UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



Patent Trial and Appeal Board Inventor Hour: Episode 20

Janet Gongola, Vice Chief Administrative Patent Judge

Stacey White, Lead Administrative Patent Judge

Brandy Zukanovich, Patent Attorney

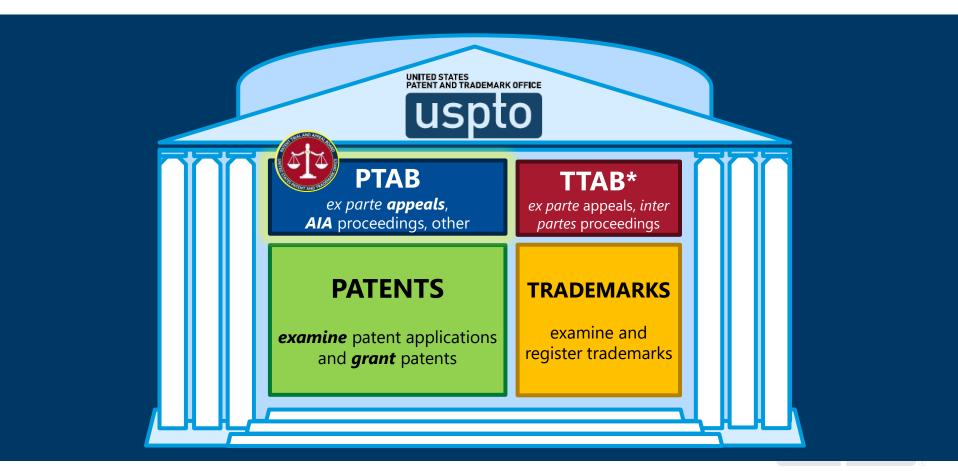
Special guests

Jennifer O'Connell, PTAB Bar Association

Eugene Goryunov, PTAB Bar Association



What is the Patent Trial and Appeal Board?



Agenda

- PTAB Pro Bono Program structure
- Skit
 - Participant eligibility
 - How to apply
 - Matching
 - Volunteer eligibility
- Questions



Question/comment submission

To send in questions or comments about the presentation, please email:

PTABInventorHour@uspto.gov



PTAB Pro Bono Program

Program Structure

Pro bono

- Definition = "for the public good"
- Refers to services rendered by a professional for free
- Example usage:
 - The attorneys are representing the client probono
 - Pro bono legal services



Pro bono program goals

For inventor participants

- Eliminate financial barriers for legal assistance
- Aid under-resourced inventors in making effective arguments

For volunteer practitioners

- Provide legal help in their field of legal practice
- Create new contacts in the community
- Gain experience in working with clients



Pro bono program scope

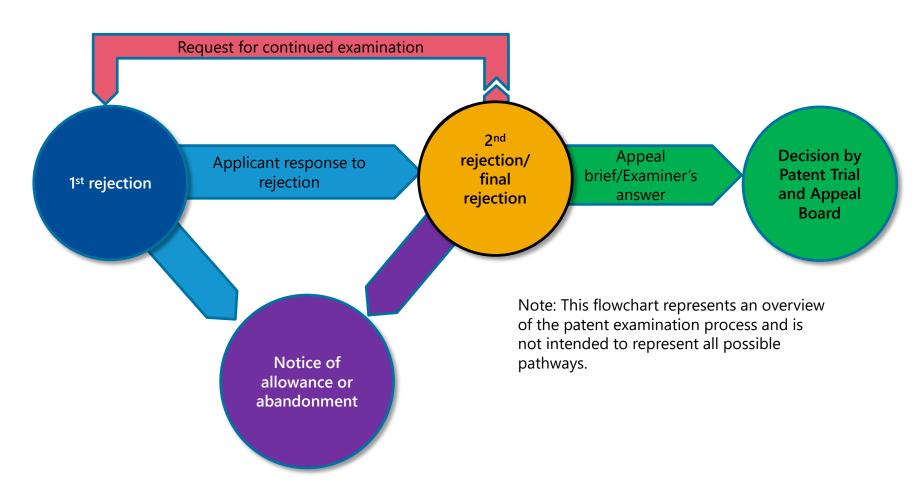
- Program currently assists with ex parte appeals through a Board decision.
- Applicant pays all USPTO fees and ancillary costs associated with the appeal.



