Protecting Trade Secrets

Joe Laferrera Gesmer Updegrove LLP January 3, 2006

Boston Entrepreneurs' Network "Protecting Intellectual Property"

Defining Terms

Trade secrets

Confidential information

Proprietary materials

Secret processes or techniques

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The Only IP That Is Not Disclosed

- Copyright Office
- Patent and TrademarkOffice
- No "Trade Secrets"Office
 - Except your own





US Patent and Trademark Office

What is it?

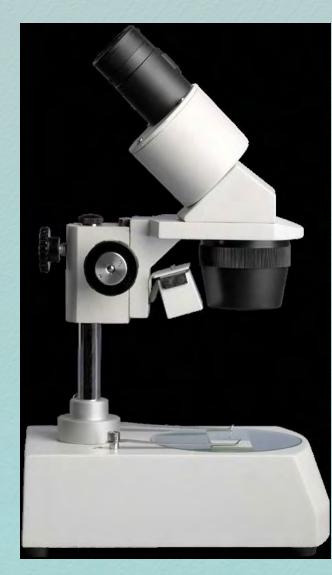
- Information that
 - Confers some conferitive denefit
 - Not generally known at the industry
 - Is the subject of efforts to preserve its confidentiality



What is it?

- •Can be almost anything:
- -the "secret formula"
- -information about customers and prospects
- -business plans and strategies
- •Can be "re-creatable," if sufficiently difficult
- -E.g., a market survey





VALUABLE

Usually a non-issue





SECRET

- Look to relevant audience
 - If commonly known in field, not a trade secret
 - Even if information is not generally known to public
 - -But need not be unknown to everyone





PROTECTED

Data password protected

File cabinets locked

• Access limited to small

group of persons

Legends affixed

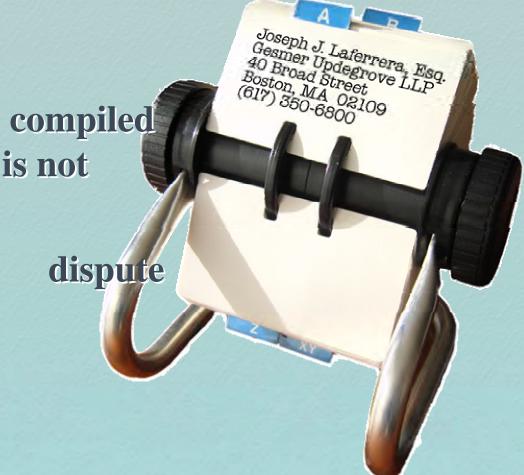
Access tracked

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The Rolodex

- Client lists and contact info
- -No, if information is readily discoverable
- -Yes, if information was compover long period and is not commonly known
- -Often the subject of



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No Expiration Date

- Trade secret remains viable as long as it is valuable, secret and protected
 - The formula for Coca-Cola is still a trade secret





Confidentiality Killers

• Shared with customers, investors, prospects

 Readily discernible from product, demo or marketing materials

 Disclosed in trade group publications, academic papers, etc.



The Outside World - NDAs

- NDAs are critical to preserving trade secrets rights
- Even with the most discrete client,
 vendor, or investor, the absence of an
 NDA can blow IP rights



NDA v. Automatic Protection

- Absent an NDA, independent contractors are under no obligation to keep trade secrets
- Employees have obligation to employer even without agreement
 - Even after termination, forever

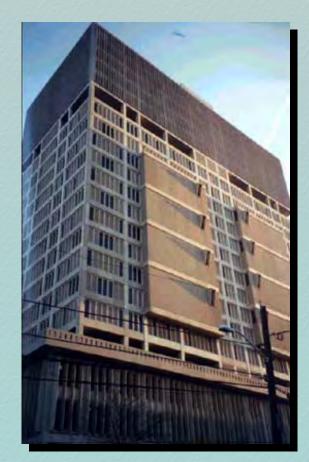


Nature of the Protection

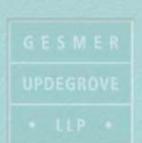
- Protection arises out of statute.
 Obtains
 -M.G.L. c. 93, § 42.
- Whoever embezzles, steals or Intent takes, carries away, con Value mis by fraud or by deception irrelevant person or corporation, with intent to his own use, any trade secret, regardless of value, shall be liable in Up to double person or corporation for al damages resulting therefrom. [T]he co discretion, may increase the damages up to double the amount found.

What Are The Remedies?

- In court, you can seek:
 - -An injunction
 - Damages
 - Enhanced damages
 - No provision for attorney's fees under trade secret statute
 - ^o Can seek attorney's fees under other statutes



Massachusetts Superior Court, Cambridge



Trade Secret ≠ Non-compete

- Obligation to protect trade secret generally *does not* prohibit working for competitor
 - But ask me about Pepsi v. Redmond



Protecting It Before The Fact

- Security audit
- Policies regarding use
- •NDAs for employees, customers,

vendors

•Agreements requiring of company materials

•Strict enforcement

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Protecting It After The Fact

- Cat largely out of the bag
- •Contact individual (employee?) immediately
- -Criminal complaint may be appropriate
- -Also contact new employer, if applicable
- Injunction
- Lawsuit for damages
- Sometimes, PR issues

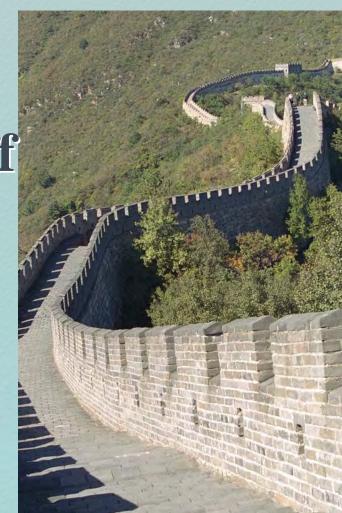


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Don't Be A Defendant

- Employment agreement regarding former employer's info
- If appropriate, walling off employee from similar work
- Don't ask employees for info from old job



Q&A



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