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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method	

The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.
This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Clayton	K.	Redmon	

Residence Information (Select One) ● US Residency Non US Residency Active US Military Service

City	State/Province	Country of Residence
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Mailing Address of Inventor:

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Inventor 2 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Wei Wei		Jeang	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency Non US Residency Active US Military Service

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Parker	TX	US

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Country	US

All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below.
For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).

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☐ **An Address is being provided for the correspondence Information of this application.**

Customer Number	134449		
Email Address	docketing@gchub.com	Add Email	Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method		
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US	**Small Entity Status Claimed**	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	2	**Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)**	

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not** be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32).
Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.

Please Select One:	● Customer Number	US Patent Practitioner	○ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	134449		

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US
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Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.
When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status	Pending		Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Claims benefit of provisional	62364300	2016-07-19

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)[i] the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

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Application Number	Country[i]	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code[i] (if applicable)

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.
NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US
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Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

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	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method	

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1 — Remove

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

Assignee	Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	Joint Inventor
● Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	Redmon Jeang LLC		
Mailing Address Information For Applicant:			
Address 1	2709 Dublin Road		
Address 2			
City	Parker	**State/Province**	TX
Country	US	Postal Code	75094
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

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Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

Remove

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	**Given Name**	Middle Name	**Family Name**	Suffix

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City		**State/Province**	
Country i		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

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Signature:

Remove

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). **However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).**

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/Wei Wei Jeang/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2017-07-07
First Name	Wei Wei	Last Name	Jeang	Registration Number	33305

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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1 The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent CooperationTreaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This disclosure claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/364,300 filed on July 19, 2016, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

[0002] This disclosure relates to mobile software applications, and more particularly to a mobile legal counsel system and method, so that an attorney can be summoned quickly and virtually whenever a need arises to help defuse the situation, run interference, and provide legal advice.

BACKGROUND

[0003] According to data compiled by The Washington Post, white people make up roughly 62 percent of the U.S. population but only about 49 percent of those who are killed by police officers. African Americans, however, account for 24 percent of those fatally shot and killed by the police despite being just 13 percent of the U.S. population. These numbers mean black Americans are 2.5 times as likely as white Americans to be shot and killed by police officers. U.S. police officers have shot and killed the exact same number of unarmed white people as they have unarmed black people: 50 each. But because the white population is approximately five times larger than the black population, unarmed black Americans were five times as likely as unarmed white Americans to be shot and killed by a police officer. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2016/07/11/arent-more-white-people-than-black-people-killed-by-police-yes-but-no/?utm_term=.71a68e6da5fe

[0004] Some argue that police shooting is racially-based, but there are evidence that show these police officers who commit these atrocities may be motivated by unconscious or implicit bias. There are research studies that support the notion that police professionals use more force, or be quicker to use force, against blacks due to a black-crime implicit bias producing greater perceptions of threat. Studies also support that implicit bias, once recognized, can be counteracted with repeated and intentional training and learning. However, implicit or explicit, the result is still the same – loss of innocent lives.

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[0005] Whether white or black, implicit or explicit bias, there is a desire to defuse and de-escalate tense situations between the police and members of the general public if the loss of innocent lives can be avoided or reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] FIG. 1 is a simplified diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a system and method for mobile legal counsel according to the teachings of the present disclosure; and

[0007] FIG. 2 is a simplified flowchart of a system and method for mobile legal counsel according to the teachings of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0008] For many African Americans living in the United States, the threat of police brutality and shooting is an everyday reality. Black parents have "The Talk" with their children not of the birds and the bees, but how they must be obedient and compliant whenever they encounter the police.

[0009] Police brutality and killing is a deeply-rooted problem that cannot be easily and quickly addressed without multi-pronged persistent efforts. The concept described herein is an effort to introduce technology as one immediate solution to this problem. This concept uses technology to introduce the presence of a third party, a licensed attorney, into a police encounter. The licensed attorney can serve as a live observer, witness, and intermediary who can help to de-escalate and defuse the situation.

[0010] FIG. 1 is a simplified diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a system and method for mobile legal counsel 10 according to the teachings of the present disclosure. The system 10 includes a 360-degree video camera 12 that can live-stream 360 degrees of video data with accompanying audio data over the Internet and/or cellular network 14. The 360-degree camera 12 is preferably high definition and designed for mounting on the dash of a vehicle so that it can capture unobstructed video images of a user seated in the driver's seat as well as the front passenger seat of the vehicle. An example of such a camera is a 1080p sports action camera, Chinavasion product code CVLM-DV141. In an alternate embodiment, the 360-degree camera 12 is joined by additional video cameras mounted at different points of the user's car, inside and/or outside the passenger compartment, to capture video footage from various vantage

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points to avoid obstacles that may block the view, such as some parts of the car or passengers in the car. In yet another embodiment, a drone-based video camera 28 can be used to augment the live-streamed video data from an overhead vantage point. It is contemplated that the drone can be remotely controlled by either the user, a remote administrator, or the remote lawyer. Additionally, the remote administrator and/or lawyer may also be able to remotely control one or more other video cameras mounted inside and/or outside the passenger compartment.

[0011] All of the captured live-stream video data (including audio) are transmitted via a global computer network (Internet) and/or cellular mobile telephone network 14 to a remote server 16 and stored in a database 18, preferably encrypted to ensure privacy. The database 18 further stores the identities, credentials, states where licensed, contact information (e.g., address, email address, and mobile telephone number), and other information of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions who have been vetted and contracted to be on call during certain days, time periods, and other work parameters to provide mobile lawyer services. The system 10 further includes a dash-mounted display monitor 20 such as the seven-inch LCD display, Chinavasion product code CVABR-LT298. A user may download and install the Mobile Lawyer App 22 onto his mobile phone 24 or another mobile device, such as a wearable device, for example. The video camera 12 and display screen 20 may directly communicate wireless to the server 16 and database 18 via the Internet/cellular network or via the mobile device 24. It is contemplated that the drone may be controlled by administrators or other employees of the mobile lawyer service and/or the remote lawyer.

[0012] In operation, the user may initialize the Mobile Lawyer App 22 by setting up a profile with the name, address, phone number, age, sex, race, emergency contact, medical information, and other basic information. The user may become a subscriber by agreeing to make monthly subscription payments to retain the services provided via the Mobile Lawyer App 22. There may be multi-tiered services available tied to different subscription payment amounts. For example, the user may enter into an agreement to pay $9.99 per month for the basic service level and $29.99 per month for a premium service level. The service levels may differ in the amount of coverage in terms of, e.g., hours and jurisdiction. Once becoming a subscriber, the user is issued one or more stickers or decals that can be displayed on the vehicle (on the bumper, in the rear window, in the driver side window, etc.) to clearly mark and identify the user/driver as one that is protected by the Mobile Lawyer App 22.

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[0013] The user may initiate a Mobile Lawyer Consultation Session and live-stream video capture by the camera(s) by sending a request via the Mobile Lawyer App 22 on his/her mobile device 24. Once the request to live-stream video is received at the server 16, an alert notification is sent to one or more lawyers licensed in the same jurisdiction as the current location of the user. The alert notification may be in the form of a call, text message, email, and another form of message transmitted to and presented on a computing device 26, such as a mobile phone, tablet computer, and laptop computer that is equipped with a video camera. The first lawyer who responds first to handle the consultation session can immediately view the live-streamed video information on a computing device. One or more different criteria may also be used to select the responding lawyer. In a preferred embodiment, the lawyer interfaces with the system 10 via a web browser-based interface. As soon as a lawyer is assigned to handle the consultation session, his/her image as captured by his/her computing device 26 (transmitted via the cloud 14) along with his/her name is displayed on the dash-mounted monitor 20 in the user's vehicle. Alternatively, if the user does not have a dash-mounted display monitor, the lawyer's image is displayed by the user's mobile device 24. In another alternate embodiment, a still image of the selected lawyer stored in the database may be displayed on the display monitor or mobile device if the lawyer is not able to participate via video.

