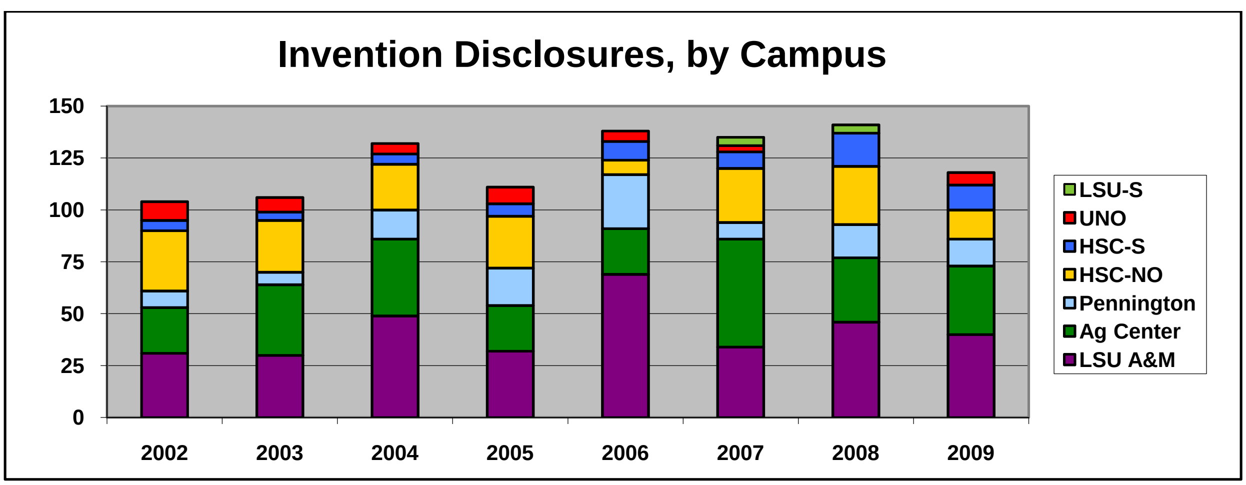
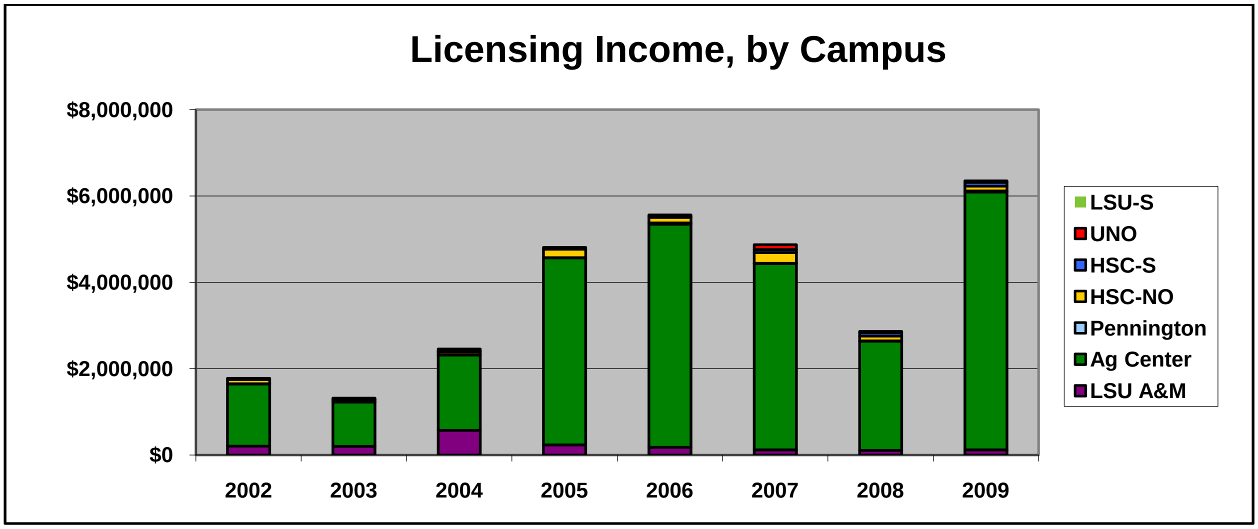
The term "technology transfer" encompasses all phases of a process which begins with the disclosure of an invention arising out of research, proceeds to an evaluation of both market potential and patentability, progresses next to appropriate protection and marketing of the concept, and concludes, in the best case, with the commercial development of the invention through a license with either an existing or start-up company to put the invention into commerce for the public benefit.

