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**OFFICE OF PETITIONS**

In re Application of	:	
Yoshiyuki Ohita et al.	:	
Application No. 07/127,279	:	
Patent No. 4,875,044	:	DECISION ON RENEWED PETITION
Filed: December 1, 1987	:	UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.378(E)
Issue Date: October 17, 1989	:	
Attorney Docket Number: S03013	:	
Title: DIGITAL LIMITING CIRCUIT	:	

This is a decision on the renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e), filed on October 27, 2005, requesting reconsideration of a prior decision pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b)<sup>1</sup>, which refused to accept the delayed payment of maintenance fees for the above-referenced patent, and the renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.183, requesting waiver of Rule §1.378(e), filed on March 9, 2006.

The present patent issued on October 17, 1989. The grace period for paying the 7-½ year maintenance fee provided in 37 C.F.R. §1.362(e) expired at midnight on October 17, 1997, with no payment received. Accordingly, the patent expired on October

<sup>1</sup> Any petition to accept an unavoidably delayed payment of a maintenance fee filed under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b) must include:

- (1) The required maintenance fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.20 (e) - (g);
- (2) The surcharge set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.20(i)(1), and;
- (3) A showing that the delay was unavoidable since reasonable care was taken to ensure that the maintenance fee would be paid timely and that the petition was filed promptly after the patentee was notified of, or otherwise became aware of, the expiration of the patent. The showing must enumerate the steps taken to ensure timely payment of the maintenance fee, the date and the manner in which patentee became aware of the expiration of the patent, and the steps taken to file the petition promptly.

17, 1997 at midnight. On August 3, 2005, Petitioner's representative submitted a petition pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b), to revive the above-identified application. This petition was dismissed via the mailing of a decision on August 31, 2005. On October 27, 2005 and October 31, 2005, Petitioner's representative filed a request for expedited handling, a petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.183 to waive the two-month period for response, a renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e), and the required petition fees. On November 30, 2005, an amendment to the renewed petition was received. On January 5, 2006, a decision was mailed, which granted the petition to expedite and dismissed the petition to waive 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e). On March 9, 2006, Petitioner's representative submitted a renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §183.

With the present renewed petitions, Petitioner's representative has included declarations from Messrs. Dunham, Horowitz, Maioli, and Phillips, and Meses. Widenhouse, Barbee, Bernstein, Farnacci, and Larmon, along with a plurality of exhibits.

It is noted that Petitioner's representative has filed substantially similar petitions in the patents which are associated with application numbers 07/110,452, 07/116,208, 07/127,279, 07/430,134, 07/447,078, 07/556,443, 07/588,715, 07/597,332, 07/641,681, 07/691,817, 07/700,866, 07/789,448, 07/795,791, and 08/432,901.

The request to accept the delayed payment of the maintenance fees associated with this patent is **DENIED**<sup>2</sup>.

**The petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.183 to waive C.F.R. §1.378(e) so that material may be presented subsequent to the expiration of the two-month period for response.**

Petitioner's representative seeks the waiver of the two-month period for response to the dismissal of the original petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b) so that additional evidence can be introduced into the record after the passing of the period for response<sup>3</sup>. The previous decision indicated that it would be presumed that Petitioner's representative received the decision

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<sup>2</sup> This decision may be regarded as a final agency action within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. §704 for the purposes of seeking judicial review. See MPEP 1002.02.

<sup>3</sup> Similar requests were made in application numbers 07/116,208, 07/127,279, 07/447,078, 07/588,715, 07/691,817, 07/700,866, and 07/789,448.

on the original petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b) shortly after the date on which it had been mailed, as Petitioner's representative is located in New York City, which is in fairly close proximity to Alexandria.

Petitioner's representative has indicated with this latest round of submissions that this presumption is incorrect. Petitioner's representative has asserted that he was only provided with a period of one month with which to prepare a response.

As stated above, Petitioner's representative filed a plurality of petitions which are related to one another. None of these petitions indicated that there were other submissions out there which were related. Therefore, it was left entirely up to the Office to discover these related petitions, and it took some time to discover the related serial numbers, gather the file wrappers, and issue decisions. This explains why some decisions on the original petitions were mailed as early as August of 2005, and others were mailed as late as January of 2006.

