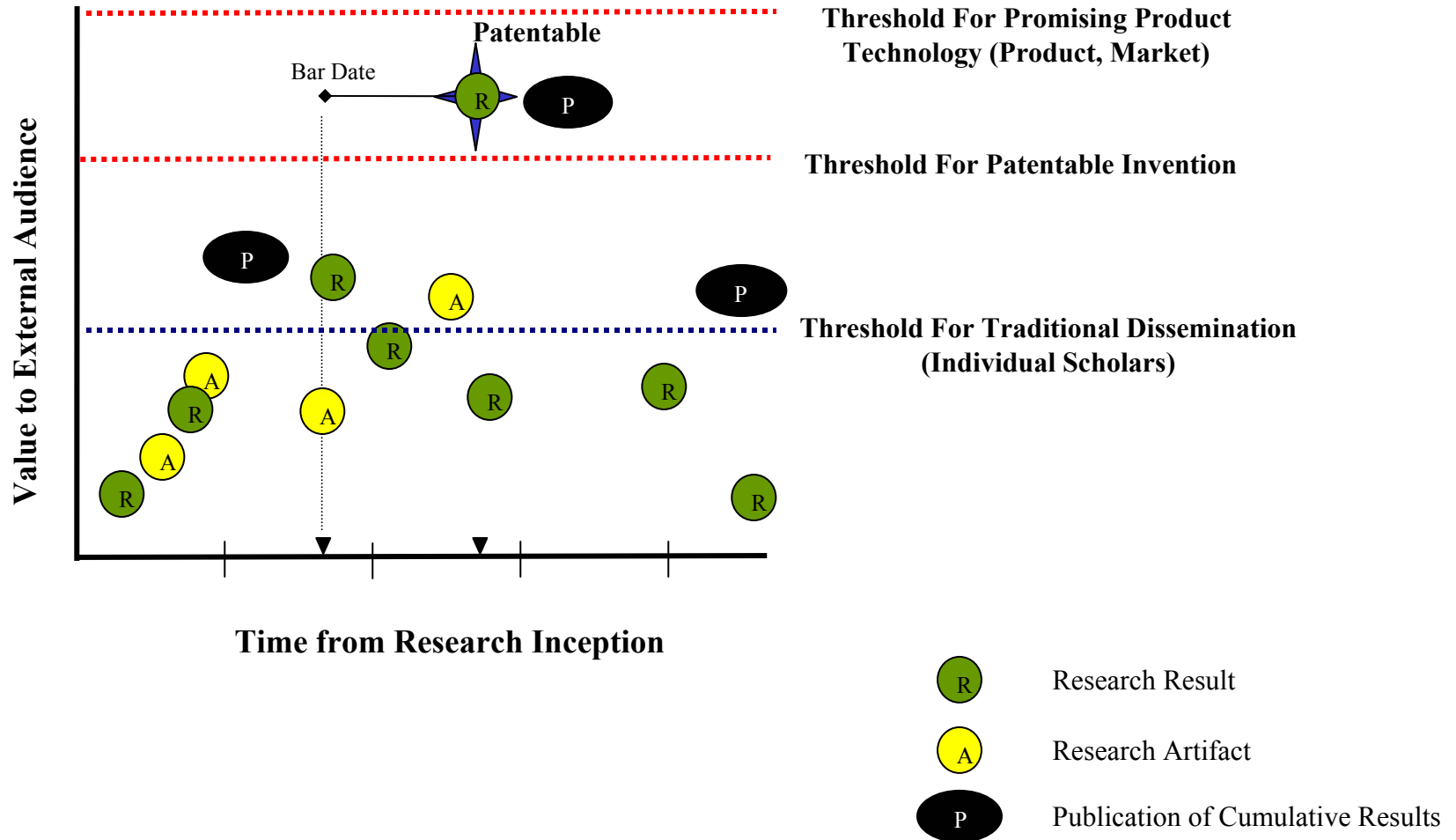
- Consider Fees Under Licenses As Tuition. However Contracts Don't Just Set Prices
- An IP License Is A Contract:
  - One Role Is To Establish A Common Set Of Behaviors Between Two Groups
  - Gives Certainty To The Relationship With Respect To
    - Obligations
    - Permissions (Including Right of Association)
    - Assumptions
- IP And Contracts Are Tools For Constructing The Knowledge Dissemination Relationship Between Universities And Commercial Organizations



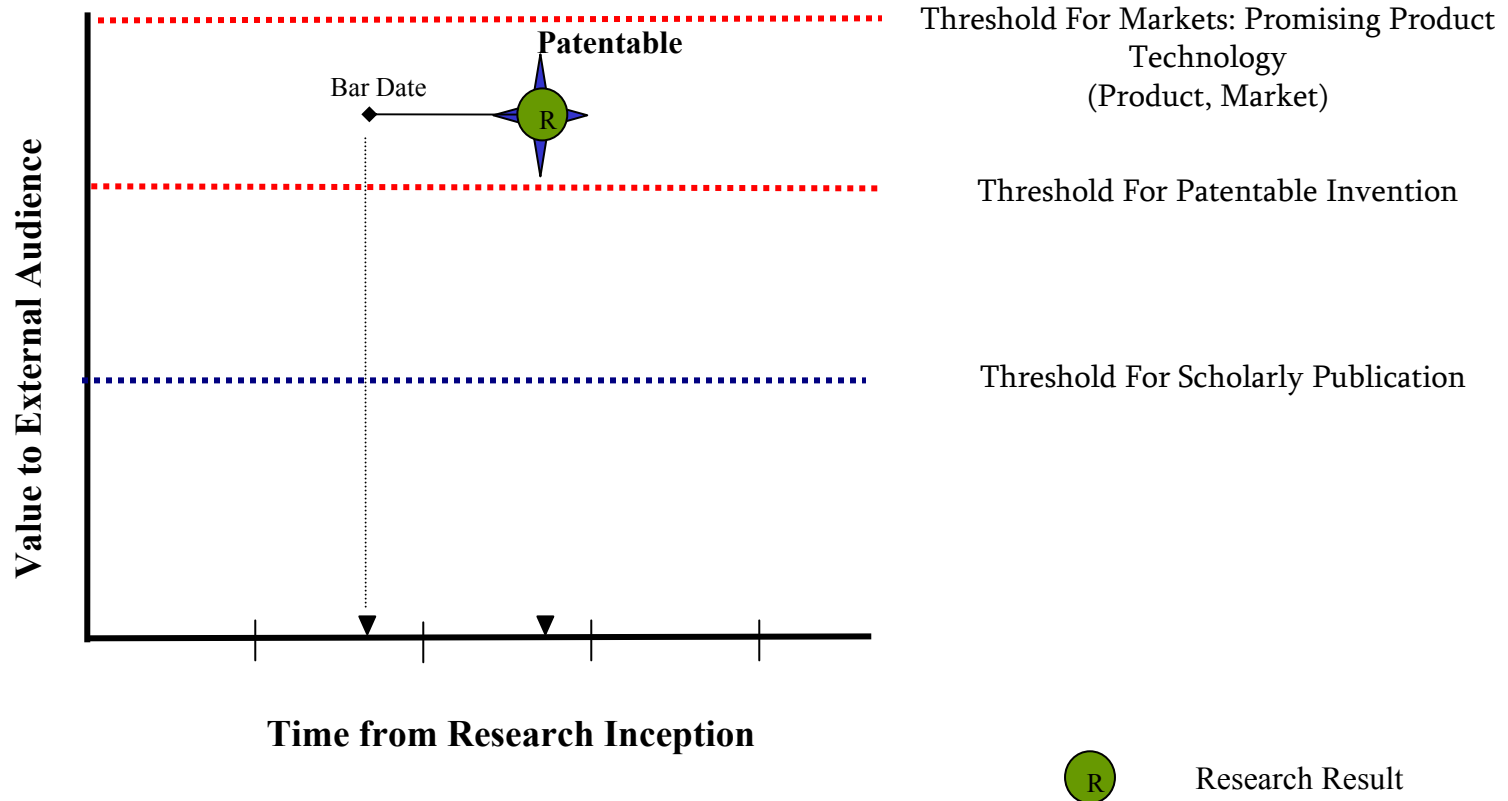
## Example - Software

- If Computer Scientist, I May Wish To Give Software Away
- License May Be Simple Permission Statement With
  - Requirement For Attribution To My Research Group
  - All Changes From Original Are Noted And Authors Indicated

