

No. \_\_\_\_\_

---

In the Supreme Court of the United States

---

ASHLESHA A. NESARIKAR,

*Applicant,*

v.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE, JOHN A. SQUIRES, in his official capacity as Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office,

*Respondents.*

---

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR., CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CIRCUIT JUSTICE FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

ON APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PENDING APPEAL TO THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

---

**APPENDIX TO EMERGENCY APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION**

**PENDING APPEAL**

Ashlesha A. Nesarikar  
*pro se*  
8025 Ambiance Way,  
Plano, TX 75024  
Tel: (469)371-4983

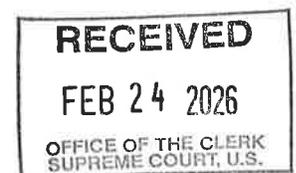




Table of Contents

("FC" refers to CAFC filings in the CM/ECF system in the proceedings below.)

Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) Order denying my emergency Rule 8 motion for injunction pending appeal (FC 21, pg. 1-2)	App.1
Declaration of Ashlesha A. Nesarikar (FC 14-2, pg. 1-15)	App.3
Director Squires' statement of 10/09/2025 before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Intellectual Property (FC 7-2, pg. 42, 46, 47)	App.18
USPTO's Statement of Interest of the United States of America in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas (FC 22-2, pg. 2-4)	App.21
My "Reply to Notice of Payment Deficiency" of 05/23/2024 (Reproduction of FC 9, pg. 53)	App.24
My "Reply to Notice of Payment Deficiency" of 05/23/2024 (FC 9, pg. 53)	App.25
Letter of interest of 11/14/2024 from a German company regarding Application 16/591,555 ('555) (FC 9, pg. 418)	App.26
The Demand sent by USPTO on 04/22/2024 (FC 9, pg. 30-32)	App.27
Pages of my petition of 09/09/2024 showing, among others, USPTO's fabrication regarding Application #10165455 (FC 9, pg. 74-78)	App.30
Evidence of USPTO's fabrication and material misrepresentation of "published [application]...10165455" (FC 9, pg. 96)	App.35

Table of Contents

(“FC” refers to CAFC filings in the CM/ECF system in the proceedings below.)

The district court’s order granting USPTO’s motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and denying my motion for preliminary injunction (FC 9, pg. 6-11)	App.36
The district court’s final judgment (FC 9, pg. 12)	App.42
Evidence that USPTO sent identical copies of the Demand to more than 10 people, triggering a “collection of information” violating the PRA. 44 U.S.C. § 3502 (FC 9, pg. 240-285)	App.43
My Certification of Generative Artificial Intelligence Usage of 04/29/2025 to comply with the magistrate judge’s STANDING ORDER ON DISCLOSURE AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE of 04/09/2025 (FC 9, pg. 143-147)	App.89
U.S. General Services Administration and Office Of Management And Budget (OMB). OMB Guidance Memoranda. (FC 7-2, pg. 58)	App.94
USPTO’s alleged “internal” information in ‘555 on China National Intellectual Property Administration web page and its machine translation into English (FC 14-3, pg. 2, 3)	App.95
USPTO’s alleged “internal” information in ‘555 on European Patent Office web page (FC 7-2, pg. 52)	App.97

NOTE: This order is nonprecedential.

**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit**

---

**ASHLESHA A. NESARIKAR, ANIKA A.  
NESARIKAR, ABHIJIT R. NESARIKAR,**  
*Plaintiffs-Appellants*

v.

**THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK  
OFFICE, JOHN A. SQUIRES, Under Secretary of  
Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of  
the United States Patent and Trademark Office,**  
*Defendants-Appellees*

---

2026-1167

---

Appeal from the United States District Court for the  
Eastern District of Texas in No. 4:25-cv-00423-JCB-JDL,  
Judge Campbell J. Barker.

---

**ON MOTION**

---

Before REYNA, BRYSON, and STARK, *Circuit Judges*.

PER CURIAM.

**ORDER**

Appellants move for an injunction pending appeal, *see* Fed. R. App. P. 8, seeking to compel certain actions by the appellees regarding a patent application.

Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure authorizes this court to issue an injunction pending appeal. Our determination is governed by four factors: (1) whether the movant has made a strong showing of a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) whether the movant will be irreparably injured absent an injunction; (3) whether issuance of the injunction will substantially injure the other parties interested in the proceeding; and (4) where the public interest lies. *Ohio v. Env't Prot. Agency*, 603 U.S. 279, 291 (2024) (citing *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 434 (2009)).

Based on the papers submitted, and without prejudicing the ultimate disposition of the case by a merits panel, we conclude that appellants have not demonstrated entitlement to an injunction pending appeal.

Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

The motion is denied.

FOR THE COURT



Jarrett B. Perlow  
Clerk of Court

December 15, 2025

Date

No. 2026-1167

---

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT**

---

**ASHLESHA A. NESARIKAR, ANIKA A. NESARIKAR, ABHIJIT R.  
NESARIKAR,**

*Plaintiffs-Appellants*

v.

**THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE, JOHN A.  
SQUIRES, Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and  
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office,**

*Defendants-Appellees*

---

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas in  
Case No. 4:25-cv-00423-JCB-JDL, District Judge J. Campbell Barker

---

**Declaration of Ashlesha A. Nesarikar**

I, Ashlesha A. Nesarikar, declare under penalty of perjury and pursuant to 28 USC 1746, that the following is true and accurate to the best of my information and belief:

1. I have education, knowledge, and experience in the field of artificial intelligence (AI). I am an AI small business owner in Texas. I, joined by Anika A. Nesarikar, founded a small business in Texas to commercialize AI inventions. I am an inventor, owner, and applicant of '555 (US patent application 16/591,555) and

other patent applications. As such, I am fully competent to make the statements contained in this declaration. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and information available to me as an AI inventor, an inventor in '555, an AI patent applicant, an applicant in '555, a small business owner in Texas, and a party in case no. 4:25-cv-00423-JCB-JDL in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

2. In this declaration, I refer to documents filed in the district court CM/ECF system with "DC" followed by the docket number, and I refer to documents filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for The Federal Circuit (CAFC) CM/ECF system with "FC" followed by the docket number. Addendum B is attached herewith and is referenced by "AB" followed by a page number; likewise, Addendum A (FC 7-2) is referenced by "AA" followed by a page number.

3. The information contained in paragraph 4 of "Plaintiffs' Certification of Generative Artificial Intelligence Usage" (DC 8. Appx0138-0142) further describes my background and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

4. My co-inventors in '555 are Anika A. Nesarikar and Abhijit R. Nesarikar. In this declaration, I refer to Ashlesha A. Nesarikar, Anika A. Nesarikar, and Abhijit R. Nesarikar collectively as "Inventors".

5. The information contained in paragraphs 1-3 and 5-6 of “Plaintiffs’ Certification of Generative Artificial Intelligence Usage” (DC 8. Appx0138-0142) includes information about my co-inventors’ backgrounds and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

6. Addendum A (FC 7-2) at AA040 contains:

Statement for the Record of  
John A. Squires  
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of  
the United States Patent and Trademark Office  
before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property Committee on the  
Judiciary United States Senate  
“The Patent Eligibility Restoration Act – Restoring Clarity, Certainty, and  
Predictability to the U.S. Patent System”  
October 9, 2025

(hereinafter “Squires’ statement”).

7. As a patent application with priority date 10/02/2018, early in the ongoing AI technology revolution (AB015), ‘555 discloses IP (intellectual property) of considerable pecuniary value, including opportunity value (e.g., for AI start-ups), reputational value, and its synergy with other inventions (e.g., in Inventors’ IP). Squires’ statement describes the pecuniary value of IP, including (AA044-045):

**Every piece of IP [intellectual property] we put into circulation is a potential job, a new business, a competitive advantage, or an investible asset. And yet another win for both society and the Constitutional foresight of our Founders.**

...

Artificial intelligence in particular illustrates the stakes: **without reliable patent protection, AI start-ups cannot secure the venture capital** needed to compete against state-backed giants in China and elsewhere.

...

The innovation economy is not confined to Silicon Valley; it stretches across every state ...

...

...[through IP] the United States secures its **inventors' ability to attract investment**, builds industries at home rather than ceding them abroad, sustains good-paying jobs in communities across the country, and maintains its edge in the global race for technology.

[emphasis added]

In accordance with “the Constitutional foresight of our Founders” and to ensure “reliable patent protection”, Congress mandates that USPTO maintain reliable IP records, including in 35 USC 2 - Powers and duties:

(a)(2) [USPTO] shall be responsible for disseminating to the public information with respect to patents ...

“[R]eliable patent protection” requires a complete and truthful IP record, as intended by Congress in 35 USC 2.

8. The IP record of ‘555 in USPTO, representing a patent application pending for over seven years, reflects considerable resource expenditure. Inventors rely on a complete and truthful IP record to confer pecuniary value to ‘555. “[R]eliable patent protection” depends on the completeness and truthfulness of the IP record and enables “inventors’ ability to attract investment” and viable prospecting. At

least Squires' 10/31/2025 remarks, including, e.g., predicating price discovery on availability of reliable information (AB015), and Squires' statement, including, e.g., "without reliable patent protection, AI start-ups cannot secure ... venture capital" (AA044), show I am subject to ongoing harm due to USPTO's failure to maintain a reliable IP record for '555.

9. USPTO advised the district court to disregard '555, stating (DC 16, pg. 25. Appx0183):

To the extent Plaintiffs' Motion seeks relief in applications other than the '288 application ... Plaintiffs would further upend the *status quo* beyond the scope of the present litigation.

and (DC 31, pg. 10. Appx0396)

...the Court need not consider [other] applications [including '555] ... [Inventors'] arguments for those applications being within the scope of the Complaint [does not meet] the pleading requirements of this Court.

10. USPTO entered the Complaint from district court case 4:25-cv-00423-JCB-JDL into the prosecution history of '555 and changed the status of '555 to "Application Involved in Court Proceedings 06/10/2025" (DC 32-1, pg. 3 and 4. Appx0414-0415) from "[Patent Trial and Appeal Board] Appeal Brief (or Supplemental Brief) Entered and Forwarded to Examiner 10/19/2024" (DC 2-4, pg. 2. Appx0121). USPTO retaliated against Inventors by admonishing the district court that '555 was outside the scope of district court proceedings and the

Complaint and, at the same time, disseminating to the public that ‘555 is subject to adverse effects due to the district court proceedings and the Complaint—a public threat to ‘555.

