
Software: Ownership, Licensing & Open Source

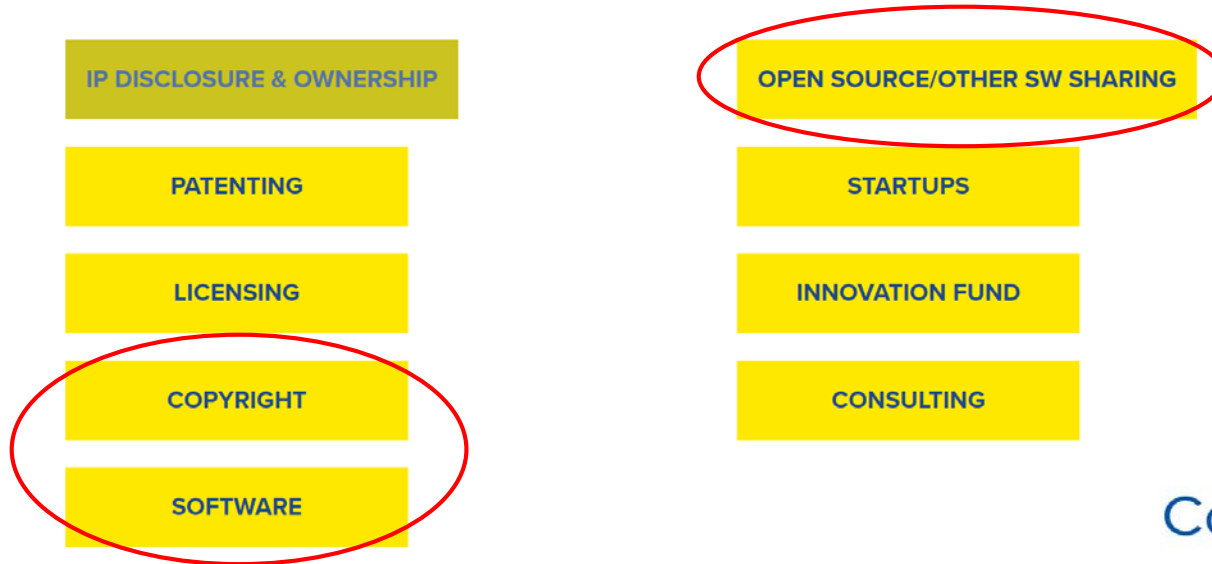
Dina Lozofsky
Senior Director, Business Development

Angela Kujak
Senior Director of Contracts

Joel Kehle
Business Development Officer
Software and Copyright

Website Updates/Contacts for Questions

Browse our list of FAQ's by category



Copyright - Software, Data and Digital Content

Who can I ask for help understanding copyright at UC?

Please contact TDG at copyright@tdg.ucla.edu with any questions.

Software

See [Copyright FAQ](#) for details on copyright ownership and who is covered by the [UC copyright policy](#). If you have any questions regarding commercialization of software or these FAQ, please contact TDG at software@tdg.ucla.edu.

Agenda

- Copyright ownership at UCLA – Angela Kujak
- Sharing software with others – Joel Kehle
- Commercial licensing – Angela Kujak

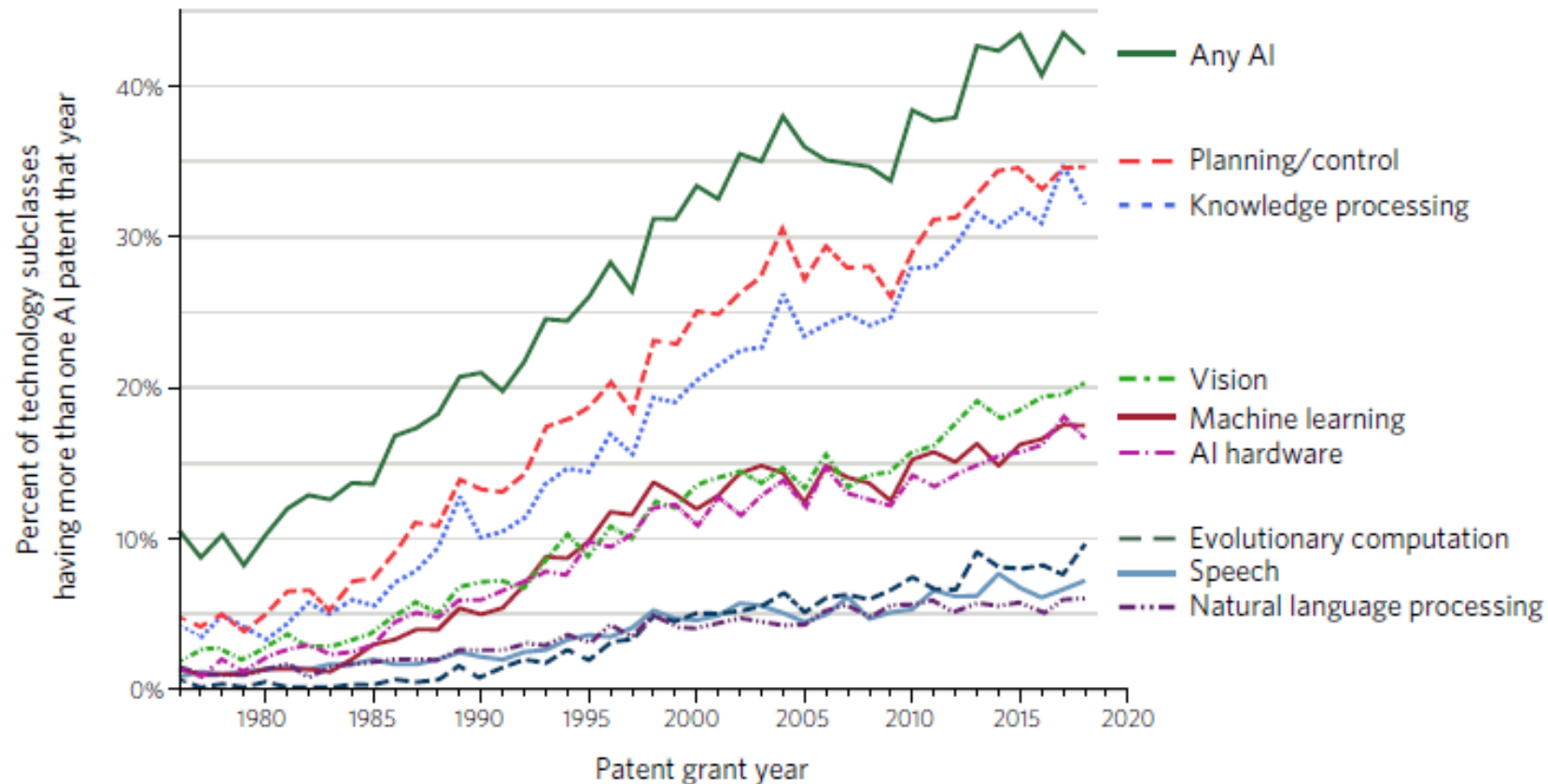
➤ **Ask questions any time in questions box**

