AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(a)(1), substituted ''the National'' for ''The National'' and ''such research and education'' for ''such research and education,''.

Subsec. (a)(2). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(a)(2), substituted ''with 28 States and jurisdictions, taken together, receiving only about 12 percent of all National Science Foundation research funding;'' for ''with 27 States and 2 jurisdictions, taken together, receiving only about 10 percent of all NSF research funding; each of these States received only a fraction of one percent of Foundation's research dollars each year;''.

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(a)(3), added par. (3) and struck out former par. (3) which read as follows: ''the Nation requires the talent, expertise, and research capabilities of all States in order to prepare sufficient numbers of scientists and engineers, remain globally competitive and support economic development.''

Subsec. (a)(4) to (8). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(a)(4), added pars. (4) to (8).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(A), (B), redesignated subsec. (d) as (c) and struck out former subsec. (c) which related to congressional reports.

Subsec. (c)(1). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(C)(i), substituted ''EPSCoR'' for ''Experimental Programs to Stimulate Competitive Research''.

Subsec. (c)(2)(A). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(C)(ii)(I), substituted ''each EPSCoR'' for ''EPSCoR and Federal EPSCoR-like programs''.

Subsec. (c)(2)(D). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(C)(ii)(II), substituted ''each EPSCoR'' for ''EPSCoR and other Federal EPSCoR-like programs''.

Subsec. (c)(2)(E). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(C)(ii)(III), which directed substitution of ''each EPSCoR'' for ''EPSCoR or Federal EPSCoR-like programs'' was executed by substituting ''among each EPSCoR'' for ''among EPSCoR or EPSCoR-like programs'', to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(C)(ii)(I), substituted ''of each EPSCoR'' for ''of EPSCoR and Federal EPSCoR-like programs''.

Subsec. (c)(2)(G). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(C)(ii)(IV), substituted ''each EPSCoR'' for ''EPSCoR programs''.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(D), amended subsec. (d) generally. Prior to amendment, subsec. (d) related to Federal agency reports.

Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(B), redesignated subsec. (e) as (d). Former subsec. (d) redesignated (c).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(B), redesignated subsec. (f) as (e). Former subsec. (e) redesignated (d).

Subsec. (e)(1). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(E), substituted ''EPSCoR'' for ''Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research or a program similar to the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research''.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(d)(1)(B), redesignated subsec. (g) as (f). Former subsec. (f) redesignated (e).

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 114–329, §103(c), (d)(1)(B), added subsec. (g) and then redesignated it as (f).

DEFINITIONS

For definitions of terms used in this section, see section 502 of Pub. L. 111–358, set out as a note under section 1862p of this title.

§ 1862p–10. Academic technology transfer and commercialization of university research

(a) In general

Any institution of higher education (as such term is defined in section 1001(a)[1] of title 20) that receives National Science Foundation research support and has received at least $25,000,000 in total Federal research grants in the most recent fiscal year shall keep, maintain, and report annually to the National Science Foundation the universal record locator for a public website that contains information concerning its general approach to and mechanisms for transfer of technology and the commercialization of research results, including—

(1) contact information for individuals and university offices responsible for technology transfer and commercialization;

(2) information for both university researchers and industry on the institution's technology licensing and commercialization strategies;

(3) success stories, statistics, and examples of how the university supports commercialization of research results;

(4) technologies available for licensing by the university where appropriate; and

(5) any other information deemed by the institution to be helpful to companies with the potential to commercialize university inventions.

(b) NSF website

The National Science Foundation shall create and maintain a website accessible to the public that links to each website mentioned under (a).

(c) Trade secret information

Notwithstanding subsection (a), an institution shall not be required to reveal confidential, trade secret, or proprietary information on its website.

(Pub. L. 111–358, title V, §520, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 4016.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1001(a) of title 20, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original ''section 101(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))'', and was translated as reading ''section 101(a)'' of that Act, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, also known as the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science Reauthorization Act of 2010, and also as part of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2010, and not as part of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 which comprises this chapter.

§ 1862p–11. NSF grants in support of sponsored post-doctoral fellowship programs

The Director of the National Science Foundation may utilize funds appropriated to carry out grants to institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 1001(a) of title 20) to provide financial support for post-graduate research in fields with potential commercial applications to match, in whole or in part, any private sector grant of financial assistance to any post-doctoral program in such a field of study.

(Pub. L. 111–358, title V, §522, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 4017.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, also known as the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science

[1] See References in Text note below.