

- Experience is the best teacher, but the tuition is high
 - Norwegian Proverb

What I Want You To Take Away

IP is a pervasive, thorny issue with countless twists and turns

There is no "one size fits all" strategy

Mistakes in IP are costly ... bet-the-company costly

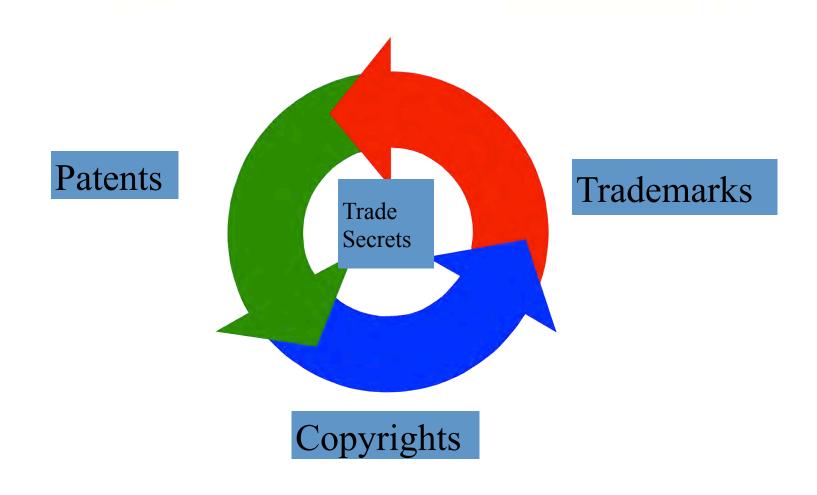
- Create a good IP business strategy before executing contracts
- Weigh benefits of funding against possible negative impact of IP concessions on future opportunities

Get advice early .. IP is time sensitive

- 90 minute time slot
- Fire hose 60 minutes of information
 Short break to catch our breath
- Discussion/Questions/War Stories

- IP
 - What is it
- But it's the Government ...
 - What are the rules dealing with IP
 - How do the rules differ from the commercial world
 - Prime / Subcontractor considerations
- Contracts vs. Grants
 - SBIR/STTR
 - CRADA

Types of Intellectual Property



Patents

• Protects an innovative idea

Government - inventor contract

Trade Secrets

- Trade Secret information is information that provides an economic advantage because the information is maintained as a secret by the owner
- E.g. Customer Lists, Market Information, Source Code, Formulas, Know-How, etc.
- Antithetical to a patent

Copyrights

 Protects <u>original</u> works of authorship that are fixed in a tangible form of <u>expression</u>

Text

Photos

Sound recordings

Videos

Software

Sculptures

Trademarks

- Trademarks are "things" that identify the source of goods
- Service Marks are "things" that identify the source of services
- Trade names identify companies themselves and often concurrently function as service marks

What is IP

- IP = patents + copyrights + trade secrets + trademarks
- IP is a competitive advantage
 - A comparative advantage (or cost advantage) is a company's ability to produce a good or service at a lower cost than its competitors
 - A differential advantage is created when a company's products or services are different from their competitors and are seen by customers as superior
- But when the Government is the customer?
 - Rules and Nomenclature change

Consider ...

