

Advantages of TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (TT)

- Promotes economic development through the commercialization of innovative technology



- Enhances scientific collaboration between Federal and non-Federal organizations



- Develops a platform to share ideas



- Protects intellectual property



- Provides non-Federal entities with access to Federal technical assistance and facilities

- Fosters scientific advances to enhance standards of living



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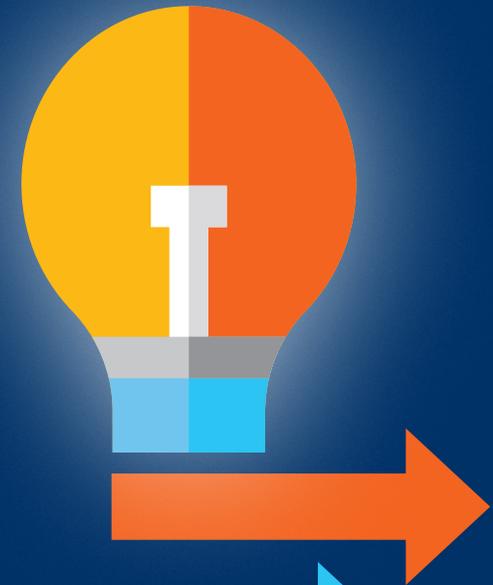
Who We Are

The technology transfer (TT) program at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), located in the Office of Policy and Analysis, is designed to leverage the research capabilities of USGS scientists with the commercial development potential of the private sector. The TT program is aligned with the provisions of the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 in that the program encourages the adoption, use, and commercialization of USGS research products through partnerships and is oriented toward finding potential users of USGS technology. Tools such as Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) and patent licenses provide incentives to commercialization and use of USGS-developed technologies. Title 43, Chapter 2, Section 36c of the U.S. Code also authorizes the USGS to collaborate with outside partners, both public and private.

Contact Us

U.S. Geological Survey
Office of Policy and Analysis
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS 153 Reston, VA 20192
Phone: 703-648-7550
Email: gs-a_opa@usgs.gov
Web: <https://www.usgs.gov/about/organization/science-support/technology-transfer/>

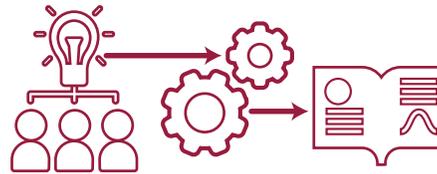
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER at the U.S. Geological Survey



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (TT) Agreements

Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA)

A CRADA allows Federal and non-Federal parties to share services, equipment, or other resources to accomplish a mutually beneficial research and development project. Under a CRADA, the partner can provide funds to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), but the USGS cannot provide funds to the partner. Parties may codevelop new intellectual property through a CRADA. Projects should have a mission value to the USGS and commercial potential for the partner.



Material Transfer Agreement (MTA)

An MTA allows parties to exchange a quantity of a unique material (natural or synthetic) for research purposes only. An MTA does not transfer title to the material, and at the conclusion of time-limited use, the material is either returned or destroyed.



License Agreement (LA)

An LA is a contract that authorizes one party to use solely or jointly developed Government technology (patents) or other intellectual property in some commercial undertaking. An LA is a long-term contractual agreement that allows the USGS (licensor) to give exclusive or nonexclusive use rights to the user (licensee) in exchange for express commitments to develop the technology, make annual and royalty payments based upon a negotiated formula, undertake patent defense in the case of infringement, and, finally, insulate the Government from liability for the technology's use in any licensee product.



Facility Use/Service Agreement (FUSA)

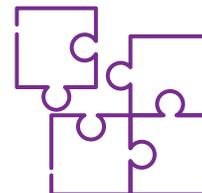
A FUSA allows a non-USGS party to use unique USGS laboratory facilities, equipment, or capabilities that are not available from the private sector.



Other

Technical Assistance Agreement (TAA)

A TAA allows a Government laboratory and its researchers to provide focused technical or research efforts to a non-Federal party with or without reimbursement. Typically, the development of intellectual property is not anticipated. A TAA requires that the project have a mission value to the USGS and some technical or commercial significance for the partner. A TAA can also be collaborative, with both parties providing technical or scientific expertise to accomplish a mutual objective.



Collaborative Agreement (CA)

A CA is similar to a TAA, except that a CA does not allow for the development of intellectual property and requires that all generated data be placed into the public domain.