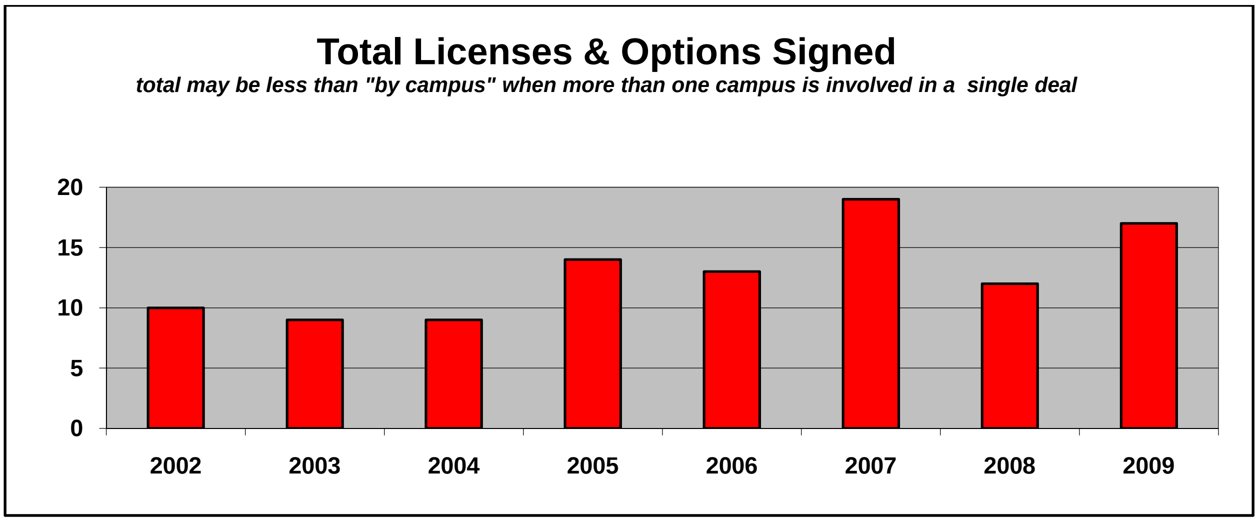
Technology transfer activities are an important adjunct to the primary research mission of a vibrant university. Successful commercialization of inventions connects, in both tangible and intangible ways, the research of the LSU System to Louisiana's economic development. Technology transfer officers facilitate varied relationships between the faculty and the business community which lead to stronger connections and enhanced public and academic benefit.

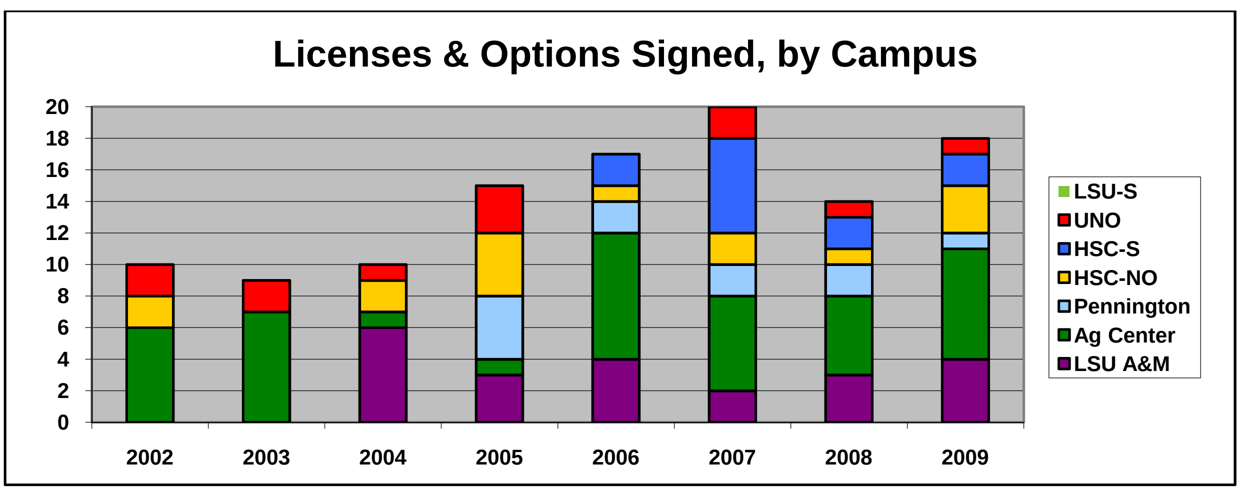
In FY2009, seven campuses of the LSU System had a designated technology transfer function. The tables attached illustrate cumulative LSU System activity on key measures of technology transfer activity over the last eight fiscal years (the time frame for which data has been collected and verified by System staff). The definitions from a national annual survey conducted by the Association of University Technology Transfer Managers (AUTM) were used to guide data collection for this report.