# Results of Research



# If We Focus On Patents Rather Than Information



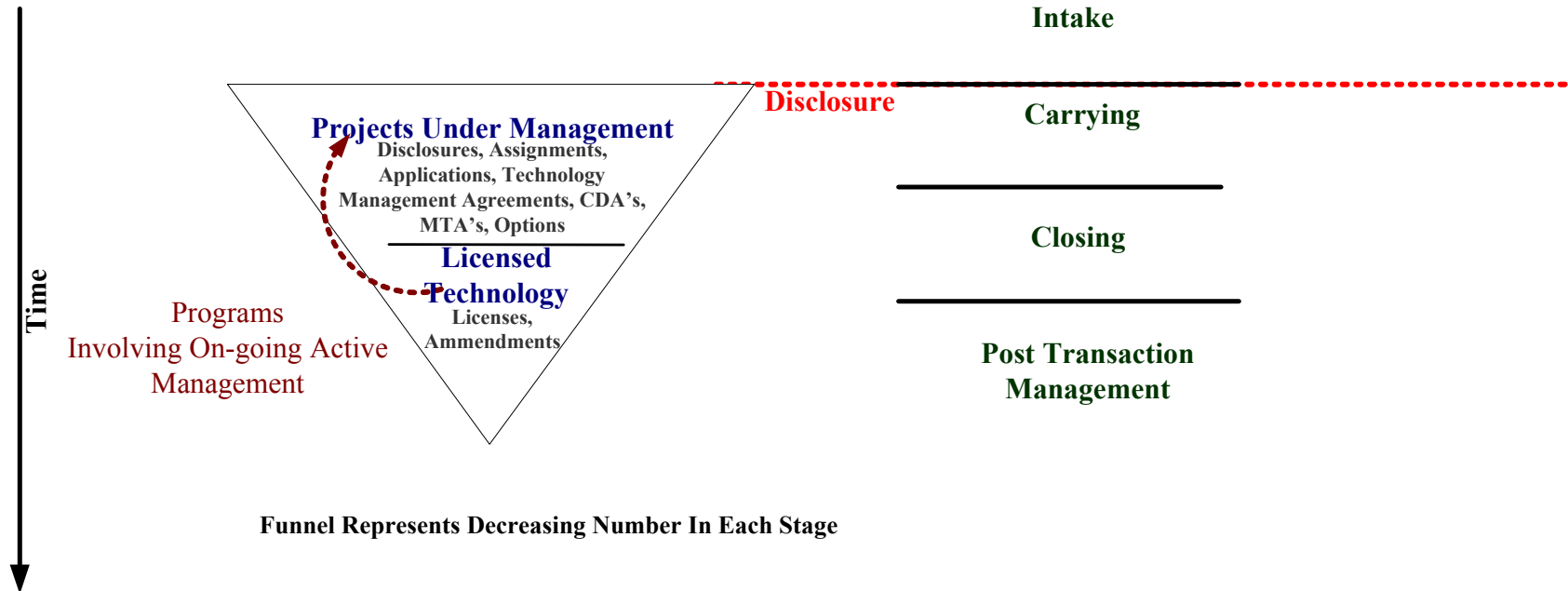


# Transactional View Of Technology Transfer

## Project Status

## OTT Activity

University Faculty & Staff: Project Universe





# Research Results: Embodying Information

Talent

Prototypes

Protocols

Design Specifications

Validation Data

Performance Data

Documentation

Audiences & Needs

Technical data

Tangible Research Products

R&D Infrastructure

Code Implementations

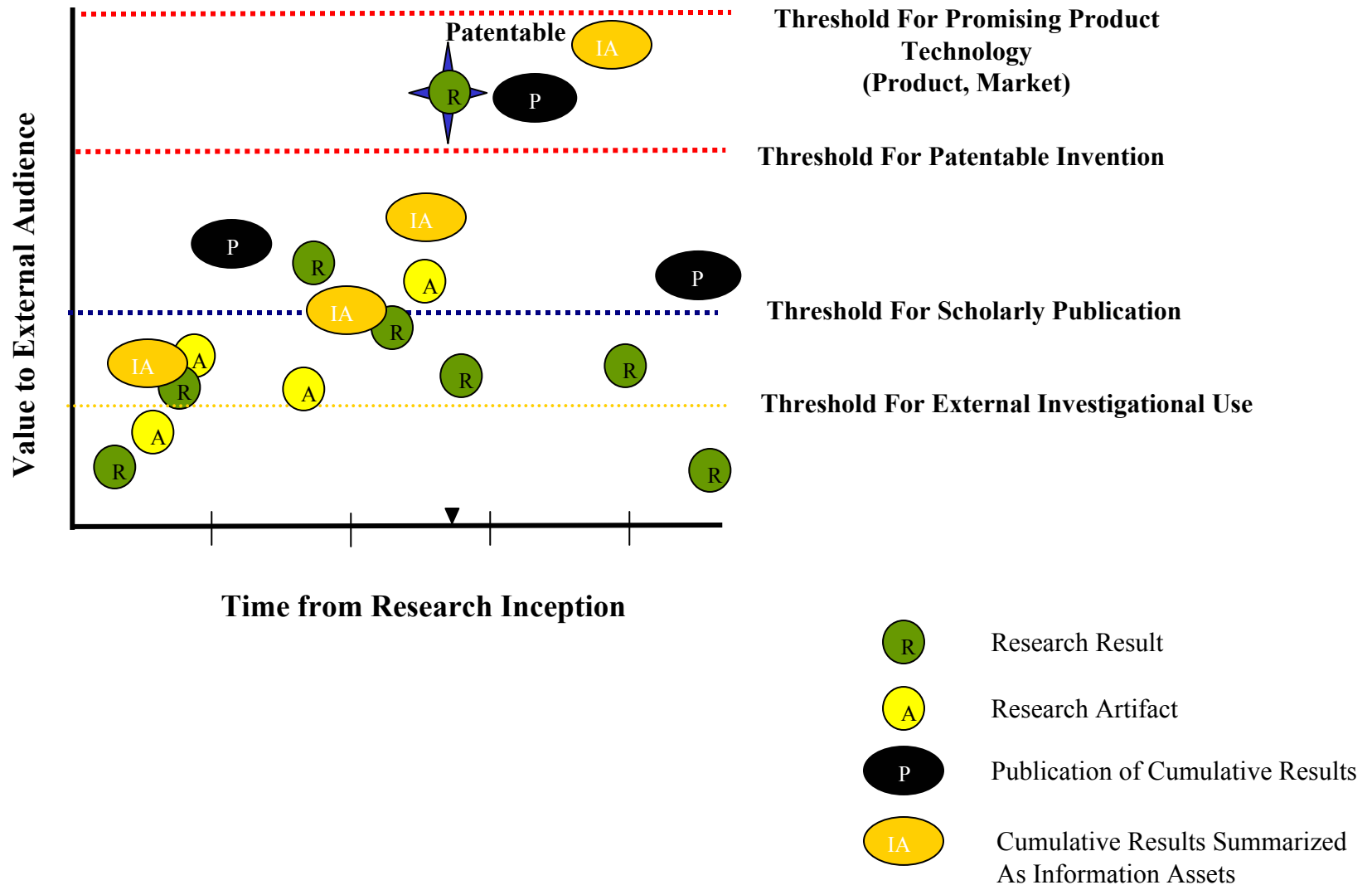
Services (Assays, ...)

Business & Research Plans

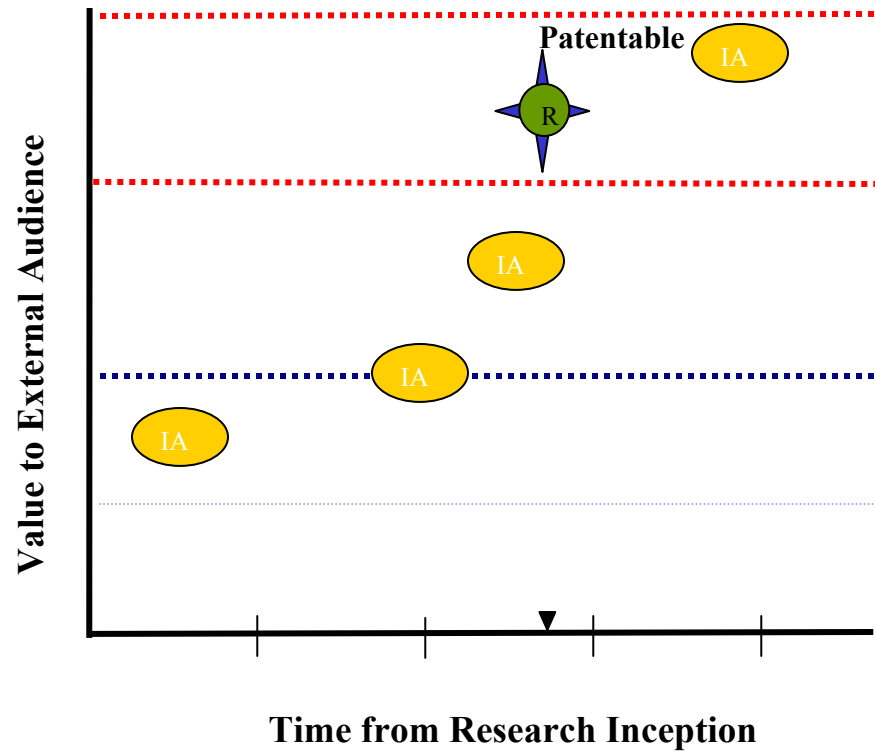
Regulatory Filings

**IP rights (P,C,TM,TS)**

# Thinking In Terms of Information Assets



# What Technology Transfer Could See



**Threshold for Promising Product Technology (Product, Market)**

**Threshold for Patentable Invention**

**Threshold for Academic Publication**

**Threshold for External Use**



Research Result



Research Artifact



Publication of Cumulative Results



Cumulative Results Information Asset



# Example

---

## Micro-reactor Technology For Ethylene Production

- Design Codes
- Reactor Design
  - Design
  - Bills Of Materials And Specifications
- Operating Protocols
- Data

Bundle As Information Asset at \$45,000 With

- Four-Year Research Right To Patents And Standstill
- One Week On-site Short Course
- Some Consulting



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

**It Is Always Important To Remember:**

---

**Intellectual Property is NOT The “Technology”**



## Working Early To Create Opportunities

- In Select Areas, Helping to Construct New Interactions
- Goal:
  - Informed Decision-making
  - New Insight
  - New Resources



# Technology Access Programs

- What?

