

## why pick this topic?

- If I'm not a technology company, should I care about this?
- Can employment policies really impact intellectual property?



#### what is "intellectual" property? **Types of Rights Scope of Coverage Examples** Products, Devices, New and Useful **Patents** Processes, Improvements, Inventions Designs Identification of Source of **Trademarks** Apple ® **Product or Service** Unique Expressions of Instruction Manuals, Books, Copyrights Ideas Packaging Any Secret that Benefits **Business: Non-public Trade Secrets Secret Information** Processes, Business Plans, **Databases, Customers** Software can also cut across these categories and be an important form of IP DORSEY

### how is IP used?

- · to attract investment
- to obtain competitive advantage
- · collateral for financings
- as basis of a licensing program / royalty stream
- · defensive tool against competitors
- · sold as an asset just like real property



### what are some hiring considerations?

- what is the potential new employee bringing with them?
- will the company have sufficient ownership rights in IP created by the employee?

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## tips in employment agreements?

- Company to own IP developed by employee
  - consider setting out the fields and businesses of employer
- Identify previous IP created by employee
  - Assign it to company? (e.g. founder)
  - Warrant that the technology won't be used by the employee at the company (e.g. competitor)
- Prohibit execution of IP assignments with third parties without employer consent
- Address moral rights
- Obtain future assistance



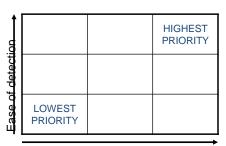
#### what issues occur during employment?

- ensuring that employees have appropriate IP sensitivities
  - understanding trade secret material identification and procedures for maintaining secrecy
  - avoiding unnecessary exposure to the confidential information of others
  - aware of prohibitions on the import of others' IP
- incentivizing creation and registration of IP
- maintain appropriate IP records



#### how can we incentivize IP creation?

- Educate employees
- Form IP committee including:
- · Representative from marketing or finance
- Two technical representatives (e.g. one from research team, one from product team)
- IP counsel
- Committee charged with:
- · Reviewing patent disclosures
- Selecting for patenting, or providing feedback
- Identifying trade secret information
- Maintaining appropriate secrecy procedures
- Authorizing public disclosures



Competitive Advantage



#### how can we incentivize patent creation?

- Disclosure award
- Provided at time of disclosure submission to technical manager
- Contingent on the manager's review for completeness
- Recognizes effort in putting disclosure together / rewards innovative thought
- Filing award
- · Provided at time of patent application filing
- Requires acceptance of disclosure by patent committee and cooperation by inventor(s) during drafting process
- Optional features
- Further awards at time of patent issuance or subsequent related filings are difficult to track and administer
- · Institutional recognition plaques, other memorabilia

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## what are risks at the end of the relationship?

- Need to consider IP contributed and accessed by the departing employee
- Does the company have all the rights needed?
- Is there a risk the departing employee could compromise IP?
- Monitor post-employment actions of employee



### tips for sudden departures

- require return of all materials
- · maintain all electronic records as-is
- assess what employee may have taken
- evaluate next action



# who wants more credit? HRCI or CLE credit, that is



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#### how do I learn more?

## interactive dialogue

10 Employment Law Essentials In California

Presented by:

Jessica Linehan, Dorsey & Whitney, Southern California Mike Droke, Dorsey & Whitney, Seattle and Palo Alto

> January 12, 2016 9:00-10:00 am (Pacific Time)

> This activity has been submitted for HRCI credit.

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