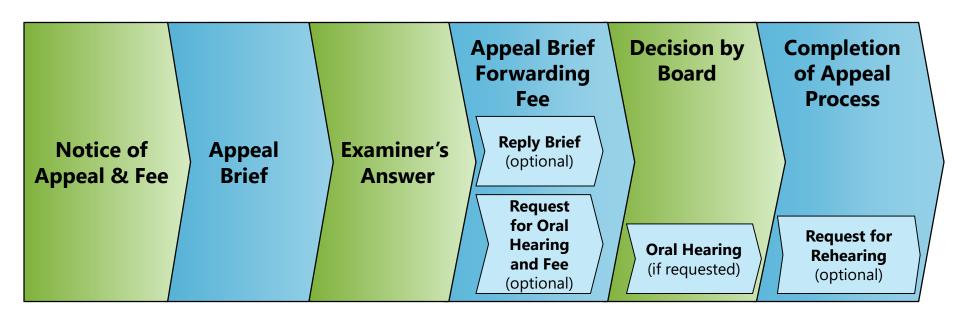
What is an ex parte appeal

- Ex parte= "from one party"
- If a patent examiner twice rejects or issues a final rejection in a patent application, the applicant can seek review of the rejection by the Board.
 - Not every disagreement with the examiner is something that may be appealed.
- If the applicant chooses to appeal, the applicant is called an appellant.

Overview of patent examination process



PTAB Appeals: General process



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PTAB Pro Bono Program



PTAB Pro Bono Program

Eligibility criteria

Individual inventors: Eligibility criteria

- Number of inventors
- Residency
- Income
- Knowledge
- Timing
- Ownership interest



Number of Inventors

- Solo/Individual
 - One inventor



Residency

Location

- An inventor must live in the United States.



Income

Limited financial means



Limited financial means

Persons in the Household	Poverty Level*	400% Poverty
1	\$14,580	\$58,320
2	\$19,720	\$78,880
3	\$24,860	\$99,440
4	\$30,000	\$120,000
5	\$35,140	\$140,560
6	\$40,280	\$161,120
7	\$45,420	\$181,680
8	\$50,560	\$202,240

^{* 2023} HHS Poverty guidelines for the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia. Available at https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines



Knowledge

- An inventor must demonstrate knowledge of the program and the ex parte appeal process.
 - Videos available at:
 <u>https://www.uspto.gov/patents/patent-trial-and-appeal-board/patent-trial-and-appeal-board-pro-bono-program-independent</u>



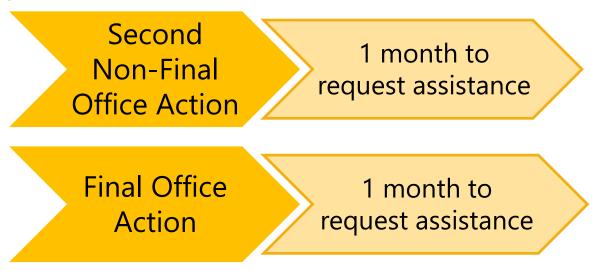
Timing

 An inventor must apply to the program within one month from the date of a second office action or final office action.



Timing to apply

- Request assistance within 1 month from date of Office action at issue
- Examples:





Ownership interest

- A filed United States (pending) patent application.
 - Owned by the inventor and the inventor is not under an obligation to sell or give the ownership of the pending patent application (invention) to someone else



Inventor group: Eligibility criteria

- Same as individual inventor PLUS
- No more than <u>four</u> known inventors for the invention



Inventor-owned small business: Eligibility criteria

- Same as inventor group PLUS small business ownership and small business income
 - Small business ownership
 - The small business must be 100% inventor owned.
 - The small business owns the invention and is not under an obligation to sell or give the ownership of the pending patent application (invention) to someone else.
 - Small business income
 - The business must have a limited about of total gross income.
 - The business must expect a limited total gross income.



