

552 of title 5, United States Code, for a period of up to 5 years after the development of the computer software by the DOD laboratory.

“(c) ROYALTIES.—

“(1) USE OF ROYALTIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense or a military department from licensing computer software or documentation under paragraph (b)(1) shall be retained by the Department of Defense or the military department and shall be disposed of as follows:

“(A)(i) The Department of Defense or the military department shall pay each year the first \$2,000, and thereafter at least 15 percent, of the royalties or other payments, to be divided among the employees who developed the computer software.

“(ii) The Department of Defense or the military department may provide appropriate lesser incentives, from the royalties or other payments, to laboratory employees who are not developers of such computer software but who substantially increased the technical value of the software.

“(iii) The Department of Defense or the military department shall retain the royalties and other payments received until it makes payments to employees of a DOD laboratory under clause (i) or (ii).

“(iv) The Department of Defense or the military department may retain an amount reasonably necessary to pay expenses incidental to the administration and distribution of royalties or other payments under this section by an organizational unit of the Department of Defense or military department other than its laboratories.

“(B) The balance of the royalties or other payments shall be transferred by the Department of Defense or the military department to its laboratories, with the majority share of the royalties or other payments going to the laboratory where the development occurred. The royalties or other payments so transferred to any DOD laboratory may be used or obligated by that laboratory during the fiscal year in which they are received or during the 2 succeeding fiscal years—

“(i) to reward scientific, engineering, and technical employees of the DOD laboratory, including developers of sensitive or classified technology, regardless of whether the technology has commercial applications;

“(ii) to further scientific exchange among the laboratories of the agency;

“(iii) for education and training of employees consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the Department of Defense, military department, or DOD laboratory, and for other activities that increase the potential for transfer of the technology of the DOD laboratory;

“(iv) for payment of expenses incidental to the administration and licensing of computer software or other intellectual property made at the DOD laboratory, including the fees or other costs for the services of other agencies, persons, or organizations for intellectual property management and licensing services; or

“(v) for scientific research and development consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the DOD laboratory.

“(C) All royalties or other payments retained by the Department of Defense, military department, or DOD laboratory after payments have been made pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) that are unobligated and unexpended at the end of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the royalties and other payments were received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If, after payments under paragraph (1)(A), the balance of the royalties or other payments received by the Department of Defense or the military department in any fiscal year exceed 5 percent of the funds received for use by the DOD lab-

oratory for research, development, engineering, testing, and evaluation or other related administrative, processing, or value-added activities for that year, 75 percent of such excess shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States and the remaining 25 percent may be used or obligated under paragraph (1)(B). Any funds not so used or obligated shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

“(3) STATUS OF PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES.—Any payment made to an employee under this section shall be in addition to the regular pay of the employee and to any other awards made to the employee, and shall not affect the entitlement of the employee to any regular pay, annuity, or award to which the employee is otherwise entitled or for which the employee is otherwise eligible or limit the amount thereof except that the monetary value of an award for the same project or effort shall be deducted from the amount otherwise available under this paragraph. Payments, determined under the terms of this paragraph and made to an employee developer as such, may continue after the developer leaves the DOD laboratory or the Department of Defense or military department. Payments made under this section shall not exceed \$75,000 per year to any one person, unless the President approves a larger award (with the excess over \$75,000 being treated as a Presidential award under section 4504 of title 5, United States Code).

“(d) INFORMATION IN REPORT.—The report required by [former] section 2515(d) of title 10, United States Code, shall include information regarding the implementation and effectiveness of this section.

“(e) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided in this section shall expire on December 31, 2017.”

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Pub. L. 100-180, div. A, title II, §218(c), Dec. 4, 1987, 101 Stat. 1053, as amended by Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title IX, §904(f), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1729; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title IX, §911(a)(1), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 717, provided that:

“(1) The Secretary of Defense, acting through the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall take appropriate action to ensure that high-temperature superconductivity technology resulting from the research activities of the Department of Defense is transferred to the private sector. Such transfer shall be made in accordance with section 10(e) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)), other applicable provisions of law, and Executive Order Number 12591, dated April 10, 1987 [set out as a note under 15 U.S.C. 3710].

“(2) The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, shall ensure that the national laboratories of the Department of Energy participate, to the maximum appropriate extent, in the transfer to the private sector of technology developed under the Department of Defense superconductivity program in the national laboratories.”

§ 2515. Office of Technology Transition

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish within the Office of the Secretary of Defense an Office of Technology Transition.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the office shall be to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that technology developed for national security purposes is integrated into the private sector of the United States in order to enhance national technology and industrial base, reinvestment, and conversion activities consistent with the objectives set forth in section 2501(a) of this title.