  - an “industrial affiliates” program built around an existing government-sponsored research program

- How?

  - uses intellectual property rights as a vehicle for establishing relations in the way companies need to promote adoption of results





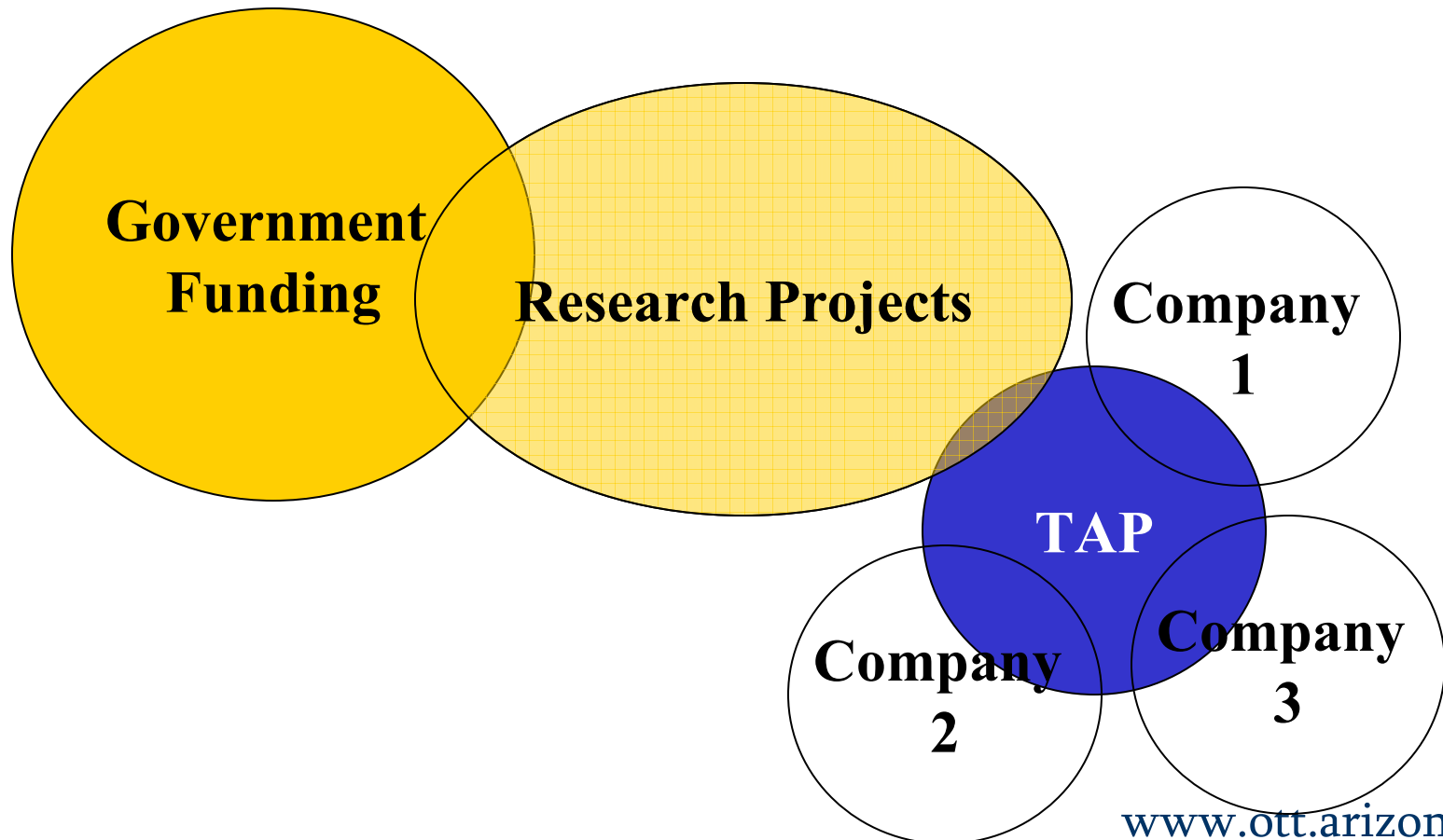
# TAP Deployment Model

- Base Membership Fee Model
  - Additional Fees Dependent On Artifact Or Innovation & Rights
- Research Courtesy Site License
  - Modest Charge To For-profits
  - Free Or Incremental Expense For Non-profits
- May Expand Site To Enterprise License
- May Expand Enterprise To Distribution
- Relationships More Valuable Than The Assets



# Framework

---





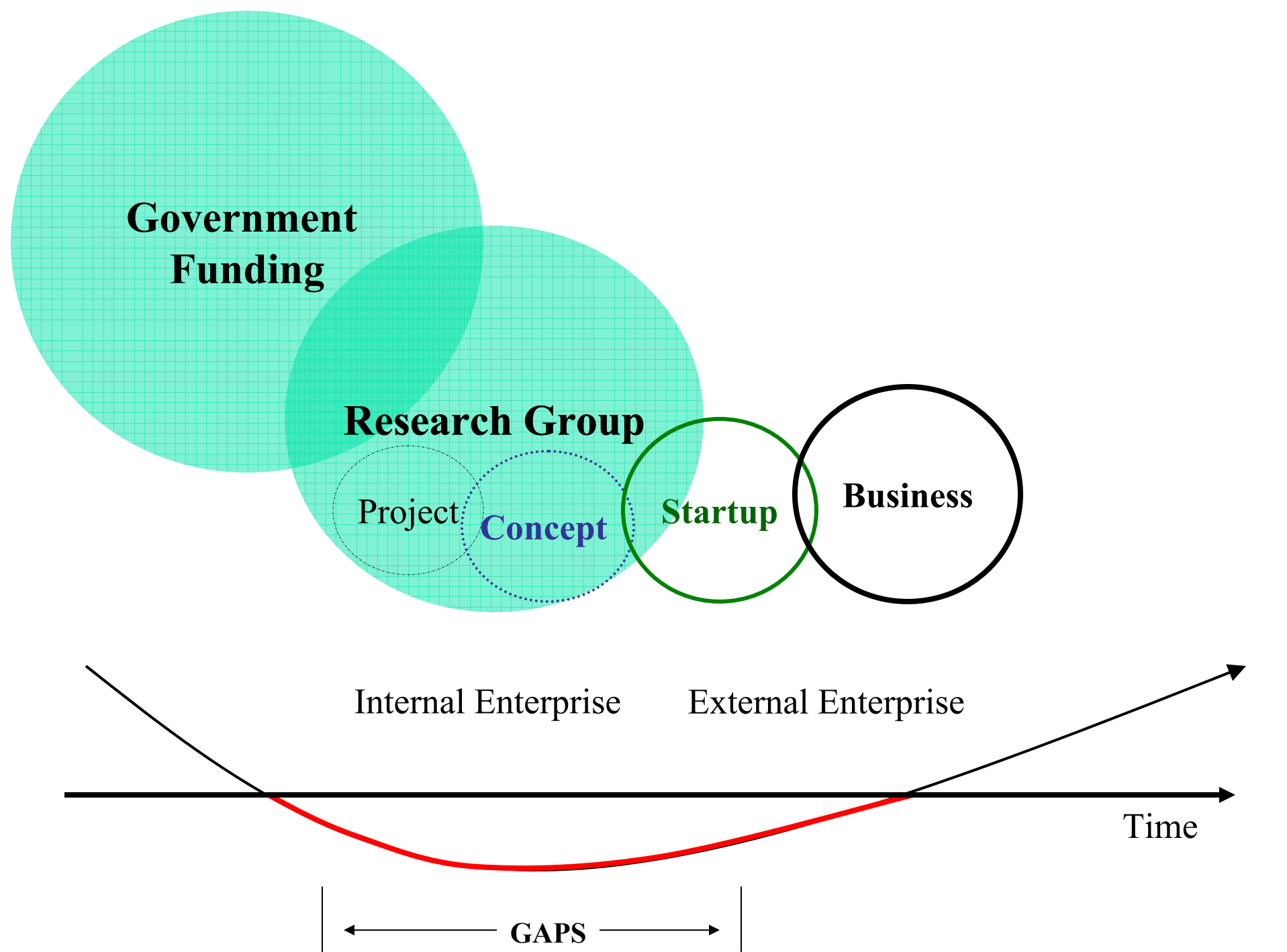
## The TAP Sustains the Dissemination

- Putting Knowledge Into Usable Form Takes Time, Effort And Money
- TAP License Fees Should Go Back To Pay For The On-going Effort To Make Information Assets Available
- Relations Creates Other Opportunities Built on Sustainable Basis

