

Husch Blackwell LLP

Intellectual Property
Seminar

October 20, 2011

Securing Top Level & "Bottom" Level (XXX) Domain Names

Alan Nemes

.XXX Domains Sunrise A and B

Open Date : Sept 7, 2011

Close Date: October 28,
2011 (that's next week!)

Sunrise A:

- Rights to members of the AEI community to register .xxx for names they own in other TLDs or for which they own rights.

Sunrise B Prerequisites

Sunrise B for non-AEI companies

- Gives rights to tm owners to reserve their marks if :
- Mark is registered in any country
- Registration date prior to Sept. 1, 2011
- Domain and Reg. must be exact duplicate

Ineligible for Sunrise B

- Supplemental Registrations in the U.S.
- Regs. Where All Word Portions of the Registration Disclaimed (Use Reg from Country Like Canada where Disclaimer No Longer Required)
- Applications Still Pending
- Marks that incorporate the term .xxx

Costs and Duration of Sunrise B Registration

- Sunrise B Applicants pay one-time fee of approximately \$199
- Longterm status (at least 10 years), provided registered mark maintained by registrant

APPROVED REGISTRARS FOR SUNRISE B APPLICATIONS



For more information : www.icmregistry.com

Sunrise B Blocked Registrations

- Successful Application to Block will be designated “reserved-trademark”
- Minimal WHOIS Information
- After Sunrise period must reserve domain and pay annual fee to block domain

Protecting Your Marks From .XXX Domains

- What happens if someone else files for your domain under Sunrise A and you apply under Sunrise B?
- Charter Eligibility Dispute Resolution Procedure (CEDRP)
- Rapid Evaluation Service (RES)
- Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)

RES Procedures and Policies

I. Trademark Abuse:

- Identical or Confusingly Similar to Reg. Mark
- No legitimate interest in the domain
- Used in Bad Faith
- Apple.xxx vs. Nike.xxx

II. Impersonation of Individual

- Natural Person
- .xxx corresponds to name or stage name
- .xxx filed with intent to harass or embarrass
- <http://domains.adrforum.com/users/icann/resources/RES-Policy.pdf>

RES Procedures and Policies

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RES Procedures and Policies

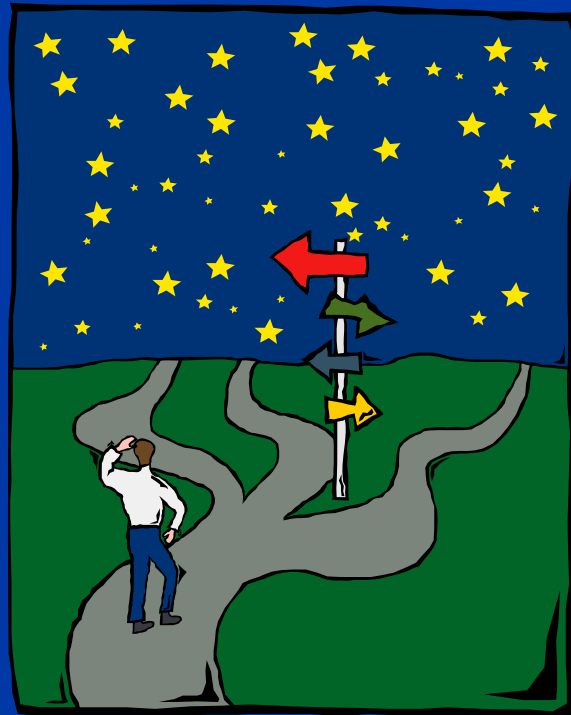
- Complaints preliminarily evaluated within 2 days!
Domain locked during evaluation
- Final Decision to be Made Within 5 Days
- Decision as to whether cancel registration or maintained only
- Cost of \$1300 in filing fees
- 3 Month Grace Period to Reconsider Default Judgment
- <http://domains.adrforum.com/main.aspx?itemID=1676&hideBar=False&navID=373&news=26>

Post Registration

- Confer with IT re filters
- Consider Instituting Watching Services
- Establish Enforcement Policies

The New gTLDs

Planning For An Uncertain Future



The Basics:

- What is a TLD*?
- What is a gTLD*?
- What is a ccTLD*?
- What is a IDN*?
- What is ICANN*?
- What is a second-level domain name?