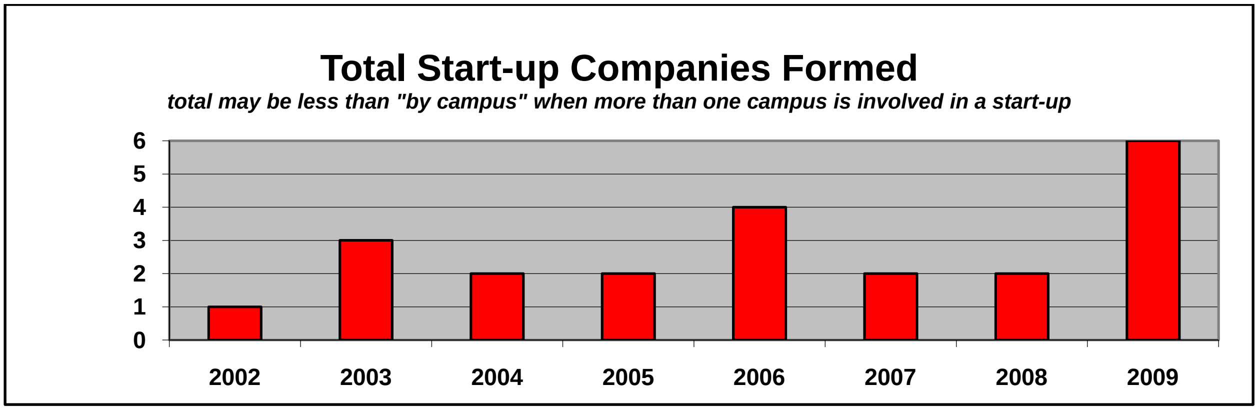
The data here illustrate annual activity on key metrics. Later analysis will benchmark this activity against national norms. Such norms, based upon over a decade of national AUTM data collection, indicate certain expected outcomes for the technology transfer enterprise. For example, it can be expected that one invention disclosure should arise for roughly every $2-2.5 million in R&D expenditures; about one-half of these disclosures will be patented, and about half of these patents, or just under one-fourth of total disclosures, will be licensed. A start-up company is usually expected for roughly every $80-100 million in research expenditures, and approximately ten percent of licenses typically go to start-up companies. These standards and others to be identified will form the basis of future analysis of activity and success of the campuses in technology transfer activities.