Knowledge check

Question 1: true or false?

Inventors do not pay anything if they are part of the pro bono program.

Answer

False

 Applicant pays all USPTO fees and ancillary costs associated with the appeal.

Question 2: true or false?

There is a time limit on when an inventor can apply for pro bono assistance.

Answer

True

 An inventor must apply to the program within one month from the date of a second office action or final office action.

Question 3: true or false?

Inventors are not required to complete the training videos before submitting a request for pro bono assistance.

Answer

False

 An inventor must demonstrate knowledge of the program and the *ex parte* appeal process by viewing two videos prior to applying for PTAB Pro Bono assistance.

Question 4: true or false?

If you believe the examiner did something wrong then you can always file an appeal.

Answer

False

 Not every disagreement with the examiner is something that may be appealed.

Question/comment submission

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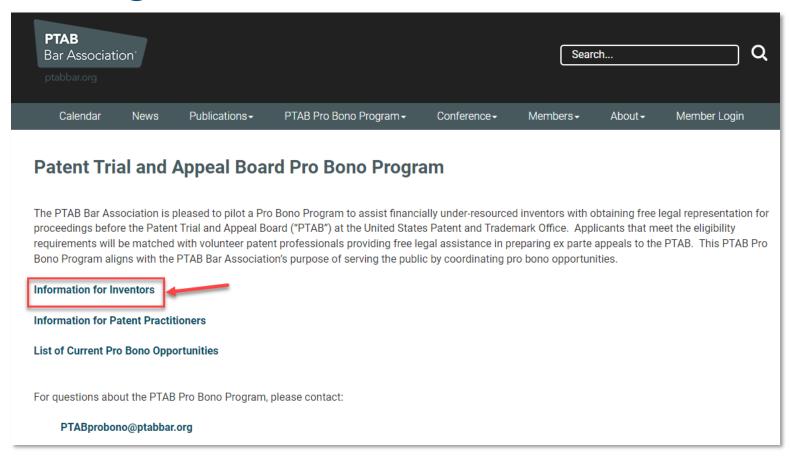
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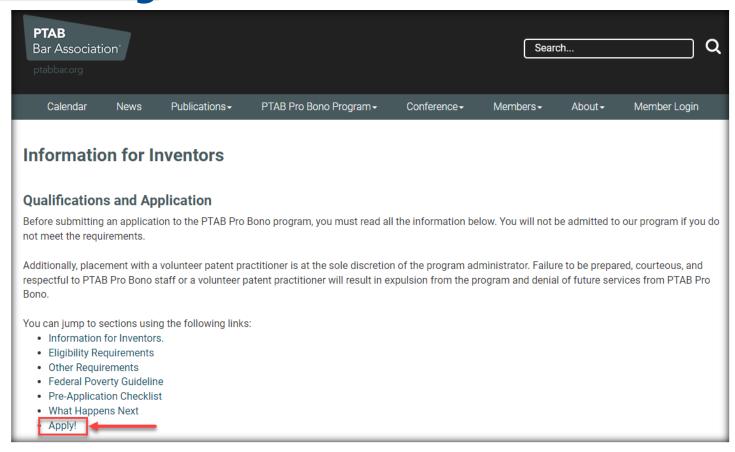
PTAB Pro Bono Program

How to apply

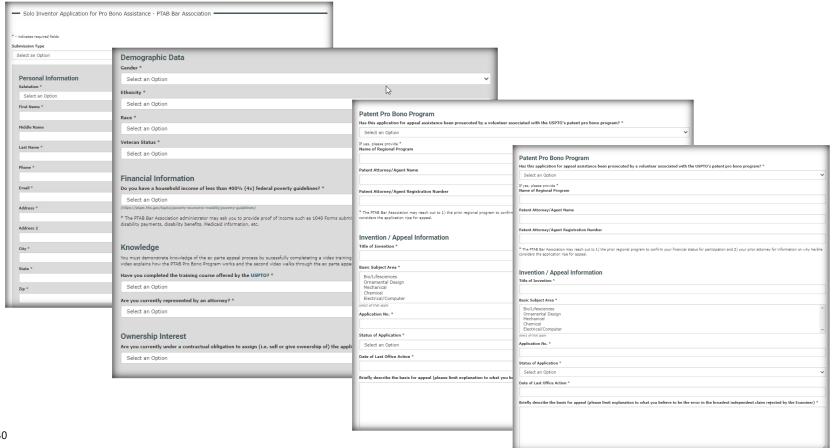
Step 1: Access the inventor application form ptabbar.org