The file associated with the present patent has been reviewed, and a change of address has been located in the file. It is clear that the change of address was neither entered nor effectuated, and as such, the decision on the original petition was not mailed to the correct address. The Office regrets this error. As such, the petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.183 will be **GRANTED**.

**The petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e):**

**The standard**

35 U.S.C. §41(c)(1) states:

The Director may accept the payment of any maintenance fee... after the six-month grace period if the delay<sup>4</sup> is shown to the satisfaction of the Director to have been unavoidable.

§1.378(b)(3) is at issue in this case. Acceptance of a late maintenance fee under the unavoidable delay standard is considered under the same standard for reviving an abandoned application under 37 C.F.R. §1.137(a). This is a very stringent

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<sup>4</sup> This delay includes the entire period between the due date for the fee and the filing of a grantable petition pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b).

standard. Decisions on reviving abandoned applications on the basis of "unavoidable" delay have adopted the reasonably prudent person standard in determining if the delay was unavoidable:

The word 'unavoidable' ... is applicable to ordinary human affairs, and requires no more or greater care or diligence than is generally used and observed by prudent and careful men in relation to their most important business<sup>5</sup>.

In addition, decisions are made on a "case-by-case basis, taking all the facts and circumstances into account." <sup>6</sup> Nonetheless, a petition cannot be granted where a Petitioner's representative has failed to meet his or her burden of establishing that the delay was "unavoidable."<sup>7</sup>

An adequate showing that the delay in payment of the maintenance fee at issue was unavoidable" within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 41(c) and 37 C.F.R. 1.378(b)(3) requires a showing of the steps taken to ensure the timely payment of the maintenance fees for this patent. Where the record fails to disclose that the patentee took reasonable steps, or discloses that the patentee took no steps, to ensure timely payment of the maintenance fee, 35 U.S.C. 41(c) and 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b)(3) preclude acceptance of the delayed payment of the maintenance fee under 37 C.F.R. 1.378(b).

#### Docketing error

A delay resulting from an error (e.g., a docketing error) on the part of an employee in the performance of a clerical function may provide the basis for a showing of "unavoidable" delay.

Such a showing should identify the specific error, the individual who made the error, and the business routine in place for performing the action which resulted in the error. The showing must establish that the individual who erred was sufficiently trained and experienced with regard to the function

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<sup>5</sup> In re Mattullath, 38 App. D.C. 497, 514-15 (1912) (quoting Ex parte Pratt, 1887 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 31, 32-33 (1887)); see also Winkler v. Ladd, 221 F. Supp. 550, 552, 138 U.S.P.Q. 666, 167-68 (D.D.C. 1963), aff'd, 143 U.S.P.Q. 172 (D.C. Cir. 1963); Ex parte Henrich, 1913 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 139, 141 (1913).

<sup>6</sup> Smith v. Mossinghoff, 671 F.2d at 538, 213 U.S.P.Q. at 982.

<sup>7</sup> Haines, 673 F. Supp. at 316-17, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1131-32.

and routine for its performance that reliance upon such employee represented the exercise of due care. The showing should include information regarding the training provided to the personnel responsible for the docketing error, degree of supervision of their work, examples of other work functions carried out, and checks on the described work which were used to assure proper execution of assigned tasks.

A delay resulting from an error (e.g., a docketing error) on the part of an employee in the performance of a clerical function may provide the basis for a showing of "unavoidable" delay, provided it is shown that:

- (1) the error was the cause of the delay at issue,
- (2) a business routine was in place for performing the clerical function that could reasonably be relied upon to avoid errors in its performance, and;
- (3) the employee was sufficiently trained and experienced with regard to the function and routine for its performance that reliance upon such employee represented the exercise of due care.

See MPEP 711.03(c) (III) (C) (2).