- A government contractor
- With an innovative idea

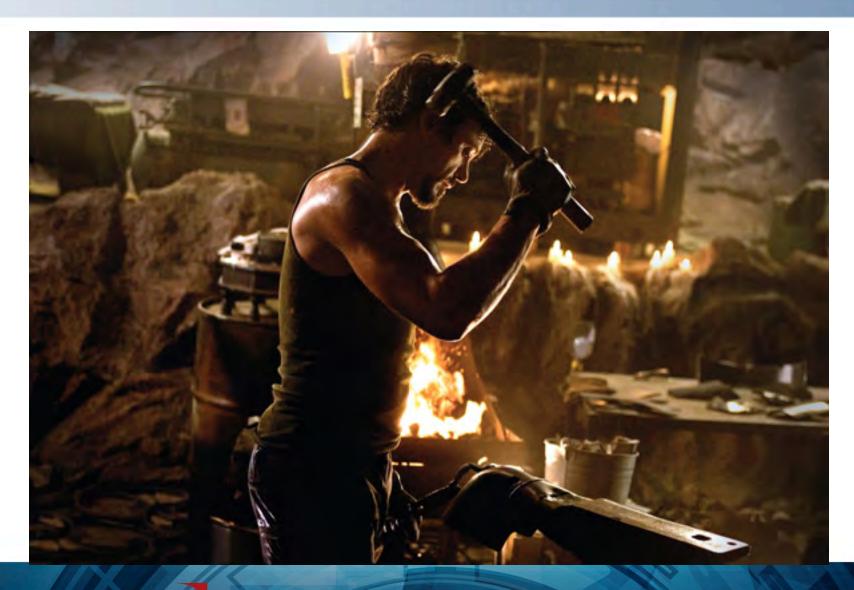


The concept





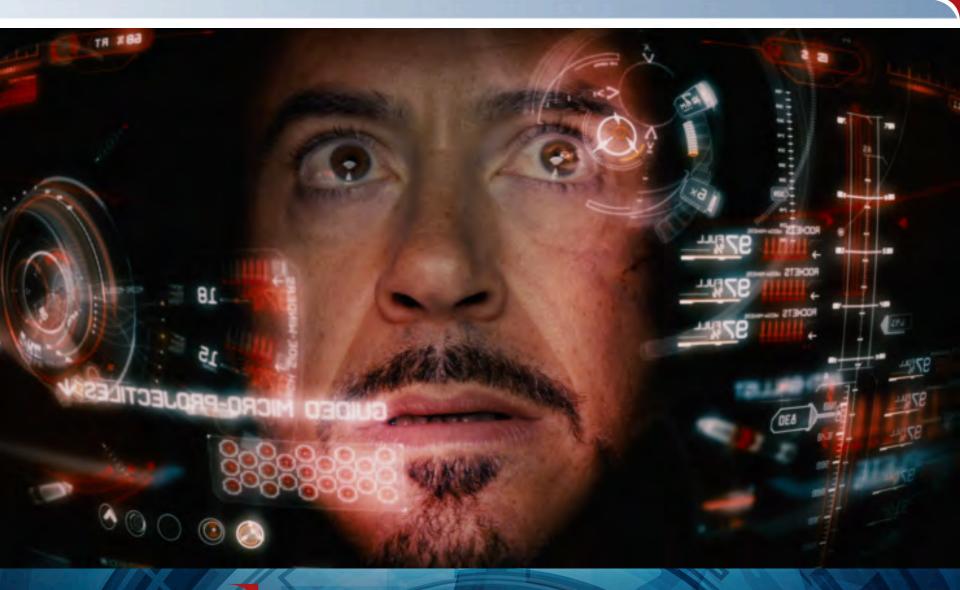
a little IR&D



Some technical data



Software ...



And let's not forget patents ...



- (19) United States
- (12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2013/0145530 A1 Mitra
 - Jun. 13, 2013

- (54) IRON MAN SUIT
- (76) Inventor: Manu Mitra, Walnut Creek, CA (US)
- (21) Appl. No.: 13/316,420
- (22) Filed: Dec. 9, 2011

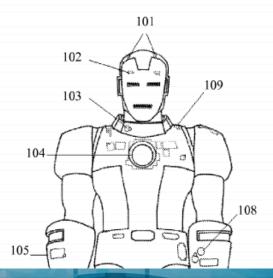
Publication Classification

(51) Int. Cl. A41D 13/00 (2006.01) (52) U.S. Cl.

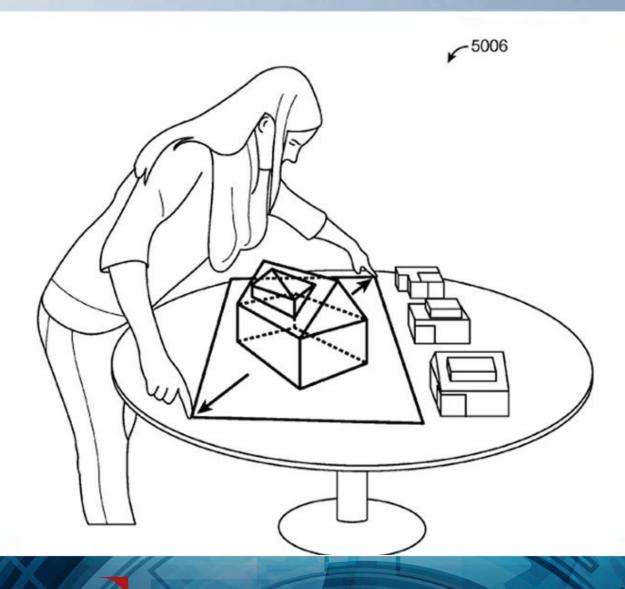
ABSTRACT

(43) Pub. Date:

A suit apparatus constructed from a strong material, such as steel, which is capable of protecting its wearer from projectiles, such as bullets, and including a hydraulic mechanism and a power source, which enables the suit wearer to do mechanical work, such as pushing or lifting heavy objects, using the hydraulic mechanism.