[0014] The Mobile Lawyer App 22 has GPS and mapping capabilities, or alternatively has access to these functions of the mobile phone, so that it may be able to pinpoint the location of the user and relay this information to the server 16 so that this information may be used in selecting lawyers who may respond to the alert notification. When GPS is not available, location may be determined by triangulation of cellular towers that are in communication with the user's mobile device.

[0015] Referring to FIG. 2, a simplified flowchart of the mobile lawyer system and method is shown. In blocks 30 and 32, a request from the user is received by the mobile device to execute the Mobile Lawyer App. The video camera begins to capture video images inside and outside the vehicle and transmits the captured images in real-time to the remote server and database for storage, as shown in blocks 34 and 36. A determination is made as to the location of the user/vehicle, such as the city and state, as shown in block 38. In response to the location of the user, and possibly other criteria (e.g., ranking or rating of lawyers), one or more lawyers are selected and alerts are transmitted to their respective computing devices, as shown in blocks 40

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and 42. One or more responses are received from the lawyers, and one is selected, as shown in blocks 44 and 46. The captured video data is immediately transmitted to the lawyer's associated computing device, as shown in block 48. The lawyer's computing device also captures video images of the lawyer and transmits it to the remote server, which in turn transmits it to the display monitor located inside the user's vehicle, as shown in block 50. Audio data captured of the lawyer are also transmitted to the user via either the display monitor or the user's mobile device, as shown in block 52. In this manner, the lawyer has become a third-party observer in a police encounter.

[0016] The following is an exemplary scenario in which the Mobile Lawyer App 22 can be used. The user, driving his car, sees that a police squad car is behind him with its lights flashing. The user pulls the car to the side of the road, and upon stopping the car completely, immediately clicks on the Mobile Lawyer App icon displayed on the screen of his mobile phone 24 to execute the app. Alternatively, the Mobile Lawyer App 22 can be initiated by a verbal command. The user also connects the phone to the 360-degree camera and optionally to the display screen. The execution of the Mobile Lawyer App 22 turns on the 360-degree camera 12 and begins live-streaming video data either directly via the Internet/cellular network or via the mobile device 24. The server 16 also receives the request from the user and selects one or more licensed lawyers to send an alert notification. The notification may be done via the attorney's own mobile phone or computer, in the form of text message, a phone call, or another form of alert. The first lawyer who responds immediately has access to the live-streaming video data. Additionally, the lawyer's image is also immediately displayed on the dash-mounted monitor 20. Alternatively, the same can be displayed on the screen of the mobile phone. Because the 360-degree camera 12 is mounted and positioned to optimally capture the actions of the user/driver as well as the police officer that steps up to the car and standing by the driver's side door, the remotely-located lawyer can clearly see what is happening. Because of the 360-degree nature of the video camera, the actions of any passenger in the car and activities that occur around the vehicle can be clearly captured. The lawyer's speech can be relayed by a display screen that has audio speaker capability or through the speakers on the user's mobile phone. The lawyer's image is identified by name and other information that clearly identifies him/her as a licensed attorney for the jurisdiction in which the user is located. The licensed attorney can have a 360-degree view of the scene by accessing the live streamed video from the video camera. Video data from

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additional camera angles from above and other vehicle-mounted cameras are also live-streamed to the lawyer's computing device. The live streamed video is, at the same time, stored in the cloud data storage 18.

[0017] By the time the police officer steps up to the driver's side window, the display screen 20 shows the attorney's face and identification, and the video camera is capturing and live streaming video data. When the police officer first comes into view, the lawyer may choose to introduce him/herself to ensure that the police officer is aware of his/her presence. During the interaction between the police officer and the user, the attorney may remain silent and only act as an observer to allow the police officer to do his/her job without obstruction. However, the lawyer may interject if and when the situation demands it, such as when the police officer's demand or action is illegal under the laws of that jurisdiction. The lawyer may also provide guidance to the user to cooperate with the police officer and serve as a calming influence in a scenario that may be tense for all parties involved.

[0018] From the vantage point of the police officer, the presence of the lawyer as a third-party observer may also serve to alleviate concerns he/she may have about the user/driver and remove some of the tension. The police officer may be assured that the presence of the Mobile Lawyer means that the user will likely be compliant and not resist his reasonable demands. Further assurance is that fact that there will be a comprehensive video recording of the incident that can be used to verify either party's testimony.

[0019] The Mobile Lawyer may use the attorney functionalities provided by the app such as taking down extemporaneous notes regarding his/her observation of the activities. The attorney function also includes capturing and storing of the video of the attorney in cloud storage.

[0020] It is the hope that the Mobile Lawyer technology described herein can provide a desperately needed calming and tempering presence that can be called upon whenever a police encounter occurs. Not unlike having a legal adviser along at all times, the Mobile Lawyer can be summoned to serve, observe, and provide legal guidance to the user in tense situations.

[0021] The lawyer selection criteria is primarily jurisdictional due to the licensing requirements for lawyers. Secondarily, users may rate lawyers and those lawyers with poor rating may receiver fewer or no opportunities to respond to consultation requests.

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[0022] It should be noted that it is contemplated herein that the functionalities of the video camera and display monitor can be combined and integrated into one housing, so that one integrated device is dash-mounted with video camera and display capabilities, as well as communicating with the remote server, either directly via the Internet/cellular network or through the user's mobile device.

[0023] It should be understood that user's profile data, subscription information, and video data are protected by password and other security measures. Further, the lawyers' profile and credential information are also protected by password and other security measures. To access these data, the users and lawyers must supply the correct login information. It should be noted that the word "video" used herein is used to denote video and/or audio.

[0024] The features of the present invention which are believed to be novel are set forth below with particularity in the appended claims. However, modifications, variations, and changes to the exemplary embodiments described above will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and the system and method for Mobile Lawyer described herein thus encompasses such modifications, variations, and changes and are not limited to the specific embodiments described herein.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle;

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;

a remote server and database;

a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server and notify an attorney located remotely; and

the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney, and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney and for storage in the database.

2. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

3. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers.

6. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

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7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the remote attorney is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the user on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote attorney and transmit them to the remote server.

8. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

9. A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

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12. The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

14. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

17. The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

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21. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

22. The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

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25. The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

26. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

29. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

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33. The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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ABSTRACT

A Mobile Lawyer system includes a 360 degree HD video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle; a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle; and a Mobile Lawyer App downloaded and installed on a mobile telephone in communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to notify an attorney located remotely via a cellular and/or computer network, and to display a video image of the remote attorney on the display screen (or the screen of the mobile telephone), and to live-stream a 360 degree video captured by the video camera to the Internet for viewing by the remote attorney and for cloud storage. The introduction of a lawyer on-demand into a police encounter can help to defuse and de-escalate the situation. The lawyer can serve as a live observer, witness, and intermediary who can provide live legal guidance to the user.