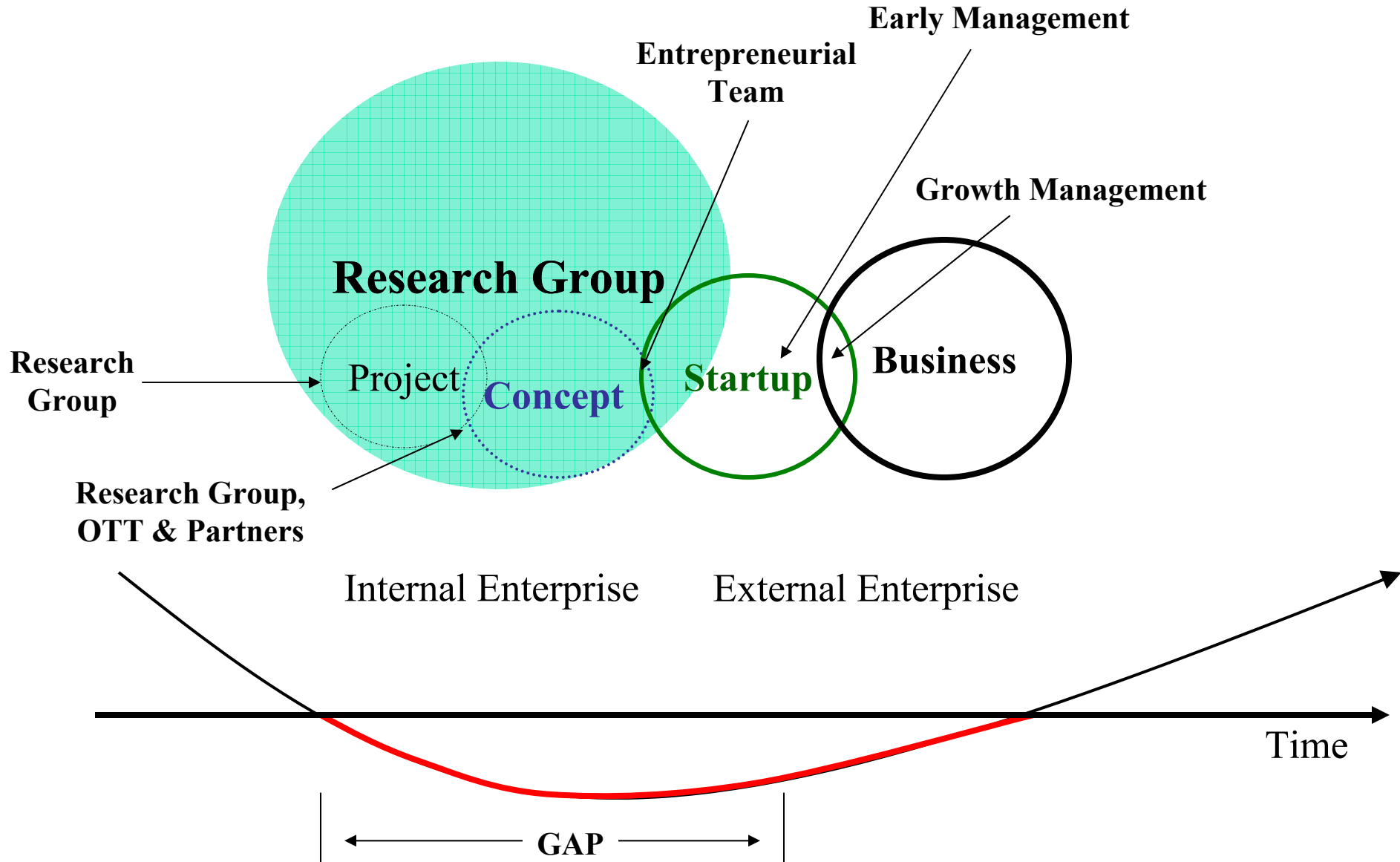


## However Proactive Means Partnering

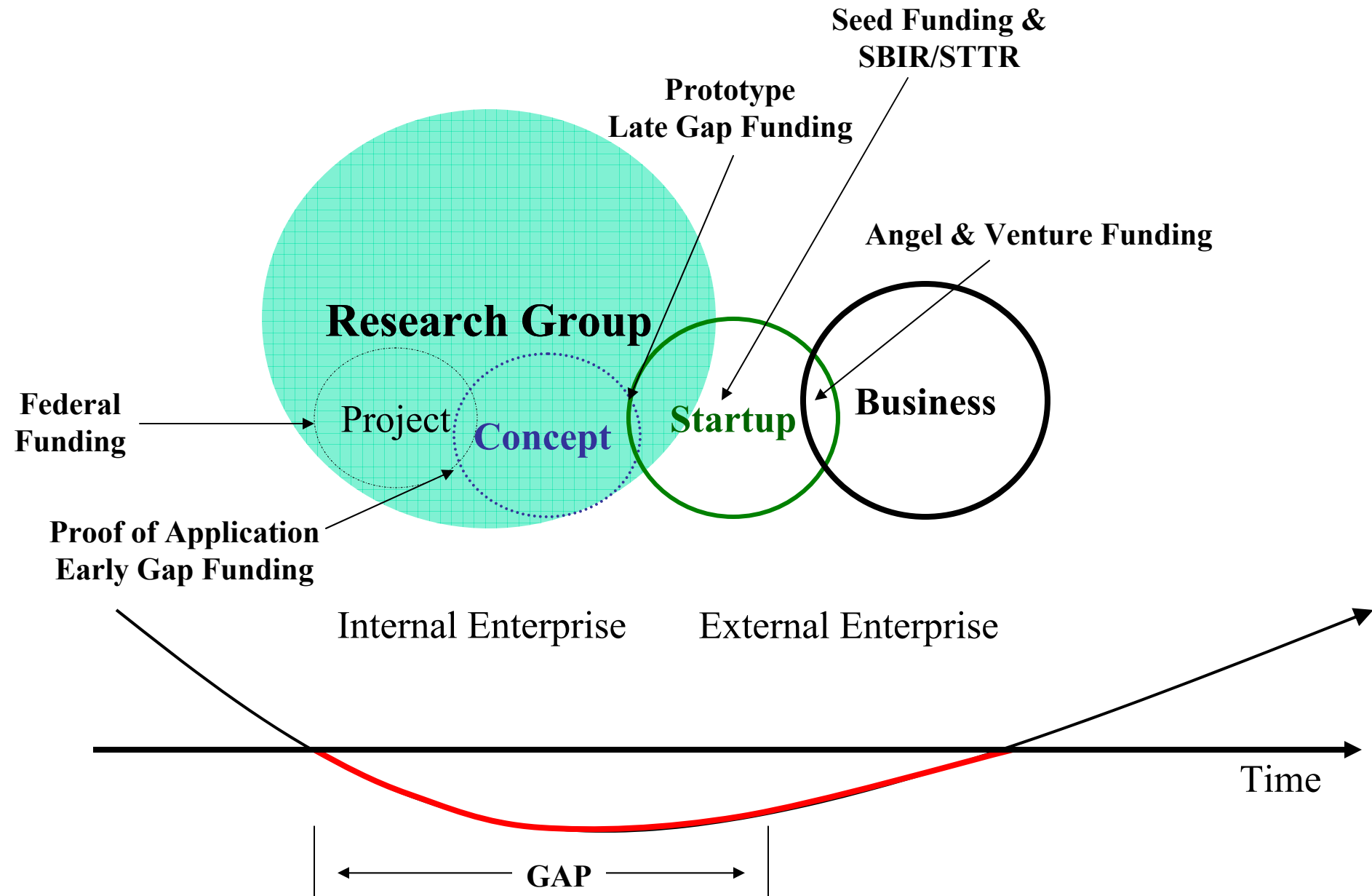
- Not All Activities Are Ready Or Need IP Management
- Partner to Provide Information
  - With Business Schools
  - With External Organizations
  - With Potential Adopters



# People



# Funding





# Teaming For Resources / Personnel

- Academic Programs / McGuire Entrepreneurship Center
  - Early Market Feasibility
  - Business Planning
  - Engineering Senior Design Programs
- Other Universities
  - Collaborative Research and Translational Efforts – Salk Institute
  - International Collaborative Tech Transfer
- Community Economic Development Programs
- Financial Community - Desert Angels / Desert Tech
  - Financial Resources
  - Business Expertise