Step 2: Access the inventor application form ptabbar.org



Step 3: Access the inventor application form ptabbar.org



Identify examiner error

Invention / Appeal Information Title of Invention * Basic Subject Area * Bio/Lifesciences Ornamental Design Mechanical Chemical Electrical/Computer select all that apply Application No. * Status of Application * Select an Option Date of Last Office Action * Briefly describe the basis for appeal (please limit explanation to what you believe to be the error in the broadest independent claim rejected by the Examiner) *

PTAB Pro Bono Program

Matching

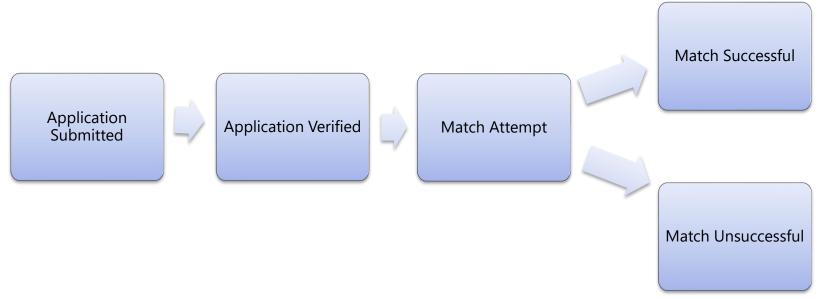
Matching

- Conducted by the Clearinghouse.
- Clearinghouse reviews application for completeness.
- Clearinghouse contacts applicant prior to matching to verify applicant.
- Placement requests are sent to all volunteers via email.
- Volunteers respond to email request if interested.
- Clearinghouse will connect volunteer with inventor via email.



Timing for matching

Placement occurs less than one month after applicant has been qualified for placement.



Volunteer patent practitioner qualifications

- Be a U.S. licensed patent attorney or patent agent.
- Have experience in the technology and proceeding type.
- Provide malpractice insurance.
- Agree to no fee for services.
- Provide a representation agreement.



Tips for success

- Fill out application completely.
 - Application number
- Be responsive to volunteer attorney throughout process.
- Be patient; process takes time and Board will not issue a decision overnight.

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Knowledge check

Question 5: true or false?

All inventors who apply for assistance will be matched with a volunteer attorney.

Answer

False

- The PTAB Bar Association will attempt to match an inventor, inventor group, or inventor-owned small business with a volunteer patent practitioner, however a match is not guaranteed.

Question 6: true or false?

The PTAB Pro Bono Program can help you file your patent application.

Answer

False

 The PTAB Pro Bono Program assists with the preparing and filing of ex parte appeals to the PTAB.

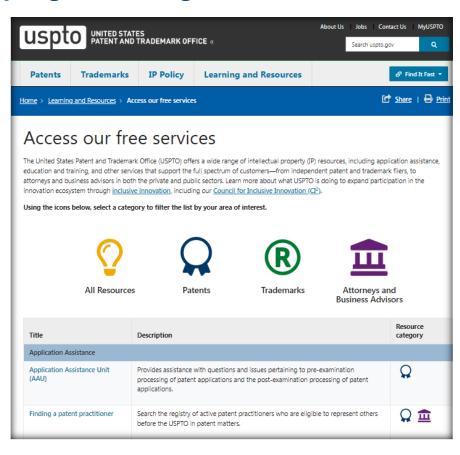
Contact info

• PTABprobono@uspto.gov

PTABprobono@ptabbar.org

Additional resources

https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/access-our-free-services







Future programs .



Inventor Hour, Episode 21

Thursday, August 24, noon (ET)

Inventor Hour, Episode 22

Thursday, September 28, noon (ET)