Or on related technology ...



And let's not forget the competition ...



Back to reality

- So how does this work ...
- How does intellectual property protection intersect with government contracts ...

Technical data and Software



Copyrights, Trade Secrets ...

Different Nomenclature

Copyrights vs. Computer Software

Trade Secrets vs. Technical Data

 "Rights in technical data and software" is not a separate area of intellectual property but rather a merger of copyright, trade secret and contract law

Basics

Deliverables vs. Rights

Deliverables are the items of IP that the contractor is required to deliver as an element of contract performance.

Rights are what the government is permitted to do with the deliverables

Basics

Technical Data

- Data, other than computer software, which are of a scientific or technical nature
- Does not apply to the item or component itself
- Includes data bases and computer software documentation
- Excludes financial, administrative, cost or pricing, or management data or other information incidental to contract administration

Basics

Computer Software

- Computer programs that comprise a series of instructions, rules, routines, or statements, regardless of the media in which recorded, that allow or cause a computer to preform a specific operation or series of operations; and
- Recorded information comprising source code listings, design details, algorithms, processes, flow charts, formula and related material that would enable a computer program to be produced, created or operated.

How do Copyrights apply

 Works produced under government contracts are protected under U.S. Copyright Law

Contractor's Right to Assert Copyright

 Copyright ownership depends on the terms of the contract... in some cases the contractor has to ask for (assert) ownership

 Copyright ownership can apply to both technical data and software

Government's Unlimited Rights

Unless contractor asserts claim to copyright,
 Government has unlimited rights

In all data first produced in the performance of a contract, and

In all data delivered under a contract

 unless provided otherwise in the contract (e.g., limited rights data)

Government's Unlimited Rights

Government's unlimited rights include

Right to use, disclose, reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and perform and display publicly, in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or permit others to do so

Examples of permissible use

- may provide data to another contractor
- may distribute data to the general public
- may post data to a public web site

Government's Limited Rights

- Limited Rights in Technical Data
 May be reproduced or used by the government
 May not be disclosed outside the government or used for manufacture
 - Other permitted uses defined by the contract

DFAR

- Emergency Repair
- Government Support Contractor
- Foreign Government
- For segregation / reintegration of the item or process

Government's Restricted Rights

- Restricted Rights in Computer Software
 - Use a computer program with one computer at one time
 - Transfer to another Government Agency
 - Make Copies for Safekeeping (archive)
 - Modify
 - Disclose to service contractors
 - Permit service contractors to use computer software to diagnose / correct deficiencies or to modify in response to urgent tactical situations
 - Disclose to contractors for emergency repairs and overhaul

Government Purpose Rights

Government Purpose

Right to use within the government without restriction

Right to authorize others to <u>use</u> for any government purpose

Allocation

So who gets what??



Allocation

- DoD (DFAR)
 Based on money: what the government paid for
- Other Agencies (FAR)
 Based on what the contract required

Unlimited Rights in Technical Data

- DoD (DFAR)
 - Developed exclusively at government expense
- Other Agencies (FAR)
 - First produced in the performance of a government contract
 - Irrespective of funding

Other Stuff

- Form, Fit Function
- Manuals, instructions, training materials for installation, operation or routine maintenance or repair

Unlimited Rights in Computer Software

- DoD (DFAR)
 - Computer software developed exclusively with governmental funds
 - Computer software documentation required to be delivered under the contract
 - Corrections or changes to code furnished to the contractor by the government
- Other Agencies (FAR)
 - First produced in the performance of a government contract

But is Unlimited ... Unlimited

Third Party Rights

- The government can "give" data to a third party
- The receiving party can "use" the data for government purposes
- But can the receiving party "use" the data for other purposes?
- Does "unlimited" include a right to sublicense to reproduce and distribute

Under the FAR

 Establishing a claim for copyright modifies unlimited rights to essentially government purpose rights

Government Purpose Rights

DoD (DFAR)

- Mixed funding
- Technical data developed with mixed funding where contract does not require the development, manufacture or production of items, components or processes

Other Agencies (FAR)

- Cosponsored Research
- Contractor / Government contributions are not readily segregable
- Negotiated rights

Limited / Restricted Rights

- DoD
 - Developed at private expense
- Other Agencies
 - Not developed in the performance of a government contract; and
 - Developed at private expense

... the details

"Developed"

- An item, component or process exists and is workable
- The item or component has been constructed or process practiced
- Workability is established when the item or component or process has been analyzed or tested sufficiently to demonstrate to one of reasonable skill in the applicable art that there is a high probability that it will operate as intended
- Compare.... Actual reduction to practice...