*Why are internet professionals obsessed with abbreviations?

What is the New ICANN gTLD Initiative?

Opening up vast new potential internet

Registries: _____ ● brand

IDNs

Community TLDs

Geo-TLDs

Open and closed registries

Recently Announced Proposals for new TLDs

.jewelers

.tokyo

.radio

.canon

.hitachi

.surf

.bike

.ski

.skate

.london

Timeline

Registration Begins January 12, 2012

Registration Closes April 12, 2012

ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS IN **83** DAYS



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Costs

- US \$5000 Initial Deposit
- US \$185,000 Evaluation Fee
- US \$6,250 Per Calendar Quarter
- US \$0.25 per transaction (>50,000 transactions)
- Additional Costs for preparing application, and operating or outsourcing registry

- Why would we want to apply for a new TLD*?
- Why would we not want to apply for a new TLD**?

* (other than the fact our competitors will be building their brand while we stand on the side of the information superhighway)

** (other than the fact that it's not in the budget and there are only 83 days left until the start of registration and this could be another .biz)

Protecting TMs in a World of New TLDs

- Review publication of proposed gTLDs post-closing
- Basis for Objection:
 - String Confusion
 - Legal Rights
 - Limited Public Interest
 - Community

- Evaluation Process
 - Administrative Check
 - Initial Evaluation
 - Extended Evaluation
 - String Contention
 - Dispute Resolution
 - Pre-Delegation
- Individual vs. Community Applications

TM Protection in Second Level Domains

- Trademark Clearinghouse
- Trademark Claims Service (60 Day Post Launch Window)
- Sunrise Period Pre-registration (30 Day Pre-Launch)
- Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS) Multiple domains in same complaint; Low Fees; Quick Turnaround
- Post Delegation Dispute Resolution Procedure (PDDRP)
- Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)
- Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act (ACPA)

Required TM Notice Letter to Domain Applicant of Conflicting Mark in TM Clearinghouse

TRADEMARK NOTICE

You have received this Trademark Notice because you have applied for a domain name which matches at least one trademark record submitted to the Trademark Clearinghouse.

You may or may not be entitled to register the domain name depending on your intended use and whether it is the same or significantly overlaps with the trademarks listed below. Your rights to register this domain name may or may not be protected as noncommercial use or "fair use" by the laws of your country. [in bold italics or all caps]

Please read the trademark information below carefully, including the trademarks, jurisdictions, and goods and service for which the trademarks are registered. Please be aware that not all jurisdictions review trademark applications closely, so some of the trademark information below may exist in a national or regional registry which does not conduct a thorough or substantive review of trademark rights prior to registration. If you have questions, you may want to consult an attorney or legal expert on trademarks and intellectual property for guidance.

If you continue with this registration, you represent that, you have received and you understand this notice and to the best of your knowledge, your registration and use of the requested domain name will not infringe on the trademark rights listed below.

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Recommended Actions to Protect TMs and Domains under new GTLDs

- Determine whether to apply for gTLD
- Consider Community gTLDs with trade association (.bank, .shoes, .groceries)
- Review gTLDs upon publication for possible infringements or abuse
- Consider application of second-level generics and brand domains in appropriate new gTLDs

Recommended Actions to Protect TMs and Domains under new GTLDs

- Utilize URS procedures
- File Defensive Domains during Sunrise
- Register key marks with Clearinghouse
- Review Click-Through Agreements with Affiliates
- Utilize Domain Watch Services

Direct Marketing, Social Media Promotions and Customer Data

Gary Pierson
Josh Roesch
Josh Mourning

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Marketing to customers and other “warm” prospects

- Direct Mail
- Telemarketing
- Sweepstakes and Social Media Promotions
- Email Marketing

Direct Mail

Issues to consider:

- Product claims
- Pricing claims
- Endorsements and testimonials
- Consumer opt-out lists

Direct Mail: Claims

- Price, product performance, comparison...
- Must avoid false or deceptive claims
- Must have a reasonable basis for the claim when it is made - prior substantiation

Direct Mail: Claims

- Consider both express and implied claims
- Implied claims often require consumer perception evidence