Copyright Ownership at UCLA

Angela Kujak
Senior Director of Contracts

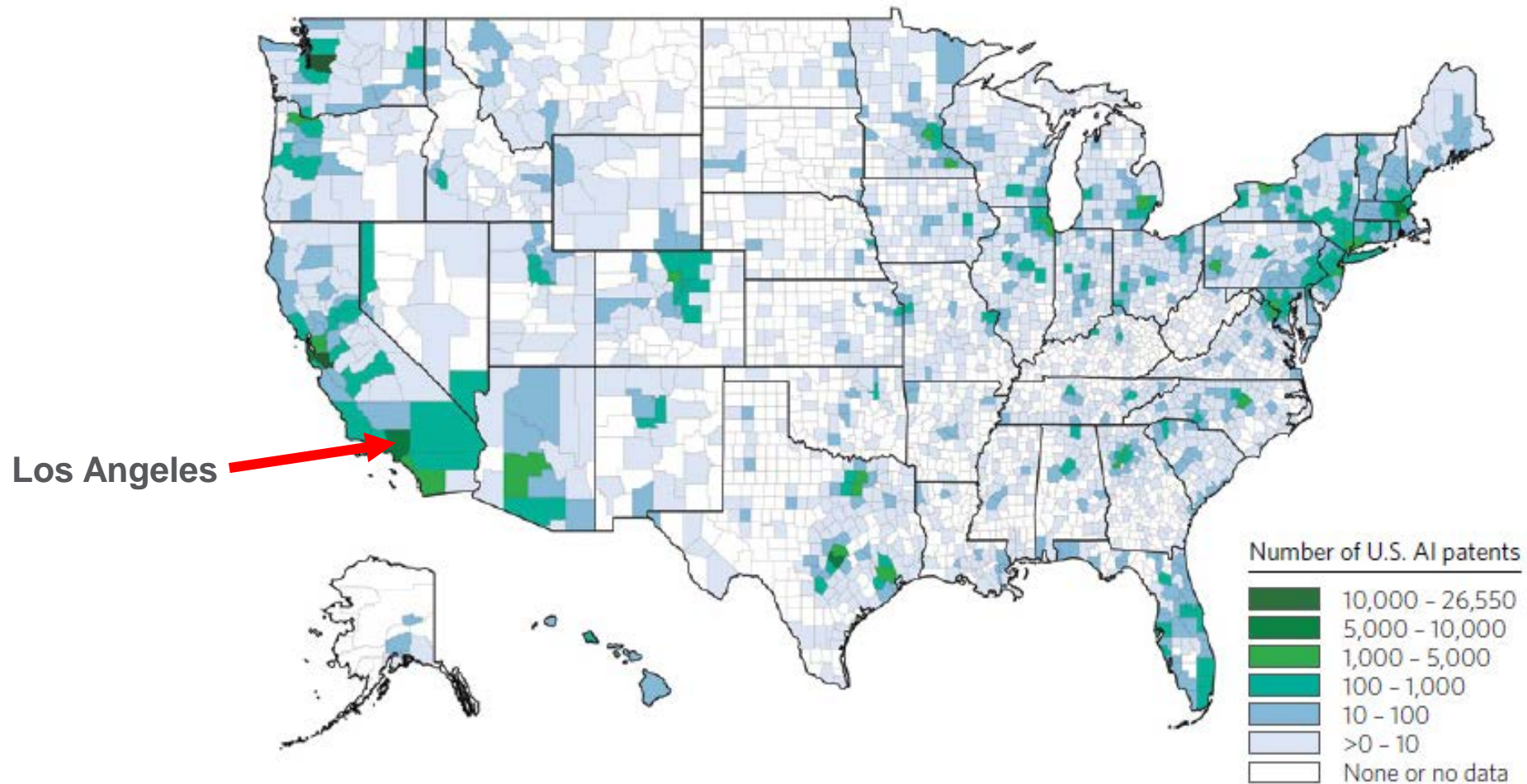
Why UCLA TDG is augmenting its tools for out-licensing software

Figure 4: Diffusion of AI across patent technology subclasses, overall and by AI component, 1976–2018