... the details

"Developed"

- Program
 - Demonstrate to one of reasonable skill in the relevant art that the program can be expected to perform its intended purpose
- Software
 - No operation required
 - Tested / analyzed
- Documentation
 - Written

Segregable

DFAR concept

Development at the lowest practical level prior to receiving government funding = limed rights in technical data and/or restricted rights in software

If mixed funding ...DoD = government purpose rights ... other agencies = unlimited rights

... the details

"At Private Expense"

- Was accomplished entirely with costs charged to indirect cost pools, costs not allocated to the government contract, or any combination thereof
- Made at the lowest practical level
- Segregable
- Additional costs not considered for rights allocation

What about open source...

- Free and Open Source Software
 - Copyleft
- Project Forge / Software Forge

DoD Initiative

- Private, secure, customer-controlled, collaborative software development environment
- Collaborative environment for shared development of open sources and community source software within the DoD.

Proposal Data

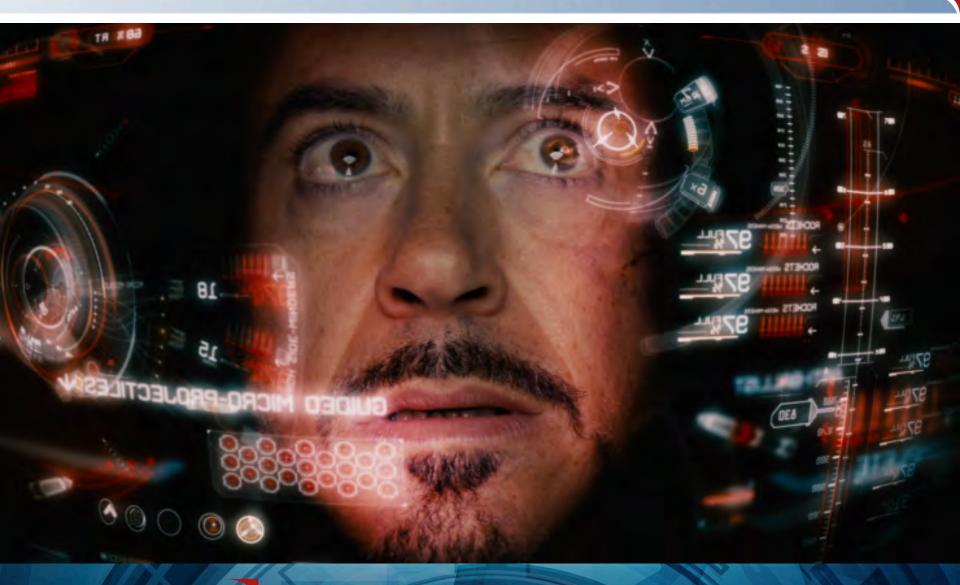
 Confidential proposal data should be protected with a prescribed legend on the title page and at the foot of each page containing such data

Disputes over Data Rights

The government may challenge restrictive legends applied by contractors.

The FAR defines a due process procedure called "validation" for the contractor to support its claims that the government's rights in particular data or software are limited.

Technical Data and Software ...



Take Homes

Restrictions on government rights are not selfexecuting

- Assert Copyright Ownership
- Copyright protection may preclude third parties from using technical data and software for anything other that government purposes
- Scrutinize the statement of work and deliverables list, especially with respect to "development" tasks

Painstakingly include prescribed legends on data and software

- Confidential proposal data should be protected with a prescribed legend on the title page and at the foot of each page containing such data
- Identify limited rights/restricted rights material in response to RFPs

Take Homes

Accounting system should permit the segregation of development costs (by product and, if feasible, by component)

Accounting system should identify funding source for development effort

IR&D counts as private expense, even though a portion may be recovered under government contracts through indirect cost rates

Mark all deliverables

Patents



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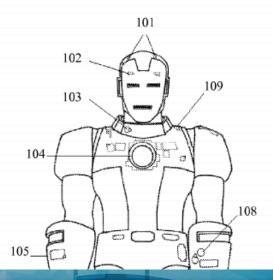
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Bayh-Dole

- The inventor retains ownership of "subject inventions" made in connection with federally-sponsored research.
- The federal government acquires a paid-up, irrevocable worldwide license for the patent to be practiced by, or on behalf of, the United States.