Direct Mail: Endorsements and Testimonials

- FTC requires “clear and conspicuous” disclosure of compensation
- Can no longer say “results not typical”

Direct Mail: Consumer Opt-Out

- Direct Marketing Association (DMA) has a voluntary opt-out program
- Consumers can register for free
- Marketers can subscribe for a fee

Telemarketing

Issues to consider:

- Calls to mobile numbers
- Automated dialing ("robocalls")
- Text Messages
- Fax messages

Mobile Calls and Text Messages

- Governed by:
 - Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (“TCPA”) - FCC
 - Calls/text messages to mobile phones using auto-dialer
 - Do-Not-Call (“DNC”) Registry - FTC
 - National Registry (FTC)
 - State Registries
 - Note: Must check all registries to comply

Mobile Calls and Text Messages

- Must obtain recipient's prior express consent:
 - Oral or in writing
 - Opt-out procedure – insufficient
 - Mere provision of phone number – insufficient
 - Prior/established business relationship – insufficient

Mobile Calls and Text Messages

- If recipient is on a Do Not Call (DNC) Registry, must also:
 - Obtain signed, written agreement (or have “established business relationship”), AND
 - Comply with all state laws

Penalties for Violation

- Violation of TCPA:
 - At least \$500 per violation, and up to amount of actual damages
 - Court can triple damages if violation is “willful” or “knowing”
- Violation of DNC Rules:
 - Additional FTC civil fines of up to \$16,000 per violation

Automated Dialing ("Robo-Calls")

- Calls delivering a prerecorded message
- Often used as a lead-in to conversation with a live operator

Automated Dialing ("Robo-Calls")

- Prohibited absent a signed, written agreement to place such calls
 - Agreement must "clearly and conspicuously" disclose its purpose
- Must also contain other disclosures and give consumers an opt-out mechanism

Fax advertisements:

- Unsolicited facsimile advertisements
 - Generally prohibited under TCPA, unless sender has an “established business relationship” with recipient and fax contains opt-out notice

Sweepstakes

Issues to consider:

- Compliance with state “lottery” laws
- Skill contests
- Social media guidelines
- Targeting minors

Sweepstakes: Complying with state restrictions

- Avoiding “lottery” status under state laws:
 - Is there a **prize**?
 - Is **chance** involved in determining the winner?
 - Is **consideration** required to enter?

Sweepstakes: Complying with state restrictions

- Registration and bonding:
 - Required in some states depending on prize value
 - Narrow eligibility criteria can avoid unnecessary issues

Sweepstakes: Skill contests as an alternative

- Judged events: use and disclose objective criteria
- Voting events: specify objective criteria
- Check social media policies/guides for restrictions on user voting

Sweepstakes: Social media guidelines

- Use of Facebook, YouTube, twitter, etc.
- All services have policies that users must follow when operating promotions and contests

Sweepstakes: Targeting minors

- Require parental consent:
 - Entry Form
 - Winner's Affidavit of Eligibility and
Publicity/Liability Release

Email Marketing

Issues to consider:

- CAN-SPAM Act compliance for all “commercial” messages
 - Disclose as “Advertisement”
 - Accurate contact information
 - Opt-out mechanism

Email Marketing

Issues to consider:

- Email sent directly to wireless devices
 - Generally prohibited under CAN-SPAM absent “express prior authorization”

Copyright Termination

Arkadia DeLay Olson

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Copyright Termination

Why do we care now?

- 1976 Act grants authors of works created on/after 1978 the right to terminate assignments and licenses 35 years after the grant
- $1978 + 35 = 2013$
- 2 years notice to reclaim

Battle Looms Over Termination Rights

Twenty-five top-selling records likely to be subject to termination rights claims in the next few years. Figures are in millions of copies and represent sales in the United States since release.

