

First Principles

- Self Assessment
 - **Design** the remainder of your experience in law school
 - Look to fill skill and knowledge gaps
 - round out your experiences
 - perhaps take some classes just for fun ☺
- Assessment for the legal marketplace
 - **Become a great attorney first**
 - And, for those planning to be IPIL attorneys,
 - Become a great IPIL attorney **second**
- Assessment for the IPIL marketplace
 - Class mix should include areas supporting the commercialization of Intellectual Property and Information Products/Services
- Extra-curricular opportunities
 - Journals, moot courts, judicial externships, clinics, student organizations, professional organizations, mediation training, research . . .
- Transitional credentialing opportunities
 - Judicial clerkships



Credentialing by area of IPIL practice (excluding Trade Secret)

- ☺ = only a state license is required

	Copyright	Trademark	Patent
Litigation	☺	☺	☺
Licensing	☺	☺	☺
Application*	☺ (there is only a very minor, de minimus volume of work in registering copyrighted works)	☺	"Patent Bar" exam required

* The process of applying for a patent before the US Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) is called "patent prosecution." This is practice before a Federal Administrative Agency and requires that one be a "Registered Patent Attorney."

- A special license is required to "prosecute patents" - which means that one must take the PTO's "Patent Bar" exam to do this.
- Whether one needs the credential of being a Registered Patent Attorney depends on a variety of factors, including general market conditions and the specific conditions in the area or niche of IP in which a student is interested.
- Sometimes large IP law firms prefer to hire patent bar eligible attorneys because such individuals can be more flexibly applied to service a variety of work.
 - For example, if trademark or licensing work is slow, the attorney could perhaps perform patent prosecution instead.
 - Or, the attorney may be perceived as more valuable in patent litigation due to the patent bar credential (although there are many great patent litigators who are not "Registered Patent Attorneys").
- In other employment situations, however, the patent bar credential carries little or no weight because the mixture of work available is more specialized and/or the patent bar credential is not significant within that employment market or community.

IP and IL Offerings – preliminary draft 2010-11 schedule (subject to change – only exemplary)

- The table also exemplifies the general schedule of courses typically offered
- Course coding: (# credit hours, professor (**bold**, if **regular/visitor**, *italics if adjunct*), other remarks, [prerequisite]).
- Class names in **BLUE** may change semesters from year. Only 1 course, IP Survey, is ever offered twice in a year, with a day and a night Fall offering every other year. For years offering a Fall night section, see: <http://www.law.uh.edu/student/Part-time-Core.pdf>.

Time	Fall 2010	Spring 2011
Day 	IP Survey (2, Janicke) Advanced Topics in Copyright (3, Joyce, seminar, [IP Survey or Copyright])	Advanced Topics in IP (3, Janicke, seminar, [Patent or Copyright]) Int'l IP (3, Vetter, [see course listing]) Licensing & Tech. Transfer (3, Vetter, [IP Survey, Patent or Copyright]) Patent Remedies & Defenses (3, Janicke, [IP Survey or Patent])
Alternating (typically)		Copyright (3, Joyce, night) Patent Law (3, Kumar, day)
Night 	Internet Law (2, Pinsky) Trademarks & Unfair Comp. (3, Krieger, 4 pm) Patent Prosecution (2, Friedrich, [Patent]) Digital Transactions (2, Chichester) Virtual Worlds (2, Bolin)	Trade Secrets (2, Krieger) Entertainment Law (2, Alonso)
Other Related Offerings	Cultural Property Entrepreneurship	Procedure of Patent Litigation
<p>This slide was updated in the Spring of 2010. The original generation of these materials was in the Spring of 2008, at which time Prof. Vetter made audio recordings speaking to the then-current slides and posted on Prof. Vetter's site.</p>		

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Other courses to consider

- IPIL & related courses
 - Art Law
 - Communications Law
 - Computational Law
 - eDiscovery
 - eHealth
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Franchising & Distribution
 - Genetics & the Law
 - IP Strategy & Management
 - Privacy & Data Protection
 - Seminars (IPIL or otherwise)
 - Special and Directed Research
 - Sports Law
 - Traditional Knowledge / Cultural Property
 - Virtual Worlds
- Skills classes
 - For example, Transactional Clinic, Moot Court Team, Trial Advocacy, and Mediation
- Other areas relating to IP
 - Administrative Law**
 - Advanced Contract Drafting
 - Antitrust**
 - Bankruptcy
 - Business Organizations**
 - Evidence**
 - First Amendment
 - Federal Jurisdiction/Courts
 - International Business Transactions
 - Mergers & Acquisitions
 - Securities Regulation
 - Secured Finance
 - Tax**

Note:
The **bold, highlighted** classes above are particularly important for a career practicing IP & IL

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