(c) DUTIES.—The head of the office shall ensure that the office—

(1) monitors all research and development activities that are carried out by or for the military departments and Defense Agencies;

(2) identifies all such research and development activities that use technologies, or result in technological advancements, having potential nondefense commercial applications;

(3) serves as a clearinghouse for, coordinates, and otherwise actively facilitates the transition of such technologies and technological advancements from the Department of Defense to the private sector;

(4) conducts its activities in consultation and coordination with the Department of Energy and the Department of Commerce; and

(5) provides private firms with assistance to resolve problems associated with security clearances, proprietary rights, and other legal considerations involved in such a transition of technology.

(Added Pub. L. 102-484, div. D, title XLII, § 4225(a), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2683; amended Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title XV, § 1502(a)(22), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 505; Pub. L. 106-65, div. A, title X, § 1067(1), Oct. 5, 1999, 113 Stat. 774; Pub. L. 108-136, div. A, title X, § 1031(a)(23), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1598; Pub. L. 108-375, div. A, title X, § 1084(b)(3), Oct. 28, 2004, 118 Stat. 2060; Pub. L. 112-81, div. A, title X, § 1061(18), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1584.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 2515, added Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title VIII, § 823(a)(3), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1602, related to computer-integrated manufacturing technology, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 102-484, § 4202(a).

AMENDMENTS

2011—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 112-81 struck out subsec. (d). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a biennial report on the activities of the Office. The report shall be submitted each even-numbered year at the same time that the budget is submitted to Congress by the President pursuant to section 1105 of title 31. The report shall contain a discussion of the accomplishments of the Office during the two fiscal years preceding the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.”

2004—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 108-375 struck out par. (1) designation before “The Secretary”, substituted “congressional defense committees” for “congressional committees specified in paragraph (2)”, and struck out par. (2) which read as follows: “The committees referred to in paragraph (1) are—

“(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.”

2003—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 108-136, § 1031(a)(23)(A), substituted “Biennial” for “Annual” in heading.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 108-136, § 1031(a)(23)(B), substituted “a biennial report” for “an annual report” in first sentence, “each even-numbered year” for “each year” in second sentence, and “during the two fiscal years” for “during the fiscal year” in third sentence.

1999—Subsec. (d)(2)(B). Pub. L. 106-65 substituted “Committee on Armed Services” for “Committee on National Security”.

1996—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 104-106 substituted “Annual Report” for “Reporting Requirement” in heading, designated existing provisions as par. (1), substituted “The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional committees specified in paragraph (2) an annual report

on the activities of the Office. The report shall be submitted each year at the same time” for “The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives an annual report on the activities of the Office at the same time”, and added par. (2).

SCHEDULE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION

Pub. L. 102-484, div. D, title XLII, § 4225(b), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2683, provided that: “The Office of Technology Transition shall commence operations within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 23, 1992].”

SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORT

Pub. L. 102-484, div. D, title XLII, § 4225(c)(2), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2684, provided that: “Notwithstanding section 2515(d) of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a))—

“(A) the first report under that section shall be submitted not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 23, 1992]; and

“(B) no additional report is necessary under that section in the fiscal year in which such first report is submitted.”

[§ 2516. Repealed. Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title X, § 1081(g), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 455]

Section, added Pub. L. 102-484, div. D, title XLII, § 4226(a), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2684; amended Pub. L. 103-35, title II, § 201(g)(8), May 31, 1993, 107 Stat. 100, related to Military-Civilian Integration and Technology Transfer Advisory Board.

A prior section 2516, added Pub. L. 101-510, div. A, title VIII, § 823(a)(3), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1602, related to enhancement of concurrent engineering practices in design and development of weapon systems, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 102-484, § 4202(a).

§ 2517. Office for Foreign Defense Critical Technology Monitoring and Assessment

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering an office known as the “Office for Foreign Defense Critical Technology Monitoring and Assessment” (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Office”).

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.—The head of the Office shall consult closely with appropriate officials of the Department of Commerce in order—

(1) to minimize the duplication of any effort of the Department of Commerce by the Department of Defense regarding the monitoring of foreign activities related to defense critical technologies that have potential commercial uses; and

(2) to ensure that the Office is effectively utilized to disseminate information to users of such information within the Federal Government.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Office shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) To maintain within the Department of Defense a central library for the compilation and appropriate dissemination of unclassified and classified information and assessments regarding significant foreign activities in research, development, and applications of defense critical technologies.