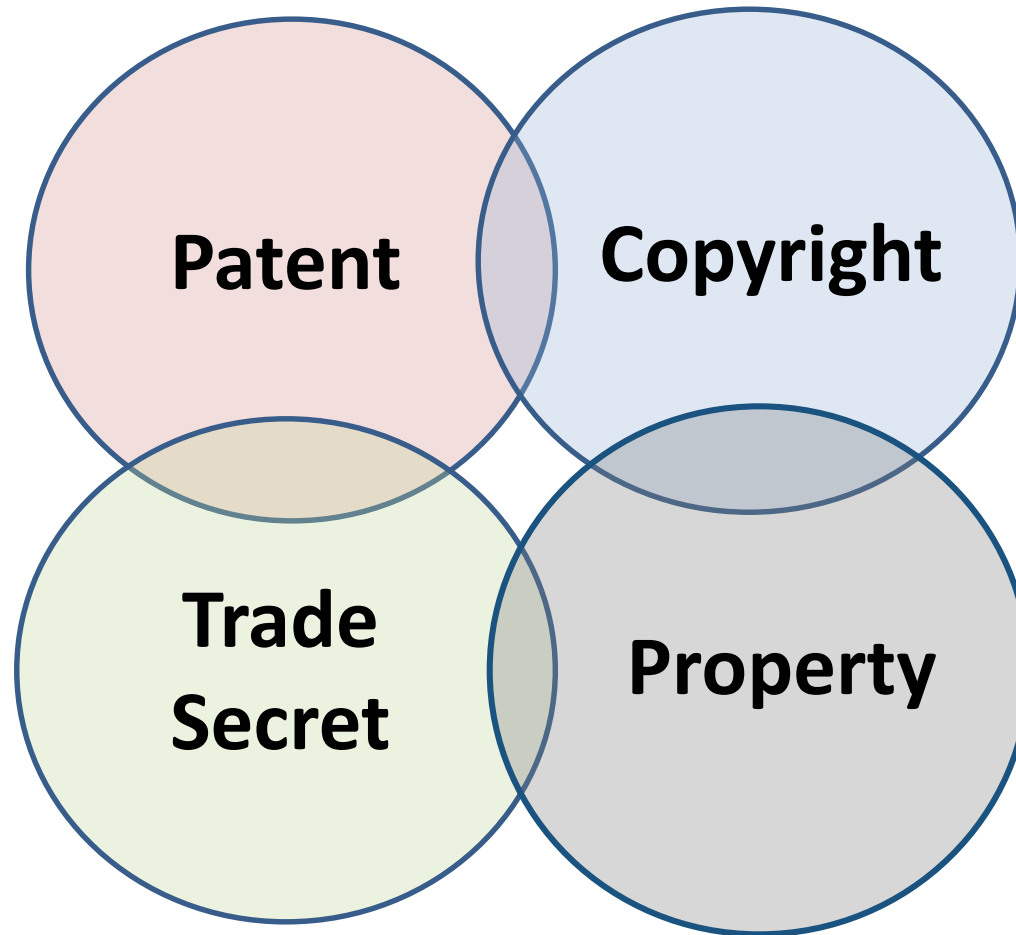


AI technologies are clustering in California

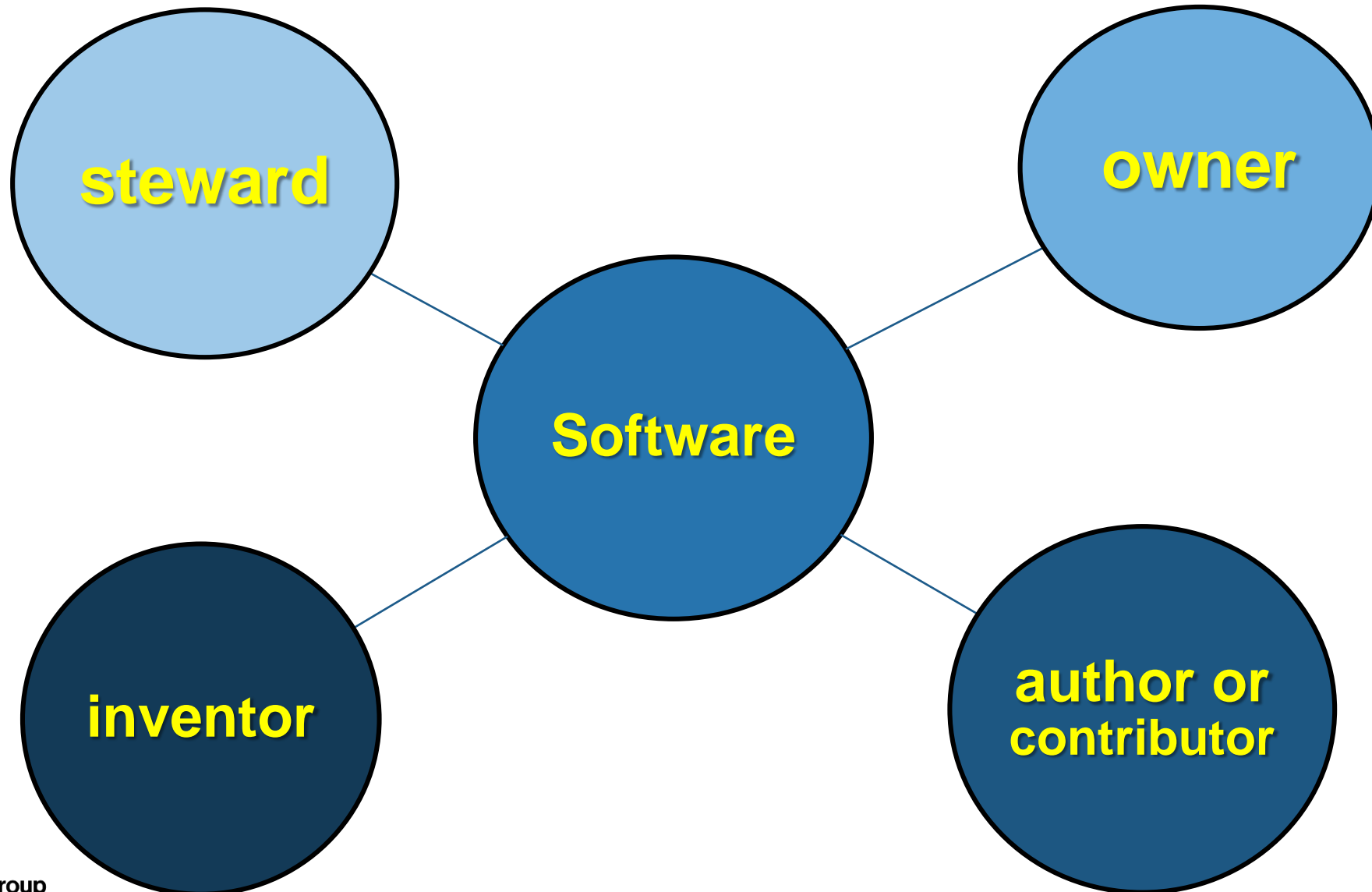
Figure 7b: Granted AI patents by inventor-patentee location, 2001-2018