An adequate showing should include (when relevant):

- (1) statements by all persons with direct knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the delay, setting forth the facts as they know them;
- (2) a thorough explanation of the docketing and call-up system in use;
- (3) identification of the type of records kept;
- (4) identification of the persons responsible for the maintenance of the system;
- (5) copies of mail ledger, docket sheets, filewrappers and such other records as may exist which would substantiate an error in docketing;
- (6) include an indication as to why the system failed in this instance, and;
- (7) information regarding the training provided to the personnel responsible for the docketing error, degree of supervision of their work, examples of other work functions carried out, and checks on the described work which were used to assure proper execution of assigned tasks.

**Portions of the Code of Federal Regulations and the MPEP relevant to the abandonment of this application**

37 C.F.R. § 1.362 Time for payment of maintenance fees.

(a) Maintenance fees as set forth in §§ 1.20(e) through (g) are required to be paid in all patents based on applications filed on or after December 12, 1980, except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section, to maintain a patent in force beyond 4, 8 and 12 years after the date of grant.

(b) Maintenance fees are not required for any plant patents or for any design patents. Maintenance fees are not required for a reissue patent if the patent being reissued did not require maintenance fees.

(c) The application filing dates for purposes of payment of maintenance fees are as follows:

(1) For an application not claiming benefit of an earlier application, the actual United States filing date of the application.

(2) For an application claiming benefit of an earlier foreign application under 35 U.S.C. 119, the United States filing date of the application.

(3) For a continuing (continuation, division, continuation-in-part) application claiming the benefit of a prior patent application under 35 U.S.C. 120, the actual United States filing date of the continuing application.

(4) For a reissue application, including a continuing reissue application claiming the benefit of a reissue application under 35 U.S.C. 120, the United States filing date of the original non-reissue application on which the patent reissued is based.

(5) For an international application which has entered the United States as a Designated Office under 35 U.S.C. 371, the international filing date granted under Article 11(1) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty which is considered to be the United States filing date under 35 U.S.C. 363.

(d) Maintenance fees may be paid in patents without surcharge during the periods extending respectively from:

(1) 3 years through 3 years and 6 months after grant for the first maintenance fee,

(2) 7 years through 7 years and 6 months after grant for the second maintenance fee, and

(3) 11 years through 11 years and 6 months after grant for the third maintenance fee.

(e) Maintenance fees may be paid with the surcharge set forth in § 1.20(h) during the respective grace periods after:

(1) 3 years and 6 months and through the day of the 4th anniversary of the grant for the first maintenance fee.

(2) 7 years and 6 months and through the day of the 8th anniversary of the grant for the second maintenance fee, and

(3) 11 years and 6 months and through the day of the 12th anniversary of the grant for the third maintenance fee.

(f) If the last day for paying a maintenance fee without surcharge set forth in paragraph (d) of this section, or the last day for paying a maintenance fee with surcharge set forth in paragraph (e) of this section, falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a federal holiday within the District of Columbia, the maintenance fee and any necessary surcharge may be paid under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) respectively on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday.

(g) Unless the maintenance fee and any applicable surcharge is paid within the time periods set forth in paragraphs (d), (e) or (f) of this section, the patent will expire as of the end of the grace period set forth in paragraph

(e) of this section. A patent which expires for the failure to pay the maintenance fee will expire at the end of the same date (anniversary date) the patent was granted in the 4th, 8th, or 12th year after grant.

(h) The periods specified in §§1.362 (d) and (e) with respect to a reissue application, including a continuing reissue application thereof, are counted from the date of grant of the original non-reissue application on which the reissued patent is based.

[49 FR 34724, Aug. 31, 1984, added effective Nov. 1, 1984; paras. (a) and (e), 56 FR 65142, Dec. 13, 1991, effective Dec. 16, 1991; paras. (c)(4) and (e) revised and para. (h) added, 58 FR 54504, Oct. 22, 1993, effective Jan. 3, 1994]

#### MPEP 2515 Information Required for Submission of Maintenance Fee Payment states, in part:

If a patent expires because the maintenance fee and any necessary surcharge have not been paid in the manner required by 37 C.F.R. 1.366, the patentee could proceed under 37 C.F.R. 1.378 (see MPEP § 2590), if appropriate, or could file a petition under 37 C.F.R. 1.377 (see MPEP § 2580) within the period set therein seeking to have the maintenance fee accepted as timely even though not all of the required identifying data was present prior to expiration of the grace period