11. After Inventors alerted the district court to USPTO’s contradictory positions (DC 30, pg. 23. Appx0344), USPTO falsely represented to the district court that it “internally designated Plaintiffs’ applications as being involved in a court proceeding” (DC 31, pg. 10. Appx0396). The designation is not “internal”, but widely and even internationally publicized by USPTO (AA048-049). For example, the allegedly “internal” designation has been shared with Europe (AA050) and even with China (AB001-004). AB01 and AB02 (a machine translation to English of AB01) show a 06/10/2025 “APPEAL PROCEDURE” entry on a China National Intellectual Property Administration web page. USPTO’s Patent Center record of ‘555 on 05/08/2025 did not include the Complaint or state that ‘555 was involved in court proceedings. USPTO, without notice, altered the IP record of at least ‘555 to “Application Involved in Court Proceedings 06/10/2025” (DC. 32-1, pg. 3. Appx0414) and added a transaction entry (“04/24/2025 Appellant's’ Complaint”) with a retroactive date of 04/24/2025 (DC. 32-1, pg. 4. Appx0415). It is my understanding that in Patent Center (DC 32-1, pg. 3 and 4. Appx0414-0415), in USPTO’s Global Dossier (AA049), and in the European Patent Register (AA050),

the Complaint entry is retroactively dated 04/24/2025.

**12.** USPTO entered into the IP record of '555 as a transaction entry: "02/27/2025 Interview Request Correction" (DC 2-4, pg. 2. Appx0121). Inventors were not included in any interview represented by the transaction entry. USPTO was notified of the discrepant entry in DC 2 (DC 2, pg. 5. Appx0101), filed 04/24/2025. USPTO's failure to respond to the notification for over seven months and USPTO's public display of the discrepant entry for over nine months undermines the completeness and truthfulness of the IP record of '555 and upends reliance. USPTO acted in bad faith.

**13.** USPTO's communication of 04/10/2025 (DC 2-4, pg. 3-6. Appx0122-0125) in '555 was sent in bad faith. USPTO demanded false concessions that Inventors' micro entity certifications made in '555 were in error.

**14.** USPTO's 04/10/2025 communication was conclusory, undermining the completeness and truthfulness of the IP record and upending reliance. Inventors, by an unopposed motion, provided evidence of USPTO's evasiveness and bad faith, including cascading errors caused solely by USPTO (DC 27, DC 28, DC 28-1. AB020, Appx0445, Appx0304-0319). USPTO's cascading errors include:

**14.1** On 04/10/2025, USPTO alleged, without evidence and in violation of 35

USC 123, erroneous MES certification and MES-based fee deficiency in '555 (see DC 2-4, pg. 4. Appx0123).

**14.2** On 06/10/2025, to oppose Inventors' motion for preliminary injunction (DC 2. Appx0097-0104) (which cites the 04/10/2025 communication), USPTO falsely represented to the district court that USPTO "specifically identified the missing extension of time fee" to Inventors in its 04/10/2025 communication (DC 16, pg. 22. Appx0180). USPTO repeated the false representation in its motion to dismiss (DC 17, pg. 12. Appx0210).

**14.3** On 06/23/2025, after Inventors identified and evidenced USPTO's representation as false and in bad faith (DC 21, pg. 9; DC 22, pg. 2. Appx0230, AB019), USPTO falsely represented to the district court, "...the current status of the '555 application is the result of Plaintiffs' failure to pay the difference in an extension fee..." (DC 26, pg. 5. Appx0291). USPTO cited "newly presented exhibits, [which]... are a new allegation of a one month extension fee requirement for the Notice of Appeal in '555" (DC 28, pg. 2, Appx0305).

**14.4** USPTO falsely alleged the requirement for extension of time fee on 06/23/2025, even after a USPTO examiner in '555, at my request,

corrected the prosecution history on 08/21/2024 to reflect that no extension fee was due (see DC 28-1, pg. 3, 4, and 7. Appx0310-0311, Appx0314).

**14.5** USPTO's "newly presented exhibits" of 06/23/2025 show that USPTO charged an alleged extension of time fee while omitting the charge from the "Fee payment history" ledger of '555 in Patent Center—a falsification of accounting (see DC 21-2, pg. 2; DC 28, pg. 3. Appx0282, Appx0306).

**14.6** USPTO's "newly presented exhibits" of 06/23/2025 show USPTO retroactively charged the alleged extension of time fee ("Sale Accounting Date: 09/20/2024"; see Appx0303), even after a USPTO examiner in '555, at my request, corrected the prosecution history on 08/21/2024 to reflect that no extension fee was due (see DC 28-1, pg. 3, 4, and 7. Appx0310-0311, Appx0314).

**14.7** USPTO has not responded to Inventors' evidence in response to the "newly presented exhibits" showing that "[a]ny extension of time fee for the Notice of Appeal filed 8/14/2024 is erroneously charged..." (DC 28, pg. 2. Appx0305). Though Inventors responded to USPTO's 04/10/2025 communication on 05/08/2025, USPTO has not responded in the record

of '555. USPTO has neither contested the evidence in DC 28 and DC 28-1, which proves the 04/10/2025 communication erroneous, nor has USPTO withdrawn the communication.

**15.** Over seven months have passed since the false allegations of erroneous MES certification and MES-based fee deficiency. The continued delay in withdrawing the 04/10/2025 communication, despite USPTO's knowledge that the communication is erroneous, harms me by publicly harming the IP record of '555. USPTO's failure to make the IP record of '555 complete and truthful undermines the reliability of the IP record of '555 and upends reliance.

**16.** The prosecution of '555 is at an advanced stage. Inventors, as a part of an appeal to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, filed an Appeal Brief, which USPTO stated was forwarded to the examiner of '555 on 10/19/2024 (DC 2-4 pg. 2. Appx0121). Inventors have advanced prosecution of '555 in good faith. USPTO has not responded to the Appeal Brief for over 13 months, though USPTO directs (in MPEP 1207.02 Contents of Examiner's Answer [R-07.2022]):

The examiner should furnish the appellant with a written statement in answer to the appellant's brief **within 2 months after the receipt of the brief by the examiner.** While 37 CFR 41.39(a) states the examiner "may" furnish a written answer, current procedures do not permit an appeal to proceed to the Board without an examiner's answer. The mailing date of the examiner's answer begins 1) the period for filing a reply brief, which in turn transfers jurisdiction to the Board as described

in 37 CFR 41.35(a);...  
[emphasis added]

USPTO's failure to respond undermines the reliability of the IP record of '555 and upends reliance.

17. USPTO's failure to withdraw the 04/10/2025 communication for over six months after Inventors' response, public dissemination of the discrepant "02/27/2025" entry for over nine months, failure to respond regarding the discrepant entry for over seven months, and failure to respond to Inventors' Appeal Brief for over 13 months indicate that USPTO's statement, "with respect to the '555 application, prosecution similarly remains underway" (DC 17, pg. 12. Appx0210) was made in bad faith.

18. It is my understanding that USPTO's lack of completeness and truthfulness in the IP record adversely effects Inventors' marketability in raising money, industry collaborations, and academic collaborations.

19. I have been confidentially prospecting large industrial conglomerates, nationally and internationally, regarding implementing '555. I filed in the district court a letter of interest from a German company regarding '555 (DC. 32-1, pg. 2. Appx0413).

20. When I, with my co-inventors, filed patent applications (e.g., regarding the IP

in '555) with USPTO, I did so in reliance on USPTO maintaining its IP records with completeness and truthfulness. I began prospecting regarding implementing '555 in reliance on the completeness and truthfulness of the IP record. It is my understanding that USPTO's lack of completeness and truthfulness in the IP record is adversely affecting and will continue to adversely affect the prospecting and efforts at commercialization. I have overcome adversities in my entrepreneurial endeavors. USPTO's unlawful actions, including retaliation and persistent incompleteness and untruthfulness in the IP record of '555, are, however, unlawfully and unnecessarily impeding my entrepreneurial progress, causing me stress and mental anguish.

**21.** USPTO is custodian of patent records. USPTO's unlawful actions and inaction in '555 undermine the completeness and truthfulness of the IP record and harm pecuniary value of '555. The unreliable information in the IP record impedes price discovery and makes viable prospecting regarding implementing '555 impractical. USPTO's failure to respond to communications in the record of '555 and other applications demonstrates that Inventors' communications via established processes within the agency are being ignored and injunctive relief is required.

**22.** The motion for injunction pending appeal accompanying this declaration urgently requests that CAFC grant relief including answers to questions from one

or more officials with knowledge of the proceedings in '555 at USPTO. I seek these answers to mitigate harm in '555 while the appeal in CAFC proceeds and to avoid irreparable harm.

**23.** It is my understanding that these answers must be provided on an urgent basis due to recent and ongoing events at USPTO. Public reports show that USPTO is undergoing extensive restructuring, including departure of personnel (e.g. by layoffs and reduction-in-force) extending into December 2025 (AB005, AB007-011). I have credible concern that it will not be possible to secure these answers once the relevant personnel that made decisions and exerted authority in the proceedings in '555 have left USPTO. It is my understanding that the more USPTO delays in providing these answers, the more the possibility of identifying relevant personnel who can provide credible, complete, and accurate answers dwindles.

**24.** I have a credible concern based on the public reports (AB005, AB007-011) that if I fail to secure these answers before the end of this year, loss of pecuniary value in '555 will be permanent. Accordingly, I am requesting that CAFC order that the answers be provided before close of business on the last business day of 2025.

**25.** Moving first for an injunction pending appeal in the district court would be

impracticable. The district court ordered a dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, finding that Inventors lacked standing (DC 36). In a Final Judgment (DC 37), the district court directed the case closed. In a motion for preliminary injunction filed 04/24/2025, Inventors notified the district court of some of the harmful actions described herein and requested relief; some others occurred afterward. The motion for preliminary injunction was denied as “moot” on 10/01/2025 in view of the dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. Though most of the evidence of harm described herein was first presented in the course of the district court proceedings, the magistrate judge refused to consider the evidence and the district judge disregarded the evidence over Inventors’ objection. It is my understanding that though the district court erred in these decisions (as explained in my brief, FC 7-1), it is these decisions which make moving in the district court for an injunction pending appeal impracticable and make CAFC the only practicable venue for the motion for injunction pending appeal.

**26.** Squires, in his remarks on 10/31/2025 (AB015) stated:

I invoked it at my confirmation hearing, the adage, “every patent begins its life as a trade secret.” Let me refine that ever so slightly. Every patent begins its life as a trade. Disclosure for exclusivity. That’s the constitutional bargain of course.

