



OCPLA NEWSLETTER

Orange County Patent Law Association

www.ocpla.org

Vol. 10, No. 5

May 2004

MAY LUNCHEON MEETING

Please join us at our next luncheon meeting on Wednesday, May 26, 2004, when we are pleased to present Professor Scott Kieff of Stanford University, who will speak on "Yet Another Brave New World ... Perspectives on Biotechnology Prosecution, Litigation and Licensing". The lunch will be held at noon at the Wyndham Garden Hotel.

JUNE BOARD MEETING

On June 2, 2004, the OCPLA Board of Directors is holding its monthly meeting at noon at the offices of McDermott, Will & Emery.

Members who wish to present items for the Board's consideration should contact our president, Matthew Weil, to have their item placed on the agenda, and to verify the time and location of the meeting.

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS . . .

May 26, 2004 **Perspectives on Biotechnology Prosecution, Litigation and Licensing**

June 23, 2004 **Cybercrime and Related Issues in Intellectual Property**

July 28, 2004 **Arguing KP v. Lasting Impression in the Supreme Court**

E-MAIL DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEWSLETTER



The Newsletter is now being transmitted solely by electronic mail. If you know of anyone who should be, but is not getting this e-mail distribution, please have them contact Greg Hollrigel at gsh@patlawyers.com.

RSVP ON TIME FOR MONTHLY LUNCHEONS

To reduce the likelihood of additional rate increases associated with last minute reservations, and attendance without advance reservations, we encourage you to RSVP early, i.e., no later than by noon on the Friday preceding the meeting, so that we can provide more accurate numbers of luncheon attendees to the hotel. Your efforts to register at least five days in advance of the lunches will be greatly appreciated, both by the hotel and the OCPLA Board of Directors.

In addition, several members have inquired about ordering fruit plates for the lunches. If you wish to order a fruit plate, or a vegetarian dish, please indicate your meal preference when you RSVP.

2004 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Dues for 2004 will remain at \$35 for attorneys and agents and entitle you to receive the monthly OCPLA newsletter, frequent announcements, and reduced rates for the monthly luncheons and seminars. A membership form is included in this month's newsletter and is also available on our website, at www.ocpla.org. If you have not already done so, please renew now!

PTO UPDATE

BY GREG S. HOLLRIGEL
STOUT, UXA, BUYAN & MULLINS,
LLP

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1. Changes to Mail Stops for Patent Applications

On April 28, 2004, the USPTO published a notice of certain changes to the Mail Stops used for corresponding regarding patent applications.

In short, the following Mail Stops should **no longer be used**:

- Mail Stop Application Number,
- Mail Stop CPA,
- Mail Stop Design,
- Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment,
- Mail Stop PGPUB-ABD,
- Mail Stop Patent Application, and
- Mail Stop Provisional Patent Application.

In addition, Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment has been changed to Mail Stop Amendment, and Mail Stop PGPUB-ABD has been changed to Mail Stop Express Abandonment. All requests and petitions for an express abandonment under 37 CFR

1.138 should be directed to Mail Stop Express Abandonment or transmitted by facsimile to (703) 305-8568.

Lastly, Mail Stop L&R and Mail Stop Post Issue have been established. Details can be obtained at the following web site:

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/dapp/opa/preognotice/addresschange.htm>

2. Revised Procedures for Express Abandonment of Patent Applications

As briefly mentioned above, the procedures for expressly abandoning a patent application have been revised. In particular, the procedures have been revised to reflect that any petition for express abandonment to avoid publication under 37 CFR 1.138(c), as well as any other letter of express abandonment under 37 CFR 1.138, should be filed by:

1. Mailing the petition or letter to: Mail Stop Express Abandonment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O.Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia, 22314-1450;
2. Transmitting the petition or letter by facsimile directly to the Pre-Grant Publication Division at 703-305-8568; or
3. Delivering the petition or letter by hand to the Pre-Grant Publication Division at 2231 Crystal Drive, Room 905, Arlington, VA 22202, during business hours (8:00 A.M.- 5:00 P.M.).

Details can be found at the following website:

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/dapp/opa/preognotice/msexabn.pdf>

3. Revisions of Patent Term Extensions and Patent Term Adjustment Provisions

Details regarding recent changes to patent term extensions and patent term adjustment provisions can be found at the following website:

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/notices/69fr21704.pdf>

MINUTIAE

BY NEAL M. COHEN
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Letters from the OED

If you know any registered practitioner who has ignored a survey letter from the Office of Enrollment and Discipline, then you should also know a registered practitioner whose name was removed from the roster of registered attorneys and agents.