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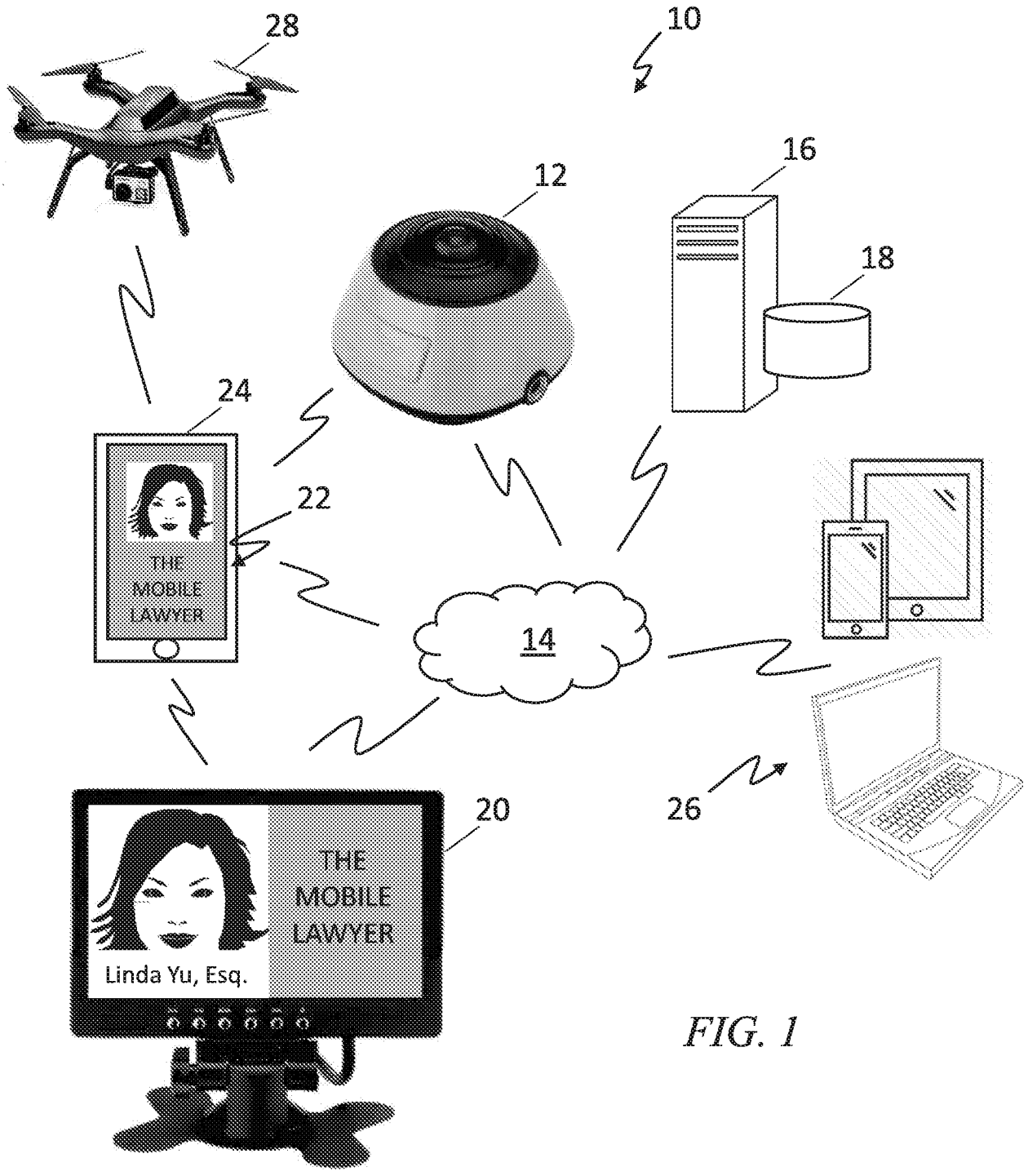

28
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THE MOBILE LAWYER
14
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THE MOBILE LAWYER
Linda Yu, Esq.