Rights (potentially) existing in software...



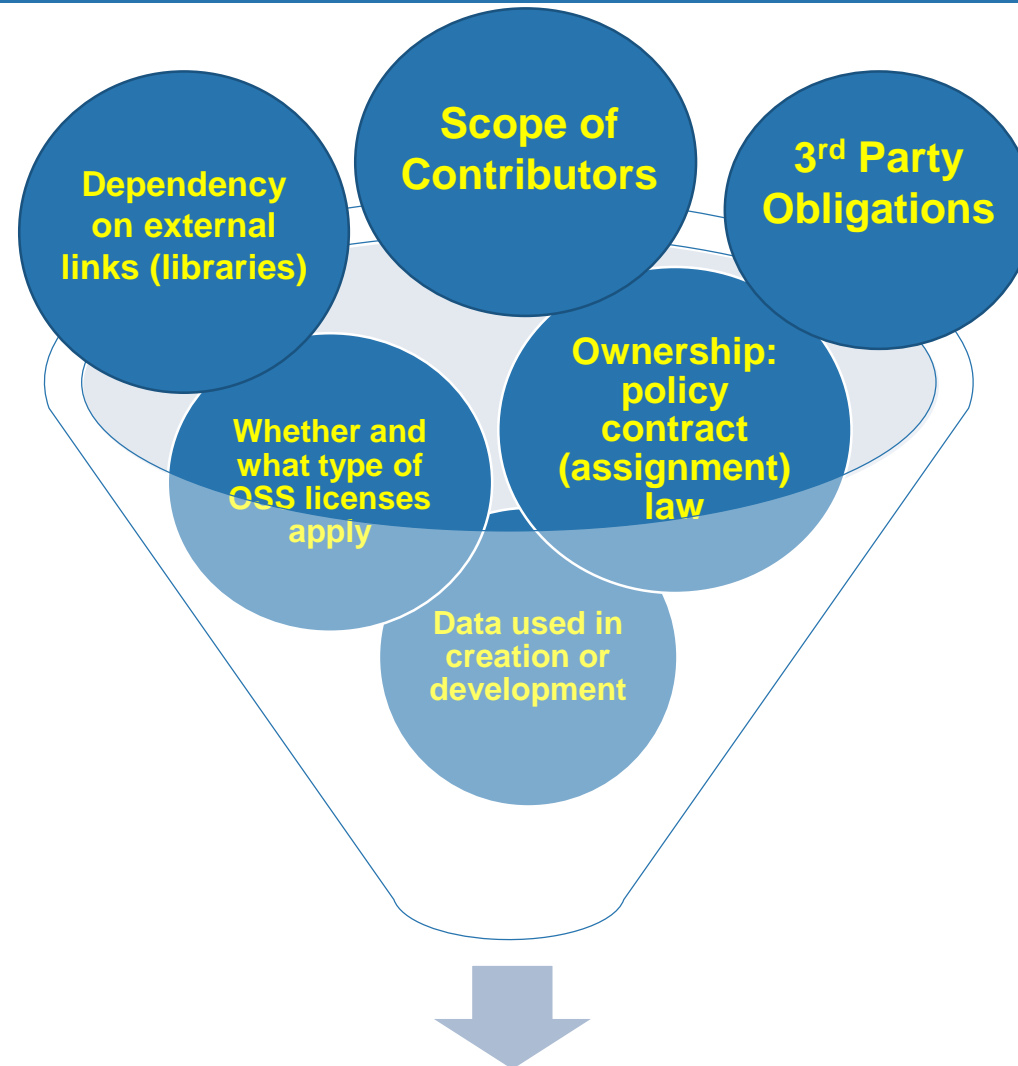
Software Constituents...