I made this trade in reliance on USPTO maintaining its IP records with

completeness and truthfulness. USPTO's failure to do so harms the pecuniary value of '555 and upends reliance.

**27.** During the current AI technology revolution (AB015), AI businesses are developing and growing vigorously. Amid this competitive environment, I rely on patents applied for at USPTO for a competitive advantage. A complete and truthful IP record of '555, unlawfully withheld by USPTO for over six months, not only competitively disadvantages me, but also existentially threatens my entrepreneurial endeavors.

**28.** As a young entrepreneur committed to commercializing AI for the benefit of my community and country, I pray that CAFC grants this motion for injunction so that the pecuniary value of '555 is not permanently harmed.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on December 01, 2025



---

Ashlesha A. Nesarikar

The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20251104214906/https://www.uspto.gov/a...

 **A official website of the United States government**  
[Here's how you know](#) ▾

[Home](#) > [About Us](#) > [News & Updates](#)

> Statement by Director Squires before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Intellectual Property Committee on the Judiciary

# Statement by Director Squires before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Intellectual Property Committee on the Judiciary

October 10, 2025

Statement for the Record of

John A. Squires

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate

“The Patent Eligibility Restoration Act – Restoring Clarity, Certainty, and Predictability to the U.S. Patent System”

October 9, 2025

## I. Introduction - A Personal Perspective

I am fortunate – indeed, blessed – to even be able to provide this written Statement for the Record. As Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and

AA040  
App.18

11/4/2025, 3:50 PM

As I said then, “The onrush of technology knows no bounds. From crypto and AI to quantum computing and diagnostics, these are applied, patent-eligible technologies driving the frontiers of knowledge.” I want inventors and entrepreneurs to know: the USPTO is open for business — not only for the technologies of today, but especially for those of tomorrow.

The USPTO is not just an administrative agency; we are the Department of Commerce’s Central Bank of Innovation. Every piece of IP we put into circulation is a potential job, a new business, a competitive advantage, or an investible asset. And yet another win for both society and the Constitutional foresight of our Founders.

## V. Doctrinal Clarity – The DeepMind Decision

Just last month, I had the occasion to address these issues directly in *Ex parte Desjardins*, a case involving a machine learning model trained on multiple tasks to mitigate “catastrophic forgetting” — a technical challenge where learning new tasks erodes performance on prior ones. [11] A Board panel had initially rejected the claims as ineligible under § 101, reasoning at too high a level of generality that the invention was merely an “algorithm.” On rehearing, the Panel vacated that rejection.

The decision reaffirmed the principles articulated by the Federal Circuit in *Enfish, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.* [12] and *McRO, Inc. v. Bandai Namco Games America Inc.* [13]: software and artificial intelligence can improve the functioning of computer systems in concrete, technical ways. The claims at issue were directed to training a machine learning model in a way that preserved prior knowledge while learning new tasks — a solution to the technical problem of “catastrophic forgetting.” This was not an abstract idea; it was a practical improvement in how computers function.

The decision emphasized a critical point: the proper statutory tools for limiting the scope of patents are §§ 102 (novelty), 103 (obviousness), and 112 (written description and enablement). Section 101 should not be misused as a blunt instrument to exclude entire technological fields. To do so risks disqualifying exactly the kinds of advances America needs most — advances in artificial intelligence, biotechnology, and data science. Artificial intelligence in particular illustrates the stakes: without reliable patent protection, AI start-ups cannot secure the venture capital needed to compete against state-backed giants in China and elsewhere. Eligibility is the difference between an ecosystem of American innovators and a future where leadership in AI is ceded abroad.

## VI. National Security, Economic Growth, and Global Leadership

Patent eligibility is not just about legal doctrine or economic incentives. It is a matter of national security, economic growth, and global leadership.

History teaches that innovation is central to America’s security. One striking example comes from World War II, where Alfred Loomis and his team at the secret MIT Radiation Laboratory pioneered the development of radar technology. Radar, protected and advanced through patent rights and intensive private sector collaboration, became the decisive innovation that helped the Allies win the Battle of the Atlantic and eventually the war itself. [14] The Cold War era saw similar dynamics: satellite communications, semiconductors, and encryption technologies were all secured by patent rights that encouraged private sector participation in national defense. After 9/11, expedited patents under the PATRIOT Act gave rise to real-time financial monitoring and counter-terrorism systems that

complemented the efforts of law enforcement.

Today, we face a new generation of challenges — cybersecurity threats from state actors, the race for artificial intelligence supremacy, the global transition to clean energy, and the emergence of biotechnology capable of rewriting the boundaries of medicine. Each of these fields is at once a commercial opportunity and a national security imperative. Without robust patent protection, private sector innovators will be reluctant to make the sustained investments necessary to compete at the global level.

Economically, expansive patent eligibility ensures that inventors can secure funding, build companies, and generate jobs. The innovation economy is not confined to Silicon Valley; it stretches across every state, from manufacturing hubs to research hospitals, from university laboratories to startup incubators. Every patent issued represents not only a piece of intellectual property but also a potential job, a competitive advantage, a business formed, and an industry strengthened.

Geopolitically, leadership in innovation translates directly into leadership on the world stage. Nations that dominate in emerging technologies wield not just economic power, but diplomatic and military leverage. Artificial intelligence, quantum computing, clean energy, advanced materials — these are the arenas in which the next century's balance of power will be determined.

Narrow eligibility means jobs lost, industries offshored, and adversaries empowered. Expansive eligibility means jobs created, industries built, and America secured. If the United States narrows its view of what is patent-eligible, it will invite competitors to seize the initiative.

Conversely, the upshot of an expansive eligibility regime is clear: the United States secures its inventors' ability to attract investment, builds industries at home rather than ceding them abroad, sustains good-paying jobs in communities across the country, and maintains its edge in the global race for technology. This is not merely economic policy; it is strategic policy. It is how we ensure that the twenty-first century remains, as the twentieth was, an American century.

From a global perspective, our eligibility standards must keep pace with competitors. Countries like China and across Europe have adopted more permissive approaches in areas like AI and business methods, granting patents that fuel their technological ascendancy. If America's system is perceived as overly restrictive, we risk ceding ground in critical sectors. As Director, my priority is to ensure that our unitary patent system serves all walks of inventors, issuing timely, high-quality rights that foster continued innovation, opportunity, and growth.

## **VII. Conclusion – A Call to Fidelity and Courage**

The USPTO was there for us in the days after 9/11. It expedited patents that helped keep our country safe. It empowered the private sector to fight back with ideas and innovation. I am here today for the USPTO — for its mission, for its people, and for the inventors and entrepreneurs it serves.

The law needs to be applied thoughtfully, evenly and expansively as it always has since the Patent Act of 1793. And I will emphasize expansively, as Congress originally intended and as the courts have long understood, but more importantly as our national interest demands now more than ever.

Exclusion is not caution; it is abdication. Inclusion is not excess; it is fidelity. Fidelity to the

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION

RADIAN MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., AND  
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA,  
INC.,

*Defendants.*

Civil Action No. 2:24-cv-1073

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**STATEMENT OF INTEREST OF  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

NICHOLAS T. MATICH  
*Acting General Counsel*

AMY J. NELSON  
*Acting Solicitor*

ROBERT J. MCMANUS  
*Acting Deputy Solicitor*

SARAH E. CRAVEN  
MICHAEL TYLER  
*Associate Solicitors*

Office of the Solicitor  
U.S. Patent & Trademark Office  
Mail Stop 8, P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313  
Telephone: 571-272-9035  
*Attorneys for the Acting Director of the  
U.S. Patent & Trademark Office*

ABIGAIL A. SLATER  
*Assistant Attorney General*

ROGER P. ALFORD  
*Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General*

MARK H. HAMER  
DINA KALLAY  
WILLIAM RINNER  
*Deputy Assistant Attorneys General*

DAVID B. LAWRENCE  
*Policy Director*

YIXI (CECILIA) CHENG  
*Counsel to the Assistant Attorney General*

DANIEL E. HAAR  
NICKOLAI G. LEVIN  
ANDREW N. DELANEY  
*Attorneys*

U.S. Department of Justice,  
Antitrust Division  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530  
Telephone: 914-256-0514  
E-mail: [andrew.delaney@usdoj.gov](mailto:andrew.delaney@usdoj.gov)

*Attorneys for the United States of America*

when both parties' damages experts survive *Daubert* challenges. We discuss these concerns in Sections A and B, respectively.

**A. Like Other Types of Property, Patents Can Be Difficult to Value**

A valid patent is inherently a unique asset—each patent claims a new, useful, and nonobvious invention. 35 U.S.C. §§ 101-103. And a valid patent has attributes both of personal property and of a public franchise, with the rights (like the right to an injunction) that the statute prescribes. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 261; *Oil States Energy Servs., LLC v. Greene's Energy Grp., LLC*, 584 U.S. 325, 338 (2018). Precedent from property cases illustrate how irreparable harm in patent infringement cases can arise. *Cf. Robert Bosch*, 659 F.3d at 1149 (Courts should not “ignore the fundamental nature of patents as property rights granting the owner the right to exclude.”).

Courts have found irreparable harm based on, *inter alia*, the loss of control over a unique product or business opportunity. *Dominion Video Satellite, Inc. v. Echostar Satellite Corp.*, 356 F.3d 1256, 1263-64 (10th Cir. 2004) (collecting cases). For example, in *Triple-A Baseball Club Associates v. Northeastern Baseball, Inc.*, 832 F.2d 214, 223-25 (1st Cir. 1987), the court found irreparable harm for failure to specifically perform a contract—sale of a sports franchise—because the franchise was a unique good whose market value could not be ascertained. *See also Ticor Title Ins. Co. v. Cohen*, 173 F.3d 63, 69 (2d Cir. 1999) (holding that the breach of an exclusivity provision was evidence of irreparable harm, including because “it would be very difficult to calculate monetary damages that would successfully redress the loss of a relationship with a client”); *Core Progression Franchise LLC v. O'Hare*, No. 21-1151, 2022 WL 1741836, at \*3 (10th Cir. May 31, 2022) (holding that the loss of control over a franchise business, and thus the loss of the opportunity to control the distribution of a unique product, supported the finding of irreparable harm).