FIG. 1

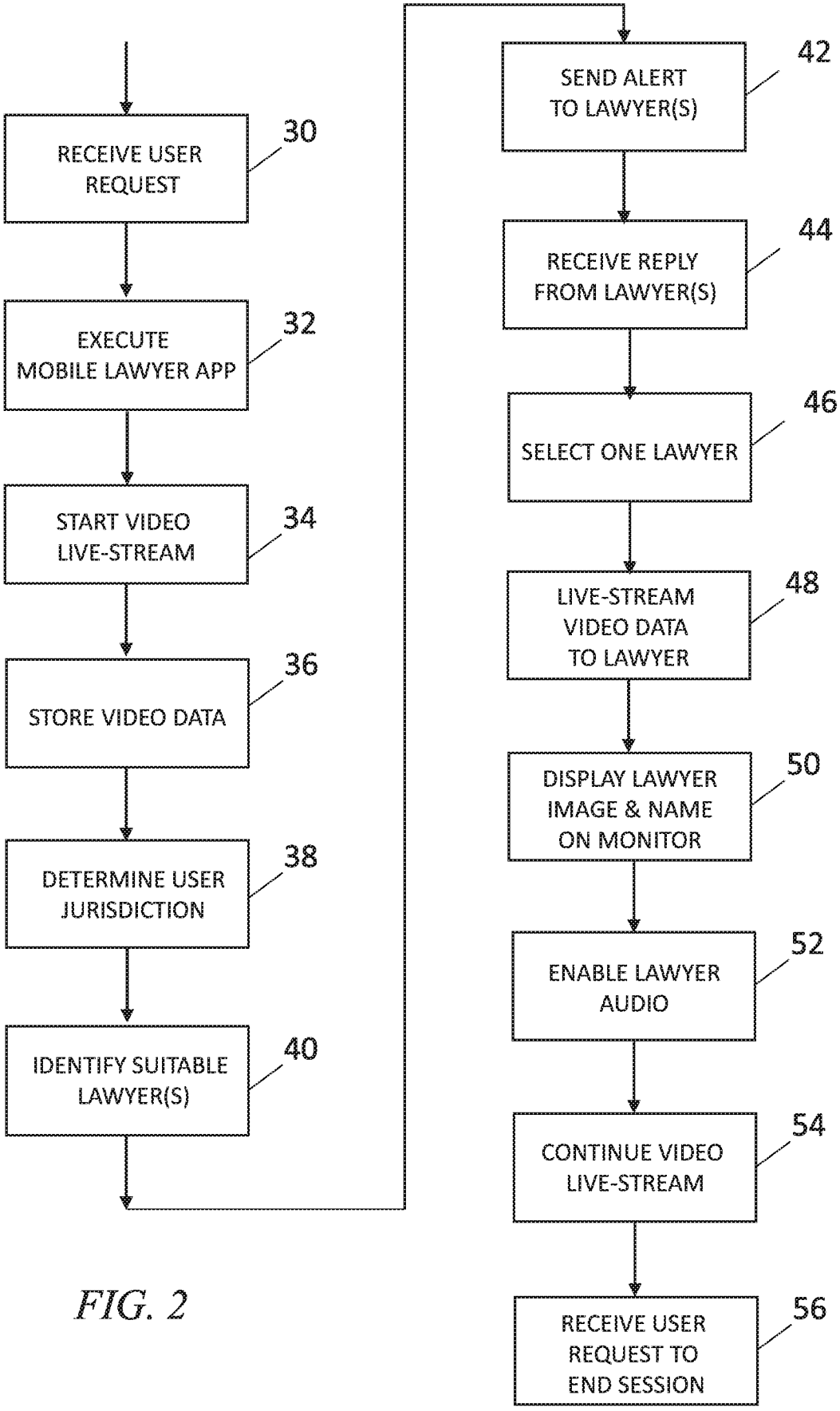

RECEIVE USER REQUEST
30
EXECUTE MOBILE LAWYER APP
32
START VIDEO LIVE-STREAM
34
STORE VIDEO DATA
36
DETERMINE USER JURISDICTION
38
IDENTIFY SUITABLE LAWYER(S)
40
SEND ALERT TO LAWYER(S)
42
RECEIVE REPLY FROM LAWYER(S)
44
SELECT ONE LAWYER
46
LIVE-STREAM VIDEO DATA TO LAWYER
48
DISPLAY LAWYER IMAGE & NAME ON MONITOR
50
ENABLE LAWYER AUDIO
52
CONTINUE VIDEO LIVE-STREAM
54
RECEIVE USER REQUEST TO END SESSION
56

FIG. 2

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	
Filing Date:	
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
UTILITY FILING FEE (ELECTRONIC FILING)	4011	1	70	70
UTILITY SEARCH FEE	2111	1	300	300
UTILITY EXAMINATION FEE	2311	1	360	360
Pages:				
Claims:				
CLAIMS IN EXCESS OF 20	2202	13	40	520
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
LATE FILING FEE FOR OATH OR DECLARATION	2051	1	70	70

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**1320**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	29722906
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	07-JUL-2017
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	18:26:54
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1320
RAM confirmation Number	071017INTEFSW18284100
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Application Data Sheet	REDM-P0001US-ads.pdf	1823034 68c7118bdc4e87345d107f9c78aef1612209cf2e	no	8
Warnings:					
Information:					
2		REDM-P0001US-spec.pdf	65811 7b2f483c9c107435488c7968b19755b753b5a20a	yes	14

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Specification	1	7
Claims	8	13
Abstract	14	14

Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	REDM-P0001US-drawings.pdf	288225 5b0500ee721a76e0c22e584addfd7b9206a931e2	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	38102 db015bfe1fb181751b3c79ba2d3ce5be31aa965f	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	2215172		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

SCORE Placeholder Sheet for IFW Content

Application Number: 15644524 Document Date: 07/07/2017

The presence of this form in the IFW record indicates that the following document type was received in electronic format on the date identified above. This content is stored in the SCORE database.

- Drawings – Other than Black and White Line Drawings

Since this was an electronic submission, there is no physical artifact folder, no artifact folder is recorded in PALM, and no paper documents or physical media exist. The TIFF images in the IFW record were created from the original documents that are stored in SCORE.

To access the documents in the SCORE database, refer to instructions below.

At the time of document entry (noted above):

- Examiners may access SCORE content via the eDAN interface.
- Other USPTO employees can bookmark the current SCORE URL (http://Score.uspto.gov/ScoreAccessWeb/).
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Form Revision Date: September 30, 2013

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US

CONFIRMATION NO. 2303

134449
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

INFORMAL NOTICE

OC00000092796979

Date Mailed: 07/18/2017

INFORMATIONAL NOTICE TO APPLICANT

Applicant is notified that the above-identified application contains the deficiencies noted below. No period for reply is set forth in this notice for correction of these deficiencies. However, if a deficiency relates to the inventor's oath or declaration, the applicant must file an oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.63, or a substitute statement in compliance with 37 CFR 1.64, executed by or with respect to each actual inventor no later than the expiration of the time period set in the "Notice of Allowability" to avoid abandonment. See 37 CFR 1.53(f).

The item(s) indicated below are also required and should be submitted with any reply to this notice to avoid further processing delays.

- A properly executed inventor's oath or declaration has not been received for the following inventor(s):
  Clayton K. Redmon
  Wei Wei Jeang

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at **(571) 272-4000** or **(571) 272-4200** or **1-888-786-0101**.

/laguirre/

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number: 15/644,524

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY FEE($)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	70		N/A	
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	300		N/A	
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	360		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	33 minus 20 =	* 13	x 40 =	520	OR		
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	3 minus 3 =	*	x 210 =	0.00			
APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			0.00			
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				0.00			
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	1250		TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT A	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE($)	ADDITIONAL FEE($)		RATE($)	ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT B	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest found in the appropriate box in column 1.

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
15/644,524	07/07/2017		1320	REDM-P0001US	33	3

CONFIRMATION NO. 2303

FILING RECEIPT

134449
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

OC000000092796977

Date Mailed: 07/18/2017

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Inventor(s)

Clayton K. Redmon, Grand Prairie, TX;
Wei Wei Jeang, Parker, TX;

Applicant(s)

Redmon Jeang LLC, Parker, TX

Power of Attorney: None

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This appln claims benefit of 62/364,300 07/19/2016

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.) - None.
Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 07/14/2017

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 15/644,524**

Projected Publication Date: 01/25/2018

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No
**** SMALL ENTITY ****
Title

Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Preliminary Class

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

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Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

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NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US

CONFIRMATION NO. 2303

134449
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

PUBLICATION NOTICE

OC000000096929029

Title: Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Publication No.US-2018-0025453-A1
Publication Date:01/25/2018

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION

The above-identified application will be electronically published as a patent application publication pursuant to 37 CFR 1.211, et seq. The patent application publication number and publication date are set forth above.

The publication may be accessed through the USPTO's publically available Searchable Databases via the Internet at www.uspto.gov. The direct link to access the publication is currently http://www.uspto.gov/patft/.

The publication process established by the Office does not provide for mailing a copy of the publication to applicant. A copy of the publication may be obtained from the Office upon payment of the appropriate fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(a)(1). Orders for copies of patent application publications are handled by the USPTO's Public Records Division. The Public Records Division can be reached by telephone at (571) 272-3150 or (800) 972-6382, by facsimile at (571) 273-3250, by mail addressed to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Public Records Division, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 or via the Internet.

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Further assistance in electronically accessing the publication, or about PAIR, is available by calling the Patent Electronic Business Center at 1-866-217-9197.

Office of Data Managment, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 02/28/2018

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/28/2018	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	Art Unit 2656	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *7/7/17*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☒ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on *2/20/18*; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☐ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☒ Claim(s) *9-33* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Restriction/Election

Feb. 20, 2018, examiner placed a call to the inventor/attorney Wei Wei Jeang for a verbal election/restriction of two groups:

Group I (claims 1-8): drawn towards live video conference between passengers in a motor vehicle and an attorney located remotely.

Group II (Claims 9-33): drawn towards using a mobile device to initiate a live video stream with an attorney.

The inventor/attorney Wei Wei Jeang has elected group I for examination. Examiner thanks the attorney for the prompt action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Bulrris et al (US 2005/0128283).

Claim 1, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle **(in-car device 10 with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera 20 are included in or connected to device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017]);**

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle **(display 22 of device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0017]);**

a remote server and database **(data captured by camera are transceiving to/from remote server 14, [0013, 0016]); and**

While Moore teaches “a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server **(the portable device can be a customers personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone**

having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes an application configured to communicate with server 14; figs 1 and 2; and [0017, 0021, 0022]),

Moore does not discuss "notify an attorney located remotely; and the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney, and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney and for storage in the database.

