

Appendix C Acronyms and Glossary

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ACRONYMS

ADAMHA Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (now Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration)

AIDS acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

ATP Advanced Technology Program

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CRADA Cooperative Research and Development Agreement

DBC dedicated biotechnology company

DHHS U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

DNA deoxyribonucleic acid

DOC U.S. Department of Commerce

DOE U.S. Department of Energy

DOJ U.S. Department of Justice

ERTA Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981

FDA U.S. Food and Drug Administration

FTC Federal Trade Commission

FTTA Federal Technology Transfer Act

FY fiscal year

GOCO government-owned and contractor-operated

GOGO government-owned and government-operated

HIV human immunodeficiency virus

NCHGR National Center for Human Genome Research (NIH)

NCTTA National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act

NIH National Institutes of Health

NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology

OLS ordinary least squares

ORTA Office of Research and Technology Applications

OTA Office of Technology Assessment

OTCA Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act

OTT Office of Technology Transfer (NIH)

PHS Public Health Service (DHHS)

PTO U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (DOC)

R&D research and development

RFP request for proposal

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

GLOSSARY

Antitrust

The area of the law dealing with protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies or unfair business practices.

Basic research

Research performed to gain fuller knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts, without specific applications toward products or processes in mind.

Biotechnology

Any technique that uses living organisms or substances from those organisms to make or modify a product, to improve plants or animals, or to develop microorganisms for specific uses. These techniques include the use of novel DNA, cell fusion, and other bioprocesses.

Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA)

A formal agreement between a federal laboratory and a nonfederal party (individual, university, or private firm) in which the nonfederal party provides resources in exchange for exclusive rights to license patents that result from collaboration. Congress gave federal laboratories the authority to enter into CRADAs as part of the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-502).

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

The molecule that encodes genetic information. DNA is a double-stranded helix held together by weak bonds between base pairs of nucleotides.

DNA

See *deoxyribonucleic acid*.

Exclusive license

The exclusive right granted by patent holder to license to use, manufacture, and sell patented article. Compare *nonexclusive license*.

Extramural research

Federally funded research conducted at universities or research institutions through federal grants or contracts.

Fair access

The fairness of a firm getting a boost over its competitors in the marketplace by entering a CRADA.

Fiscal year

For the U.S. government, the accounting period from October 1 through September 30.

Gene therapy

See *human gene therapy*.

Genome

All the genetic material in the chromosomes of a particular organism; its size is usually given in total number of base pairs.

Genome projects

Research and technology development efforts aimed at mapping and sequencing some or all of the genome of human beings and other organisms.

Human gene therapy

Treatment of disease by insertion of new genetic material or permanent modification of existing genes.

Human Genome Project

An estimated 15-year, \$3 billion initiative to identify and map the genes comprising the human genome in order to increase knowledge and understanding of genetic disorders and gene-environment interactions and to improve diagnosis and treatment of genetic disease.

Intellectual property

The area of law encompassing patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, and plant variety protection.

Intramural research

Research conducted within an organization. In this report, research conducted by federal scientists in government facilities—e.g., the National Institutes of Health.

Joint venture

Form of association by separate business entities that falls short of a formal merger but unites certain agreed on resources of each entity for a limited purpose; in practice most joint ventures are partnerships.

Licensing

The sale of a license permitting use of patents, trademarks, or other technology to another firm.

Life sciences

A branch of science that deals with living organisms and life processes.

Nonexclusive license

Right granted by the patent holder to multiple parties to license an agent to use, manufacture, and sell a patented article. This right to use, manufacture, and sell the same item may be granted to multiple parties. Compare *exclusive license*.

Patent

A grant issued by the U.S. government through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that gives the patent owner the right to exclude all others from making, using, or selling a patented invention in the United States and its territories and possessions for the term of the patent (twenty years). A patent does not grant the inventor any affirmative right to use the invention. Laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas cannot be patented. Patents have come to be viewed by

many as vital for the protection of commercial and intellectual interests in the uses and products of various biotechnology techniques.

Royalty

Payment to the holder for the right to use property such as a patented invention, copyrighted material, or natural resources. Royalties are set in advance as a percentage of income arising from the commercialization of the owner's rights or property.

Statute

A particular law enacted and established by the legislative department of government.

Technology transfer

The process of converting scientific knowledge into useful products. This most often refers to the flow of information between public and private sectors or between countries.

Title in contractor policy

A policy by which small businesses and nonprofit organizations, including universities, can retain intellectual property rights to results from federally funded federal research.