IMPLEMENTING THE AMERICA INVENTS ACT

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Leahy-Smith America Invents Act

On September 16, 2011, President Barack Obama signed into law the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act.

Important Provisions

- First to file provision
- Fee setting authority
- 15% Surcharge
- Prioritized Examination (Track I)
- Changes to *Inter Partes* Reexamination
- Supplemental Examination
- Post-Grant Review
- Inter Partes Review
- Best Mode Requirement
- Preissuance Submission by 3rd Parties



Enactment Timeline

Day of Enactment Sept 16, 2011	10 Days Sept 26, 2011	Oct 1, 2011	60 Days Nov 15, 2011	12 Months Sept 16, 2012	18 Months Mar 16, 2013
Reexamination transition for threshold Tax strategies are deemed	Prioritized examination 15% transition	Reserve fund	Electronic filing incentive	Inventor's oath/declaration Third party submission of	First-to-File Derivation proceedings
within the prior art Best mode Human organism prohibition	surcharge			prior art for patent application Supplemental examination	Repeal of Statutory Invention Registration
Virtual and false marking Venue change from DDC to EDVA for suits brought under 35 U.S.C. 32, 145, 146, 154 (b)(4)(A), and 293	< Provisions are	e enacted		Citation of prior art in a patent file Priority examination for important technologies	
OED Statute of Limitations Fee Setting Authority Establishment of micro-entity				Inter partes review Post-grant review Transitional post-grant review program for covered business method	
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Day of Enactment Provisions

- Fee setting authority
- Best mode
- Virtual and false marking



12 Months from Enactment

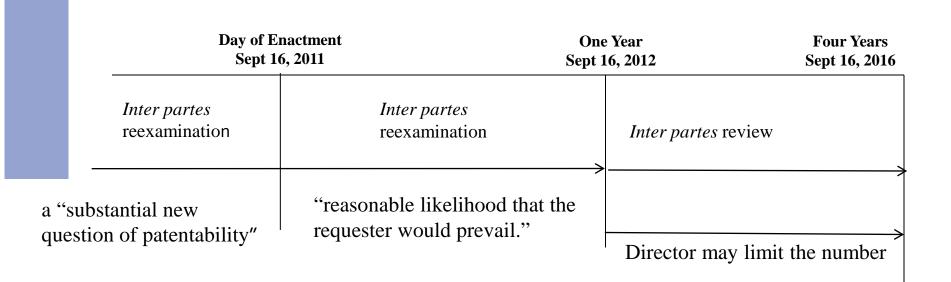
- Inventor's oath/declaration
- Third party submission of prior art for patent application
- Supplemental examination
- Citation of prior art in a patent file
- Priority examination for important technologies
- Inter partes review
- Post-grant review
- Transitional post-grant review program for covered business method patents



Supplemental Examination

- The patent owner may request supplemental examination of a patent to "consider, reconsider, or correct" information believed to be relevant to the patent.
- Two-Step Process
- Deviations from *ex parte* procedure
- Inoculation from IC charge
- Fraud on the PTO
- 10 items of information each
- **\$5,180 plus \$16,116 (refund)**
- Must be filed by all owners
- Supplemental Examination v. *Ex Parte* Reexamination







- 9/16/12--*inter partes* reexamination will be replaced by "*inter partes* review" and adjudicated by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board
- Applies to any petition filed on or after 9/16/12 both first-to-invent and first-to-file patents
- Petitioner may only raise grounds under 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 and only on the basis of prior art consisting of patents and printed publications.
- Any third party may petition—if they have not previously filed a civil action challenging the validity of a claim of the patent
- Timing after the later of: 9 months from issuance of the patent or termination of a post-grant review of the patent
- Standard for Institution reasonable likelihood of prevailing
- One motion to amend after institution



- Completed within 1 year from institution
 - The Director may limit the number of petitions to institute IP review during the first 4 years

Petition must:

- Be accompanied by a fee.
- Identify all real parties in interest.
- Identify all claims challenged and grounds on which the challenge to each claim is based.
- Provide a claim construction and show how the construed claim is unpatentable based on the grounds alleged
- Identify the exhibit number of the supporting evidence relied upon to support the challenge and state the relevance of the evidence.
- Provide copies of evidence relied upon.



- Preliminary response is due 2 months from petition docketing date.
- General rule is that preliminary response may present evidence except for testimonial evidence.
- Where IPR standards are met, the Board will institute the trial on: 1) claim-by-claim basis; and 2) ground-by-ground basis.
- Fee for up to 20 claims \$27,200.



Similarities of PGR and IPR

Most aspects of PGR and IPR are effectively the same.

- Petition the requirements for a petition are essentially the same.
- Preliminary Patent Owner Response requirements are essentially the same. Due 2 months from petition docketing date.
- Institution within 3 months of Preliminary Patent Owner Response.
- Patent Owner Response (after institution) requirements are essentially the same.
- Amendments requirements are essentially the same.
- Estoppel—claim by claim basis.



Post-Grant Review

- Applies to first-inventor-to-file patents (filed on or after 3/16/2013).
- PGR allows challenges based on §§ 101, 102, 103 and 112, except best mode.
- Must be filed within 9 months of grant or issuance of a reissue patent.
- More likely than not (*i.e.*, a higher threshold than IPR) that at least one of the claims challenged in the petition is unpatentable.
- Fee up to 20 claims \$35,800



Covered Business Methods

- Differences between a covered business method review and a post grant review include:
 - Cannot file CBM review during time a PGR could be filed,
 i.e., 9 months after issuance of a patent.
 - Petitioner must be sued or charged with infringement.
 - Available 9/16/12
 - Must be a business method patent and not a technological invention for performing data processing or other operations for financial product or service.



Fee Setting

- Section 41
- Section 10 of the AIA
- PPAC Hearings and Report
- NPRM
- Final Rule



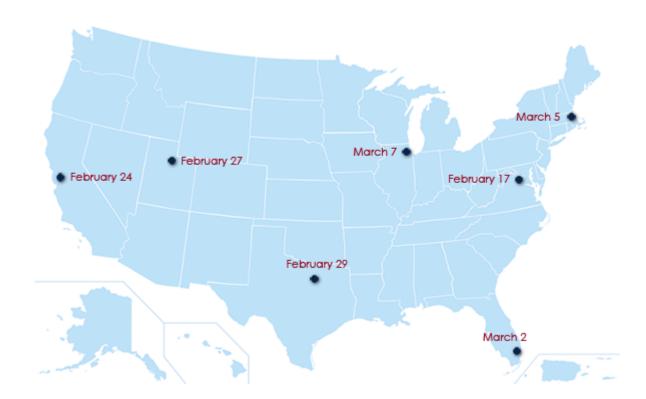
18 Months from Enactment

First-to-File

Derivation proceedings



AIA Roadshow





AIA Micro-Site

- The USPTO website devoted to America Invents Act legislation
- One-stop shopping for all America Invents Act information
- The full text of the bill and summary documents
- Implementation plans
- Announcements
- Contact information





http://www.uspto.gov/americainventsact

Thank You