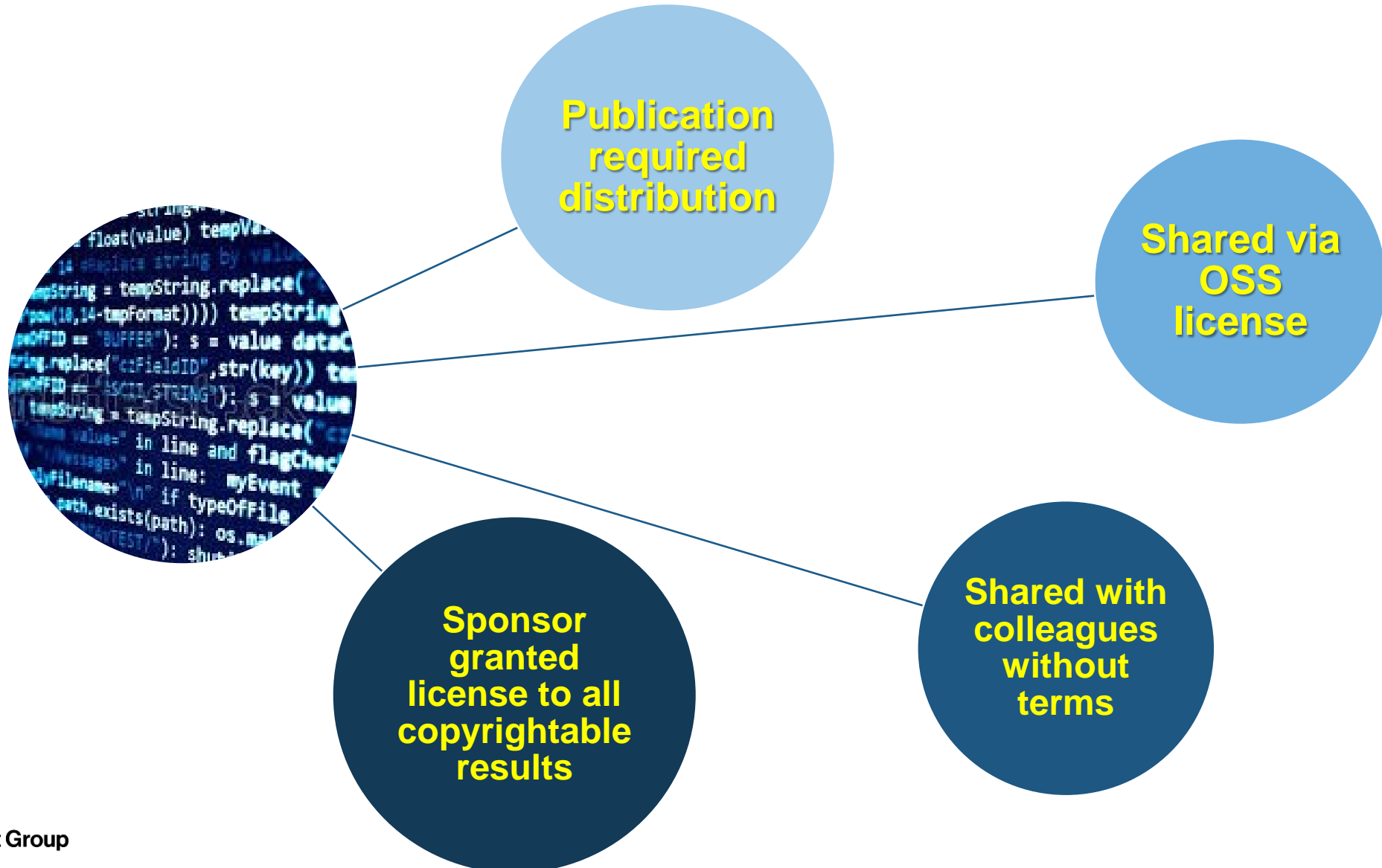
UC ownership of software can arise from...

- **Policy**
- **Contract**
 - **Industry Sponsored Research Agreement**
 - **Foundation Agreement**
 - **Government funding**
 - **Work-made-for-hire / Assignment**
 - **Collaboration Agreement**
- **Use of University resources, access to proprietary research, students, etc.**

Step 1: Assess the software



Step 2: Ask whether it has been distributed



Intake Stage – capture ownership & due diligence

6. INCORPORATION OF THIRD-PARTY CODE. Identify all third-party code that has been embedded in the software, including “open source” or “free” software, or any software that you have downloaded, used, copied, linked to, or have been provided by a third party (to the extent used in your code), as well as any third-party code that may not be embedded in your software but which your software automatically links to, executes, or integrates to.

Does the software incorporate or link to third-party code? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure*

*If you are unsure whether any third-party code is incorporated, a TDG licensing officer will reach out to discuss.

If yes, please identify such third-party code below:

Name of third-party code	Code repository URL	License type	License URL
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7. DISTRIBUTION OF SOFTWARE.

Have you distributed the software to anyone? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, please identify what agreement(s) or terms (e.g., open source)

Have you released or do you intend to release the software through a requirement? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, please explain:

If you have already distributed, or plan to distribute, the software, please has or will take place or describe the terms and conditions.