# Defining Opportunities

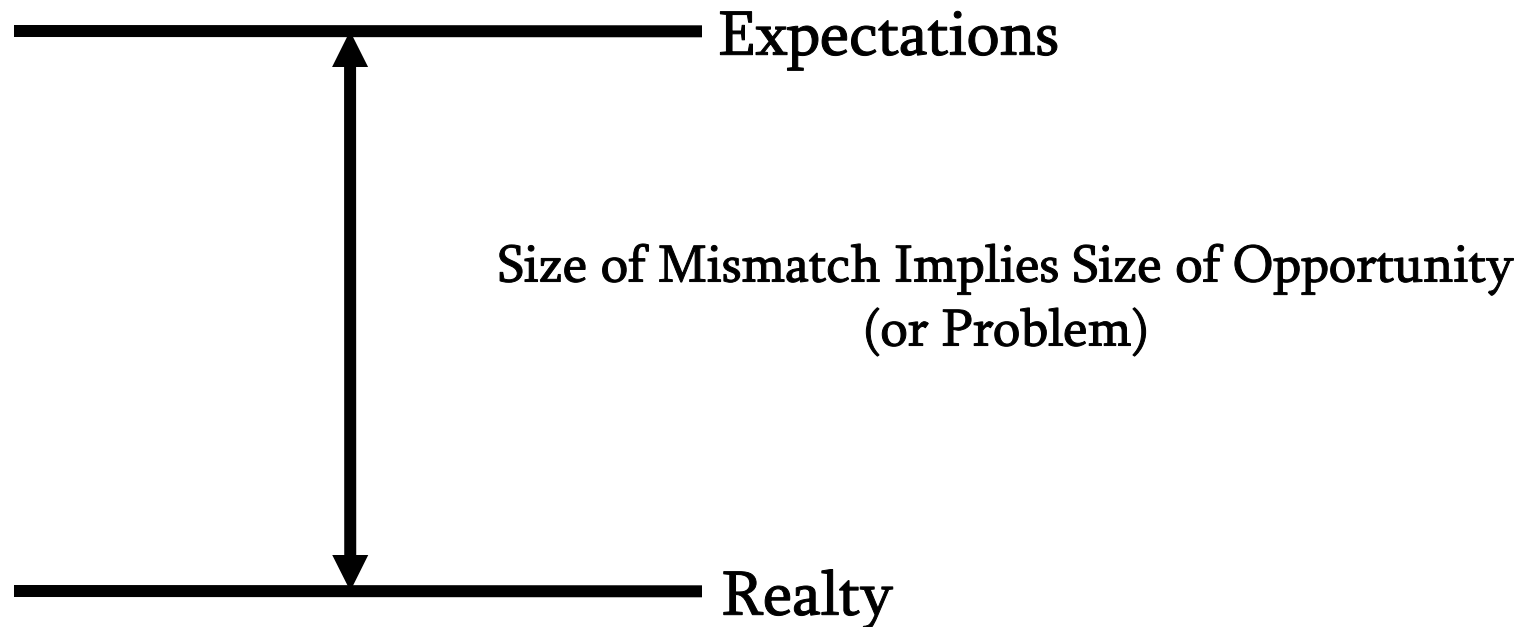
---

Problems Are Gaps Between Expectations and Reality

Solutions Are Actions That Narrow The Gaps Between Expectations and Reality

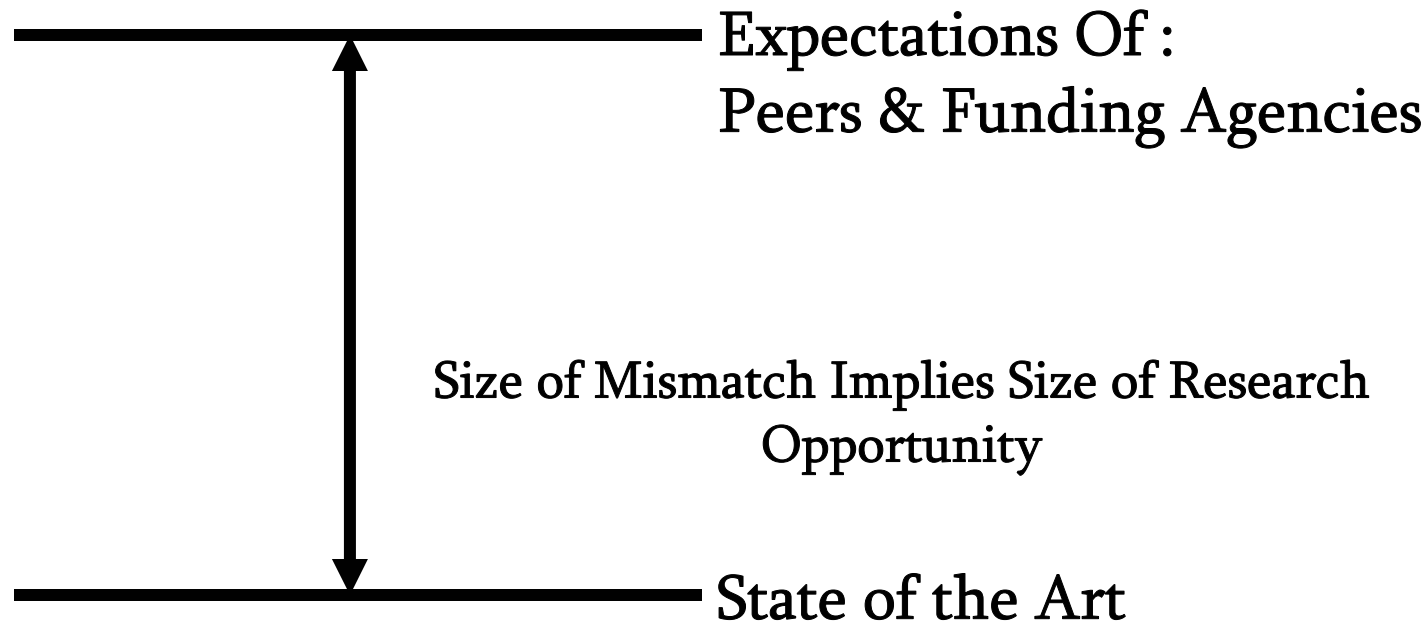


# Concept – Pictorial Version





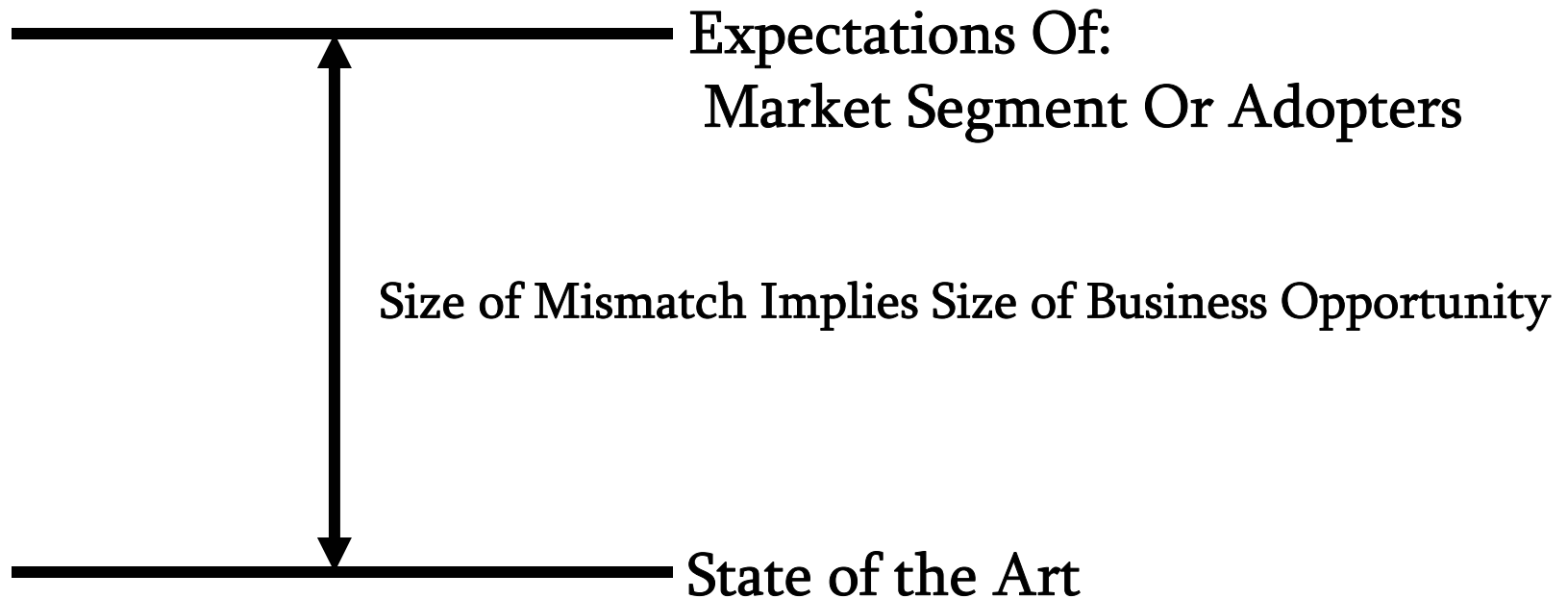
# In University Research



Research Proposal Sets Out Plan To Narrow The Gap



# In Business



Product Proposal Sets Out Business Plan To Narrow The Gap



## Business Take-away

Our Gap Analysis Has Two Relevant Dimensions:

The “Technology” Dimension Defining Today’s Reality

The “Market” Dimension Defining A Target Group’s  
Expectations (Needs / Wants)

Overlay of Product Proposal & Research Proposal  
Defines Possible Path For Working Towards  
Commercialization



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

# Policy Enables

---



# What Good Institutional Policies

## Should Do

### Address Their Intended Aims And Scope

- Improve On The Defaults Granted By Law
- Require Candidness, Not Merely Truthfulness
- Provide A Framework For Resolving Conflicts
  - Setting Reasonable Defaults

## Should Not Do

- Confuse Lines Of Authority
- Create False Choices e.g. Commercial vs. Noncommercial
- Increase Ambiguity e.g. By Using Terms In Conflicting Manners - Inventor