Bulrris teaches **"notifying an attorney located remotely (an audio-video link to protect an attorney-client's privilege, [0050-0053]";**

the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney **(From the courtroom attorney-client sidebar station 48, the A/V signals travel through the control interface device 42, through the switching device 22, through the courthouse interface device 24, and through the jail interface device 26. From the jail interface device 26, the A/V signals travel through the jail control interface device 60 and are retrieved and played on the inmate attorney-client sidebar station 62, Fig. 2A and [0099]),** and for storage in the database **(the recording device 58 (database) records both audio and video signals received over the communications link, Fig. 2A, [0098]).**

Therefore , it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Bulrris into the teaching modify the Moore invention to provide an involvement of a remote attorney with full complement set-up for live audio-video stream for consultation between the remote attorney and vehicle's passengers to preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event in a real-time communication.

Claim 7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the remote attorney is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the user on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote attorney and transmit them to the remote server **(See claim 1, also Bulrris: Fig. 2A, the attorney station 48 and inmate station 62 are transceiving audio-visual information between them and stored at the a digital recording device 58, [0085, 0093-0099]).** This would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Bulrris into the teaching modify the Moore invention to provide a storage for all the discussion between the remote attorney and vehicle's passengers for future use and court proceeding.

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Bulrris and further in view of Hatori et al (US 2015/0015706).

Claim 2, Moore, in view of Bulrris, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a

360-degree ~~high definition~~ video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

Hatori teaches the claimed feature as he discusses **"The vehicle interior camera 70 may be constituted by a 360-degree camera (omnidirectional camera) in which instance the interior image 71 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 0 to 180 degrees, and the interior image 72 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 180 to 360 degrees, [0049].**

It would have been obvious to ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into the teaching of Moore with a 360-degree camera in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Examiner further notices that Hatori does not spell out the camera being the high definition one. It is however an obvious decision for the user to utilize his or her purchase capability and it would be wise for the developer to leave the choice to the user as it deems appropriate spending.

(Pertinent art of CN 205071154 does teach 360-degree high definition camera).

Claim 8, Moore in view of Bulrris, teaches claim 1, Moore does not further teach at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

Hatori teaches “three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b and 40c. The exterior image capturing unit may be constituted either by a single vehicle exterior camera or by a plurality of vehicle exterior cameras. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the vehicle exterior camera 40a is disposed on a rear end portion of the vehicle roof. The vehicle exterior camera 40b is disposed on a dashboard, and the vehicle exterior camera 40c is disposed on a front bumper. Each of the three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b, 40c is able to image the exterior of the compartment 130 and also to generate a series of exterior images, [0034].

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into Moore for the purpose of providing some exterior camera for capturing the outside surrounding for greater view of conferencing communication and also for the court proceeding.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Bulrris and further in view of Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

Claim 3, Moore, in view of Bulrris, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least one video camera comprising a video

camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan Zureikat, in order to provide expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Bulrris and further in view of Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

Claim 4, Moore, in view of Bulrris, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least video camera comprising a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Bulrris and further in view of Becker (US 2014/0214702).

Claim 5, Moore, in view of Bulrris, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers. Becker discloses wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers (a master attorney database that resides on a central server; figure 2A; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, as taught by Becker, in order to provide a means for expediting the process of obtaining information pertaining to the legal representation of clients during video conferencing.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Bulrris and further in view of Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

Claim 6, Moore, in view of Bulrris, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Huawei discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store encrypted data,

as taught by Yuen, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM EST - 5:00 PM EST.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	Art Unit 2656	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-2015/0371456 A1	12-2015	Moore, JR.; Robert D.	G07C5/008	701/1
*	B	US-2015/0015706 A1	01-2015	Hatori; Hiroyuki	G06K9/00832	348/148
*	C	US-2005/0128283 A1	06-2005	Bulriss, Michael E.	H04N7/147	348/14.1
*	D	US-2016/0173742 A1	06-2016	HASSAN ZUREIKAT; Sabine	H04N5/2252	348/144
*	E	US-2014/0214702 A1	07-2014	Becker; Gary W.	G06Q50/18	705/311
*	F	US-2016/0140179 A1	05-2016	YUEN; Tsz Hon	G06F17/30477	707/769
*	G	US-2012/0204029 A1	08-2012	Trabucco; Slade Culli	H04N7/147	713/168
*	H	US-9,288,446 B2	03-2016	Mokashi; Sumedh	H04N7/18	1/1
*	I	US-2016/0239714 A1	08-2016	OAMI; Ryoma	G06K9/00832	1/1
	J	US-				
	K	US-				
	L	US-				
	M	US-				

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N	CN 205071154				
	O					
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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
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*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Bibliographic Data

Application No: 15644524

Foreign Priority claimed: ○ Yes ◉ No

35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Met After Allowance

Verified and Acknowledged: /phung-hoang j. nguyen/ (Examiner's Signature) ____ (Initials)

Title: Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
07/07/2017	348	2656	REDM-P0001US
RULE			

APPLICANTS

Redmon Jeang LLC, Parker, TX,

INVENTORS

Clayton K. Redmon, Grand Prairie, TX, UNITED STATES

Wei Wei Jeang, Parker, TX, UNITED STATES

CONTINUING DATA

This application has PRO of 62364300 07/19/2016

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

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07/14/2017

STATE OR COUNTRY

UNITED STATES

ADDRESS

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
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Plano, TX 75094
UNITED STATES

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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15644524	REDMON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	JOSEPH J NGUYEN	2656

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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Page 51 of 415

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Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 02/28/2018

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
docketing@gchub.com

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	
	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	
	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	
	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

Please reconsider the claims of the above-identified application in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **8** of this paper.

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Page 53 of 415

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger ~~passengers~~ in the vehicle;

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;

a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from the at least one passenger ~~a user~~, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer ~~an attorney~~ located remotely; and

the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the remote lawyer ~~attorney~~, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote lawyer ~~attorney~~ and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the remote lawyer and the at least one passenger.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

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4. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the remote lawyer ~~attorney~~ is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger ~~user~~ on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote lawyer ~~attorney~~ and transmit them to the remote server.

8. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger ~~passengers~~ in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

9. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

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additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

12. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

14. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

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17. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

21. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

22. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

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accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

25. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

26. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

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29. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

33. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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REMARKS

Claims 1-33 are pending in this patent application, however, claims 9-33 are hereby withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected group. Claims 1, 5, 7, and 8 have been amended to clarify and highlight the claimed subject matter. Early examination and allowance of the amended claims in view of the remarks that follow are respectfully requested.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) and Bulrris (US 2005/0128283). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Amended claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system comprising:
> at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger pass in the vehicle;
> a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store ***information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions***;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, ***upon command from at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely***; and
> the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the remote lawyer and the at least one passenger.

The added subject matter finds support in paras. [0011], [0013]-[0015] of the specification. Applicants respectfully submit that Moore combined with Bulrris do not teach or suggest the claimed limitations. For example, Moore-Bulrris does not teach or suggest "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, ***upon command from at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote***

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server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely." Although Moore discloses providing a video camera in the vehicle and determining the location of the vehicle, Moore system is limited to providing a connection between the vehicle's passenger to a customer service agent, who may then manually dispatch assistance if needed. See para. [0021]. Bulrris teaches a video conference system for an attorney and her client who is in custody. Although Bulrris's system contemplates a private videoconferencing system so that a client may speak with his/her attorney, the attorney-client relationship has been established prior to the videoconferencing session and the identity of the attorney is known to the client.

Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of Morris and Bulrris is improper because the Office Action relies on information gleaned solely from Applicants' specification. *MPEP* § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of **the facts gleaned from the prior art**" (emphasis added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and **does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure**, such a reconstruction is proper'" (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

In the present case, the Office Action relied on a desire "to provide an involvement of a remote attorney with full complement set-up for live audio-video stream for consultation between the remote attorney and vehicle's passengers to preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event in real-time communication" to allegedly support the combination of Moore and Bulrris. However, there is no motivation in Moore to "preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event." Bulrris doesn't contemplate the client being anywhere but in prison and thus could not be in the courthouse, thus providing the motivation for Bulrris's system. The motivation and rationale is

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absent from the cited art and is only present in Applicants' specification. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Applicants' specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Applicants' own specification and that the combination of Moore-Bulrris is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination is improper and respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Even if it were proper to combine Moore and Bulrris, the resultant combination still does not teach or suggest "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, ***upon command from the at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely***."

Claim 1 also recites the limitation "a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions." Becker (US 2014/0214702) was cited in combination with Moore and Bulrris to form the basis of rejection for claim 5, which included the limitation of a database that "is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers." Although Becker discloses storing lawyers' information in a database, that information is used to verify authenticity when a lawyer accesses the system to submit "debtor data for a client debtor, i.e., a client that has retained the services of the authorized attorney in anticipation of filing a claim for bankruptcy protection." Para. [0012]. In other words, Becker discloses a situation where an attorney-client relationship has already been established. Moore-Bulrris-Becker does not teach or suggest the recited limitation, "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, ***upon command from the at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one***

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of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely." There is no rationale to combine the lawyer database disclosed in Becker with the emergency assistance system of Moore and prison videoconference system of Bulrris. Both Bulrris and Becker cover the situation where there is already an existing engagement between the lawyer and the client. Therefore, there is no need or rationale to "***automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely.***"

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, amended claim 1 is patentable over Moore-Bulrris and Moore-Bulrris-Becker. Claims 2-8 depending from claim 1 are thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Claim 7 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) and Bulrris (US 2005/0128283). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 7 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations. Claim 7 is therefore also patentable over Moore-Bulrris for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claim 2 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Bulrris (US 2005/0128283), and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of the 360-degree high definition video camera. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore, Bulrris, or Becker. Accordingly, claim 2 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 8 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Bulrris (US 2005/0128283), and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 8 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment." Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore, Bulrris, or Becker. Accordingly, claim 8 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

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Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Bulrris (US 2005/0128283), and Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 3 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Zureikat discloses drone-mounted cameras but does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore, Bulrris, or Becker. Accordingly, claim 3 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Bulrris (US 2005/0128283), and Mokashi (US 9288446). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 4 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Mokashi does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore, Bulrris, or Becker. Accordingly, claim 4 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

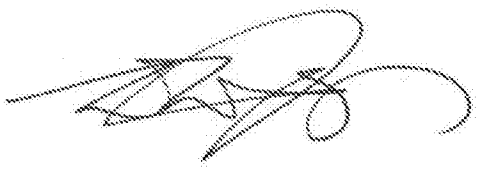
Claim 5 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Bulrris (US 2005/0128283), and Becker (US 2014/0214702). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 5 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer." As discussed above, Becker does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Bulrris. Accordingly, claim 5 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Bulrris (US 2005/0128283), and Yuen (US 2016/0140179). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store encrypted data." As discussed above, Yuen does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore, Bulrris, or Becker. Accordingly, claim 6 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

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In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request an early examination of claims 1-8 on the merits and allow the claims in consideration of the above remarks. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if a telephone call would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this patent application.

Respectfully submitted,



Wei Wei Jeang
Registration No. 33,305

Dated: May 28, 2018

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	32749348
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	29-MAY-2018
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	18:15:23
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

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Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		REDM-response.pdf	102971 69e68d3408e7acbb17da2088b79ff52da21dbbda	yes	13

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1
	Claims	2	7
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	13
Warnings:			
Information:			
	Total Files Size (in bytes):	102971	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/644,524	Filing Date 07/07/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☒ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT **05/29/2018**

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 33	Minus	** 33	= 0	X $50 =	0
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	***3	= 0	X $230 =	0
☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

AMENDMENT

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	X $ =	
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	X $ =	
☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

SLIE
KAREN VESTAL

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 06/14/2018

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/14/2018	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	Art Unit 2656	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *5/29/18*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☐ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):

> (a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The amended claim 1, inter alia, recites "wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer.

A review of the current Specs does not appear showing that remote server performs such functions.

Claims 2-8 either recite or inherit the deficiency. Thus the rejection is based on a best mode analysis (with great concern of claim deficiency).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US2002/0002469).

Claim 1, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the

vehicle **(in-car device 10 with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera 20 are included in or connected to device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017, [0023]);**

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle **(display 22 of device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0017]);**

a remote server and a database **(data captured by camera are transceiving to/from remote server 14, [0013, 0016]),**

While Moore teaches "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server **(the portable device can be a customers personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes an application configured to communicate with server 14; figs 1 and 2; and [0017, 0021, 0022]).**

Moore does not explicitly discuss "configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;

wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer".

Hillstrom teaches a system where the database is configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions **(The system of the present invention will have in its database information about the attorneys, managing attorneys and practicing attorneys. Information should include personal information, name, address, how to be contacted. Other information concerning their legal background also should be inputted. The legal background should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0098]).**

And furthermore, Hillstrom teaches "wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely". (Please note that this limitation has 112 1st paragraph deficiency as shown above and thus is rejected as best understood; Hillstrom's system is "to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]… Prospective client-users may create and submit a file on-line answering questions that will enable the system of the present invention to forward the file to an appropriate Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018] … Prospective clients are enabled to request to be contacted by a Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate state or states for consultation concerning the particular prospective client and claims, [0022] and where these particular qualified lawyers can accommodate/work on issues associated with

different states or national laws to server users in disparate geographical locations, [0034].

While Moore's system is capable of notifying the remote server 14 for communication with the customer service agent using terminal 24 for communication (If in-vehicle device 10 detects that vehicle 12 has broken down and is inoperable, device 10 sends a signal to server 14 indicating the nature of the mechanical problem and the location of vehicle 12 as determined by GPS data, [0021-0023] and not just live voice but also live video between the passenger and the customer representative, [0024]).

Moore does not explicitly spell out “"notify an attorney located remotely; and the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the remote lawyer and the at least one passenger”

Hillstrom teaches the “recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceeding, recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers and Clients, [0067]”

Therefore , it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom into the teaching modify the Moore invention to provide an involvement of a remote attorney with full complement set-up for live audio-video stream for consultation between the remote attorney and vehicle's passengers to preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event in a real-time communication.

Claim 5, The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer **(see claim 1 or Hillstrom, [0098]).**

Claim 7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the remote lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote lawyer and transmit them to the remote server **(Please see claim 1).**

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Hatori et al (US 2015/0015706).

