

IP Client Alert

Leahy-Smith America Invents Act

Today, September 16, 2011, President Obama signed into law the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act ("AIA"), H.R. 1249, which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on June 23, 2011.

The AIA makes significant changes to U.S. patent law, including:

- Changing the U.S. patent system from its current "first to invent" system into a "first to file" system, consistent with patent laws throughout most of the world; the U.S. "first to file" system will have a one-year "grace period" as to certain disclosures from inventors similar to the prior system.
- Changing the Novelty requirement (Section 102) by removing the geographic and English-language distinctions among types of prior art in the current patent statute, and resetting the bar to patentability as whether the claimed invention was patented, was described in a printed publication or was otherwise disclosed to the public before the effective filing date of the claimed invention or was described in a patent with a prior filing date or a published patent application that names another inventor.
- Changing the Novelty requirement (Section 102) by removing confidential sales from being a bar to patentability—a revamping of the current "on sale bar" to patentability under which any offer for sale of an invention ready to be patented starts the clock on the one-year grace period within which a patent application on the invention must be filed.
- Eliminating Interference Proceedings but creating Derivation Proceedings which require a Petition under oath setting forth with particularity, and supported by substantial evidence, bases for finding that a named inventor in an earlier application derived the invention from the inventor named in the Petitioner's application, and without authorization filed the earlier application, and that the inventions in the applications are the same or substantially the same.
- Deleting failure to disclose Best Mode as grounds for canceling a patent or holding a patent invalid or unenforceable—even though 35 U.S.C. § 112 will still call for patent applications to contain the Best Mode contemplated by the inventor or joint inventor.
- Allowing Owners to apply for a patent directly.
- Requiring that each inventor execute an oath or declaration that the patent application was made or was authorized to be made by him or her, and that he or she believes himself or herself to be the original inventor or an original joint inventor; but, authorizing such statements to be withdrawn, replaced or otherwise corrected at any time, and confirming that no patent shall be invalid or unenforceable based on failure to comply with the requirement for a proper oath or declaration, if remedied. This streamlines current correction of inventorship practice.
- Post-Grant Public Opposition Period within nine (9) months of grant (called Inter Partes Review) in which failure to meet any of the conditions for patentability may be raised, so long as the information presented, if not rebutted, demonstrates that it is more likely than not that at least one of the claims challenged is unpatentable, such proceedings to include depositions, other discovery as necessary in the interests of justice, a set time for conclusion and the ability to terminate the proceeding via settlement.
- Post-Grant Opposition beyond nine (9) months from grant, but based only on patents and printed publications, and with the higher threshold that the Petitioner must show a reasonable likelihood

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that the Petitioner would prevail with respect to at least one of the claims challenged, with depositions, other discovery as necessary in the interest of justice, a set time for conclusion and the ability to terminate the proceeding via settlement. This replaces the current Third-Party Reexamination.

- Altering the false patent marking statute, which partially dates back to the 19th century, to eliminate the standing of the vast majority of plaintiffs. This change will apply retroactively and will vastly diminish the number of false patent marking cases clogging U.S. courts.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Some of the changes in the AIA will take effect as early as within one year of its enactment. The U.S. Patent & Trademark Office has already established a website to provide information on the legislation and to seek input and comments.

The Juneau Partners attorneys have been monitoring this law and the various bills since 2005 and are likewise ready for the change in practice. We welcome the chance to guide our clients, friends and colleagues through the changes that be a consequence from enactment of the AIA.

If you have questions regarding this decision or how to respond in your particular circumstances, please contact us.