The loss of control over a unique asset is relevant to the patent infringement context too, as infringement deprives the patent holder of the ability to control to whom it licenses its products and the terms of that licensing. For example, patent owners who rely on licensing as part of their commercialization strategy often desire to control the scope of a license. This includes licensing only for certain claims, competitors, markets, fields of use, geographies, or time frames. These elements of control are valuable because a license grant provides explicit authority from the patent owner to make, have made, use, sell, and/or offer for sale the invention. Without the license, any of these activities would infringe the patent(s). Patentees may also desire specific terms such as arbitration provisions for breaches of the license, auditing of a licensee's sales, or royalty payments in a running royalty, lump sum, or a combination. Even when the patentee desires to license its patent to the defendant, a court-imposed reasonable royalty lessens the patentee's ability to control the scope and terms of its license.

**B. The Difficulty of Calculating Damages from Patent Infringement Can Cause Irreparable Harm**

In cases of unique assets, courts have commonly found irreparable harm when damages are difficult to calculate. *See, e.g., RoDa Drilling Co. v. Siegal*, 552 F.3d 1203, 1210-11 (10th Cir. 2009) (finding irreparable harm based on the unique nature of the property interest). Likewise, “courts have found that “[l]ost opportunity to create or gain control of a new market may result in unquantifiable losses for which there is no adequate remedy at law,” supporting a finding of irreparable harm. *Direct Biologics, L.L.C. v. McQueen*, 63 F.4th 1015, 1023 (5th Cir. 2023) (quoting *Garth v. Staktek Corp.*, 876 S.W.2d 545, 549 (Tex. App. 1994)). Similar situations can arise in patent infringement cases because of the profound difficulties in calculating damages that adequately account for the patentee's loss of control over how to license their patent.

Reply to Notice of Payment Deficiency

The Notice of Payment Deficiency dated April 22, 2024 (hereinafter Notice) asserts that “*prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error” has been provided. The assertion is in error. Notice omits 37 CFR 1.29 (b), which requires:

(b) An applicant, inventor, or joint inventor is not considered to be named on a previously filed application for purposes of paragraph (a)(2) of this section if the applicant, inventor, or joint inventor has assigned, or is under an obligation by contract or law to assign, all ownership rights in the application as the result of the applicant’s, inventor’s, or joint inventor’s previous employment.

In addition to the foregoing, on and before the filing date of the current application, each of the inventors of the USPTO provisional patent application No. 63265932 (entitled “Intelligent Awareness and Intent for Autonomous Vehicles”, filed December 22, 2021), was obligated to assign the rights in the provisional patent application No. 63265932 and its child applications as a result of each of the inventors’ previous employment in the state of Texas. The child application (e.g., nonprovisional application) numbers are: 18069263, 18069288, 18069382, 18069474, 18069596, 18069721, 18069819, and 18069883, all filed on December 21, 2022.

In addition to the foregoing, see attached Exhibit A<sup>1</sup>, which on page 2 states:

There is no limit on the number of previously-filed patent applications that may be excluded from the "four previously filed application" limit contained in the "gross income" definition for micro entity status on the basis of prior employment.

In addition to the foregoing, none of the inventors currently exceeds the application filing limit according to 37 CFR 1.29. No further arguments are required at this time. Applicants reserve the right to make further arguments.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Ashlesha A. Nesarikar

Anika A. Nesarikar

Abhijit R. Nesarikar

Inventor

Inventor

Inventor

<sup>1</sup> America Invents Act (AIA) Frequently Asked Questions: America Invents Act (AIA) - Fees – Other  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20240402215936/https://www.uspto.gov/patents/laws/america-invents-act-aia/america-invents-act-aia-frequently-asked#type-browse-faqs\\_2940](https://web.archive.org/web/20240402215936/https://www.uspto.gov/patents/laws/america-invents-act-aia/america-invents-act-aia-frequently-asked#type-browse-faqs_2940)

Reply to Notice of Payment Deficiency

The Notice of Payment Deficiency dated April 22, 2024 (hereinafter Notice) asserts that "*prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error" has been provided. The assertion is in error. Notice omits 37 CFR 1.29 (b), which requires:

(b) An applicant, inventor, or joint inventor is not considered to be named on a previously filed application for purposes of paragraph (a)(2) of this section if the applicant, inventor, or joint inventor has assigned, or is under an obligation by contract or law to assign, all ownership rights in the application as the result of the applicant's, inventor's, or joint inventor's previous employment.

In addition to the foregoing, on and before the filing date of the current application, each of the inventors of the USPTO provisional patent application No. 63265932 (entitled "Intelligent Awareness and Intent for Autonomous Vehicles", filed December 22, 2021), was obligated to assign the rights in the provisional patent application No. 63265932 and its child applications as a result of each of the inventors' previous employment in the state of Texas. The child application (e.g., nonprovisional application) numbers are: 18069265, 18069288, 18069382, 18069474, 18069596, 18069721, 18069819, and 18069883, all filed on December 21, 2022.

In addition to the foregoing, see attached Exhibit A<sup>1</sup>, which on page 2 states:

There is no limit on the number of previously-filed patent applications that may be excluded from the "four previously filed application" limit contained in the "gross income" definition for micro entity status on the basis of prior employment.

In addition to the foregoing, none of the inventors currently exceeds the application filing limit according to 37 CFR 1.29. No further arguments are required at this time. Applicants reserve the right to make further arguments.

05/28/2024  
  
Ashlesha A. Nesarikar  
Inventor

05/23/2024  
  
Anika A. Nesarikar  
Inventor

05/23/2024  
  
Abhijit R. Nesarikar  
Inventor

<sup>1</sup> America Invents Act (AIA) Frequently Asked Questions: America Invents Act (AIA) - Fees - Other  
[https://www.archive.org/web/2024042215936/http://www.uspto.gov/patents/laws/america-invents-act-ai-a/america-invents-act-ai-a-frequently-asked-questions-type-browser-faq\\_2946](https://www.archive.org/web/2024042215936/http://www.uspto.gov/patents/laws/america-invents-act-ai-a/america-invents-act-ai-a-frequently-asked-questions-type-browser-faq_2946)

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Germany

[Redacted]

Ms. Achlesha Nesarikar  
P.O. Box [Redacted]  
Plano Intelligence Inc.  
Plano, TX 75025  
United States of America

Name  
Department

[Redacted]

Telephone  
Fax  
Mobile  
E-mail

Your letter of  
Our reference

[Redacted]

Date

14 Nov 2024

**Your Offer of Invention**  
**Proposal for collaborative efforts on foundation models /Rspr. SSv**  
**US 16/591,555 / 10/02/2019, AI entitles learning**

Dear Ms. Nesarikar:

We acknowledge receipt of your above-mentioned letter.

We will evaluate our interest in your invention [Redacted]

We will inform you of the result of our evaluation as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Germany

[Redacted]



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/069,288	12/21/2022	Abhijit R. Nesarikar	4as-morphism	3954
146553	7590	04/22/2024	EXAMINER	
Abhijit R. Nesarikar, Ashlesha A. Nesarikar, Anika A. Nesarikar 8025 Ambiance Way Plano, TX 75024			PULJ.IAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/22/2024	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ab@nesarikar.com  
 anika.nesarikar@utdallas.edu  
 nesarikaras@gmail.com



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify "[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid." As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The "Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status" form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pao/mpcp/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pao/mpcp/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (1)(3)(4).

1 IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application No: 18/069,288	Examiner: PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R
Filed: 12/21/2022	Group Art Unit: 2100
Applicants and Inventors:	Atty. Dkt. No: 4as-morphism
Abhijit R. Nesarikar	Confirmation Number: 3954
Ashlesha A. Nesarikar	
Anika A. Nesarikar	

2 Title of Invention: Systems and Methods for Intelligent Awareness and Intent for Autonomous  
3 Vehicles

**Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8**

I hereby certify that this correspondence (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being transmitted via the USPTO's patent electronic filing system. The date of transmission is the receipt date accorded by the electronic filing receipt for this correspondence.

Electronic signature for Ashlesha A. Nesarikar: /Ashlesha A Nesarikar/  
Date: 09/09/2024 Phone: 469-371-4983

4

5 RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

6 Attn: Office of Petitions  
7 Mail Stop Petitions  
8 Commissioner for Patents  
9 P.O. Box 1450  
10 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

11

12 Commissioner:

13 Regarding Shirene Brantley's letter dated 08/08/2024, Shirene Brantley errs in stating on page 1  
14 "The reply, however, is an insufficient response to the Notice for the reason(s) listed below".

15 Shirene Brantley errs at least by materially misrepresenting facts. At least the errors undermine  
16 Inventors' ability to respond. Errors in Shirene Brantley's letter were called to the attention of

1 the Office, and Inventors requested a restarted period for reply in communications to the USPTO  
2 on 09/05/2024 and again on 09/06/2024 (see attachments which are incorporated herein).

3 Inventors' good faith reply of 05/23/2024 to the Notice of Payment Deficiency mailed on  
4 04/22/2024 (hereinafter Notice) was sufficient to show error by the USPTO in sending Notice  
5 and remains sufficient in light of Shirene Brantley's errors. The USPTO fails to make a *prima*  
6 *facie* case of erroneous certification of micro entity status. Inventors respectfully request that in  
7 light of Inventors' compliance with 37 CFR 1.29, the USPTO withdraw Notice and Shirene  
8 Brantley's letter. Otherwise, in light of errors in Shirene Brantley's letter, the USPTO must send  
9 a correction and start a new period for reply under MPEP 710.06.

10 In addition to the foregoing, Shirene Brantley errs in stating

11 Applicant is informed that the exception under 37 CFR 1.29(b) does not apply if the three joint  
12 inventors are current employees of the entity to which they are under an obligation by contract or  
13 law to assign all ownership rights in the applications. The exception under 37 CFR 1.29(b) only  
14 applies if the inventors are former employees. It is noted that the mailing addresses for the three  
15 joint inventors identified the Application Data Sheets filed in 11 of the 12 above-listed  
16 applications is 8025 Ambiance Way, Plano, TX 75024, which corresponds to the current address  
17 for Plano Intelligence Inc. On August 5, 2024, Ashlesha A. Nesarikar's LinkedIn page indicates  
18 that she is currently Chief Executive Officer of Plano Intelligence, Inc. and has been since 2016.

19 Inventors respond in good faith, that on and before the filing date of the current application:

20 1. Ashlesha Nesarikar and Anika Nesarikar have been obligated to assign the rights  
21 in provisional patent applications 62/705,296 and 63/265,932 (and their child  
22 applications) as a result of each of their prior employment with My Dentist, PLLC, Plano,  
23 TX.

24 2. Abhijit Nesarikar has been obligated to assign the rights in provisional patent  
25 applications 62/705,296 and 63/265,932 (and their child applications) as a result of his  
26 prior employment with Advantech Consulting, Inc, Plano, TX.