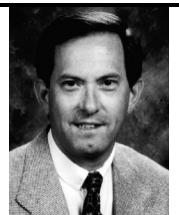
The survey letters mailed out by the OED provide for a 45 day period in which the recipient must respond. If the practitioner does not respond, then he or she will receive a follow-up letter. The follow-up letter simply informs the practitioner that his or her name has been removed from the roster of registered attorneys and agents, and provides instructions for becoming "restored" to the list by payment of the \$40 fee set forth in 37 CFR § 1.21(a)(3).

Recommendation number 1: Don't ignore the first letter. Use a Certificate of Mailing and a postcard.

Recommendation number 2: Don't ignore the second letter. Use a Certificate of Mailing and a postcard.

RECENT INTERESTING IP CASES

BY LEONARD R. SVENSSON
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BIRCH, LLP
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1. Court Determines "Chromosomally Integrated" Requires Use of Exogenous Gene

Genzyme Corp. v. Transkaryotic Therapies, Inc., No. 02-1312 (Fed. Cir. Oct. 9, 2003)

Issue: Did the district court correctly construe the phrase "chromosomally integrated" as requiring the insertion of an exogenous gene sequence? **Answer:** Yes.

Genzyme Corporation ("Genzyme") is the exclusive licensee of U.S. Patent No. 5,356,804 ("the '804 patent"). The '804 patent is directed to a method of producing human alpha-galactosidase A ("alpha-Gal A") by culturing mammalian cells containing a "chromosomally integrated" nucleotide sequence encoding human alpha-Gal A operatively linked to a promoter and a selectable marker and to cells engineered to express the human alpha-Gal A. Transkaryotic Therapies ("TKT") produced a human alpha-Gal A product using a technique known as gene activation. TKT's technique does not introduce an exogenous alpha-Gal A gene into human host cells. Genzyme filed suit against TKT for infringing the '804 patent.

TKT argued that since the alpha-Gal A gene used in the TKT gene activation method was endogenous to the cells, the gene is not "chromosomally integrated" and the claims are not infringed. Genzyme argued that "chromosomally integrated" does not require the use of an exogenous gene.

Decision: Claim construction is a matter of law, which the Court of Appeals reviews without deference. On appeal, the court reviewed the district court's interpretation of the term "chromosomally integrated". When a term is undefined, its meaning must be derived from its usage and context. The court found that construction of the term "chromosomally integrated" to mean "the combining or bringing together or merging of separate elements" and therefore the use of an exogenous gene, to be consistent with its ordinary and customary meaning in the art. The court also looked to the specification and the prosecution history to determine the meaning of the term. The court found that the '804 patent specification consistently

defined the term "integrated" to refer to a foreign gene inserted into a host cell chromosome and a review of the prosecution history also showed the necessity of the deposited exogenous vector sequences to the '804 patent claims.

The appeals court determined that the district court did not err in construing the claim term to require the introduction of an exogenous sequence encoding alpha-Gal A into the host cell.

2. Formal Restriction Needed To Successfully Invoke 35 U.S.C. § 121

Geneva Pharms., Inc., v. GlaxoSmithKline PLC, No. 02-1439 (Fed. Cir. Nov. 21, 2003)

Issue: Does 35 U.S.C. sec. 121, which prevents a double patenting rejection of claims in a divisional application that were previously restricted as separate inventions, also prevent a double patenting rejection of claims in the divisional application that were not present in the parent application and not subject to a formal restriction requirement?

Answer: No.

GlaxoSmithKline PLC, SmithKline Beecham Corporation, SmithKlineBeecham PLC, and Beecham Group PLC (collectively "GSK") own U.S. Patents Nos. 4,525,352, 4,529,720 ("the '720 patent") and 4,560,552 (collectively "the 1985 patents") and U.S. Patents Nos. 6,031,093, 6,048,977, 6,051,703 and 6,218,380 (collectively "the 2000/01 patents"). The 1985 and 2000/01 patents relate to the antibiotic clavulanic acid and its salts, one being potassium clavulanate, which is an active component of Augmentin®, an antibiotic marketed by GSK. Geneva Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Novartis AG and Biochemie GmbH; Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited; and Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. (collectively "Geneva"), generic drug manufacturers who want to market generic versions of Augmentin®, applied for regulatory approval from the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"). That application

constitutes infringement under 35 U.S.C. sec. 271(e)(2). The Geneva filed three lawsuits seeking judgment that the 1985 and 2000/01 patents are invalid. The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia granted summary judgment invalidating the 1985 and 2000/01 patents for obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims of the '720 patent.