#### 2575 Notices

Under the statutes and the regulations, the Office has no duty to notify patentees when their maintenance fees are due. It is the responsibility of the patentee to ensure that the maintenance fees are paid to prevent expiration of the patent. The Office will, however, provide some notices as reminders that maintenance fees are due, but the notices, errors in the notices or in their delivery, or the lack or tardiness of notices will in no way relieve a patentee from the responsibility to make timely payment of each maintenance fee to prevent the patent from expiring by operation of law. The notices provided by the Office are courtesies in nature and intended to aid patentees. The Office's provision of notices in no way shifts the burden of monitoring the time for paying maintenance fees on patents from the patentee to the Office.

#### **Application of the standard to the current facts and circumstances**

As set forth in the original petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b), Petitioner's representative uses an index-card based system of tracking the maintenance fees for the patents for which it is responsible for. Lewis Eslinger was the attorney responsible for the payment of the maintenance fees for this patent. When he retired in 1995,

Mr. Maioli assumed responsibility for the payment of the maintenance fees for this patent<sup>8</sup>.

Petitioner's representative has no centralized department for ensuring the timely submission of maintenance fees - instead, it is up to each attorney to ensure that the maintenance fees are timely submitted for each of the patents for which he/she is responsible<sup>9</sup>.

When a Notice of Allowance and Issue Fee due is received in the law firm, a docket clerk opens a computer program and inputs the issue date. The computer program then calculates the due dates for the 3 maintenance fees, and generates 3 maintenance fee prompts for each maintenance fee due date - 3 months after the payment window opens, on the date the maintenance fee is due, and when the window closes. The docket clerk handwrites the 3 maintenance fee due dates on the Notice of Allowance and Issue Fee due, and forwards the Notice to the responsible attorney.

When the letters patent arrives at the firm, the docket clerk will open the same computer program and double-check to make sure that the data was entered and computed correctly. The letters patent is then forwarded to the responsible attorney.

Once the letters patent is received, an index card is prepared for each patent. Each patent is listed on an individual index card. The index card is then filed in a drawer, and Petitioner's representative has a series of drawers arranged which correspond to particular dates. The index card is filed in a portion of a drawer which is assigned a date according to 3 years from the issue date.

When the 3-year period expires, the card is removed from the drawer and a letter is sent to the client, along with a list of all of the patent numbers for which maintenance fees are due. If no instructions are received to the contrary, payment is submitted to the Office. When payment is sent, the date on which the maintenance fee was submitted is indicated on the card along with a checkmark, and the card is moved to the file which corresponds to the time period during which the subsequent maintenance fee will be due.

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<sup>8</sup> Original petition, pages 3 and 4. Renewed petition, page 2.

<sup>9</sup> Dunham declaration, submitted with the renewed petition on 07/116,208, 07/556,443, 07/588,715, 07/597,332, 07/789,448 and 07/761,817, paragraph 8, page 4.



With this renewed petition, Petitioner's representative has asserted that the index card was not created, and **contradicts himself as to the identity of the individual who was responsible for the creation of the card.** On page 2, he sets forth:

"...the legal assistant who at that time was assigned the duty of preparing the maintenance fee file cards for newly arrived Sony patents in our firm was Lourdes Valdez (emphasis added)..."

On page 5, he sets forth that "Miss Peters (emphasis added)...did not make the maintenance fee index card." On page 4, he sets forth:

"in the case of the instant patent for which a maintenance fee index file card was not prepared, the legal assistant at the time issuance of the patent was, as previously indicated, Linda Peters (emphasis added.)"

As such, the Office cannot determine whether Ms. Valdez or Ms. Peters was the individual responsible for the preparation of the index card.

Petitioner's representative has submitted an amended declaration of Mr. Phillips to set forth the efforts which have been expended to locate a plurality of docket clerks which were involved in the activities which led to the failure to timely submit the maintenance fee for this patent. Mr. Phillips sets forth that he "engaged an investigator" to attempt to locate Mses. Peters and Valdez, along with others<sup>10</sup>. The investigator merely obtained address records from the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, but did not procure any phone numbers.

It is noted that the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles might not have the current address of an individual who has since moved to another state.