27 From before the filing date of the current application through today, Ashlesha Nesarikar and  
28 Anika Nesarikar have not been employed by My Dentist PLLC and Abhijit Nesarikar has not  
29 been employed by Advantech Consulting Inc.

1 Currently, Ashlesha Nesarikar is employed by Plano Intelligence Inc, Plano, TX and General AI  
2 LLC, Plano, TX. Anika Nesarikar is employed by General AI LLC and Plano Intelligence Inc.  
3 Abhijit Nesarikar is employed by A I Fintech Inc, Plano, TX.

4 For at least the foregoing reasons, no extension of time is required. However, if required to  
5 prevent abandonment, then Inventors request such extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a). If  
6 any fees are due (for example, related to extensions, net addition of claims, etc.), Inventors  
7 respectfully request that USPTO notify Inventors of the additional fee.

8 Date: 09/09/2024

9 /Ashlesha A Nesarikar/ /Anika A Nesarikar/ /Abhijit R Nesarikar/

10 Ashlesha A. Nesarikar Anika A. Nesarikar Abhijit R. Nesarikar

11

**Subject:** Attn: Shirene Brantley, Attorney Advisor, OPET  
**From:** Ashlesha Nesarikar <epctas@nesarikar.com>  
**Date:** 9/5/2024, 8:48 PM  
**To:** PatentsOmbudsmanOffice@uspto.gov, PatentsOmbudsOffice@uspto.gov  
**CC:** epctas@nesarikar.com, "uspto@nesarikar.com" <uspto@nesarikar.com>

Attn: Shirene Brantley, Attorney Advisor, OPET

Shirene Brantley's letters dated 08/08/2024 and 08/09/2024 regarding application numbers 18069263, 18069288, 18069382, 18069474, 18069596, 18069721, 18069819, and 18069883 contain material misrepresentations.

For example, in at least Shirene Brantley's letter dated 08/08/2024 regarding application No. 18/069,263, Inventors of the application (Ashlesha A. Nesarikar, Anika A. Nesarikar, and Abhijit R. Nesarikar) do not recognize application #10165455. Shirene Brantley erred. The letter states on page 2

To assist applicant in checking its records, the Office is providing applicant with the application numbers of published applications and patents that name inventors Abhijit R. Nesarikar of Plano, TX and Dallas, TX, Ashlesha A. Nesarikar of Plano, TX, and Anika A. Nesarikar of Plano, TX.

10165455 (Abhijit R. Nesarikar only)

Despite Inventors' searches after receiving Shirene Brantley's letter, Inventors have not found application #10165455. Inventors, in good faith, conclude that application #10165455, if it exists, is not published. Shirene Brantley's error undermines Inventors' ability to respond to Shirene Brantley's letter.

To reiterate, Abhijit Nesarikar does not recognize application #10165455. Based on filing dates of neighboring application numbers, the application appears to have been filed in 2002. To the best of his recollection, Abhijit Nesarikar did not authorize filing of an application on his behalf in 2002.

In addition to the foregoing, Shirene Brantley's letter states on page 3

Furthermore, a review of the other five applications on the above-identified list of 12 applications and corresponding Office assignment records does not reveal any evidence that the inventors have assigned or are under an obligation by contract or law to assign all ownership rights in those applications to another entity/party.

Shirene Brantley erred as assignment of application number 17906844 was recorded on 07/13/2023 and is publicly accessible through USPTO's website (reel/frame: 064245/0121). Application number 17906844 is a child application of provisional application #62/705,296. On and before the filing date of application No. 18/069,263, each of the inventors of the USPTO provisional patent application No. #62/705,296 was obligated to assign the rights in the provisional patent application No. #62/705,296 and its child applications (e.g., 17906844 and 17303497) as a result of each of the inventors' previous employment in the state of Texas.

Shirene Brantley errs in materially misrepresenting facts in correspondence with Inventors. Further,

Shirene Brantley errs in mandating, under the threat of abandonment, disclosure of Inventors' information that is personal, nonpublic, and sensitive.

Based on the foregoing,

- 1. as Inventors responded on 05/23/2024 with candor and good faith to the Notice of Payment Deficiency mailed on 04/22/2024;
- 2. as Shirene Brantley's letter (of 08/08/2024) alleges insufficiency of Inventors' response of 05/23/2024 based on new allegations not previously presented to Inventors; and
- 3. as Shirene Brantley's letter dated 08/08/2024 contains material misrepresentations

Shirene Brantley errs in stating on page 1 "The reply, however, is an insufficient response to the Notice for the reason(s) listed below".

Accordingly, Inventors request at least that the period for reply be restarted under MPEP 710.06 for Shirene Brantley's letters dated 08/08/2024 and 08/09/2024 regarding application numbers 18069263, 18069288, 18069382, 18069474, 18069596, 18069721, 18069819, and 18069883.

Ashlesha Nesarikar may be contacted at (469)371-4983.

Respectfully,

Inventors

/Ashlesha A Nesarikar/	/Anika A Nesarikar/	/Abhijit R Nesarikar/
Ashlesha A. Nesarikar	Anika A. Nesarikar	Abhijit R. Nesarikar

Date: 09/05/2024

An official website of the United States government. Here's how you know.

- The current e-Office Action notification schedule will temporarily run 3 times daily beginning 09/05/2024. An update will follow once the original e-Office Action schedule returns.
- Due to our continued work on the assignments page of Patent Center from the data exposure incident discovered on August 1, 2024, registered users are temporarily unable to view assignment records for their patent applications via Patent Center. For applicants wishing to have certain assignment information added to their non-public patent application(s) viewable in Patent Center Private View, a new form, SB469, is now available on our website. The form should not be submitted in applications that have been patented, published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b), or are otherwise open to the public. Assignment records for patent applications that are open to the public continue to be available to all users via Patent Assignment Search. The form is available for use until electronic access to such assignment records via Patent Center is fully restored. More information can be found in the FAQ. We appreciate your patience as we work hard to strengthen your customer experience.
- ID.me is currently available in MyUSPTO.gov for Trademark filers only. Patent Center will be ready to support the ID.me verification process by October 2024.
- **IMPORTANT** Some filers are experiencing a "File naming convention error" when uploading files in Patent Center. The filename extension must be lowercase (e.g., .docx) to be compatible with other USPTO systems. This has always been the rule and is now enforced in Patent Center. Please go to the "File Naming Convention" page for details.
- Any known issues and workarounds for Patent Center can be found on the Patent Center information page.

Search for a patent application

Search by application number, patent number, PCT number, publication number or international design registration number.

Application # 10165455

Sorry, the entered Application Number '10165455' is not available. The number may have been incorrectly typed or assigned to an application that is not yet available for public inspection.

Activities

Perform activities from submissions to post grant request and admin tasks such as managing customer numbers & practitioner associations with customer number



New submission

File utility, design, national stage and international submissions. The specification, claims, and abstract for a new utility nonprovisional patent application must be filed in DOCX format in order to avoid an additional



Existing submissions

Add additional documents, pay fees, submit a corrected ADS, and much more



Petitions

File ePetitions for automatic processing and immediate grant, if all requirements are met



Post grant

Perform post grant activities such as a request to reissue, or a request for reexamination

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

No. 4:25-cv-00423

**Ashlesha A. Nesarikar et al.,**

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

**The United States Patent and Trademark Office et al.,**

*Defendants.*

**ORDER**

Plaintiffs Ashlesha A. Nesarikar, Anika A. Nesarikar, and Abhijit R. Nesarikar filed this action against defendants U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and Coke Morgan Steward, Acting Director of the USPTO, for allegedly violating the Due Process clause of the Fifth Amendment, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and 35 U.S.C. §§ 123(e), 132. Doc. 1. The case was referred to a magistrate judge.

Defendants filed a motion to dismiss plaintiffs' claims pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1). Doc. 17. The magistrate judge issued a report and recommendation that all of plaintiffs' claims be dismissed without prejudice for lack of standing. Doc. 33. Plaintiffs objected to the report, primarily contending that they maintain proper standing to bring their claims. Doc. 34. Defendants responded. Doc. 35.

The court reviews the objected-to portions of a report and recommendation de novo. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3). In conducting a de novo review, the court examines the entire record and makes an independent assessment under the law. *See Alexander v. Verizon Wireless Servs., L.L.C.*, 875 F.3d 243, 249 (5th Cir. 2017).

**I. Plaintiff's first objection**

Plaintiffs first object that the magistrate judge disregarded plaintiffs' sur-reply (Doc. 32), that was filed the same day the

report was published, and their reply for their motion for a preliminary injunction (Doc. 21). Doc. 34 at 2. For one, it was not error for the magistrate judge not to refer to a reply brief on plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction—a motion that was not the basis of the report and recommendation. Further, plaintiffs' mere speculation that the magistrate judge did not consider Doc. 21 is not grounds for error. In addition, plaintiffs do not identify, and the court cannot ascertain on independent review, which specific portions of Docs. 21 or 32 would have materially altered the report's conclusions. Thus, plaintiffs' first objection is overruled.

## II. Plaintiff's second objection

Second, plaintiffs object to the report's conclusion that they lack standing to bring their claims. Doc. 34 at 2. Standing has three elements:

- (1) “the plaintiff must have suffered an injury in fact—the invasion of a legally protected interest that is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical”;
- (2) “that injury must be fairly traceable to the defendant's challenged conduct”; and
- (3) “it must be likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the plaintiff's injury will be redressed by a favorable judicial decision.”

*Texas v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 756 F. Supp. 3d 310, 337 (E.D. Tex. 2024) [*DHS*] (citing *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992)).

Plaintiffs contend that because there is a presumption under federal law that inventors of a patent are the patent's “owners,” it is defendants' burden to rebut that presumption with evidence of an assignment of all rights to the patent. Doc. 34 at 2. But it is the burden of the party invoking jurisdiction—here, plaintiffs—to establish standing once a defendant has filed a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1). *DHS*, 756 F. Supp. 3d at 337 (citing *Clapper v. Amnesty Int'l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 411–12 (2013)); *see also*

*Menchaca v. Chrysler Credit Corp.*, 613 F.2d 507, 511 (5th Cir. 1980).

Plaintiffs have admitted that they are, at a minimum, obligated to assign their rights in patent application no. 18/069,288 (“’288 application”) to their former employers. Doc. 30 at 8–9. But as the report appreciates, an “assignment” of a patent to a previous employer can mean one of two things—automatic assignment or a promise to assign the patent in the future. *Omni MedSci, Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, 7 F.4th 1148, 1152 (Fed. Cir. 2021). Plaintiffs leave the court to only speculate whether the assignment to their previous employers automatically assigned the rights to the ’288 application or whether they maintained an interest in the patents when they filed suit. And because “[w]hich type of assignment is intended ‘depends on the contractual language,’” *id.*,—language plaintiffs do not provide, plead, or include anywhere in their various filings—their standing to proceed with their allegations involving the ’288 application is too speculative considering defendants’ motion.