# The Challenge for the Innovator

Convert an Innovation Into a Solution That Is  
Demanded By A Target Audience Which  
Defines a Market Large Enough To Justify  
The Resource Investment





THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*



# Desert Angels – UA Partnership

## Goals:

- Increase the Flow of Well-conceived, Lower-risk Start-ups From University R&D
- Create a Structured, Reproducible Interaction Between University Tech Transfer and Angel Investors
- Provide a Framework for Experienced Angels to Mentor Entrepreneurially-minded Students, Staff and Faculty
- Expand the Opportunities for Entrepreneurship & Involvement Across the University & Community



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA®  
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

*Enabling the Business of Innovation*

# Technology Transfer Role

Structure Access To, And Use Of, University  
Information By Groups Focused On Its  
Economic Applications

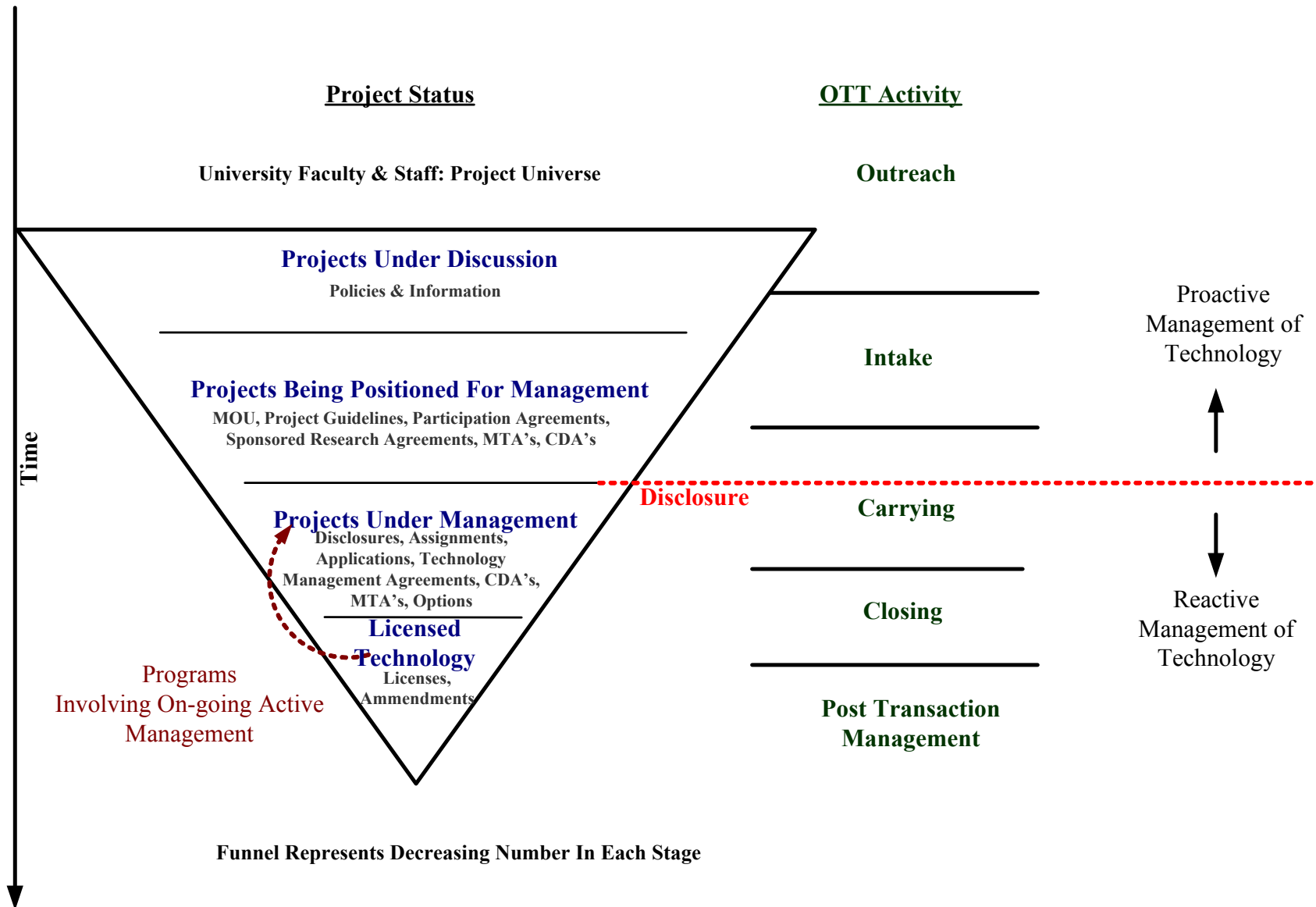
Enable Information Flow Through  
Structured Interaction Built Around Use  
of IP Rights



# Angel Program Advantages

- Gives Structure to
  - Angel Involvement in the University Project Activities
  - Licensing of IP Rights
  - Leveraging off University Infrastructure and Resources
- Shortens Time to Follow-on Funding At Exercise of Option
  - Provides Rest of Angel Community Known Investment Opportunity
  - Provides Rest of Angel Community With Knowledge and Experience In the Specific Technology

# Transactional View Of Technology Transfer





	Innovator's Dilemma New Market	Adopter's Dilemma Existing Market
New Technology	~20% of Innovations Push to Market	~40% of Innovations Pull From Market
Existing Technology	~30% of Innovations Push to Market	~ 10% or Less of Innovations Pull From Market

**Percentages in quadrants based upon experience**

# Creating Companies

- Basic Team Required
  - Innovator (faculty, graduate student, postdoc)
  - Operations (faculty then COO/CEO)
  - Strategic Business Development (faculty & OTT, VP Biz Dev)
- Resources
  - Financial (research, prototyping, seed, A- round)
  - Personnel (market, business planning, mfg./distribution)
  - Specialized (legal, accounting, real estate, production)
- Planning



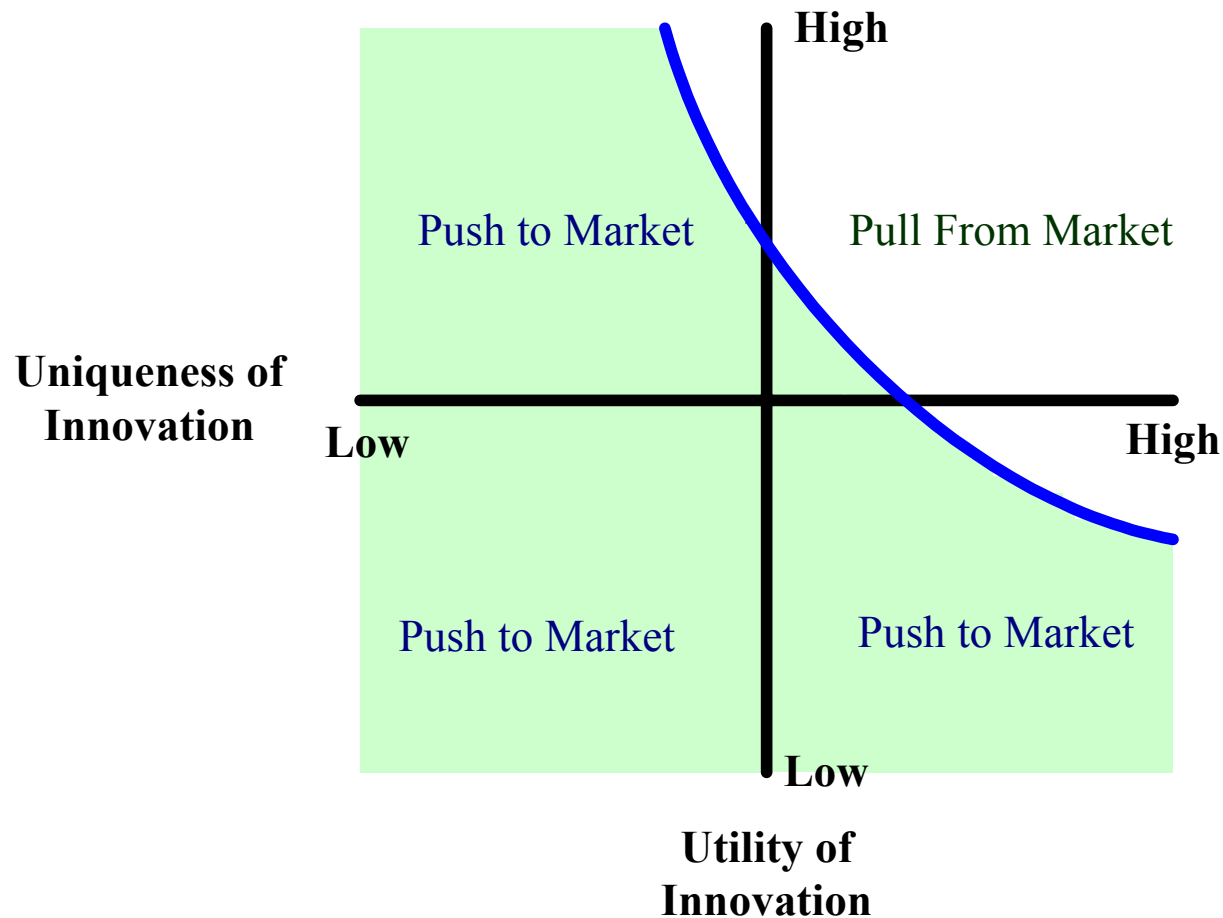
# Technology Transfer - What is it?