Mr. Phillips reviewed the old personnel files of these employees, and retrieved phone numbers from the same. No mention has been made of any other searches which were performed for these individuals, by either the retained investigator or Mr. Phillips (such as an online search of various online directories) so it must be concluded that no other search was performed.

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<sup>10</sup> Amended declaration of Phillips, paragraph 4.

On October 20, 2005, Mr. Phillips telephoned Ms. Valdez, and the same agreed to discuss the matter with him on October 24, 2005<sup>11</sup>. Petitioner's representative has failed to explain why Mr. Phillips did not merely discuss the matter with her while he had her on the phone. Ms. Valdez could not be reached by phone on the agreed date, so Mr. Phillips waited until November 14, 2005<sup>12</sup> to attempt to reach her again. Why he chose to wait over three weeks before calling again, when such an important matter as a patent was at stake, has not been revealed.

On October 21, 2005, Mr. Phillips sent Mses. Peters and Valdez a letter via Express Mail<sup>13</sup>. On October 26, 2005, Mr. Phillips telephoned Ms. Peters, and the individual on the other end of the telephone line indicated that she would forward the message to Ms. Peters. Mr. Phillips later learned that this individual was Maryann Milletech, the sister of Ms. Peters. It has not been made clear when or how Mr. Phillips came to this realization<sup>14</sup>. On November 18, 2005, Mr. Phillips sent a letter to Ms. Milletech at the address of Ms. Peters<sup>15</sup>. Mr. Phillips was not able to confirm the whereabouts of Mses. Peters or Valdez.

Calling a phone number obtained from an old employment record and mailing a letter **does not constitute a diligent effort to locate** an individual. There is no indication that Mr. Phillips consulted any directories (in print or online) or consulted any online databases in an effort to find Mses. Peters and Valdez. The decision on the petition under Rule §1.183 noted that Senior Attorney Paul Shanoski conducted an online search using LexisNexis® and found several potential addresses for these individuals, and the decision inquired as to what prevented Mr. Phillips from doing the same. **It does not appear that Petitioner's representative has addressed this inquiry in the present renewed petition.**

Petitioner's representative has included a declaration of facts from one Ms. Widenhouse, where it is set forth that Mr. Phillips requested that he perform an inventory of the Sony patents, to determine How many patents were assigned to Sony and named

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11 Amended declaration of Phillips, paragraph 6.

12 Amended declaration of Phillips, paragraph 7.

13 Amended declaration of Phillips, paragraph 5.

14 Amended declaration of Phillips, paragraph 9.

15 Amended declaration of Phillips, paragraph 11.

Maioli, Dowden, or Eslinger as a legal representative<sup>16</sup>. Ms. Widenhouse was also asked to review all the index cards that were prepared for this client<sup>17</sup>. It was determined that there were 526 Sony patents, and out of these 526 patents, index cards had not been located for 38 of them<sup>18</sup>.

Petitioner's representative has Failed to Enact Steps which could have been Reasonably Relied upon Ensure the Timely Submission of the Maintenance Fees

Petitioner's representative has filed a plurality of petitions, seeking the revival of patents which have expired for failure to timely submit the maintenance fee. These maintenance fees were not submitted because **the index card tracking system which Petitioner's representative has implemented does not work**. As set forth in the Widenhouse declaration of facts, Mr. Phillips requested that Ms. Widenhouse perform an inventory of the Sony patents, to determine how many index cards were not prepared for this client. Out of a sample of 530 Sony patents, index cards had not been prepared for 38 of them. As such, this constitutes a 7 percent error rate.

The business system which Petitioner's representative has enacted for tracking maintenance fees is completely dependent on the accurate preparation of index cards, and it is clear that 7 percent of the time, index cards are not created. In other words, for every 100 maintenance fees which Petitioner's representative is responsible for paying, 7 of them will be missed. **This is a high error rate**, and evinces the failure of Petitioner's representative to enact steps which can be reasonably relied upon to ensure the timely submission of maintenance fees.

It should be noted that Petitioner's representative has in place a parallel computerized docketing system, but it appears that when an index card is not created, the maintenance fee for the corresponding patent will not be paid. As set forth in paragraph 14e on page 8 of the Dunham declaration, submitted

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<sup>16</sup> Widenhouse declaration, paragraph 2.