To be sure, plaintiffs assert that their assignment of patent application no. 17/906,844 (“’844 application”), which “result[s] from the same employment,” indicates that the ’288 application is not an automatic assignment. Doc. 34 at 3. Although it is unclear as to whether plaintiffs reference the ’288 or ’844 application, plaintiffs claim that the assignment’s language of “I hereby sell and assign unto Shalaka A. Nesarikar . . . ,” does not create an automatic assignment. *Id.*

For one, if plaintiffs allege that this language is associated with the ’844 application, such an assignment has no bearing on the effect of plaintiffs’ assignment of the ’288 patent. More importantly, the contractual language that plaintiffs cite in their objections shows an automatic assignment—not an obligation to assign. *See, e.g., Filmtec Corp. v. Allied-Signal Inc.*, 939 F.2d 1568, 1570, 1572 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (finding that if an employee “agrees to grant and does hereby grant” patent rights, the employer’s rights automatically vest when the invention was made); *see also*

*PerDiemCo, LLC. v. IndusTrack LLC*, No. 2:15-cv-00727, 2016 WL 6534524, at \*5 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 18, 2016) (concluding that language stating, “I hereby assign . . .” creates an automatic assignment), *R. & R. adopted by*, 2016 WL 6518994 (E.D. Tex. Nov. 2, 2016). Thus, plaintiffs’ inclusion of that assignment language—whether associated with the ’288 or ’844 application—casts further doubt on plaintiffs’ standing to assert causes of action for rights associated with the ’288 application.

Aside from a lack of ownership interest, Plaintiffs have also failed to show either a concrete financial or reputational interest in the ’288 application. Plaintiffs do not object to the report’s conclusion that they lack a financial interest in the patent application. Moreover, plaintiffs’ general contention that defendants’ discontinued review of the ’288 patent “is harmful to [plaintiffs’] reputation as pro se applicants” (Doc. 34 at 7) is insufficient, as the court is unaware of any legal precedent that has found that harm to a person’s reputation as a “pro se applicant” is enough to constitute a concrete, particularized, and actual or imminent injury. *But see Pierre v. Vasquez*, No. 20-51032, 2022 WL 68970, at \*3 (5th Cir. Jan. 6, 2022) (unpublished) (finding that a plaintiff suffered sufficient reputational consequences of bearing “the sex offender label.”). Further, because the court agrees that plaintiffs have not adequately pleaded that they have sufficient ownership rights of the ’288 application, the court cannot readily conclude that plaintiffs’ alleged harm is “particularized” to them. *See id.* (citing *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560, n.1 (explaining that “particularized . . . means that the injury must affect the plaintiff in a personal and individual way” (cleaned up))).

Plaintiffs have failed to carry their burden that they maintained any legal, financial, or reputational rights to the ’288 application. Thus, there is no concrete, particularized injury for the court to redress, and it was not error for the report to conclude that plaintiffs have not carried their burden in proving standing to assert their claims.

### III. Plaintiff's third objection

Third, plaintiffs object to the report's conclusion that plaintiffs lack standing to assert a claim under the Paperwork Reduction Act ("PRA"). Doc. 34 at 5. As other courts have recognized, the PRA does not create a private right of action for alleged violations of the act, only a defense to an administrative or judicial enforcement action. *See* 44 U.S.C. § 3512(b); *Smith v. United States*, No. 08-10288, 2008 WL 5069783, at \*1 (5th Cir. Dec. 2, 2008) (per curiam) (unpublished).

Here, because plaintiffs do not assert the protections of the PRA as a defense, and the court agrees that the PRA does not create a private right of action, it was not error for the report to recommend dismissing plaintiffs' claims under the PRA. *See, e.g., Smith*, 2008 WL 5069783, at \*1 (finding that the district court correctly found a lack of subject-matter jurisdiction because the PRA "provides a defense to administrative or judicial enforcement actions, but does not create a private right of action for alleged violations of the statute").

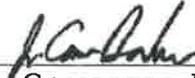
### IV. Plaintiff's fourth objection

Lastly, plaintiffs argues that the report failed to consider its claim under 5 U.S.C. § 552a. Doc. 34 at 7. This claim, however, cannot be found anywhere on the face of plaintiffs' complaint. *See generally* Doc. 1. Thus, because plaintiffs failed to plead a claim under § 552a in their complaint, it was not error for the magistrate judge to not consider it.

### V. Conclusion

Having reviewed the magistrate judge's report de novo, the court overrules plaintiffs' objections and accepts the report's findings and recommendations. The court grants defendants' motion to dismiss (Doc. 17), denies plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction (Doc. 2) as moot, and dismisses this action without prejudice. Any pending motions are denied as moot.

*So ordered by the court on October 1, 2025.*

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J. CAMPBELL BARKER  
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

No. 4:25-cv-00423

**Ashlesha A. Nesarikar et al.,**  
*Plaintiffs,*

v.

**The United States Patent and Trademark Office et al.,**  
*Defendants.*

**FINAL JUDGMENT**

The court, having considered plaintiffs' case and rendered its decision by separate opinion, enters judgment that plaintiffs' claims are dismissed without prejudice. The clerk of court is directed to close the case.

*So ordered by the court on October 1, 2025.*

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J. CAMPBELL BARKER  
United States District Judge

# 287  
**Exhibit G**

notice 17901347 1 of 2	2
notice 17901347 2 of 2	3
notice 17916058 1 of 2	5
notice 17916058 2 of 2	6
notice 17944185 1 of 2	8
notice 17944185 2 of 2	9
notice 17945641 1 of 2	11
notice 17945641 2 of 2	12
notice 17954710 1 of 2	14
notice 17954710 2 of 2	15
notice 17958526 1 of 2	17
notice 17958526 2 of 2	18
notice 17961518 1 of 2	20
notice 17961518 2 of 2	21
notice 17968501 1 of 2	23
notice 17968501 2 of 2	24
notice 17990673 1 of 2	26
notice 17990673 2 of 2	27
notice 18071427 1 of 2	29
notice 18071427 2 of 2	30
notice 18091551 1 of 2	32
notice 18091551 2 of 2	33
notice 18148480 1 of 2	35
notice 18148480 2 of 2	36
notice 17803855 1 of 2	38
notice 17803855 2 of 2	39
notice 17958323	41
notice 17803644	44



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17901.347	09/01/2022	Ryan Milcarek	22193-0198002	9985
20985	7590	01/17/2025	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. (SD) P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			I.I. AHMED J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/17/2025	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PATDOCTC@fr.com



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/916.058	09/30/2022	Himanshu Gopalakrishna Khasnis	MY589001US	7096
153743	7590	04/19/2024	EXAMINER	
Ronald Lambert Haner 921 Saint Clair Avenue Erie, PA 16505			PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/19/2024	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY**

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify "[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid." As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(1)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The "Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status" form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

---

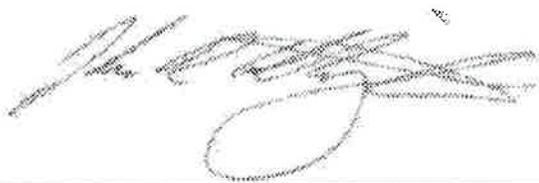
<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b) sub-section (1)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.				
17/944,185	09/14/2022	Vassilios Vamvas		4451				
	7590	04/19/2024	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">EXAMINER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R</td> </tr> </table>		EXAMINER		PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
EXAMINER								
PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R								
Vassilios Vamvas 7 Davis Road Bedford, MA 01730			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ART UNIT</td> <td>PAPER NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2100</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2100	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER							
2100								
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>MAIL DATE</td> <td>DELIVERY MODE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/19/2024</td> <td>PAPER</td> </tr> </table>		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	04/19/2024	PAPER
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE							
04/19/2024	PAPER							

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify "[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid." As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The "Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status" form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1459  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.				
17/945,641	09/15/2022	Bushra Zaman	DEEP001US0	6407				
	7590 04/19/2024	Bushra Zaman , 77 King Street West, Suite 3000, Toronto, ONTARIO M5K 1G8 CANADA	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">EXAMINER</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R</td> </tr> </table>		EXAMINER		PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
EXAMINER								
PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R								
			<table border="1"> <tr> <th>ART UNIT</th> <th>PAPER NUMBER</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2100</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2100		
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER							
2100								
			<table border="1"> <tr> <th>MAIL DATE</th> <th>DELIVERY MODE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>04/19/2024</td> <td>PAPER</td> </tr> </table>	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	04/19/2024	PAPER	
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE							
04/19/2024	PAPER							

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/954,710	09/28/2022	Liza Ibanez	WDS-15840	5529
63936 7590 04/19/2024 WILSON DANIEL SWAYZE, JR. 3804 CLEARWATER CT. PLANO, TX 75025			EXAMINER PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/19/2024	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify "[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid." As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The "Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status" form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/958,526	10/03/2022	Chukwuemeka Anderson Obi		8711

7590 04/19/2024  
 Chukwuemeka Anderson Obi  
 3530 Verdier Blvd, Unit 321  
 Charleston, SC 29414

EXAMINER

PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2100	

2100

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/19/2024	PAPER

04/19/2024

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(1)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (1)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17961,518	10/06/2022	Markus Johannes Lengner		2805

76357 7590 04/22/2024  
**MARKUS LENGNER**  
 34605 Via Catalina  
 Capistrano Beach, CA 92624

EXAMINER
----------

PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2100

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-------------------	---------------

04/22/2024

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

markus@bioremediation.net  
 markuslengner@cleanblu.com  
 markuslengner@mc.com



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify "[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid." As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The "Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status" form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/968,501	10/18/2022	Michael Curtis Grayson	41464	8511
23389	7590	04/29/2024	EXAMINER	
SCULLY SCOTT MURPHY & PRESSER, PC 400 GARDEN CITY PLAZA SUITE 300 GARDEN CITY, NY 11530			PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/29/2024	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

