

The attorneys in Hodgson Russ's Intellectual Property & Technology Practice Group devote their practice to the protection and enforcement of all forms of intellectual property rights under patent, trademark, copyright, unfair competition, and trade secret laws. Our attorneys appreciate the new frontiers in which our clients conduct business, including the biotech, electrical, computer software industries, and other high-tech areas. Many Hodgson Russ intellectual property attorneys have advanced degrees in engineering and the physical and biological sciences in addition to law degrees. This gives our attorneys an unusual degree of understanding of our clients' requirements and objectives.

Hodgson Russ's intellectual property practice is national and international in scope. Clients include Fortune 500 corporations, middle-market companies, and major research and educational institutions, as well as smaller businesses and individuals. The firm works directly with the United States Patent and Trademark Office and with a network of patent and trademark attorneys in all major countries of the world.

Patents, trademarks, copyrights, and agreements

Some of the services offered by Hodgson Russ's Intellectual Property & Technology Practice Group include:

Patents

- ▶ Evaluating the patentability of inventions and conducting patent and assignment searches
- ▶ Preparing, filing, and prosecuting utility and design patent applications and reissue applications, both U.S. and foreign
- ▶ Performing patent infringement and validity studies
- ▶ Counseling with respect to patents and related unfair competition issues

Trademarks and service marks

- ▶ Conducting searches and evaluating the availability of marks and names
- ▶ Preparing, filing, and prosecuting applications for state, federal, and foreign registration
- ▶ Counseling on trademark/service mark issues
- ▶ Evaluating and counseling with respect to infringement and trademark-related unfair competition issues

Copyrights

- ▶ Counseling with respect to copyright matters, conducting copyright searches, and evaluating the availability of copyright protection
- ▶ Preparing, filing, and prosecuting applications for copyright registration
- ▶ Performing copyright infringement evaluations

Agreements

Counseling, negotiating, and preparing all forms of agreements relating to intellectual property matters, including:

- ▶ Software licenses, maintenance, and support agreements
- ▶ Professional services and custom development agreements
- ▶ Website terms and conditions, including privacy policies
- ▶ Patent and trademark assignments and licenses
- ▶ Copyright assignments and licenses, including computer software licenses
- ▶ Confidentiality/non-confidentiality disclosure agreements
- ▶ Employment agreements with employees and outside consultants
- ▶ Technology and trade secret licenses and transfer agreements

Litigation

- ▶ Litigating patent matters before various U.S. District Courts, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and the International Trade Commission
- ▶ Requesting re-examination of patents
- ▶ Litigating trademark matters, including opposition and cancellation proceedings
- ▶ Litigating unfair competition matters
- ▶ Litigating copyright matters

Technical areas

All attorneys in Hodgson Russ's Intellectual Property & Technology Practice Group have degrees in engineering or science. Their diverse technical backgrounds enable the firm to offer legal services including:

- ▶ Aerospace technology
- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Biotechnology
- ▶ Chemistry
- ▶ Computer hardware and software
- ▶ Electronics
- ▶ Medical devices
- ▶ Mechanical technologies
- ▶ Metallurgy
- ▶ Optics and optical devices
- ▶ Pharmaceuticals
- ▶ Telecommunications

The Hodgson Russ advantage

Hodgson Russ's Intellectual Property & Technology Practice Group provides counseling and conducts programs, seminars, and other educational offerings to assist clients in assessing potential risks and legal exposures. These services allow clients to evaluate, manage, and head off situations that might result in litigation.

For more information about the intellectual property and technology services available at Hodgson Russ, please contact:

Practice Group Leader:

Ranjana Kadle, Ph.D. 716.848.1628
rkadle@hodgsonruss.com

Edwin T. Bean ebean@hodgsonruss.com
Christine A. Bonaguide cbonaguide@hodgsonruss.com
Alfonzo I. Cutaia acutaia@hodgsonruss.com
John M. Del Vecchio jdelvecchio@hodgsonruss.com
Richard A. Goetz rgoetz@hodgsonruss.com
Martin G. Linihan mlinihan@hodgsonruss.com
John D. Lopinski, Ph.D. jlopinski@hodgsonruss.com
Thomas E. Popek tpopek@hodgsonruss.com
David L. Principe dprincipe@hodgsonruss.com
R. Kent Roberts kroberts@hodgsonruss.com
Paul J. Roman, Jr. pjroman@hodgsonruss.com
Gary M. Schober gschober@hodgsonruss.com
George L. Snyder gsnyder@hodgsonruss.com
Rebecca M. Stadler rstadler@hodgsonruss.com
Kenneth D. Suzan ksuzan@hodgsonruss.com

Intellectual Property Litigation Attorneys:

Robert J. Lane, Jr. rlane@hodgsonruss.com
Daniel C. Oliverio doliverio@hodgsonruss.com
Paul I. Perlman pperlman@hodgsonruss.com

Registered Patent Agent:

Rachel S. Watt rwatt@hodgsonruss.com

1540 Broadway, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10036
Tel.212.751.4300, Fax.212.751.0928

60 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10165
Tel.212.661.3535, Fax.212.972.1677

150 King Street West, Suite 2309, P.O. Box 30
Toronto, ON Canada M5H 1J9
Tel.416.595.5100, Fax.416.595.5021
Practice restricted to U.S. law