The 1985 patents and the 2000/01 patents all claim priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 05/569,007 ("the '007 application"), which was abandoned. During prosecution of the '007 application, the USPTO issued a restriction requirement, which, in part, restricted methods of making the composition from the composition itself. No "method of use" claims were present in the original parent application. The restriction requirement resulted in separate lines of applications that ultimately issued as the 1985 patents and the 2000/01 patents. In the application that issued as the '720 patent, "method of use claims" were presented and allowed. The district court concluded that the "composition" claims of the 1985 patents and the 2000/01 patents were obvious in view of the "method of use claims" recited in the '720 patent.

Decision: When a restriction requirement is issued, sec. 121 protects the withdrawn claims in a later divisional application against rejection over a patent that issues from the original application. The first clause of sec. 121 states: "[i]f two or more independent and distinct inventions *are claimed* in one application, the Director may require the application to be restricted to one of the inventions." 35 U.S.C. sec. 121 (emphasis added).

To successfully invoke protection from double patenting under sec. 121, GSK must show: (1) that the parent application (i.e., the '007 application) contained "method of use claims" that later appeared in the '720 patent and (2) that the examiner issued a formal restriction requirement relating to the claims at issue. Although the USPTO issued multiple restriction requirements in the '007

application, the method of use claims at issue were not pending at the time of these restrictions. Thus, the first prong of the test was not met.

In addition, the prosecution history contains no formal restriction requirement regarding method of use claims. GSK argued that sec. 121 does not require that claims later sought to be protected must appear in an application before restriction, and relied on an interview summary indicating that the method of use claims would appear in a subsequent divisional application. However, the interview summary fails to explain why such claims would be filed in a divisional application. Thus, the GSK claims failed to meet the second prong of the test.

GSK failed to establish the requisite factors for protection under sec. 121 and, therefore, the district court's holding of invalidity based on obviousness-type double patenting was affirmed.

3. Argument Not Raised at Patent Appeal Board is Precluded at CAFC

In re Watts, No. 03-1121 (Fed. Cir. Jan. 15, 2004)

Issue: When a patent applicant has failed to present a particular interpretation of a cited reference before the Board of Patent Appeals, may the CAFC address such an interpretation on appeal? **Answer:** No.

U.S. Patent Application No. 08/568,904 of LaVaughn F. Watts, Jr. ("Watts") discloses a real-time thermal management system for computers, which selectively slows down CPU clock speed when CPU temperature reaches a reference level, except when the CPU is processing critical Input/Output ("I/O"). Four independent claims contained the critical I/O processing limitation. An Examiner rejected these independent claims along with their dependent claims under 35 U.S.C. sec. 103. Among others, the Examiner rejected claims 5, 6, 9 and their dependents by relying on the *Gephardt*

reference as disclosing the critical I/O processing limitation in combination with references for other features. On appeal to the United States Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences ("the Board"), Watts argued that processing of "primary" activities disclosed in *Gephardt* differ from processing of claimed critical I/O activities. The Board disagreed, and sustained the Examiner's rejection. Watts appealed the Board's decision to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

In addition to the argument previously relied on at the Board proceeding, Watts presented a fallback argument that, even if the primary activity of *Gephardt* is equal to the claimed critical I/O activity, *Gephardt* teaches processing of all activities at full speed, therefore being incapable of slowing clock speed based upon detected activity.

Decision: Because Watts failed to make this argument regarding the scope of *Gephardt* before either the Board or the Examiner, "[the CAFC does] not have the benefit of the Board's informed judgment on this issue for [the court's] review." "[A]pplicant challenging a decision [shall] not be permitted to raise arguments on appeal that were not presented to the Board." Moreover, Watts did not show existence of any special circumstance that would excuse his failure to raise this argument to the Board.

Conclusion: The CAFC declines to address the applicant's new interpretation of the reference since he has waived this argument by not presenting it to the Board. The Board's rejection is affirmed.

4. Duty to Disclose (Contrary) Office Action from a Co-Pending Application

Dayco Prods., Inc. v. Total Containment, Inc., No. 02-1497 (Fed. Cir. May 23, 2003)

Issue: Is the prior rejection of a "substantially similar" claim in a co-pending U.S. application considered "material" information? **Answer:** Yes.