Docket@SSMP.COM



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY**

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

---

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17990,673	11/19/2022	Andrei Vertikov	2022-I	1830
	7590	04/19/2024	EXAMINER PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
Andrei Vertikov 315 Oak Street Westwood, MA 02090			ART UNIT	
			PAPER NUMBER	
			2100	
			MAIL DATE	
			DELIVERY MODE	
			04/19/2024 PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILED DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/071,427	11/29/2022	Haiming Li		1046
127304	7590	04/19/2024	EXAMINER	
Haiming Li 95 Suomi Road Quincy, MA 02169			PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/19/2024	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(1)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (1)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (D)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.				
18/091,551	12/30/2022	Andrei Vertikov	2022-02	6977				
	7590	04/19/2024	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">EXAMINER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R</td> </tr> </table>		EXAMINER		PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
EXAMINER								
PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R								
Andrei Vertikov 315 Oak Street Westwood, MA 02090			<table border="1"> <tr> <th>ART UNIT</th> <th>PAPER NUMBER</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2100</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2100	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER							
2100								
			<table border="1"> <tr> <th>MAIL DATE</th> <th>DELIVERY MODE</th> </tr> <tr> <td>04/19/2024</td> <td>PAPER</td> </tr> </table>		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	04/19/2024	PAPER
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE							
04/19/2024	PAPER							

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/148,480	12/30/2022	Mark DeCaro		1631
151152	7590	04/19/2024	EXAMINER PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
Mark DeCaro 521 Ocean Avenue Unit #12 Avon by the Sea, NJ 07717			ART UNIT      PAPER NUMBER 2100	
			MAIL DATE      DELIVERY MODE 04/19/2024      PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b) sub-section (I)(3)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/803,855	12/30/2022	Yonghua Wang	Wang- ThermoChemical-Infla	3551
	7590 04/19/2024		EXAMINER PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
Yonghua Wang 2023 N Eldorado Ave Apt. 12 Klamath Falls, OR 97601			ART UNIT      PAPER NUMBER 2100	
			MAIL DATE      DELIVERY MODE 04/19/2024      PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.
- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error,

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mppe/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mppe/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



---

John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

---

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(h), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17958,323	10/01/2022	Li-Da Huang	CLX0005USPC	9137
13706	759U	06/04/2024	EXAMINER	
Law Office of Michael Chen 3333 S. Brea Canyon Rd. Suite 214 Diamond Bar, CA 91765			PULLIAM, CHRISTYANN R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2100	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/04/2024	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

armi932qq@gmail.com  
 chen.patentlaw@gmail.com  
 katychenpatent@gmail.com



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

### NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify “[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid.” As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(I)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The “Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status” form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error, applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that a request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILED DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/803,644	09/17/2022	Yonghua Wang	Wang-MixedEP-CO2FuelCell	3747
	7590 08/08/2024		EXAMINER LI, AIMEE J	
Yonghua Wang 2023 N Eldorado Ave Apt. 12 Klamath Falls, OR 97601			ART UNIT      PAPER NUMBER	
			2100	
			MAIL DATE      DELIVERY MODE	
			08/08/2024      PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

## NOTICE OF PAYMENT DEFICIENCY

This notice is to inform the applicant that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) has identified an apparent error in the entity status afforded the above-identified application. Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the date of this Notice within which to respond to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>1</sup>

Applicant has submitted a certification of micro entity status based upon the gross income basis and paid fees in the above-identified application based upon this certification. In order to qualify for micro entity status under the gross income basis, 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) requires the applicant to certify "[n]either the applicant nor the inventor nor a joint inventor has been named as the inventor or a joint inventor on more than four previously filed patent applications, other than applications filed in another country, provisional applications under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), or international applications for which the basic national fee under 35 U.S.C. 41(a) was not paid." As explained in MPEP 509.04(a)(1)(B), an application still counts against this filing limit even if it has been abandoned or patented, and even if it did not claim micro entity status. When this application was filed, the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications. This is *prima facie* evidence that the submitted certification is in error because the filing limit in 37 CFR 1.29(a)(2) was exceeded. Accordingly, the payments made in this application based upon the apparently erroneous micro entity certification are deficient.

Because the deficient payments include one or more of the basic filing fee for utility under 37 CFR 1.16(a), the utility search fee under 37 CFR 1.16(k), and the utility examination fee under 37 CFR 1.16(o), this application is not in condition for examination. In order to avoid abandonment, applicant must respond in one of two ways:

- I. If the certification was erroneous, the applicant must provide an itemization of the total deficiency payment and pay the deficiency owed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.29(k). The "Notification of Loss of Entitlement to Micro Entity Status" form (Form SB/460) may be used to submit the deficiency. This form is available at <https://uspto.gov/PatentForms>. The current USPTO fee schedule may be viewed at <https://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>.

<sup>1</sup> All the rules cited in this Notice may be viewed in their entirety at [https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated\\_rules.pdf](https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/consolidated_rules.pdf). For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

- II. If applicant asserts that the certification of micro entity status was not made in error, applicant must reply with an explanation and any necessary evidence that is sufficient to rebut the *prima facie* evidence of an erroneous certification. Applicant is reminded that the reply must be made with candor and good faith under 37 CFR 1.56. Pursuant to applicant's duties under 37 CFR 1.4 and 11.18, applicant should have made a reasonable inquiry into the facts before making the certification. It is these particular facts that applicant must provide in order to rebut the *prima facie* case. Simply identifying the previously submitted certification or recertifying would not be sufficient. Applicant is reminded that it is in the best position to perform an inquiry into whether the applicant, the inventor, or a joint inventor was named on more than four previously filed patent applications when this application was filed to determine whether an assertion of micro entity status in this application is appropriate.

Applicant is given **TWO MONTHS** from the mailing date of this Notice to file a response as outlined above. Extensions of time are available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).<sup>2</sup> The application has been removed from the examiner's docket (if assigned) pending resolution of the issues noted herein, or expiration of the time period set forth. If applicant does not timely respond in accordance with (I) or (II) above, or is unable to make one of these responses because micro entity status was not established in good faith, then the application will be abandoned.

Only a registered practitioner authorized by the applicant or the applicant who is not represented by a practitioner can sign a response or make changes to the application. Note that an applicant who is a juristic entity must be represented by a registered practitioner. See 37 CFR 1.31. While the Office cannot recommend a registered practitioner, the link below provides a searchable list of registered practitioners: <https://oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/>.

Questions about the contents of this notice should be directed to the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD), Patents Ombudsman at 571-272-5555.



John Cottingham  
TC Group Director, TC 2100

<sup>2</sup> For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) undergoing prioritized examination (Track One), applicant is reminded that any request for an extension of time, including an extension of time for the purpose of responding to this notice, will cause the application to be ineligible for further treatment under the prioritized examination program. In addition, a request for an extension of time prior to the grant of prioritized examination status will prevent such status from being granted. See MPEP 708.02(b), sub-section (I)(B)(4).

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
SHERMAN DIVISION

ASHLESHA A. NESARIKAR, )  
ANIK A. NESARIKAR, and )  
ABHIJIT R. NESARIKAR, )  
Plaintiffs, )

-v-

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND )  
TRADEMARK OFFICE and )  
COKE MORGAN STEWART, in her )  
official capacity as the Acting Director of )  
the United States Patent and Trademark )  
Office, )  
Defendants. )

Case No. 4:25-cv-00423-JCB-JDL

**Plaintiffs' Certification of Generative Artificial Intelligence Usage**

Inventors file this certification in response to the STANDING ORDER ON DISCLOSURE AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE of 04/09/2025 by United States Magistrate Judge John D. Love.

1. Inventors (Plaintiffs) are scientists, engineers, developers, deployers, testers, verifiers, and users of artificial intelligence (AI), including generative AI. Inventors have filed numerous patent applications related to Inventors' AI related work. Inventors filed their first provisional patent application related to AI on March 30, 2017.
2. Inventors' education, training, and work experiences support Inventors' AI related work.
3. Ashlesha Nesarikar and Anika Nesarikar are AI small business owners in Texas.

4. Ashlesha earned her undergraduate degree in Computer Science as part of the Computing Scholars Honors Program (admission offered by invitation and requires passing a competitive exam) with a focus on artificial intelligence and machine learning from the University of Texas at Dallas in Richardson, Texas (GPA: 3.9/4.0). She was granted a full-ride scholarship as a National Merit Scholar. While in school, Ashlesha led a team of her peers to national level recognition in the US Ignite Smart Gigabit Communities Challenge, winning the challenge in a competitive field including industry and academia<sup>1,2</sup>. Ashlesha's efforts were featured in media including KRLD radio and NBC 5 in a televised interview<sup>3</sup>. As an AI expert, Ashlesha has been interviewed by publications such as Scientific American<sup>4</sup> and Voice of America<sup>5</sup>. Ashlesha was invited to present an AI demonstration at the US Ignite Application Summit and Smart Cities Connect Conference & Expo<sup>6</sup> in a center-stage presentation. As a thought leader in AI technology, Ashlesha was invited to speak about ethics in facial recognition and AI<sup>7</sup> on a panel with industry and humanities experts. As an entrepreneur, Ashlesha envisions positive social impacts of AI. To that end, she led a multidisciplinary team of technologists and healthcare professionals and proposed community-wide use of AI to alleviate COVID-19 stress to services and infrastructures<sup>8</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.us-ignite.org/an-ai-platform-is-born/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.richardsoneconomicdevelopment.com/news/press-release-plano-intelligence-launches-new-notify-platform-that-powers-award-winning-ai-app-for-video-monitoring-and-identification-of-public-safety-threats>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.nbcdfw.com/news/local/utd-school-security-4p-40618\\_dallas-fort-worth/69023/](https://www.nbcdfw.com/news/local/utd-school-security-4p-40618_dallas-fort-worth/69023/)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/why-deepseeks-ai-model-just-became-the-top-rated-app-in-the-u-s/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://web.archive.org/web/20241107161035/https://www.vozdeamerica.com/a/peligra-su-trabajo-con-la-inteligencia-artificial-/7008248.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LyKCYPxmoKk>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRWfCVjwn6k>

<sup>8</sup> <https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.12312>

5. Anika is pursuing an undergraduate degree in Computer Science as part of the Computing Scholars Honors Program (admission offered by invitation and requires passing a competitive exam) at the University of Texas at Dallas in Richardson, Texas with a focus on AI and machine learning (current GPA 3.9/4.0). She was granted a full-ride scholarship as a National Merit Scholar. Anika has been admitted to the computer science Fast-Track Program, which “enables exceptionally gifted senior undergraduate students to include master’s level courses in their undergraduate degree”<sup>9</sup>.

