

maintenance and repair and technical information, known or claimed to be proprietary, which is being considered for release in accordance with §264.4(d)(3), may be released when the Chief of Naval Operations or his designee or a bureau chief or deputy bureau chief determines under the authority of the Act that such action clearly warrants the assumption of financial liability that may be incurred and there is no acceptable substitute equipment or information for which consent to release is obtainable or which is not proprietary.

(b) Where any technical information is released in accordance with this section, such release shall be subject to the conditions of release set forth in §264.4(f).

(c) Military equipment, including the information essential for its operation, maintenance, and repair, known or claimed to be privately owned and for which consent for release cannot be obtained may be furnished to foreign governments in accord with §264.4(d)(3) without further legal authorization, provided such release is made pursuant to the grant aid provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and provided further, there is no acceptable substitute equipment or information for which consent for release is obtainable or which is not proprietary.

[24 FR 10715, Dec. 25, 1959, as amended at 44 FR 30686, May 29, 1979]

PART 746—LICENSING OF GOVERNMENT INVENTIONS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 10 U.S.C. 5031; 40 U.S.C. 486(c); and 41 CFR 101-4.1.

SOURCE: 41 FR 55712, Dec. 22, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§746.1 Purpose.

This part implements Department of Defense Directive 5535.3 of November 2, 1973 and 41 CFR subpart 101-4.1, and sets forth the policy, terms, conditions, and procedures for the licensing of rights in domestic patents and patent applications vested in the United States of America and in the custody of the Department of the Navy.

§746.2 Policy.

(a) A major premise of the Presidential Statement of Government Patent Policy, August 23, 1971 (36 FR 16887, August 26, 1971), is that government inventions normally will best serve the public interest when they are developed to the point of practical application and made available to the public in the shortest possible time. The granting of express nonexclusive or exclusive licenses for the practice of these inventions may assist in the accomplishment of the national objective to achieve a dynamic and efficient economy.

(b) The granting of nonexclusive licenses generally is preferable, since the invention is thereby laid open to all interested parties and serves to promote competition in industry, if the invention is in fact promoted commercially. However, to obtain commercial utilization of the invention, it may be necessary to grant an exclusive license for a limited period of time as an incentive for the investment of risk capital to achieve practical application of an invention.

(c) Whenever the grant of an exclusive license is deemed appropriate, it shall be negotiated on terms and conditions most favorable to the public interest. In selecting an exclusive licensee, consideration shall be given to the capabilities of the prospective licensee to further the technical and market development of the invention, his plan to undertake the development, the projected impact on competition, and the benefit to the Government and the public. Consideration shall be given