Dayco Products Inc. ("Dayco") is the assignee of two separate families of applications (one family involves patents that claim priority to U.S. Application 408,161 filed Sept. 15, 1989 ("the '161 application", collectively "the '161 family"); the other family of applications claims original priority to U.S. Application No. 993,196 filed Dec. 18, 1992 ("the '196 application" and "the '196 family").

The '196 family of applications and the applications for the patents-in-suit (claiming priority to the '161 application) were pending in the USPTO at the same time, wherein the patents-in-suit were assigned to one examiner (David Arola) and the '196 family of applications were assigned to a different examiner (Eric Nicholson). The attorney prosecuting the '196 application was the same attorney prosecuting the patents-in-suit.

Examiner Nicholson was made aware of the patents-in-suit by the applicant. The claims submitted in the '196 family of applications were substantially identical to the claims of the patents-in-suit and were rejected by Examiner Nicholson under 35 U.S.C. sec. 103 as being unpatentable over certain prior art. Examiner Arola was never advised of the rejections by Examiner Nicholson, nor did the applicant bring the applied prior art to Examiner Arola's attention during prosecution of the patents-in-suit.

Dayco filed suit against Total Containment Inc. ("TCI") for patent infringement of several of its patents. TCI asserted invalidity of the claims of the patents-in-suit based on inequitable conduct alleging that Dayco withheld material prior art and information concerning the co-pending '196 application from the patent examiner. The District Court granted summary judgment in favor of TCI, and Dayco appealed to the CAFC.

TCI alleges that Dayco engaged in inequitable conduct by withholding material information of another examiner's rejection of substantially similar claims in the co-pending '196 application.

Decision: First, the Federal Circuit considered two tests for materiality. The first standard of materiality is the "reasonable examiner" standard. The second standard of materiality is defined by 37 C.F.R. sec. 1.56(b) ("Rule 56"). The Federal Circuit reviewed both standards for materiality in view of the information used by the District Court to find inequitable conduct. The court did not state which standard is the correct standard to apply.

Under the "reasonable examiner" threshold materiality test, "*any* information that a reasonable examiner would substantially likely consider important in deciding whether to allow an application to issue as a patent" is material. (Emphasis in original.) The court reasoned:

Patent disclosures are often very complicated, and different examiners with different technical backgrounds and levels of understanding may often differ when interpreting such documents. Although examiners are not bound to follow other examiners' interpretations, knowledge of a potentially different interpretation is clearly information that an examiner could consider important when examining an application.

Under the Rule 56 standard, the information is also material if a prior rejection of a substantially similar claim refutes, or is inconsistent with the position that those claims are patentable. The court reasoned:

When prosecuting claims before the Patent Office, a patent applicant is, at least implicitly, asserting that those claims are patentable. A prior rejection of a substantially similar claim refutes, or is inconsistent with the position that those claims are patentable. An adverse

decision by another examiner, therefore, meets the materiality standard under the amended Rule 56.

Although the Federal Circuit found that a prior rejection of a substantially similar claim in a co-pending application is material, the Federal Circuit indicated that the District Court failed to address any intent to deceive related to the failure to disclose the examiner's adverse decision. Thus, the case was remanded for trial on the issue of intent.

Conclusion: A contrary decision of another examiner in a co-pending application reviewing a substantially similar claim(s) meets the threshold level of "materiality."

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the ranks of the OCPLA. His/her workplace and sponsors are listed.

New Member/Org.	Sponsors
Philip Nelson (Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP)	John King Greg Holtrigel
Kenneth Vu (Applied Medical)	Richard L. Myers Patrick Y. Ikehara
David L. Henty (Myers Dawes Andras & Sherman, LLP)	Joseph C. Andres Daniel L. Dawes
Michael Navarro (Myers Dawes Andras & Sherman, LLP)	Joseph C. Andres Daniel L. Dawes

Pursuant to Section 3.2 of the by-laws of the Orange County Patent Law Association, anyone having reason to believe that a new member is not qualified for membership may file a written objection with the Secretary within 30 days after this notice. If you are interested in joining our association, the amount due

annually for Regular or Associate Membership is \$35 and for Student Membership is \$17.50. Annual dues are due in January of each year.

OCPLA WEBSITE

Check the OCPLA website at www.ocpla.org for copies of the OCPLA newsletter, for membership information and for current events of interest to members. Let us have your comments. We will be making changes and improvements as time passes, and your comments will be useful in knowing what to change and what to leave alone. Send comments to "webmaster@ocpla.org."