6. Abhijit Nesarikar is an AI small business owner. Abhijit attained his doctorate in Chemical Engineering from Northwestern University (Evanston, IL) in the Department of Chemical Engineering. He received a full-ride scholarship and graduated in 1995 with a GPA of 4.0/4.0. Abhijit’s research has been related to the fields of polymers, physics, chemistry, mathematics and computation, and engineering. Abhijit has authored and coauthored several peer reviewed publications in national and international journals. Abhijit has over 25 years of industry experience at the local, national, and international levels. Abhijit’s industry consulting experience spans diverse industries: oil and gas, defense, telecommunications, transportation, finance (e.g., banking, charge processing, clearing and settlement, exchange activity, insurance, fraud detection and prevention, and trading), retail, software, hardware and integration, healthcare, and research.

7. As AI professionals, Inventors use generative AI in the ordinary course of work to develop strategies, gain insights, identify risks and ways to mitigate them, and quickly learn new fields. The use of generative AI extends to the current court case.

---

<sup>9</sup> <https://web.archive.org/web/20240318180541/https://personal.utdallas.edu/~ivor/ecsfasttrackprogram.htm>

8. Based on their technological, commercial, and scientific expertise, Inventors have long worked to identify, quantify, and mitigate factual mistakes, logical fallacies, and lack of awareness by AI. Inventors investigate measures to avoid, identify, and correct, if present, AI errors, including misrepresentations, logical fallacies, undue verbosity, irrational confidence, and extraneousness. The measures are active topics of scientific inquiry and engineering experiments bearing significant commercial promise. Inventors disclosed some of the measures, e.g., in published and unpublished patent applications. Some others are proprietary intellectual property.

9. Inventors work at the leading edge of AI as an evolving technology. Inventors experiment with rapidly changing variations of AI, including openly available AI, research related AI, commercially provided AI, Inventors' own AI, and combinations thereof.

10. With appreciation of the Court's concern regarding generative AI usage, Inventors in good faith disclose:

1. All of Inventors' exhibits are copies of existing records. No AI, generative or otherwise, was used in organizing or annotating the exhibits.
2. Inventors vetted all of Inventors' documents drafted for this court case for truthfulness, logical soundness, and relevance.
3. Inventors' citations of statutes, regulations, and other authorities are excerpts of the official language of the statutes, regulations, and other authorities.
4. Inventors, in good faith, comply with L.R. CV-11(g).

Date: April 29, 2025

Respectfully submitted,



---

Ashlesha A. Nesarikar  
8025 Ambiance Way  
Plano, Texas 75024  
469-371-4983  
asedt0425@icloud.com



---

Anika A. Nesarikar  
8025 Ambiance Way  
Plano, Texas 75024  
469-371-4983  
anedt0425@icloud.com



---

Abhijit R. Nesarikar  
8025 Ambiance Way  
Plano, Texas 75024  
469-371-4983  
edt0425@nesarikar.com

Inventors and Plaintiffs

effectiveness, and improve the integrity, quality, and utility of information to all users within and outside the government.<sup>5</sup>

Before requiring or requesting information from the public, the PRA requires Federal agencies<sup>6</sup> (1) to seek public comment on proposed collections and (2) to submit proposed collections for review and approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) reviews agency information collection requests for approval or disapproval. When OMB approves an information collection, it assigns an OMB control number<sup>7</sup> that the agency must display on the information collection.<sup>8</sup> OMB has issued regulations and guidance to promote agency compliance with the PRA.<sup>9</sup>

#### What counts as "information" under the PRA?

OMB regulations define "information" as "any statement or estimate of fact or opinion, regardless of form or format, whether in numerical, graphic, or narrative form, and whether oral or maintained on paper, electronic or other media."<sup>10</sup> This category includes:

- (1) requests for information to be sent to the government, such as forms (e.g., the IRS 1040), written reports (e.g., grantee performance reports), and surveys (e.g., the Census);
- (2) recordkeeping requirements (e.g., OSHA requirements that employers maintain records of workplace accidents); and
- (3) third-party or public disclosures (e.g., nutrition labeling requirements for food).<sup>11</sup>

The PRA applies to collections of information using identical questions posed to, or reporting or recordkeeping requirements imposed on, "ten or more persons."<sup>12</sup> For the purpose of counting the number of respondents, agencies should consider the number of respondents within any 12 month period. If a collection of information is addressed to all or a substantial

<sup>5</sup> 44 U.S.C. § 3506(b).

<sup>6</sup> With some exceptions, the PRA applies to "any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency." 44 U.S.C. § 3502(1).

<sup>7</sup> The OMB Control Number is two four-digit codes separated by a hyphen. The first four digits identify the sponsoring agency and bureau, and the second four digits identify the particular collection. The public can find OMB's inventory of currently approved collections, with OMB control numbers, online at <http://www.reginfo.gov>.

<sup>8</sup> The PRA prohibits agencies from penalizing or denying a benefit to (1) those who fail to respond to Federal collections of information that do not display valid OMB control numbers and (2) those who have not been informed that a response is not required unless the collection of information displays a valid control number. Litigants may raise these public protections at any time during an administrative process or judicial action. See 44 U.S.C. § 3512(b); *Center for Auto Safety v. NHTSA*, 244 F.3d 144 (D.C. Cir. 2001); *Saco River Cellular Inc. v. FCC*, 133 F.3d 25 (D.C. Cir. 1998).

<sup>9</sup> Please see OIRA's website: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg\\_default/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_default/).

<sup>10</sup> 5 C.F.R. 1320.3(h).

<sup>11</sup> See 5 C.F.R. 1320.3(c).

<sup>12</sup> 44 U.S.C. § 3502(3)(A)(i). Under the PRA, "person" means "an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or legal representative, an organized group of individuals, a State, territorial, tribal, or local government or branch thereof, or a political subdivision of a State, territory, tribal, or local government or a branch of a political subdivision." 44 U.S.C. § 3502(10).

专利检索及分析

berw02-cnipa...

中文

常规检索 / 检索结果 / 详览

文献列表

US2024420264A1

专利号	中文摘要	法律状态	中文含义	英文含义
US20191659155A		20250610		INFORMATION ON STATUS: APPEAL PROCEDURE
US20191659155A		20241019		INFORMATION ON STATUS: APPEAL PROCEDURE

共 2 条 5 页/页

1

通知公告 | 在线咨询 | 数据收录范围 | 帮助中心 | 网站导航 | 版权声明 | 联系我们 | 友情链接

京公网安备 11040102710058号

Patent Search and Analysis Search Analyze Popular tools berw02-cnipa Chinese

Regular search // Search results // Detailed

**Bibliography**

All choice

US2024420264A1  
Downloaded Collection  
Analysis Library

Translation

Recording of projects Full text Summary with map Instructions with diagram Full text image **State of law**

Homogeneous Citation Cited

Application number	Legal Status Announcement Day	Meaning of Chinese	Meaning of English
US201916591555A	20250610		Information on Statistics APPEAL PROCEDURE
US201916591555A	20241019		Information on Statistics APPEAL PROCEDURE

Total: 2 5/666 1 1 Page

Announcement of Notices | Questions online | Scope of data collection | Training video | The Help Center | Website navigation | Copyright notice | Contact Us | Friendly Links

Organizer: State Intellectual Property Office | Copyright: State Intellectual Property Office | Technical Support: 010-63388066

Reg. ICP No. 05020022 No. 14 | Jingjia Network Security No. 11046102700058 | Website identification code: B04287007

11/7/25, 5:21 PM

European Patent Register

**EPO Global Dossier: US201916591555**

Dossier alert:

RSS

Email

Dossier provided courtesy of USPTO

Date	Description	Pages
08.05.2025	<a href="#">Petition for review by the Office of Petitions</a>	2
08.05.2025	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
24.04.2025	<a href="#">Plaintiff's Complaint Administrative Procedure Act (APA) action</a>	16
10.04.2025	<a href="#">Petition Decision</a>	4
21.02.2025	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
21.02.2025	<a href="#">Petition for review by the Office of Petitions</a>	21
05.02.2025	<a href="#">Filing Receipt</a>	4
02.02.2025	<a href="#">Request for Corrected Filing Receipt</a>	1
02.02.2025	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
23.12.2024	<a href="#">Petition Decision</a>	4
19.12.2024	<a href="#">Notice of Publication</a>	1
05.12.2024	<a href="#">Notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status via PC</a>	1
30.10.2024	<a href="#">Fee Worksheet (SB06)</a>	1
29.10.2024	<a href="#">Petition for review by the Office of Petitions</a>	4
29.10.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
10.10.2024	<a href="#">Appeal Brief Filed</a>	323
10.10.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
20.09.2024	<a href="#">Fee Worksheet (SB06)</a>	1
09.09.2024	<a href="#">Miscellaneous Communication to Applicant - No Action Count</a>	1
03.09.2024	<a href="#">Request for Corrected Filing Receipt</a>	1
03.09.2024	<a href="#">Rescind Nonpublication Request for Pre Grant Publication</a>	2
03.09.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
03.09.2024	<a href="#">Rescind Nonpublication Request for Pre Grant Publication</a>	2
03.09.2024	<a href="#">Rescind Nonpublication Request for Pre Grant Publication</a>	2
21.08.2024	<a href="#">Miscellaneous Communication to Applicant - No Action Count</a>	2
21.08.2024	<a href="#">Advisory Action (PTOL-303)</a>	3
16.08.2024	<a href="#">List of References cited by applicant and considered by examiner</a>	4
16.08.2024	<a href="#">Advisory Action (PTOL-303)</a>	4
16.08.2024	<a href="#">List of References cited by applicant and considered by examiner</a>	4
16.08.2024	<a href="#">Amendment After Final or under 37CFR 1.312, initiated by the examiner.</a>	1
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Notice of Appeal Filed</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Notice of Appeal Filed</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Transmittal Letter</a>	1
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Petition for review by the Technology Center Special Program Examiner (SPRE)</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Fee Payment</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Applicant summary of interview with examiner</a>	5
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
14.08.2024	<a href="#">Notice of Appeal Filed</a>	2
23.07.2024	<a href="#">Petition Decision</a>	4
30.06.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
30.06.2024	<a href="#">Petition for review by the Technology Center Special Program Examiner (SPRE)</a>	33
30.06.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Filing System Acknowledgment Receipt</a>	2
30.06.2024	<a href="#">Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment</a>	79
30.06.2024	<a href="#">Fee Worksheet (SB06)</a>	1
30.06.2024	<a href="#">Response After Final Action</a>	1
29.06.2024	<a href="#">Electronic Fee Payment</a>	2

<https://register.epo.org/ipfwretrieve?apn=US.201916591555.A&lng=en>

1/4

**AA050**  
App.97