<input type="checkbox"/> GPL 2.0	<input type="checkbox"/> BSD 2	<input type="checkbox"/> MIT License
<input type="checkbox"/> GPL 3.0	<input type="checkbox"/> BSD	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms-PL
<input type="checkbox"/> LGPL 2.1	<input type="checkbox"/> Apache 2.0	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please identify)

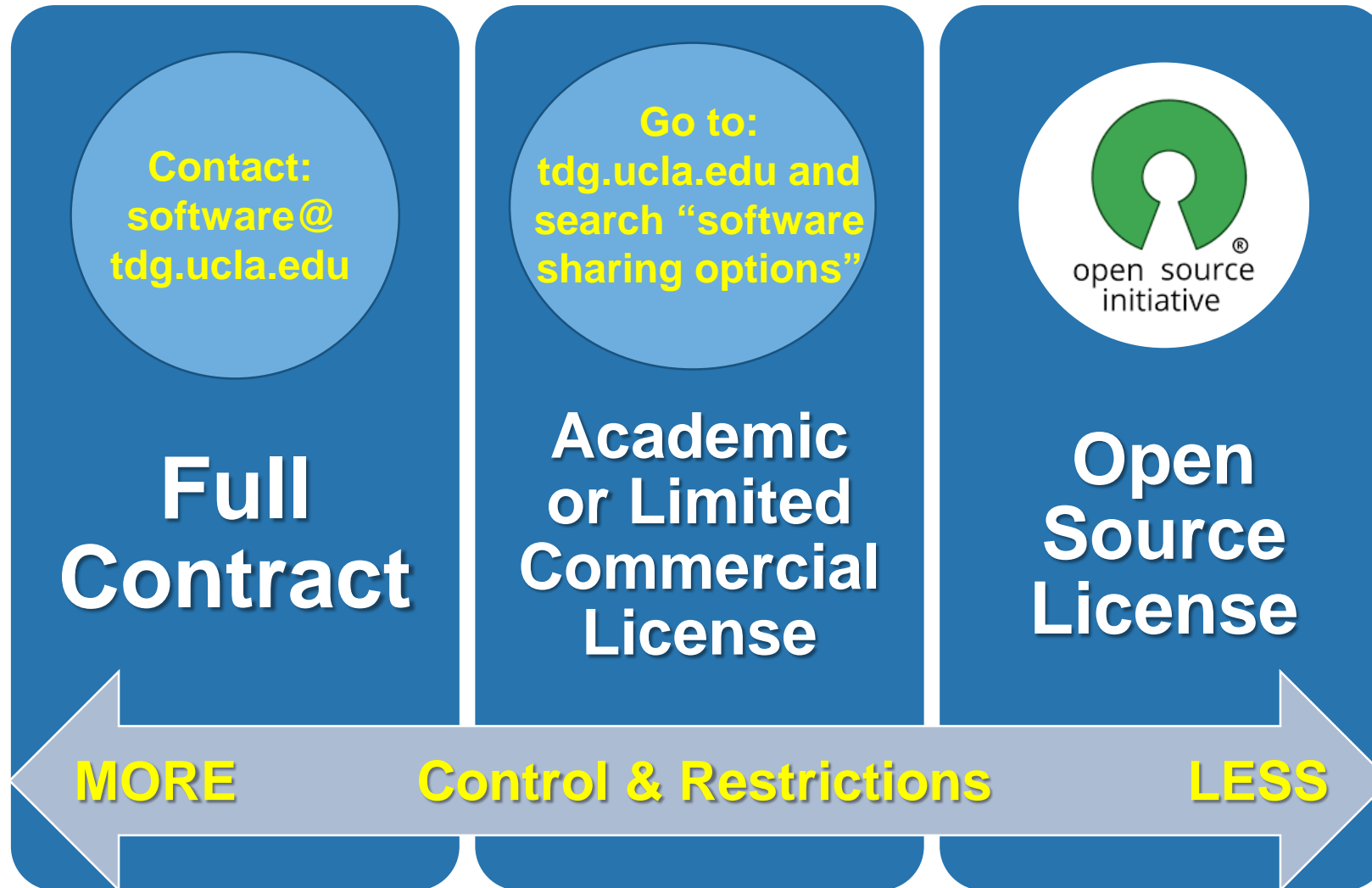
SOFTWARE ASSIGNMENT

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Sharing Software with Others

Joel Kehle
Business Development Officer
Software and Copyright

Consider licensing strategy in view of future plans



Why might you not want to open source?

You want to quickly and easily distribute the code, yet...

- **Limit the scope of users**
 - Code isn't ready to be exposed to wide review
 - Want to seek feedback from colleagues before publication
- **Possess control over its use** (e.g., COVID related, potential dual-use)
- **Retain ability to patent**
- **Have ability to “pull back” the code**
- **Maintain broadest flexibility for potential future business models**

Preserving the Software's Value

Consider Open Source Alternatives:

Academic-to-Academic + right to transfer: Permits other researchers to modify source code and share it with other researchers provided they (1) credit author for the original software and (2) include license terms.

Academic-to-Academic + no right to transfer: Permits other researchers to modify author's source code for their own research. They do not have permission to share the original code or their derivative works.

Short-term Commercial Evaluation: Permits both commercial entities to use author's code for evaluation purposes for a limited period of time (e.g., 60 days). This works for sharing both source code and executable (binary) software formats.

Self-Service Software License Picker

If you are interested in sharing your software with others outside of UCLA, and (1) no third party restrictions or obligations restrict such sharing, and (2) your situation fits into one of the scenarios listed below, you can choose the appropriate license and **begin** using it **immediately**. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact TDG at software@tdg.ucla.edu.

I want researchers to be able to use my software only for non-commercial purposes:

- I want researchers to be able to modify my source code and share it with other researchers.
 - Use the “TDG-Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike” License. Click [here](#) to find out more information and to access the license.
- I want researchers to be able to modify my source code for their own research only.
 - Use the “TDG-Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDistrib” License. Click [here](#) to find out more information and to access the license.
- I want to give a commercial entity access to my code for a limited time for evaluation purposes and preserve the opportunity for TDG to commercialize or license my code.
 - Use the “TDG-Evaluation” License. Click [here](#) to find out more information and to access the license.

Self-Service Software License Picker (Cont.)