RECORD TITLE	ARTIST	MILLIONS SOLD	YEAR OF RELEASE	TERMINATION YEAR
52nd Street	Billy Joel	7	1978	2013
Darkness on the Edge of Town	Bruce Springsteen	3	1978	2013
Don't Look Back	Boston	7	1978	2013
Double Vision	Foreigner	7	1978	2013
Greatest Hits 1974-78	Steve Miller	13	1978	2013
Minute by Minute	Doobie Brothers	3	1978	2013
Stranger in Town	Bob Seger	6	1978	2013
The Best of Earth, Wind & Fire, Vol. 1	Earth, Wind & Fire	5	1978	2013
The Cars	The Cars	7	1978	2013
The Gambler	Kenny Rogers	5	1978	2013
Van Halen	Van Halen	10	1978	2013

Source: New York Times

Overview

- What is a termination right?
- Who can terminate?
- How to terminate?
- Applications

Background: Copyright Duration

Works created after 1978:

- One author: life plus 70 years from creation
- Joint works: life of last living author plus 70 years
- Works for hire and anonymous works: shorter of 95 years from first publication or 120 years from creation

What is a “Termination” Right?

- 17 U.S.C. § 203 terminations
(transfers made on/after January 1, 1978)
- 17 U.S.C. § 304 terminations
(transfers made prior to 1978 –
response to term extensions under
'76/'98 Acts)

§ 203 Termination Rights

- Authors (other than authors of works for hire) can terminate assignments and licenses 35 years after the date of the original grant
- Termination available notwithstanding any written agreement to the contrary

Exceptions

Works for Hire

1. A work created by an employee acting in the scope of employment; OR
2. A work identified in Section 101 of the Act, if the parties expressly agree in a signed writing that the work is a work made for hire

Exceptions

Authorized Derivative Works Created By the Grantee

- *Example:* Author assigns comic books to publisher; publisher develops screenplays for several years. Author can reclaim original assigned work but not publisher's screenplays.

§ 203 Termination Rights

Policy considerations:

- Benefits authors that may not realize the value of works at the time of assignment
- Assists with “valuation” where it may be initially difficult to know how much a work may be worth

Who can terminate?

- Authors
- If author is not living, right belongs to surviving spouse and/or offspring. If surviving offspring, must have majority authorization.
- If no spouse or offspring, interest goes to author's executor, administrator, personal representative or trustee.

How to terminate?

Formalities required:

- Notice
- Service
- Timing

17 U.S.C. § 203, CFR § 201.10(2)

Notice

- Statement that termination being made under § 203
- Title of the work and the name of the author
- If available, the original copyright registration number
- Name of each grantee whose rights are being terminated

Notice

- The date of execution of the grant being terminated and effective date of termination
- A brief statement identifying the grant to be terminated
- Signatures of all authors that executed original grant (or authorized agents)

Service

- Personal service or first class mail to last known address of grantee
- Reasonable investigation of address is required. Search of Copyright Office records may be enough
- Be given within 2-10 years in advance of the effective date of termination
- A copy of the termination notice must be filed with the Copyright Office before the date of termination

Timing

- 5 year window for termination, starting at 35 years from the date of original grant
- Notice must be served 2-10 years before effective termination
 - *Example:* Author assigns works in 1979. Author may terminate assignment as early as 2014 and as late as 2019. For termination to be effective in 2014, notice must have been given between 2004 – 2012.

Application of § 203

- Who is affected?
- Trademark law
- Recommendations
- A detailed example

Application of § 203: Who is affected?

- Anyone that commissions creative content
- Producers of consumer goods subject to copyright protection
- Artists that assigned copyrighted works on or after 1978

Application of § 203: Trademark law

- Trademark rights cannot be “reclaimed”
- The Lanham Act prevents an author from using reclaimed works in a manner that would lead to consumer confusion

Application of § 203: What You Should Do

- Ensure that newly commissioned works, if eligible, are “works for hire” under the statute
- If you have created works, be mindful of termination provisions that could allow reclamation or renegotiation of terms)
- Audit of existing works, to determine whether any may be subject to termination
- Be mindful of termination issues as a part of due diligence reviews (acquisitions, etc.)