Patents

A "subject invention" is one conceived <u>or</u> first actually reduced to practice in performing a Federal contract

Contractor generally takes title to subject inventions if

- Invention is timely reported to the Government
- Takes steps to protect the invention in relevant countries

The Government has a perpetual, worldwide, royalty-free license with right of sublicense

What is a subject invention?

- "Conceived" -- or
- "Actual reduction to practice" -
 - When the invention is actually constructed to the point of demonstrating that it can achieve the intended result. A prototype may suffice. Note that this is more than constructive reduction to practice, which is the description and depiction of the claimed invention, as in a patent application.

In Performance of ...

Tool or deliverable?

If the invention is a tool used in performance, but the contract neither specifies its development nor its delivery, it should not be considered a subject invention.

If the invention is conceived or reduced to practice by the client team and incorporated in the deliverables, it is likely to be a subject invention.

Tool or deliverable ...



Procedural Requirements

- Reporting of subject inventions
- Acknowledgment of government sponsorship
- In some cases, obtaining approval to obtain title
- Prosecuting patent applications
- US manufacture

Patent Infringement

The Patent Act authorizes the Federal Government to practice US patents.

- Neither the Government nor contractors which it requires to practice a patent are infringers.
- The Government cannot be enjoined from infringing.
- The patentee has a right to a reasonable royalty from the Government.
- If a contractor practices a patent without authorization from the patentee or the Government, it is liable to the Government for the cost of the Government's reasonable royalty.

Take Homes

- Patent filings are time sensitive
- Patents can be filed on non-deliverable inventions
- Patents can establish rights in an invention beyond the US

Trademarks



Trademarks and Government Contracts

 Trademarks grant rights to the source of goods or services rather than the consumer of those goods and services

 The contractor is the source ... the government is the consumer

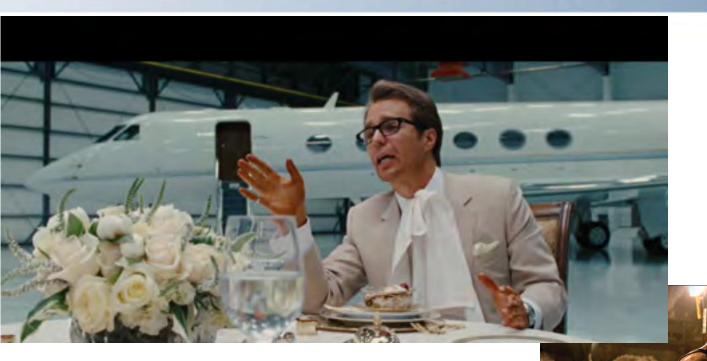
Trademarks and Government Contracts

 The government has no right to use a mark it does not own or control, nor is a contractor who uses a mark at the direction of the government immune from suit

Trademarks and Government Contracts

 Unlike the limited waiver of sovereign immunity for disputes under government contracts, the Government's consent to be sued under the Lanham Act is not limited

Prime v. Sub





The rights gained by the government remain unchanged.

The relationship (contract) between the prime and the sub is distinct

No prime contractor <u>ownership</u> of subcontractor software nor automatic <u>license rights</u> in subcontractor software.

The prime does not get rights in a subcontractor's software.
 Only the Government gets software data rights. The prime is a "middle-man" who passes through a sub's data rights to the Government.

The prime cannot coerce subcontractor into giving the prime the sub's data rights.

 The prime contractor cannot use its "prime" position to coerce additional rights from a subcontractor.

Sub and prime can agree on an NDA or license.