- Realizing Public Benefit?
- Economic Development?
- Commercialization of Research?
- Generating Income From Patents?
- A Dilution of The University's Mission?
- An Inappropriate Tax on the Public?





# Origin of the Adopter's Dilemma





	<b>New Market</b>	<b>Existing Market</b>
<b>New Technology</b>	<p><b>Unstructured Market &amp; Disorganized Competition</b></p> <p><b>Push to Market</b></p>	<p><b>Organized Market &amp; Competition but Tech. Discontinuity Creates Barriers</b></p> <p><b>Pull from Market</b></p>
<b>Existing Technology</b>	<p><b>Unorganized Market &amp; Organized Competition</b></p> <p><b>Push to Market</b></p>	<p><b>Organized Market &amp; Competition</b></p> <p><b>Pull from Market</b></p>

## Influence of Matrix Position on Market Structure



	<b>New Market</b>	<b>Existing Market</b>
<b>New Technology</b>	<b>Risk Seeking</b>  <b>Push to Market</b>	<b>Risk Minimization</b>  <b>Pull from Market</b>
<b>Existing Technology</b>	<b>Risk Neutral</b>  <b>Push to Market</b>	<b>Risk Adverse</b>  <b>Pull from Market</b>

How Technology and Market Affect  
Risk Perception of Organizational Management

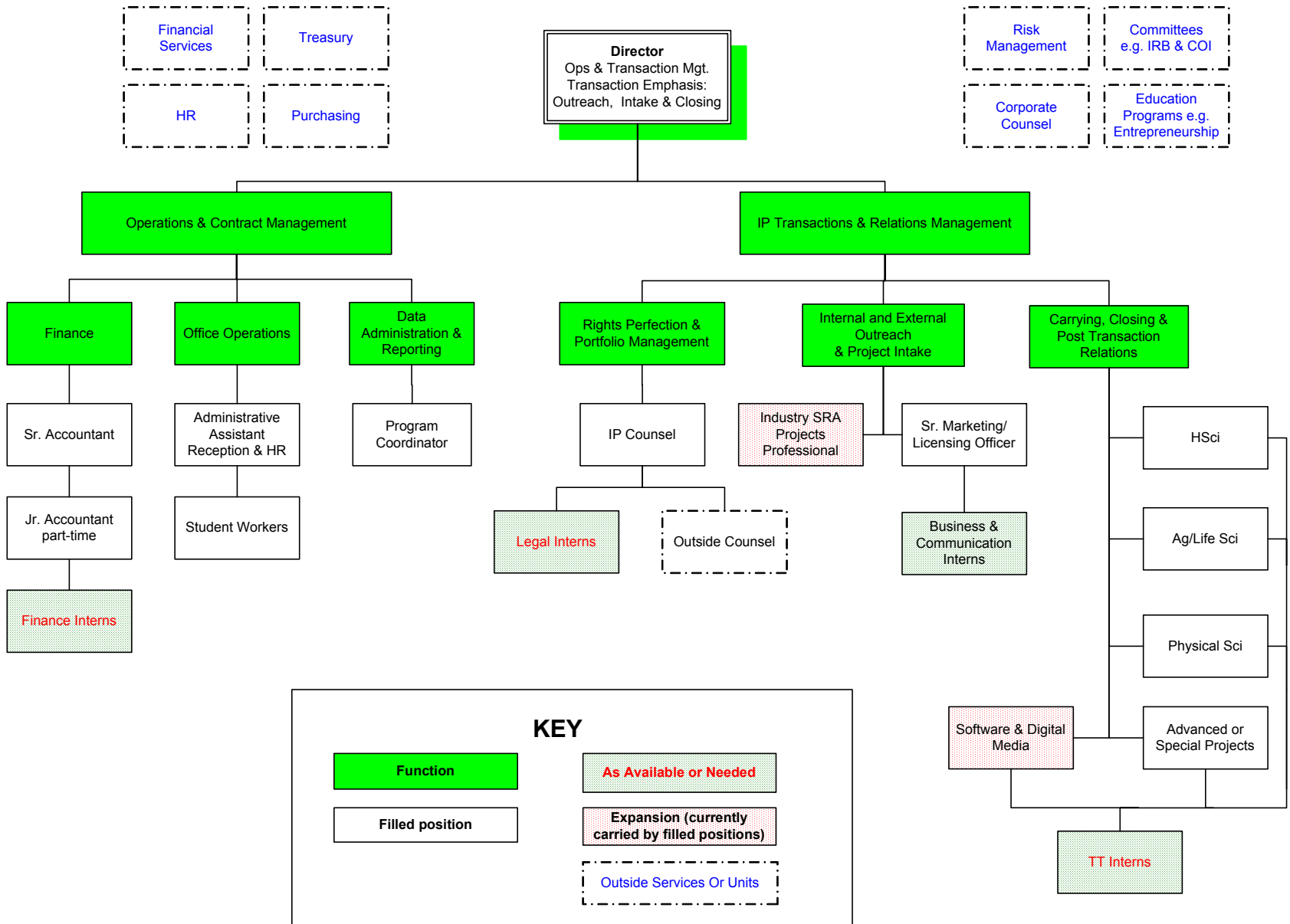
# UA Office Of Technology Transfer

- Personnel (10 FTE + Various Students)
  - Director
  - 4 Licensing FTE
  - Support & Back Office Staff
- Basic Activities
  - Perfect and Manage UA IP
  - Embed IP in Contracts Creating Relationships
    - Licenses
    - Startups
    - Research



## Transaction Activity

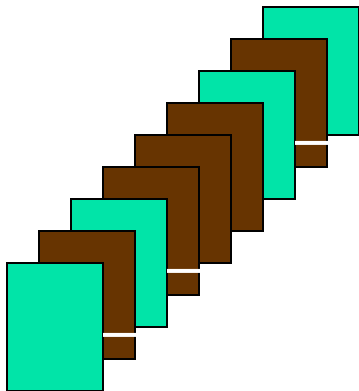
<i>Agreement Type</i>	<i>FY2005</i>	<i>FY2004</i>	<i>FY2000</i>
Exclusive Patent Licenses	10	6	1
Non-Exclusive Patent Licenses	0	2	0
Exclusive Copyright Licenses	1	1	3
Non-Exclusive Copyright Licenses	7	8	6
Other Licenses (IND & Other Information)	0	1	0
Fee-Bearing Bailment Agreements	6	4	7
<b><i>Total Licenses</i></b>	<b><i>24</i></b>	<b><i>22</i></b>	<b><i>17</i></b>
Options (including options from SRA's)	8	9	3
Option extension agreements	0	7	0
<b><i>Total Options and Extensions</i></b>	<b><i>8</i></b>	<b><i>16</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
Inter Institutional Agreements	5	3	0
Master Agreements	8	4	0
Technology Donations (inbound)	2	0	0
Research and Assignment Agreements (110% SRA)	0	1	1
<b><i>Total Other Major Agreements</i></b>	<b><i>15</i></b>	<b><i>8</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Total Major Agreements (excluding extensions)</i></b>	<b><i>47</i></b>	<b><i>39</i></b>	<b><i>21</i></b>
Letters of Understanding	9	6	0
Biological Material Transfer Agreements (outbound)	40	47	1
CDA s	43	46	9
<b><i>Total Minor Agreements</i></b>	<b><i>92</i></b>	<b><i>99</i></b>	<b><i>10</i></b>



# Visualization

---

## Individual Angels

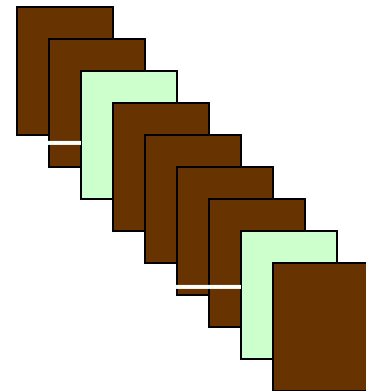


Desert Tech Fund

Contract

University

## Individual Faculty



**Investment & Effort**

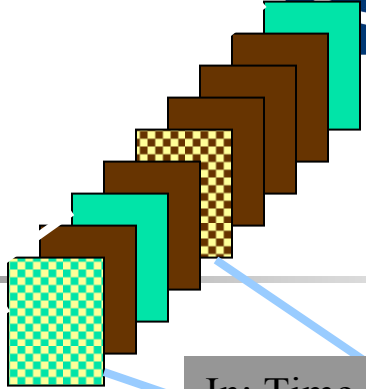
 Participating Angel

**Project & Effort**

 Participating Faculty



Investment \$ In  
 Return \$ Back



In: Time, Effort & Investment  
 Out: Equity

For Each Project That Meets Hurdles:

License or Assign Option

**Desert Tech Fund**  
 (\$, Effort and Expertise)

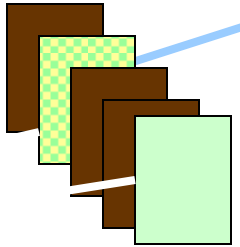
**NewCo**

\$ And Equity Back

Option on  
 License Back

\$ to Angel Approved Project  
 % of License \$ and Equity

**UA**  
 (\$, Ideas, Infrastructure and Expertise)



If Faculty in Consulting or Other Role  
 In: Time & Effort    Out: Equity  
 Grad or Postdoctoral Students  
 Can Migrate to Company

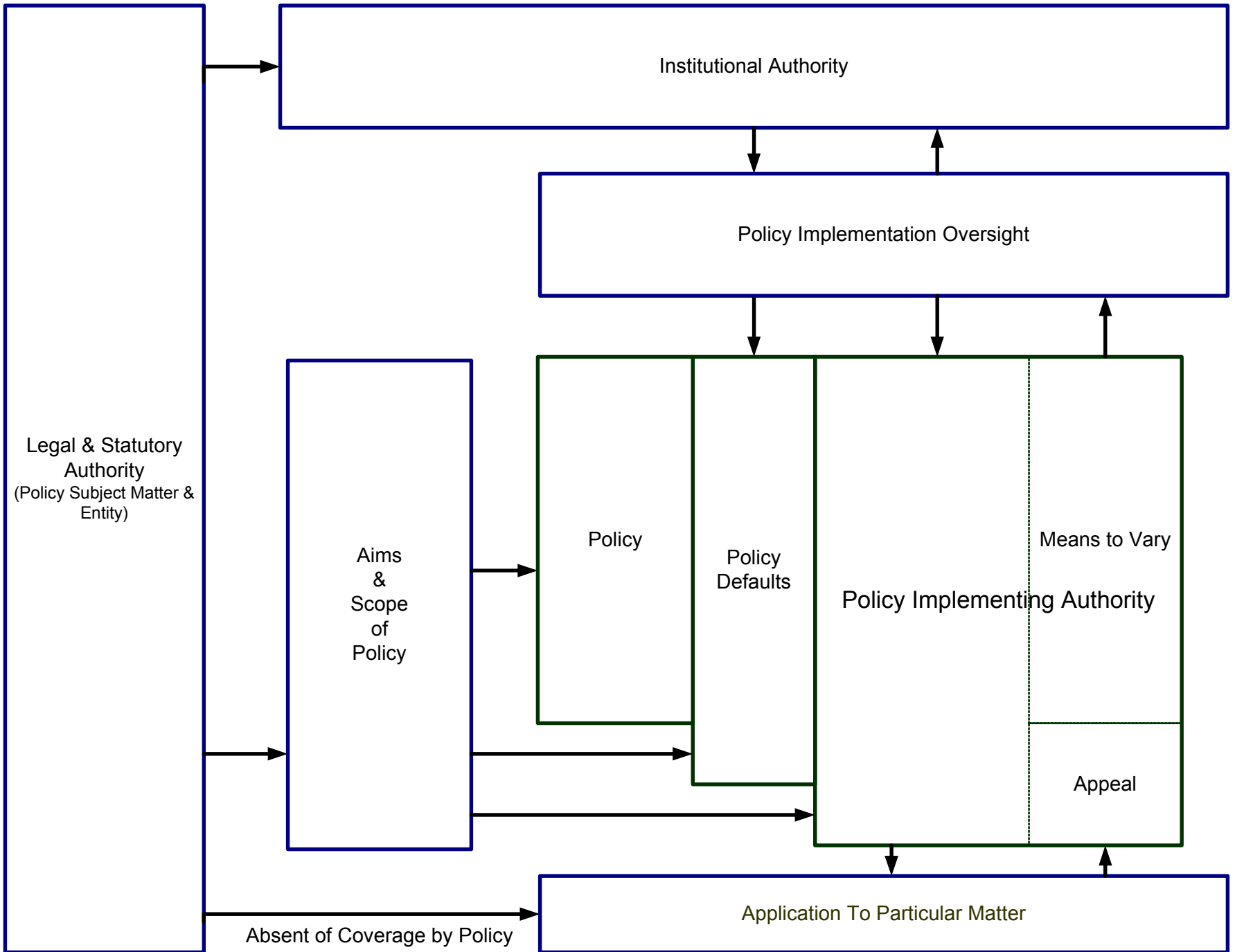
Participating Groups Receive Research \$  
 And Royalty Distribution





## What Bad Policies Do - continued

- Rephrase Existing Law Or Other Policies
- Set Defaults Less Favorable Than Existing Law Would In The Absence Of The Policy
- Embed Procedures Unless Unavoidable
  - Classic: Procedures for Disclosure Handling And Ownership Determination – This Is An Oversight Matter





## Example:

---

Most U.S. Policies Allow For The Recovery Of Direct Expenses To Enable The Tech Transfer Activity

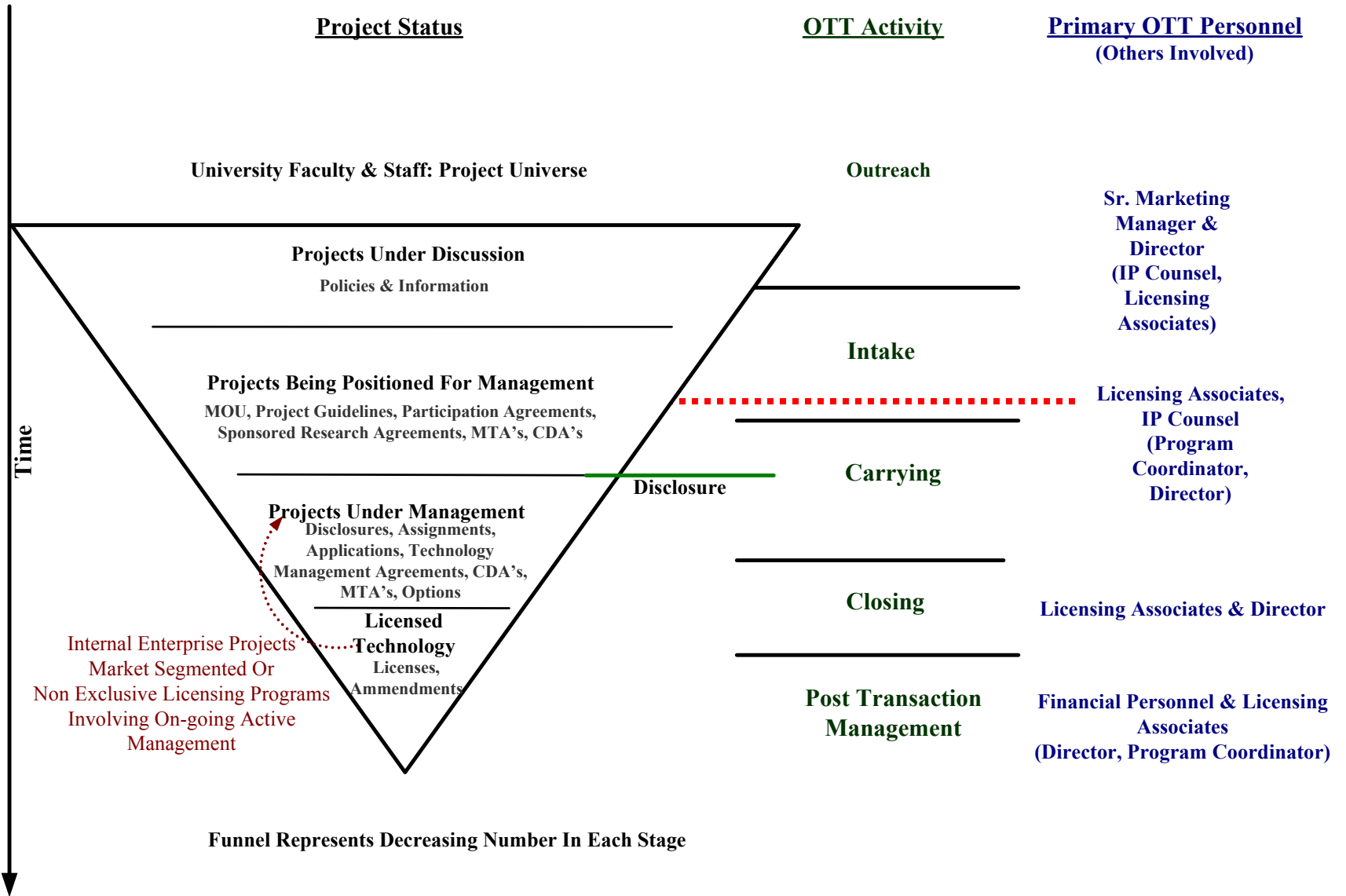
- Cost Of A Distribution Is A Direct Expense Tied To The TT Activity
- Create Budget With The Group That Recovers The Cost of Distribution
  - Comes Off The Top
  - Is Not Discretionary Money – Excess Returns For Royalty Distribution
  - May Not Be Fully Funded – Depends Upon License Revenue Stream



# Overview

---

- Setting the Context
- Implementation
- Office Structure
- Policy





# What Good National Policies Do

- Provide Clarity of Action and Actors
- Set Goals Not Means
- Emphasize Local Decision-making
- Encourage Sustainability
  - Through Reinvestment in Core Activities
  - By Supporting Collaboration
- Avoid Circumstances Encouraging
  - Lack of Candor
  - Forced Participation