Application of § 203: A Detailed Illustration

- December 22, 1978: Sara Q writes a book entitled *Copyright Termination*
- December 31, 1978: Sara Q assigns all worldwide right, title and interest in and to *Copyright Termination* to Publisher X, including the right to publish and make derivative works
- 2006: Sara Q dies; her husband, John Q. survives her (Sara and John have not had children)

Application of § 203: A Detailed Illustration

- December 31, 2005: John Q sends notice of termination of the prior assignment in and to *Copyright Termination* to Publisher X, to be effective as of December 31, 2013 (35 years after original assignment)
- 2005-2006: Publisher X works with Movie Company Y to create derivative work, *Copyright Termination: The Movie*
- December 31, 2013: Termination effective; John Q owns all right, title and interest in and to *Copyright Termination*, but not to *Copyright Termination: The Movie*. Publisher X may not create further derivative works of *Copyright Termination* or use the original assigned work *Copyright Termination* in any other manner

BREAK

15 MINUTES

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Trade Dress

Gary A. Pierson

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What is Trade Dress?

- The **packaging** or **design** of a product, that...
- **identifies the source** of the product, and...
- **distinguishes** it from other products in the marketplace

Types of Trade Dress

- **Configuration Trade Dress** – the way your product looks
- **Product Packaging Trade Dress** – the packing of your product

How Trade Dress Rights are Acquired

- **Federal Trademark Registration:**
 - Nationwide protection, even if actual use is geographically limited
 - Rights can be enforced against ANY confusingly similar marks which you predate
 - 3rd parties have constructive notice of your rights

How Trade Dress Rights are Acquired

- **Common Law rights:**
 - **Protection limited to geographical area of actual use**
 - **3rd parties can adopt your mark in good faith if they don't actually know about your rights**

Example of Configuration Trade Dress



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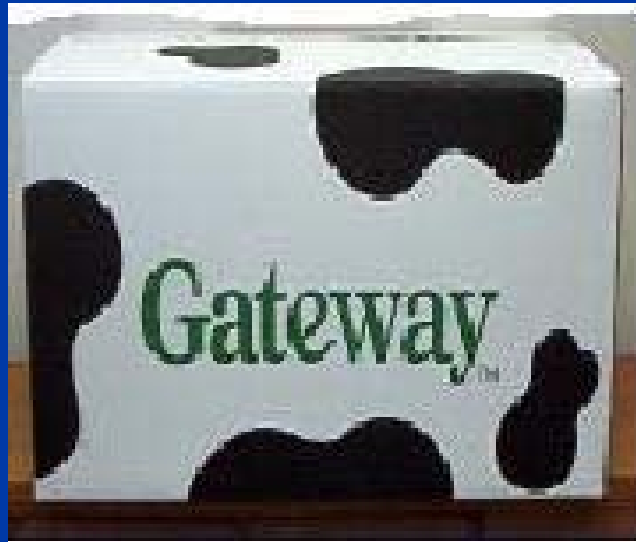
Configuration Trade Dress

- Product configuration is **incapable** of being inherently distinctive
- Must show **secondary meaning** to receive trade dress protection

Configuration Trade Dress

- **Secondary meaning** = an association in consumers' minds that your products come from a particular source

Example of Product Packaging Trade Dress



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Product Packaging Trade Dress

- Product packaging can be inherently distinctive
- Proof of secondary meaning is unnecessary

Trade Dress v. Design Patents

- Design Patents protect the aesthetic aspects of an article of manufacture and not the functional aspects
- Design must be novel

Trade Dress/Design Patent Comparison

Trade Dress:

- Must show secondary meaning (configuration trade dress)
- Lasts as long as you use

Design Patent:

- Design must be novel
- Lasts 14 yrs.

Trade Dress/Design Patent Comparison (Cont.)

Trade Dress:

- Infringement:
Must show
confusing
similarity
- FAIR USE

Design Patent:

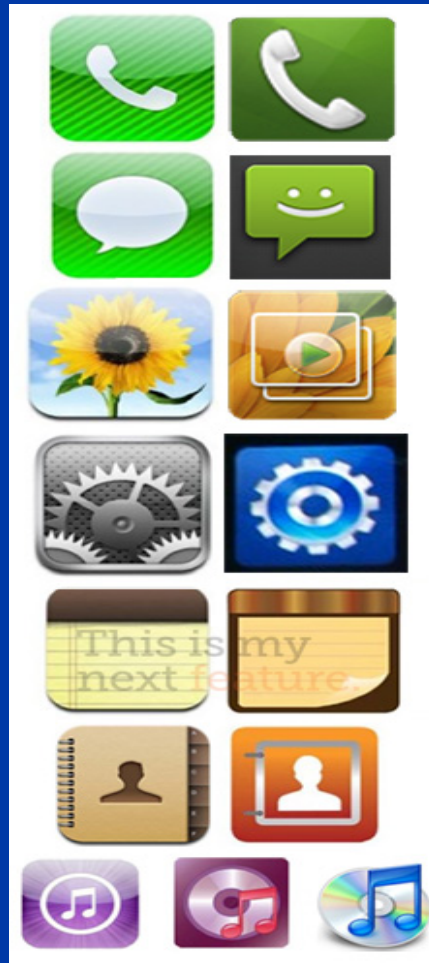
- Infringement:
Must show
design is
deceiving to
ordinary
observer
- Registration =
total monopoly