Claim 2, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree ~~high definition~~ video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

Hatori teaches the claimed feature as he discusses **"The vehicle interior camera 70 may be constituted by a 360-degree camera (omnidirectional camera) in which instance the interior image 71 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 0 to 180 degrees, and the interior image 72 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 180 to 360 degrees, [0049].**

It would have been obvious to ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into the teaching of Moore with a 360-degree camera in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Examiner further notices that Hatori does not spell out the camera being the high definition one. It is however an obvious decision for the user to utilize his or her purchase capability and it would be wise for the developer to leave the choice to the user as it deems appropriate spending.

Claim 8, Moore in view of Hillstrom, teaches claim 1, Moore does not further teach at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

Hatori teaches "three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b and 40c. The exterior image capturing unit may be constituted either by a single vehicle exterior camera or by a plurality of vehicle exterior cameras. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the vehicle

exterior camera 40a is disposed on a rear end portion of the vehicle roof. The vehicle exterior camera 40b is disposed on a dashboard, and the vehicle exterior camera 40c is disposed on a front bumper. Each of the three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b, 40c is able to image the exterior of the compartment 130 and also to generate a series of exterior images, [0034].

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into Moore for the purpose of providing some exterior camera for capturing the outside surrounding for greater view of conferencing communication and also for the court proceeding.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

Claim 3, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least one video camera comprising a video camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan Zureikat, in order to provide expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

Claim 4, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least video camera comprising a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

Claim 6, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Yuen discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store encrypted data, as taught by Yuen, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

7.96 - Citation of the Relevant Prior Arts

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Pertinent art of CN 205071154 does teach 360-degree high definition camera regarding claim 2.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the current claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

CONCLUSION

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM EST - 5:00 PM EST.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	Art Unit 2656	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-2002/0002469 A1	01-2002	Hillstrom, Scott	G06Q10/10	705/1.1
	B	US-				
	C	US-				
	D	US-				
	E	US-				
	F	US-				
	G	US-				
	H	US-				
	I	US-				
	J	US-				
	K	US-				
	L	US-				
	M	US-				

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
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	P					
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	S					
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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
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	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15644524	REDMON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	JOSEPH J NGUYEN	2656

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn
Review/Update EAST	6/11/2018	pjn

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 06/18/2018

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/18/2018	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	15/644,524	REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	2656	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen*. (3)_____.

(2) *Wei Wei Jeang*. (4)_____.

Date of Interview: *05 June 2018*.

Type: ☒ Telephonic ☐ Video Conference
☐ Personal [copy given to: ☐ applicant ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Issues Discussed ☐101 ☐112 ☐102 ☐103 ☐Others
(For each of the checked box(es) above, please describe below the issue and detailed description of the discussion)

Claim(s) discussed: _____.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Substance of Interview
(For each issue discussed, provide a detailed description and indicate if agreement was reached. Some topics may include: identification or clarification of a reference or a portion thereof, claim interpretation, proposed amendments, arguments of any applied references etc...)

Examiner proposed to further clarify the claim to place this case into an allowance. Applicant declined.

Applicant recordation instructions: It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of interview.

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

☐ Attachment

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656	

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 06/14/2018

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
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To view your correspondence online or update your email addresses, please visit us anytime at **https://sportal.uspto.gov/secure/myportal/privatepair.** If you have any questions, please email the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at EBC@uspto.gov or call 1-866-217-9197.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

In response to the Final Office Action mailed June 14, 2018 in the above-identified application, please reconsider the claims in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **10** of this paper.

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LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle;

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;

a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from the at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify ~~one of~~ the at least one identified lawyer ~~located remotely~~; and

the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the ~~remote~~ at least one identified lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the ~~remote~~ at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the ~~remote~~ at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

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4. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the ~~remote~~ at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the ~~remote~~ at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

9. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

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receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

12. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

14. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

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17. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

21. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

22. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

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accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

25. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

26. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

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29. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

33. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in this patent application, with claims 9-33 having been withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected group. Minor amendments have been made to claims 1 and 7 to further clarify the claimed subject matter. Applicants requests entry of the claim amendment.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §1112 for lack of enablement. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Applicants have made slight amendments to claim 1 to further clarify the invention:

> wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify the at least one identified lawyer;

These limitations have ample support in the following excerpted description from the specification:

- All of the captured live-stream video data (including audio) are transmitted via a global computer network (Internet) and/or cellular mobile telephone network 14 to a remote server 16 and stored in a database 18, preferably encrypted to ensure privacy. Para. [0011].
- The database 18 further stores the identities, credentials, states where licensed, contact information (e.g., address, email address, and mobile telephone number), and other information of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions who have been vetted and contracted to be on call during certain days, time periods, and other work parameters to provide mobile lawyer services. Para. [0011].
- Once the request to live-stream video is received at the server 16, an alert notification is sent to one or more lawyers licensed in the same jurisdiction as the current location of the user. The alert notification may be in the form of a call, text message, email, and another form of message transmitted to and presented on a computing device 26, such as a mobile phone, tablet computer, and laptop computer that is equipped with a video camera. Para. [0013].
- The first lawyer who responds first to handle the consultation session can immediately view the livestreamed video information on a computing device. One or more different criteria may also be used to select the responding lawyer. Para. [0013].
- The Mobile Lawyer App 22 has GPS and mapping capabilities, or alternatively has access to these functions of the mobile phone, so that it may be able to pinpoint the location of the user and relay this information to the server 16 so that this information may be used in selecting lawyers who may respond to the alert

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notification. When GPS is not available, location may be determined by triangulation of cellular towers that are in communication with the user's mobile device. Para. [0014].

- A determination is made as to the location of the user/vehicle, such as the city and state, as shown in block 38. In response to the location of the user, and possibly other criteria (e.g., ranking or rating of lawyers), one or more lawyers are selected and alerts are transmitted to their respective computing devices, as shown in blocks 40 and 42. One or more responses are received from the lawyers, and one is selected, as shown in blocks 44 and 46. The captured video data is immediately transmitted to the lawyer's associated computing device, as shown in block 48. Para. [0015].

Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn. In the event the Examiner decides to continue to maintain this rejection, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to formulate the rejection with more specificity and more clearly identify which part(s) of this limitation is not enabled by the specification.

Claims 1, 5, and 7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) and Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Amended claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system comprising:
> at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger pass in the vehicle;
> a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, ***wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify the at least one identified lawyer***; and
> the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio

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and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

Although Moore discloses providing a video camera in the vehicle and determining the location of the vehicle, Moore's system is limited to providing a connection between the vehicle's passenger to an operator, who may then manually dispatch assistance if needed. *See* para. [0021]. Applicants disagree that Moore combined with Hillstrom disclose all of the elements of claim 1. Hillstrom teaches maintaining a database of lawyers that can be assigned to clients by the ***manual efforts of a "Managing Lawyer***." Hillstrom discloses that "lawyer-users may apply on-line as Managing or Primary Lawyers. Prospective client-users may create and submit a file on-line answering questions that will enable the system of the present invention to forward the file to an appropriate Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction." Para. [0018]. Thereafter, the Managing Lawyer contacts the prospective client and conducts a telephonic and/or in-person consultation to gather data about the case, and sends the prospective client a retainer agreement. Para. [0026]. In the "retainer agreement," there is "the Client's consent to associate a Primary Lawyer approved by the Client; …and the Client's consent to sharing of legal fees among the Practice and Primary Lawyer." Para. [0026]. "Lawyers interested in associating with the Practice, or receiving referrals from it, are invited to apply on-line and to submit information required by the Practice and necessary to process the application." Para. [0027]. More specifically, Hillstrom teaches an Electronic Process Control System (EPCS) that enables:

a) Creation and storage of data files…; para. [0036]

b) Organization of data files…; para. [0037]

c) Archiving data files…; para. [0053]

d) Recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers and Clients;… para. [0067].