<sup>17</sup> Widenhouse declaration, paragraph 3.

<sup>18</sup> Widenhouse declaration, paragraph 4. See also Dunham declaration, submitted with the renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e) for 07/556,443, 07/588,715, 07/597,332, 07/700,866, 07/691,817, and 07/789,448, paragraph 14b, page 7.

with the renewed petition on 07/556,443, 07/588,715, 07/597,332, 07/700,866, 07/789,448 and 07/691,817:

...it is clear that there is a strong positive correlation between the presence or absence of a card for a patent in the card file and the date on which the patent was reported and sent to Sony..

Therefore, Petitioner's representative has in place two docketing systems: an index card based system, and a computer based system. However, if an index card is not properly prepared, the entire system will fail:

If a card had properly been created for the maintenance fee docket reminder system for the subject patent, then the subject patent would have been listed in the letter and the maintenance fee would have been paid.

Original petitions for 07/556,443, 07/588,715, 07/691,817, 07/700,866, 07/116,208, 07/127,279, page 5, 07/597,332 pages 5-6 The clerical error in failing to make the maintenance fee index card resulted in the failure to make the first, second, and third maintenance fee payment for this patent.

Renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e), for 07/597,332 and 07/556,443, page 6.

The reason that the system will fail if an index card was not properly prepared, even though there is an entirely separate parallel computerized system in operation, is that the computerized docketing system is not relied upon:

While the subject patent and the maintenance fee due dates were docketed in the computerized docketing database, the computerized docketing database was not the primary system relied upon by the undersigned attorney for the payment of maintenance fees, as he continued to use the docket card reminder system..

Original petitions for 07/556,443, 07/588,715, 07/691,817, 07/700,866, 07/116,208, and 07/127,279, 07/597,332, page 8.

Therefore, the timely submission of a maintenance fee is entirely dependent upon the proper preparation and filing of an index card. If an index card is not properly prepared and filed, the maintenance fee will not be timely paid, even if the reminder appears in the computerized docketing system.

For example, with 07/700,866, Petitioner's representative explains a situation where Ms. Valdez failed to prepare an index

card<sup>19</sup>. It seems that the letters patent was received by the firm, and forwarded to Mr. Eslinger. The assignee requested a copy of the letters patent, and sent a facsimile to Mr. Maioli. Normally, upon the mailing of a letters patent, an index card would have been created. In this circumstance however, Mr. Maioli instructed his secretary to retrieve the letters patent and send it to the assignee - thus the letters patent was not mailed via the proper channel, and Ms. Valdez consequently never prepared a maintenance fee reminder index card for this patent:

By taking the Letters Patent from what apparently was a backlog of patents to be sent and cards to be made, when the time came for Miss Valdez (or other legal assistant) to make the card, the patent was not there. Therefore, Miss Valdez (or other legal assistant) did not make a card for the present patent because the patent had already been sent off and was not in her possession any longer.

Renewed petition, 07/800,866, pages 5-6.

As such, Petitioner's representative's system is not one which can be reasonably relied upon - since there is no single centralized department preparing these cards, it appears rather simple for a seemingly innocuous disruption in the workflow to have disastrous ramifications. When Mr. Maioli sent his secretary to obtain the letters patent, this resulted in a failure to prepare an index card, and the maintenance fee payment was consequently missed. Why Mr. Maioli's unnamed secretary failed to prepare an index card prior to mailing the letters patent however, has not been addressed.

Petitioner's representative has Failed to Establish that Reliance upon the Employees constituted Due Care

The degree of supervision of these employee's work has not been revealed.

It is not clear how many patents these employees had previously prepared index cards for.

Examples of other work functions carried out by these employees has not been provided.

It does not appear that any checks were made on their work, to assure proper execution of assigned tasks.

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<sup>19</sup> Renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e), 07/800,866, page 5.

It is not entirely clear why these cards were not created. The index cards should have been prepared prior to mailing the letters patent to the client.