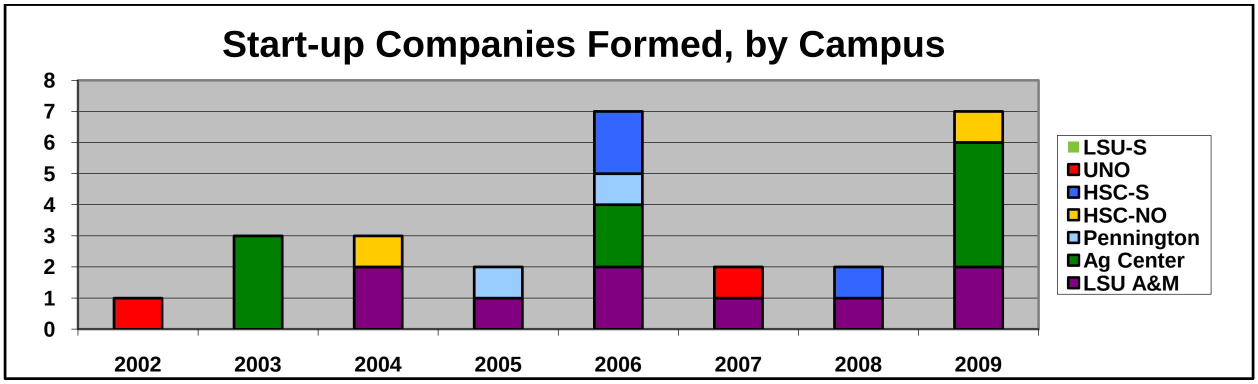


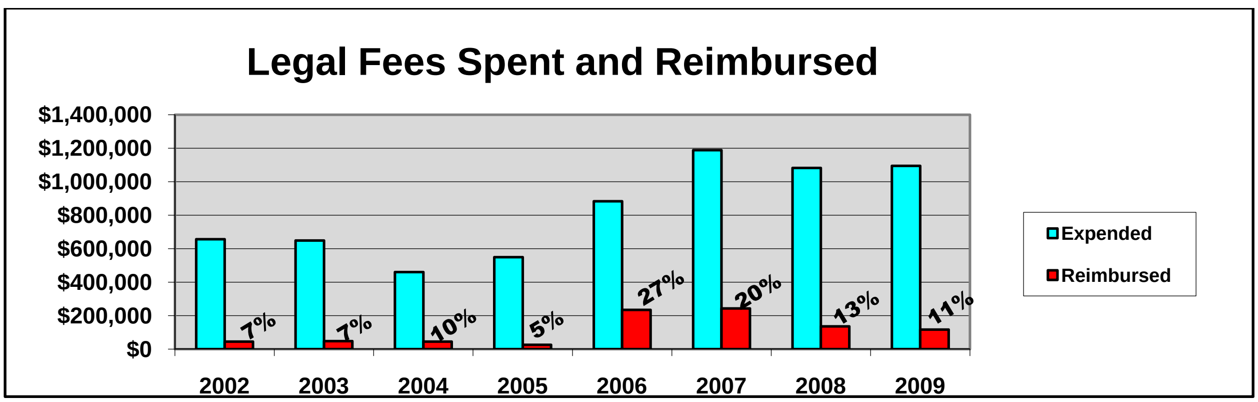

Licensing Income, by Campus
$8,000,000
$6,000,000
$4,000,000
$2,000,000
$0
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
LSU-S
UNO
HSC-S
HSC-NO
Pennington
Ag Center
LSU A&M

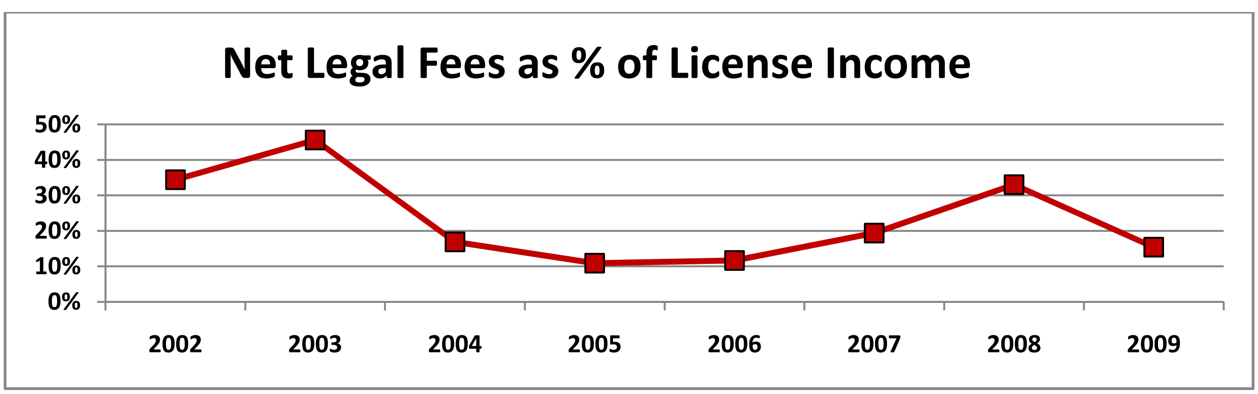

Total Licenses & Options Signed
total may be less than "by campus" when more than one campus is involved in a single deal
20
15
10
5
0
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009


Licenses & Options Signed, by Campus
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
LSU-S
UNO
HSC-S
HSC-NO
Pennington
Ag Center
LSU A&M


Total Start-up Companies Formed
total may be less than "by campus" when more than one campus is involved in a start-up
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009


Start-up Companies Formed, by Campus
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
LSU-S
UNO
HSC-S
HSC-NO
Pennington
Ag Center
LSU A&M


Legal Fees Spent and Reimbursed
$1,400,000
$1,200,000
$1,000,000
$800,000
$600,000
$400,000
$200,000
$0
7%
7%
10%
5%
27%
20%
13%
11%
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
Expended
Reimbursed


Net Legal Fees as % of License Income
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009