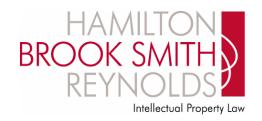
Protecting Shareholder Value Through IP Diligence

David J. Thibodeau Jr.

IEEE Boston ENET

January 2, 2007



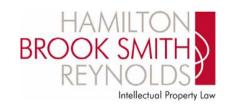
Corporate Assets

Tangible

physical property
 (equipment, inventory, cash and equivalents, etc.)

Intangible

- intellectual property
- (patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, know how, goodwill, etc.)



Protecting the Intangible

Identify

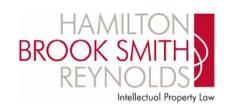
- education
- invention records

Perfect rights

- 'careful' contracts
- assignments / covenants not to compete

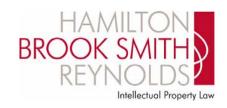
Defend

freedom to operate



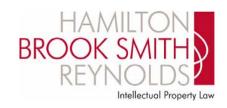
Identify

- Avoid "chicken and egg syndrome"
 - − no \$ <-> no IP
- The "correct" assets
 - technology (but....easy to design around?)
 - why do customers do business with you?



Establish Ownership

- Different for different IP rights
- Formalize relationships
 - (consulting, partner, officer / founder employee, vendor/customer, investor)
- Document ideas
 - Who....What....Where....When

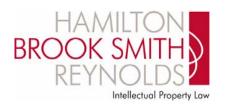


Invention Assignments

 Employee / consultant / vendor / customer / joint venture / NDA / other agreements

Scope

- require disclosure
- relate to business / use time & resources
- promise not to use IP rights of others without permission
- Each patent



Covenants not to Compete

- Employment agreements
 - MA/NH enforceable if
 - reasonable in scope (subject, time, geography)
 - supported by consideration
 - in the public interest
 - CA not enforceable
 - Stricter laws for corporate officers
 (fiduciary responsibility)

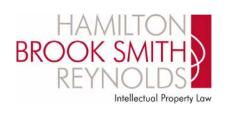
Defending

Don't lose what you own

- patents (public use / on sale)
- trade secrets (divulgation without NDA or marking
- copyrights (sloppy contracts)

Freedom to operate — need story for

- explicit threats
- implicit threats
- top competitors
- industry buzz / "trolls"
- seek licenses or formal opinions



Recap - Top 5 Mistakes

- 1. Ignoring threats
- 2. No IP
- 3. Wrong IP
- 4. Wrong contracts
- 5. Lost IP