Petitioner's representative has Failed to Identify the Cause of the Error

**Petitioner's representative cannot determine why the index card was not created.**

Petitioner's representative has prepared an inventory of the index cards which are associated with patents which have been assigned to Sony. Petitioner's representative has not been able to locate 38 of them. The failure to locate a particular card suggests that the card was never created, however it is equally possible that the card was created, and merely mis-filed. It is not clear whether a mis-filed card would have necessarily shown up during this inventory. Therefore, Petitioner's representative has no way of discerning whether these missing index cards were never prepared, or if they were prepared and merely mis-filed in the wrong location. As such, Petitioner's representative cannot identify with specificity the exact cause for the failure to timely submit the maintenance fee - while he has asserted that a card was not created, it is equally possible that a card was properly created, and simply mis-filed. **As such, Petitioner's representative cannot identify with specificity the exact cause for the failure to timely submit the maintenance fee.**

Petitioner's representative has set forth that the payment of the maintenance fees is largely dependent on the successful creation and filing of an index card. Petitioner's representative has further submitted that an index card was not created for the present patent. As such, **it is not clear how the firm knew to submit the first maintenance fee, and why the submission of the first maintenance fee did not alert the firm to the fact that an index card would need to be created and filed, so as to ensure the timely submission of the second maintenance fee.**

Petitioner's representative has Failed to Provide Statements from All Involved Parties

Petitioner's representative has not provided statements by all persons with direct knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the delay. A statement has not been provided from either Mr. Eslinger or Ms. Peters or Valdez. As such, any discussion as to their particular culpability towards, or inactions which led to the failure to submit the maintenance fee, amounts to mere supposition.

Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §41(c)(1), it is Petitioner's representative's burden to establish to the satisfaction of the Director that the delay was unavoidable. Petitioner's representative has been informed on numerous occasions that statements from these individuals would be required in order for the Office to determine that the failure to timely submit maintenance fees was unavoidable.

#### Summary

The search for the responsible employees fails to constitute a diligent effort. Petitioner's representative has again failed to reveal what prevented Mr. Phillips from using an online database to perform his search.

Petitioner's representative has filed conflicting statements as to the identity of the employee responsible for creating the index card.

Petitioner's representative has not shown that steps were in place which would ensure the timely payment of the maintenance fee.

Petitioner's representative has not established why the failure to properly create and file an index card was not discovered at the time of the payment of the first maintenance fee.

The computerized docketing system was not utilized, and the index card system was not reliable.

Petitioner's representative cannot discern whether an index card was created and mis-filed or never created at all.

Petitioner's representative cannot explain why the card was not prepared or properly filed.

Petitioner's representative has not revealed the degree of supervision of this employees' work.

Petitioner's representative has not provided examples of other work functions carried out by this employee.

It does not appear that any checks were made on her work, to assure proper execution of assigned tasks.

No statement from either the responsible employee or the responsible attorney has been provided.

### Conclusion

The prior decision which refused to accept, under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b), the delayed payment of the maintenance fees for the above-identified patent, has been reconsidered. For the above stated reasons, the delay cannot be regarded as unavoidable within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §41(c)(1) and 37 C.F.R. §1.378(b).

Since this patent will not be reinstated, Petitioner's representative is entitled to a refund of the surcharge and maintenance fees, but not the \$400 fee associated with the filing of the instant renewed petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.378(e), or the \$400 associated with his request to waive the same. These fees will be refunded to Petitioner's representative's Deposit Account in due course.

Telephone inquiries regarding *this decision* should be directed to the Senior Attorney Paul Shanoski at (571) 272-3225<sup>20</sup>. All other inquiries concerning examination procedures or status of the application should be directed to the Technology Center.

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<sup>20</sup> Petitioner will note that all practice before the Office should be in writing, and the action of the Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. See 37 C.F.R. §1.2. As such, Petitioner is reminded that no telephone discussion may be controlling or considered authority for Petitioner's further action(s).



Telephone inquiries regarding *this decision* should be directed to the Senior Attorney Paul Shanoski at (571) 272-3225<sup>21</sup>. All other inquiries concerning examination procedures or status of the application should be directed to the Technology Center.



Charles Pearson

Director

Office of Petitions

United States Patent and Trademark Office

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