Recent Trade Dress Case: Apple v. Samsung



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Apple v. Samsung



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Recent Trade Dress Case: Apple v. Samsung

- Apple alleges that numerous Samsung devices infringe the iPod, iPhone and iPad trade dress
- Product configuration - Hardware and software of the devices
- Packaging

Apple v. Samsung

- Apple owns trademark registrations for:
 - the overall design of the product;
 - the configuration of a rectangular handheld mobile digital electronic device with rounded corners;
 - a rectangular handheld mobile digital electronic device with a gray rectangular portion in the center, a black band above and below the gray rectangle and on the curved corners, and a silver outer border and side.

Apple v. Samsung

- How can Apple prove infringement?
- Must establish “likelihood of confusion” of consumers.

Apple v. Samsung: Infringement analysis

Courts evaluate likelihood of confusion using multi-factor tests:

- Strength of mark
- Similarity of marks
- Similarity of goods and services
- Actual Confusion

Apple v. Samsung: Infringement analysis

- Survey evidence is often used to support claim:
 - Mall intercept survey
 - Focus group
 - Telephone survey
- Actual confusion evidence is the strongest

Apple v. Samsung

- How can Samsung defend against these allegations?
- Best defense is to attack the existence of trade dress rights themselves.

The New Patent Act (America Invents Act) & Major Changes in the Law

Mike Annis, Dan Cohn,
Sam Digirolamo, & Fred Rusche

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Patent Reform Act

- Change from First-to-Invent System to First-to-File System
- New Prior Art Rules
- Prior Use Rights
- New Administrative Review Processes
- New Litigation Rules

First-to-File vs. First-to-Invent Scenario

- Senior inventor who conceived of an invention first, but did not immediately file an application

VS.

- Junior inventor who made the first patent filing for the invention, but who conceived of the invention after the senior inventor

The Old System: First-to-Invent

- The Senior inventor wins
- An applicant may “swear behind” the filing date of another application in order to show superior rights in that invention

The New System: First-to-File

- The Junior inventor wins
- The inventor who files the first patent application is the owner of the invention, regardless of who conceived of the idea first

Prior Art – The Old System

- Known or used by others *in this country*, or patented or described in a printed publication *anywhere in the world* prior to the date of invention
- Patented or described by anyone in a printed publication *anywhere in the world* or in public use *in this country* more than one year prior to the filing date of the application
- Disclosed in a Patent or published application which was filed prior to the date of invention *in this country*

Prior Art – The New System

- Anything *worldwide* which, before the filing date of the application, was:
 - patented;
 - published;
 - used publicly;
 - on sale;
 - otherwise available to the public; or
 - disclosed in an application filed prior to the filing date of the application.

Prior Art Exception: The Grace Period

- Inventor may still file an application up to one year after the inventor's initial use/publication
- Independent third party use or publication at any time prior to the filing of an application may remain prior art
 - Unless Inventor published first

Dangers of the Grace Period

- Could be *stolen* by a Third Party, who may then file first
 - Subject to Derivation Proceeding
- Still destroys international filing rights

Derivation Proceeding

- Used to determine whether third party stole the invention from “original inventor,” or independently conceived
- Likely difficult to prove such derivation

First-to-File Benefits

- Designed to simplify the process by using a bright-line date
 - Easier for prior art novelty/obviousness purposes
 - Prevents third parties from claiming earlier conception

First-to-File Problems

- Likely to benefit larger companies with sufficient funds to quickly file applications
 - May hurt smaller inventors without the resources to quickly file applications
- Potentially sacrifices accuracy and fairness for simplicity and cost savings
- Exceptions still introduce some uncertainty