OCPLA POLICY

Although we are open to comments and suggestions, present policy concerning publication of advertisements in this newsletter is as follows: (1) "Positions Wanted," "Positions Available," and other similar ads will be printed free of charge and, unless otherwise requested, will run for two months; (2) Other ads such as word processing, legal support services, and firm announcements will be published for \$15 per issue or \$150 per year (for all 12 issues), payable in advance. We reserve the right to edit each advertisement. Please contact the Newsletter editor to place your ad or with your comments and suggestions.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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OCPLA NEWSLETTER

Orange County Patent Law Association

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This document is provided for informational purposes only. The articles contributed by identified authors express only the views of the particular author or authors, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Orange County Patent Law Association or its editorial staff. Any questions or comments concerning the articles should be directed to the author. Any errors should be brought to the attention of the Editor so that appropriate corrections can be published in a subsequent edition of the Newsletter.

The OCPLA reserves the right to determine which, if any, submitted articles will appear in this Newsletter.

We hope that the Newsletter is helpful, informative, entertaining and interesting. Comments, ideas, announcements, proposed articles, suggestions and any other communications concerning the content, form or other aspect of this newsletter may be directed to:

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SERVICES, ANNOUNCEMENTS, WANT ADS**MARCELO E. SROKA, CPA**

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949-756-5000 x218

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Corporate and Tax Matters
(949) 725-4000

POSITION SOUGHT**IP SECRETARY**

I am an IP secretary with 10 years of secretarial experience plus 18 years of Word Processing experience - patents, trademarks, prosecution and litigation. I am looking for a position as an IP Secretary in OC or LA County. For a resume or additional details, please contact me as follows:

Tina Kavanaugh
917-679-9364

tkavanaugh@proskauer.com

Silicon Valley Seminars' 2004 Workshop Schedule

TRADEMARKS & and the TRADEMARK PROCESS

(Secretaries • Paralegals • Attorneys)
San Diego 6/16

FOR DETAILS VISIT www.patentseminars.com
or contact Steve Shear at steve@patentseminars.com

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POSITIONS OPEN**Patent Associate**

Duties include mechanical and electrical patent preparation and prosecution. Must have at least 5 years US and PCT experience, and ability to work as primary client contact. Technical background is preferably EE, physics, or mechanical.

Supervising Attorney

Duties include 1) ensuring that patent applications/amendments written by other attorneys meet written quality control standards of firm; 2) working 2-3 days per week – about 10-20 hours per week; 3) writing own cases outside of office if desired.

Billing Supervisor

Duties include 1) responsibility for all client billing; 2) primary point of communication with clients for collection issues; and 3) supervising clerical assistant. About 12-15 hours per week. Must be highly proficient in Timeslips.

Email letter and resume to: Shimokaji & Associates, P.C., info@shimokaji.com.

CONTRACT WORK SOUGHT

Semi-retired, multi-year experienced, registered patent attorney seeks contract or part time prosecution work. Mechanical/electro-mechanical areas preferred. Hourly or fixed rates.

Email: cgumpel@charter.net
909-337-8561

**WANTED
Patent Associate**

Patent associate on a partnership track or patent agent is sought for all phases of patent prosecution work in the mechanical, electrical, optical, and biomedical arts with a small entrepreneurial firm. Compensation is competitive and commensurate with performance. A strong technical background in physics or electrical engineering is desired. All experience levels will be considered. Send resume to:

Mary Falcone
Office Manager
Myers, Dawes, Andras & Sherman LLP
19900 MacArthur Blvd. Ste 1150
Irvine, California 92649
949 223 9600
fax 949 223 9610

**MONTEREY PATENT ATTORNEY
POSITION**

How does work in a collegial 8-lawyer firm in Monterey sound?

LaRiviere, Grubman & Payne, LLP, an av-rated intellectual property firm, is hiring. We are looking for a patent prosecutor with a substantial background in the electronics and computer arts. Trademark prosecution or litigation experience, PCT experience and a Lively sense of humor are also strongly desirable. It also wouldn't hurt if you could bring clients. Must be willing to work in world-class resort area amid stunning beauty.

Contact Karen Rachelle at (831) 649-8835 (fax) or krachelle@lgrpatlaw.com (e-mail).

