

**Am. Inst. of Physics v. Schwegman, Lundberg & Woessner, P.A.,
No. 0:12-cv-00528-RHK-JJK (D. Minn. July. 30, 2013)**

Year	2013
Court	United States District Court for the District of Minnesota
Key Facts	Plaintiff, the American Institute of Physics, publishes scientific journals. Defendant, law firm Schwegman, Lundberg & Woessner, P.A., downloaded, stored, copied, and distributed eighteen of plaintiff's articles in connection with the patent application process, namely to comply with the duty to disclose prior art under patent law. Defendant obtained the articles from a few sources, including a United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) database that contained articles that are material to patentability claims. Defendant paid no license fees to plaintiff, nor did defendant obtain permission from plaintiff to copy the articles. Plaintiff claimed that defendant infringed its copyrights by "downloading, storing, making internal copies of, and distributing" the journal articles. Defendant claimed this was fair use. USPTO intervened as an intervenor defendant.
Issue	Whether obtaining, storing, copying, and distributing copyrighted publications for use in the patent application process, without a license or other permission, constituted fair use.
Holding	The court held that defendant's use of plaintiff's publications was fair use. The court found the use transformative because it had a different intrinsic purpose than was intended by plaintiff: plaintiff used the journal articles to inform the scientific community. Defendant, however, used the articles to inform a government agency about a patent claim. The court also found that plaintiff failed to present evidence that the defendant's use of the articles would adversely affect plaintiff's "traditional target market" for the articles. Finally, because the articles were "factual or informational" in nature, the court found that defendant's use of the full articles was "necessary to the new and different purpose for which [they] made the copies." This weighed in favor of finding fair use.
Tags	Eighth Circuit; Education/Scholarship/Research; Textual work; Used in government proceeding
Outcome	Fair use found

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