Prior Use Rights

- A senior user may continue to use an invention even after a junior user obtains patent protection for the same invention

Prior Use Rights – Limitations

- Rights are limited to the exact invention which was previously practiced, and likely does not include modifications
- Must be able to produce documentation to prove prior use of the invention

Preissuance Submissions

- Third Parties may submit prior art to the Examiner during prosecution
- Limited time for making submissions
 - The later of:
 - 6 months after publication of the application; or
 - the first Office Action

Virtual Marking

- Exhaustive listing of patent numbers no longer required *on* the product
- Products may now be marked with the word "Patent" or the abbreviation "Pat." followed by a web address which contains a listing of patents applicable to the product

Tax Strategies

- Expressly listed as unpatentable

Micro Entities

- Lower filings/administrative fees
- Individual applicant must have been named on 4 or fewer patents
- Must also have an income of less than \$150,000 USD per year
- Must not have assigned or licensed patent rights to a larger entity

Old Administrative Proceedings

- Interference Proceeding
 - Would determine which inventor conceived first where two applications were co-pending for the same invention
 - This proceeding has been replaced by the Derivation Proceeding (discussed previously)

Old Administrative Proceedings (cont.)

- Reexamination
 - Attempt to invalidate existing patents with prior art patents/publications not previously considered by an Examiner
 - *Ex Parte* and *Inter Partes* (3-6 years)
 - Standard: Do the new references pose a “substantial new question of patentability?”

Ex Parte Reexamination

- Unchanged
 - Same standard
 - Still only patents or publications may be submitted

New Supplemental Examination

- Very similar to *Ex Parte* Reexamination
 - Except that patent owner submit new art or information of any kind
- Allows patent owners to preemptively cure issues of “inequitable conduct”

New Post Grant Review

- Third parties may challenge patents based on substantially any ground
 - Indefiniteness
 - Unpatentable subject matter
 - Novelty/nonobviousness based on physical devices
- Must be filed within nine months of a patent's grant, and must take less than 18 months to complete

New *Inter Partes* Review

- May be filed any time after:
 - nine months have passed since grant of patent or
 - once any Post Grant Review is completed, whichever is later
- New standard: “Reasonable likelihood petitioner will prevail with respect to at least 1 claim.”

New *Inter Partes* Review (cont.)

- Limited discovery is available
- Estoppel provisions apply to arguments which were raised or which could have been raised
- Restrictions on filing for *Inter Partes* Review during litigation

Patent Marking/Mismarking

- Severely curtails *qui tam* actions
- New cause of action for persons competitively injured by a violation
- Designed to prevent non-practicing entities ("trolls") from profiting

Joinder Changes

- Permits joinder of multiple defendants only if:
 - relief is requested jointly, severally or with respect to or arising out of the same transaction, etc.; *and*
 - questions of fact common to all of the accused infringers will arise in the action
- Effective now
- Will curtail large lawsuits in patent-friendly jurisdictions (e.g., E.D. Texas).

Jurisdiction

- Expressly denies any State court jurisdiction in cases which include a claim for relief arising under an Act of Congress relating to a patent
- More of a clarification than a change
- Effective now

Additional Decisions of Note (Non-AIA)

- Changes to inequitable conduct standard
 - *Therasense Inc. v. Becton, Dickinson and Co.*
- Patent invalidity standard is “clear and convincing”
 - *Microsoft Corporation v. i4i Limited Partnership, et al.*

Effective Dates

- September 16, 2011
 - Prior use rights
 - New Inter Partes Standard
 - Virtual Marking
 - False Marking
 - Jurisdiction & Joinder

Effective Dates (cont.)

- September 16, 2012
 - Inter Partes Review
 - Post Grant Review
 - Supplemental Examination
 - Patent Trial and Appeal Board
- March 16, 2013
 - First-to-Invent

Topics For Discussion

- How should First-to-File affect an inventor's pre-application actions?
 - Publish?
 - File early and often?
- How can an inventor/company ensure prior use rights?
- Taking advantage of pre-issuance submissions

QUESTIONS?

Thank you.

huschblackwell.com/intellectual-property

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