1801 N. Military Trail, Suite 200, Boca Raton, FL 33431
Tel.561.394.0500, Fax.561.394.3862

450 Royal Palm Way, 6th Floor, Palm Beach, FL 33480
Tel.561.656.8608, Fax.561.656.8609

The Guaranty Building, 140 Pearl Street, Suite 100
Buffalo, NY 14203
Tel.716.856.4000, Fax.716.849.0349

677 Broadway, Suite 301, Albany, NY 12207
Tel.518.465.2333, Fax.518.465.1567

55 East Main Street, Suite 100, Johnstown, NY 12095
Tel.518.736.2900, Fax.518.736.8165

Intellectual Property Summary

This summary is for general information only. It is not a substitute for independent legal advice. It should not be used to make decisions about your particular needs and situation. Always consult your own counsel to be certain applicable time periods are met and appropriate procedures are followed to protect your interests.

Mode of Protection	Subject Matter Protected	Conditions or Requirements	Method of Obtaining Protection
Utility Patent	Process, machine, article of manufacture, composition of matter, or an improvement of any of the above. Can include software and sexually reproduced plants.	New, useful, non-obvious. Invention must not be publicly used or on sale in the United States or described in a printed publication anywhere one year prior to the filing date of the U.S. application.	Full disclosure, including best mode of practicing invention, on application to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). May claim priority from a provisional application or certain foreign applications filed within 12 months before the application filing date.
Design Patent	The ornamental appearance of a manufactured article.	New, original, and ornamental. Otherwise the same as for utility patents.	By application to the USPTO.
Plant Patent	Plants.	New, distinct. Must be asexually reproduced and not tuber propagated.	By application to the USPTO. May claim priority from a provisional application filed within 12 months before filing date.
Trade Secret	Typically very broad; valuable and secret information used in business that gives a competitive advantage.	Not generally known in the respective trade.	Establishing a security protocol to ensure that secrecy and confidentiality are maintained.
Copyright	Works of authorship. Examples include art, sculptural works, literature, compositions, dramatic works, pictorial, graphic, computer programs, and audiovisual works, sound recordings, architectural works, and derivative works.	Originated by author and expressed and fixed in a tangible medium. Does not protect underlying idea, process, principle, or discovery.	Protection exists at the moment of fixation in tangible medium. Copyright notice no longer required for works published on or after March 1, 1989. Registration is required to initiate legal action in U.S. for infringement. Registration within three months of first publication is highly recommended.
Trademark, Service Mark, Trade Dress	An identifying symbol, word, slogan, design, picture, or shape. Can include sound, color, or scent.	Must identify and distinguish goods or services from the goods or services of others and indicate source of the goods or services.	Common law protection by use in the marketplace as a mark. State and federal registration are available. Protection of an Internet domain name used as a mark may also be obtained.

Length of Protection	Scope of Protection	Availability of Protection Outside the United States*
From issuance by USPTO until 20 years after the filing date. However, for applications filed before June 8, 1995, term is 17 years from the date of issuance by USPTO, if longer. Terms may be extended under certain circumstances.	Right to exclude others from making, using, offering to sell, or selling the patented invention in the United States. Patent infringement occurs when subject matter comes within the scope of a patent claim.	By application for patent to the individual foreign country, directly or through PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) or European patent applications. Note: conditions and requirements may differ.
14 years from the date of issuance by the USPTO.	Right to exclude others from making, using, offering to sell, or selling the patented invention in the United States. Patent infringement occurs when an article is confusingly similar in appearance.	By application for patent to the individual foreign country or for European Community design. Note: Conditions and requirements may differ.
Same as for utility patents.	Right to exclude others from asexually reproducing the plant or selling or using the plant so reproduced in the United States. Patent infringement occurs when a plant comes within the scope of a patent claim.	By application for patent to the individual foreign country. Note: Conditions and requirements may differ.
As long as secrecy is maintained.	Protectable by Economic Espionage Act of 1996 and by state law against those who obtain the information by improper means or by breach of confidence.	Generally and without formalities. In industrialized nations, it would be best to use confidentiality nondisclosure agreements drafted in conformity with local laws. May have limited duration in some countries.
For individual authors: author's lifetime plus 70 years. For works made for hire: 95 years from publication or 120 years from fixation, whichever is shorter.	Exclusive right to reproduce, perform, display, or distribute the copyrighted work, or create derivative works from it. Copyright infringement occurs when ownership of a valid copyright can be proven and infringement of one of the above rights occurs, subject to fair use and other defenses.	Available if the country is a co-member with the United States in an international convention, i.e., Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention.
As long as properly used as a mark. Federal registration: term of 10 years and renewable thereafter for 10-year periods (registrations issued or renewed prior to November 16, 1989, are for 20-year periods).	Right to exclude others from using the mark. Test of infringement involves likelihood of confusion; includes comparison of the marks and of the respective products or services. Other factors: prior use of the mark, geographic marketplace.	By application to the individual foreign country, for international registration pursuant to the Madrid Protocol, for European Community trademark registration, and/or by that country's trade regulation law. However, in most foreign countries ownership is obtained by registration.

* Note that the enforcement of intellectual property rights may be poor in some countries; terms may be limited and registration may be required.