- I need to publish my source code in a journal with open source licensing requirements.
 - Use the “BSD License” License. Click [here](#) to find out more information and to access the license.

Example: Academic-to-Academic + right to transfer

Academic Software License: © 20XX UCLA (“Institution”). Academic or nonprofit researchers are permitted to use this Software (as defined below) subject to Paragraphs 1-3:

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Commercial entities: please contact [\[you may insert your email address or software@tdg.ucla.edu\]](mailto:you may insert your email address or software@tdg.ucla.edu) for licensing opportunities.

UCLA Technology Development Group

Commercial Licensing

Angela Kujak
Senior Director of Contracts

Why license software?

- ❖ Code requires substantial investment which needs to be protected
- ❖ Code is an extension of patented hardware
- ❖ Time savings – may accelerate time to investment & development
- ❖ Protecting code's integrity or scope of end users important
- ❖ Avoid concerns during future due diligence clearance
- ❖ Desire to expressly reference UCLA as source

Not one size fits all – need for flexibility and creativity

Full

- Patent, © (& data)
- Traditional financial structure
- Exclusivity important – significant investment required
- Selling and/or licensing products
- Development diligence often required

Express

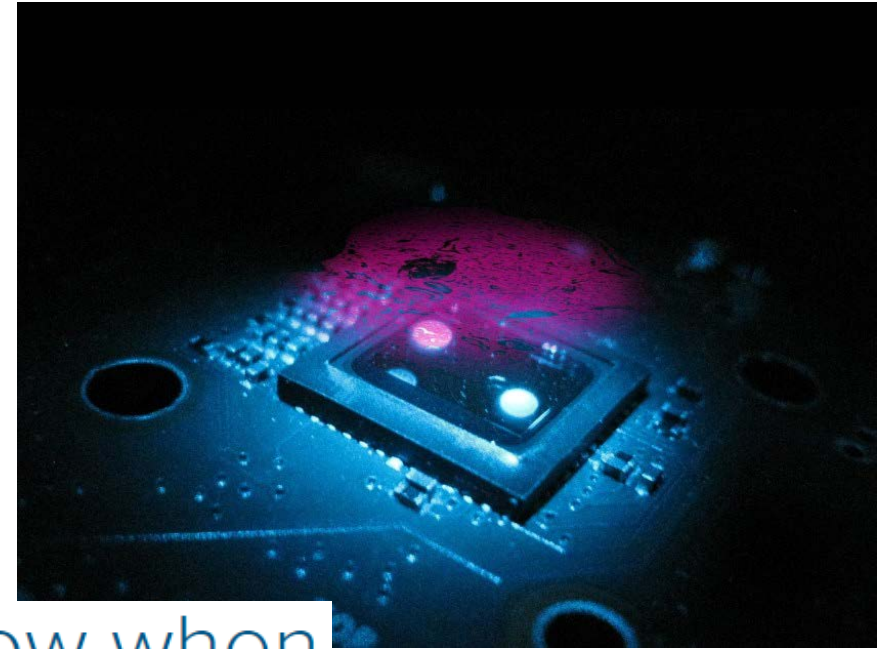
- © (& potentially data)
- More flexibility with consideration, e.g., annual fee, success fee, or equity only
- Exclusivity less important
- Services or access to end users (software being used, but not distributed)

Click-wrap

- © only
- Lower fees
- Nonexclusive only, or covenant not to sue
- Internal tool – not foundational for licensee
- Release into open source not ideal and/or there is additional materials

Exemplary Software-Related Disclosures

After chip collects image, it is reconstructed using software that converts messy patterns into image at least as clear as what you



ChatterBaby, an app that helps parents know when and why their baby is crying, used in new research