Patent Agent/Patent Attorney

Klein, O'Neill & Singh, a growing Orange County Intellectual Property law firm seeks a patent agent or patent attorney with at least 2-5 years of patent prosecution experience in electrical, electronics, computer related and mechanical arts. Must be able to work with minimum supervision and training. Must have excellent written and oral communication skills and have top-notch credentials. We offer competitive salary and benefits with a collegial work environment. Email your resume to acalumpang@koslaw.com. No phone calls please.

**OFFICE SPACE AVAILABLE
IRVINE**

1 to 6 window offices on 11th floor of the Class A Newport Gateway office towers in Irvine, located near the intersection of MacArthur and Jamboree. Beautifully appointed and recently remodeled. Comes w/wo work stations, access to 3 conference rooms and kitchen use. Copiers and mail service available. Receptionist to greet. Covered parking. Airport and freeway close. Call 949-223-9601. Ask for Mylene.

SUBLEASE OFFICES AVAILABLE

Law firm in John Wayne airport area has up to 3 offices with or without secretarial bays available for sublease in Class A building. Copier, fax, conference room, on-line research also available. Flexible lease terms.

Send inquiries to Michael Shimokaji, shimokaji@shimokaji.com; (949) 223-0843

Orange County Patent Law Association May Meeting

Date: Wednesday, May 26, 2004

Time: 12:00 Noon; Lunch will be served promptly at 12:15 p.m.

Location: Wyndham Garden Hotel
3350 Avenue of the Arts
Costa Mesa, California

Topic: Yet Another Brave New World ... Perspectives on Biotechnology
Prosecution, Litigation and Licensing

Speaker: Professor Scott Kieff of Stanford University

Cost: \$30 for members and \$35 for non-members

Reservations: Please make reservations by filling out the form below and mailing it with a check to Neal M. Cohen to reach his office address given below, by the Friday before the meeting. If time is short, please also email Neal at nmc@cohen-sak.com or call in your reservation to the OCPLA Reservations Line number at (949) 724-1849.

The Orange County Patent Law Association certifies that this activity has been approved for minimum Continuing Legal Education credit by the State Bar Association of California in the amount of 1.0 hour. The Orange County Patent Law Association certifies that this activity conforms to the standards for approved education activities prescribed by the rules and regulations of the State Bar of California governing Minimum Continuing Legal Education. The Orange County Patent Law Association is a State Bar of California MCLE-approved provider.

Reservation Form

Enclosed is a check for \$_____ payable to ORANGE COUNTY PATENT LAW ASSOCIATION for the OCPLA General Membership luncheon on Wednesday, April 28, 2004 for the following person(s):

This form and check should be mailed to:

Neal M. Cohen
Attention: OCPLA Lunch Reservations
Cohen Sakaguchi & English LLP
2040 Main Street, 9th Floor
Irvine, CA 92614
Tel: (949) 724-1849
Fax: (949) 625-8955
E-mail: nmc@cohen-sak.com



Orange County Patent Law Association

WWW.OCPLA.ORG • P.O. Box 7632 Newport Beach, CA 92658

2004 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM

This is an application for (please circle one): **Membership Renewal or New Membership**

Member / Applicant Information:

Name: _____

Firm/Employer: _____

Address: _____

E-mail Address (required to receive newsletter): _____

Telephone No.: _____ Facsimile No.: _____

Professional Information:

	Yes	No	
Are you a member of the California bar?	___	___	Bar No. _____
Are you a member of the bar of another state or the District of Columbia?	___	___	Jurisdiction/Bar No. _____
Are you registered to practice before the U.S.P.T.O.?	___	___	Reg. No. _____
Are you a student?	___	___	School: _____

Please circle not more than TWO committees in which you would like to participate:

Annual Seminar	Law Office Management	Membership
Copyright Practice	Legislation	Patent Practice
Federal Courts	MCLE	Trademark Practice
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2004 OCPLA EVENTS SCHEDULE

Date	Location	Speaker/Event	Topic
<p>May 26, 2004</p>	<p>Wyndham Garden Hotel</p>	<p>Professor Scott Kieff Stanford University</p>	<p>Yet Another Brave New World ... Perspectives on Biotechnology Prosecution, Litigation and Licensing</p>
<p>June 23, 2004</p>	<p>Wyndham Garden Hotel</p>	<p>Tom McConville U.S. Attorney's Office</p>	<p>Cybercrime and Related Issues in Intellectual Property</p>
<p>July 28, 2004</p>	<p>Wyndham Garden Hotel</p>	<p>Charles C.H. Wu Law Offices of Wu & Cheung, LLP</p>	<p>Arguing <i>KP v. Lasting Impression</i> in the Supreme Court</p>



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