- Prime responsibility to manage / monitor subcontractor software development
- Need to integrate sub's software in prime's deliverable software.
- Establishes the parties' respective rights and limits; e.g., program-only use.
- Without agreement, sharing subcontractor software with prime or other subcontractor can lead to a myriad of problems for the subcontractor
 - Loss of proprietary position / trade secret . . . give away
 - Disagreement / dispute

Subcontractor commercial software

Prime passes thru sub's commercial software as a stand-alone deliverable, or

Integrate the software into the prime's deliverable

Case Study:

- Sub discloses confidential technical data to Prime while working on Phase I of a DOD program
- Subcontract incorporates by reference DFARS
 252.227-7013, including a provision that the Prime is
 to have "unlimited rights in technical data that are ...
 developed exclusively with Government funds"
- In the process of soliciting bids for Phase II of the program, Prime discloses Sub's technical data to Sub's competitor
- Sub sues Prime for misappropriation of trade secrets
- Will the Sub's misappropriation claim be successful?

- Plainville Electrical Products Co. v. Bechtel Bettis Inc.
- (D.Ct. 2009)
- Court: "Because the 2003 subcontract gave [Prime] the unlimited right to use, distribute, or disclose that data ... there can be no 'misappropriation' of the [Sub's] data, and therefore no trade secret claim."
- Court emphasized that the "DFARS provides a mechanism for protecting trade secrets that the parties chose not to use."

Case Study:

- In the course of performing a DOD program,
 Contractor gives source code that it developed at
 private expense to the Government, but did not assert
 rights to the software or include any proprietary
 markings
- Key employee leaves Contractor and starts a competing business with core technology based on source code
- Contractor files a lawsuit against the former employee for misappropriation of trade secrets.

- L-3 Comm. Westwood Corp v. Robichaux (E.D. La. 2008)
 - Court: "Granting the Gov't unlimited rights to data without any restrictive legend or markings constitutes a failure to maintain secrecy"
 - Because contractor "did not use efforts reasonable under the circumstances to maintain the secrecy of the alleged trade secrets in the source code," the source code was no longer protectable as a trade secret
- Carefully consider the nature of the rights granted to the Gov't
 - Giving the Gov't "unlimited rights" when IP is developed at private expense can impact the status of those rights vis-àvis third parties

Take Homes

Carefully consider the prime / sub relationship

Grants v. Contracts

- Generally aimed at early stages of research, not product development
- The grantee's obligation is to perform research effort, not to achieve pre-defined results
- The deliverables are data (research results) rather than products, although there may be samples or prototypes
- Often the project is largely defined by the proposer, rather than the funding agency

Rights in Data - SBIR Program

SBIR contractors may assert copyright without prior approval of the Contracting Officer

- unless there is specific contract language to the contrary
- If claim to copyright is made
 - Government gets same license as it receives under the FAR general data rights clause

Rights in Data - SBIR Program

When SBIR Data is delivered to the Government with "SBIR Rights Notice" provided in the clause

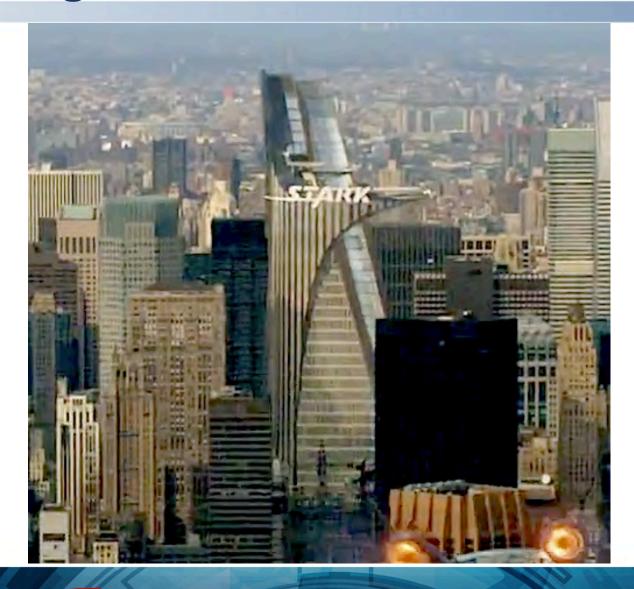
- Government may use SBIR data for government purposes <u>only</u>
- Cannot disclose the data outside the Government for a specified period of time (usually 4 years)

If not marked with "SBIR Rights Notice"

• No additional restrictions on Government's use

Cannot be negotiated away pre-award

Becoming the next Stark Industries



Things to Remember

IP is a pervasive, thorny issue with countless twists and turns

There is no "one size fits all" strategy

Mistakes in IP are costly ... bet-the-company costly

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- Weigh benefits of funding against possible negative impact of IP concessions on future opportunities

Get advice early and often



More Than An IP Law Firm

Martensen provides superior service with a unique combination of legal, business, engineering and military contracting expertise.

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