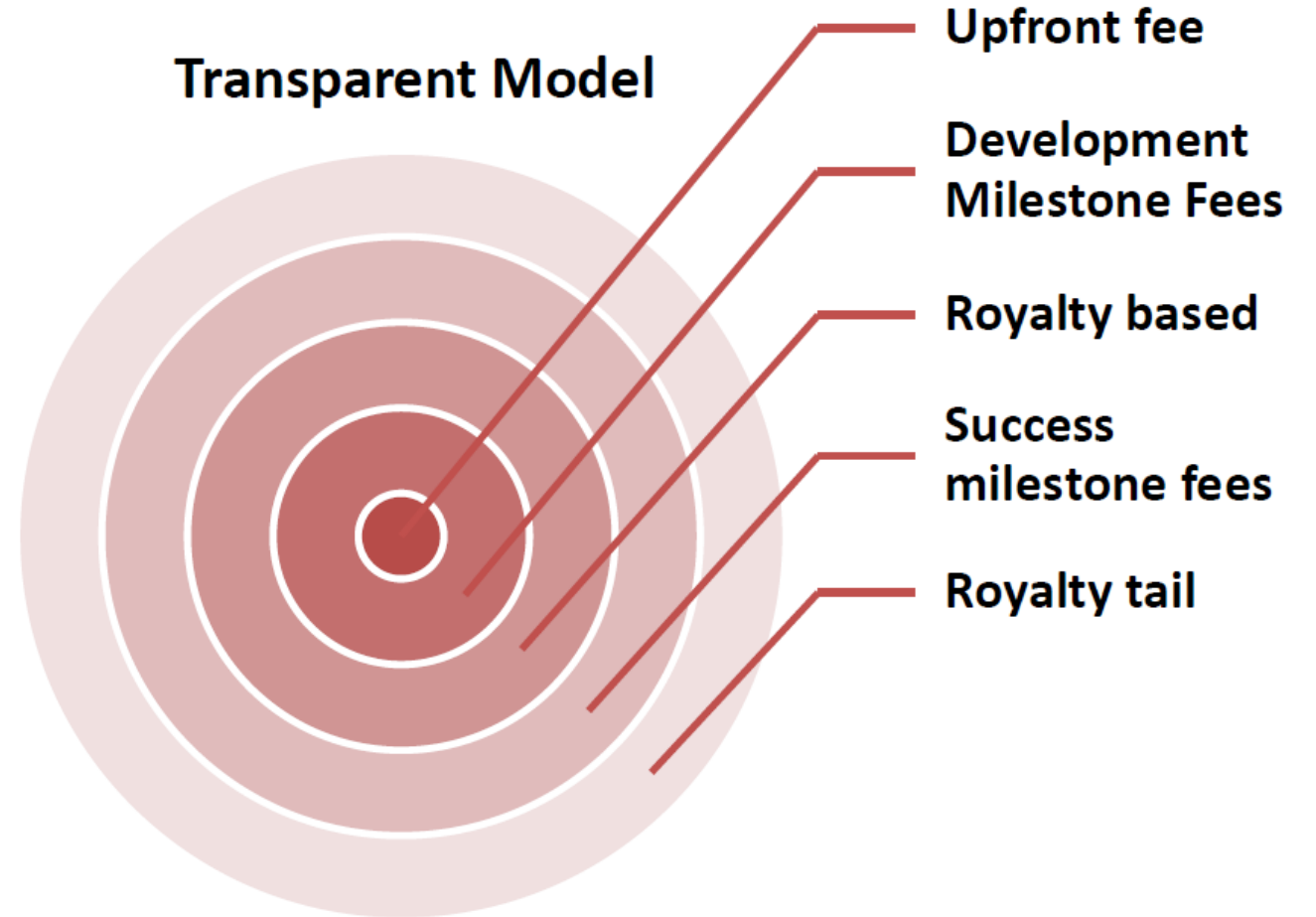
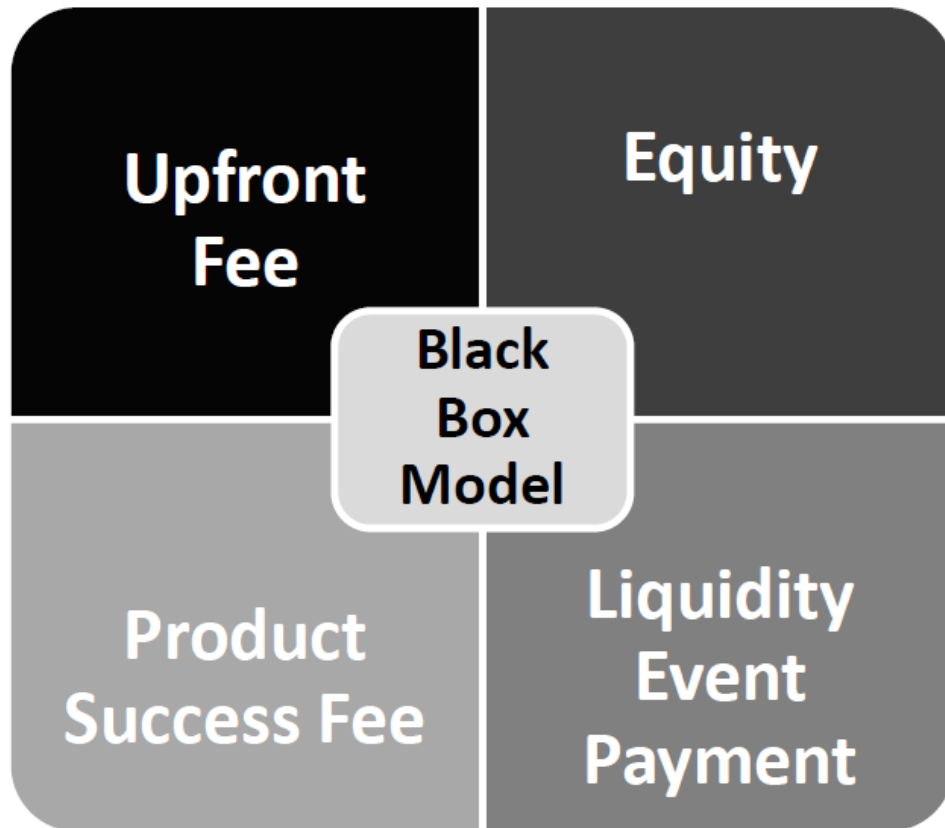
By uclahealth • December 30, 2019



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Web-based writing and peer review

Consideration models



A few relevant UC policies...

- **UC's Guide to Open Source:** <https://security.ucop.edu/files/documents/resources/guide-to-managing-open-source-software.pdf>
- **UC's Patent Policy:** <https://policy.ucop.edu/doc/2500493/PatentPolicy>
- **UC's Copyright Policy:** <https://copyright.universityofcalifornia.edu/resources/copyright-ownership.html>
- **UCLA Policy 955 : Net Royalty Distribution of Non-Patented Intellectual Property:** <http://www.adminpolicies.ucla.edu/APP/Number/955.0>
- **UC's Faculty Handbook:** <https://www.ucop.edu/academic-personnel-programs//programs-and-initiatives/faculty-resources-advancement/faculty-handbook-sections/research.html>
- **Guidelines for UC's "Principles Regarding Future Research Results":** https://www.ucop.edu/research-policy-analysis_coordination/_files/Principles%20Guidelines.pdf

UCLA Technology Development Group

Thank You

Questions?

For software Qs: software@tdg.ucla.edu

For copyright Qs: copyright@tdg.ucla.edu

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