However, Hillstrom's EPCS clearly does not select the Managing Lawyer or Primary Lawyer based on a real-time location of the client. Nowhere does Hillstrom, alone or in combination with Moore, disclose or suggest enabling a "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command

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from at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, ***wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify the at least one identified lawyer***." Hillstrom's EPCS does ***not*** select lawyers to assist clients, to the contrary, Hillstrom teaches that the Managing Lawyers manually performs the Primary Lawyer selection task. Further, even though the Managing Lawyer in Hillstrom may select a Primary Lawyer based on jurisdiction, Hillstrom is entirely silent about selecting a Primary Lawyer based on the real-time location of the client when consultation is needed, i.e., "to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction."

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Moore and Hillstrom is improper because the Final Office Action relies on information gleaned solely from Applicants' specification. *MPEP* § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of **the facts gleaned from the prior art**" (emphasis added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and **does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure**, such a reconstruction is proper'" (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

In the present case, the Final Office Action relied on a desire "to provide an involvement of a remote attorney with full complement set-up for live audio-video stream for consultation between the remote attorney and vehicle's passengers to preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event in real-time communication" to allegedly support the combination of Moore and Hillstrom. However, Moore merely discloses communication between a user-passenger and a dispatch operator. There is no motivation for Moore to "preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event." Hillstrom requires the Managing Lawyer to manually assign a Primary Lawyer to a

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client. There is no motivation for Hillstrom to specifically provide video consultation while the client is in a vehicle. There is also no motivation for Hillstrom to select a Managing or Primary Lawyer based on the real-time location of a client. Clearly, motivation and rationale are absent from the cited art and is only present in Applicants' specification. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Applicants' specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Applicants' own specification and that the combination of Moore-Hillstrom is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination is improper and respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Even if it were proper to combine Moore and Hillstrom, the resultant combination still does not teach or suggest "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from the at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify the at least one identified lawyer."

Therefore, claim 1 and claims 5 and 7 depending from claim 1 are patentable over Moore-Hillstrom.

Claim 2 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of the 360-degree high definition video camera. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 2 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 8 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 8 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment. Hatori

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does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 8 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Zureikat discloses drone-mounted cameras but does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 3 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

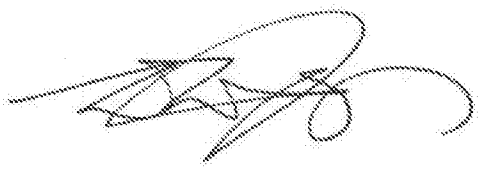
Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Mokashi (US 9288446). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 4 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Mokashi does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 4 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Yuen (US 2016/0140179). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store encrypted data." As discussed above, Yuen does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 6 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

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In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request entry of the claim amendment, and allow the claims in consideration of the above remarks. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if a telephone call would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this patent application.

Respectfully submitted,



Wei Wei Jeang
Registration No. 33,305

Dated: September 4, 2018

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
Telephone: 469.878.8643
Email: WJeang@GCHub.com

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	33638517
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	05-SEP-2018
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	22:09:50
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		REDM-response.pdf	109911 0d98cb6d37a84df44ec0bbac27f8f462d67a94ea	yes	14

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Response After Final Action	1	1
	Claims	2	7
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	14
Warnings:			
Information:			
	Total Files Size (in bytes):	109911	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/644,524	Filing Date 07/07/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	09/05/2018	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 33	Minus	** 33	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	SLIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	shanda E ross
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 10/01/2018

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/01/2018	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	**Application No.** 15/644,524	**Applicant(s)** REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	**Art Unit** 2656	**AIA (First Inventor to File) Status** Yes

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 05 September 2018 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

NO NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection. No Notice of Appeal has been filed. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114 if this is a utility or plant application. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:
   a) ☒ The period for reply expires *3* months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action; or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   c) ☐ A prior Advisory Action was mailed more than 3 months after the mailing date of the final rejection in response to a first after-final reply filed within 2 months of the mailing date of the final rejection. The current period for reply expires months from the mailing date of *the prior Advisory Action* or SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection, whichever is earlier.
   Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a), (b) or (c). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THIS ADVISORY ACTION IS THE FIRST RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S FIRST AFTER-FINAL REPLY WHICH WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. ONLY CHECK BOX (c) IN THE LIMITED SITUATION SET FORTH UNDER BOX (c). See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) or (c) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☒ The proposed amendments filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
   a) ☒ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
   b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
   c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
   d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
   NOTE: *see below*. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).
4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☐ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): (a) ☐ will not be entered, or (b) ☐ will be entered, and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing the Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
11. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

12. ☐ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.
13. ☐ Note the attached Information *Disclosure Statement*(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____
14. ☐ Other: _____.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

15. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
    Claim(s) allowed: .
    Claim(s) objected to: .
    Claim(s) rejected: 1-8.
    Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: .

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

The amendment is not persuasive and has not overcome the current prior arts…The amend is rather to clarify the 112 rejection but it does not change the substance of the rejection.

Please note first that Hillstrom's system identifies each lawyer's background and qualitfication on specific type of law of specific jurisdiction (The legal background should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0098]) where it selects particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]; where these particular qualified lawyers can accommodate/work on issues associated with different states or national laws to server users in disparate geographical locations, [0034] and this system provides real-time service, all the time, worldwide, [0024] where system will perform "recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceeding, recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers and Clients, [0067]"

Applicant argues that Hillstrom does not select lawyer based on real-time location…. Examier respectfully disagrees. Please see the reason above… and furthermore, the primary art, Moore teaches a GPS device will automatically identifies the vehicle's location, [0005] or device 10 automatically transmits data via the link including an identification of vehicle 12 and the subscriber, the geographic location of vehicle 12 based on GPS data, and a signal indicating the nature of the incident, [0020].

Applicant concluded that the Office is improper and reached the conclusion based on the knowledge gleaned from the applicant's disclosure as applicant discussed per MPEM 2142…(Page. 11)

In the same manner, examiner wishes to also provide:

¶ 7.37.03 Unpersuasive Argument: Hindsight Reasoning In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

The evidenve is unequivocally provided by MOORE and HILLSTROM above. Fact does not glean from the applicant's disclosure but from the combination of Moore and Hillstorm. Thus examiner respectfully sustains the rejection.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

In response to the Final Office Action mailed June 14, 2018 in the above-identified application, please reconsider the claims in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **10** of this paper.

DO NOT ENTER: /P.J.N/

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Page 108 of 415

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL
(Submitted Only via EFS-Web)

Application Number	15644524	Filing Date	2017-07-07	Docket Number (if applicable)	REDM-P0001US	Art Unit	2656
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon			Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen		

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. The Instruction Sheet for this form is located at WWW.USPTO.GOV

SUBMISSION REQUIRED UNDER 37 CFR 1.114

Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

☒ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.

☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____

☒ Other Response to Final Office Action filed September 5, 2018

☐ Enclosed

☐ Amendment/Reply

☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)

☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)

☐ Other _____

MISCELLANEOUS

☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of months _____
(Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) required)

☐ Other _____

FEES

☐ **The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.**
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No _____

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

X Patent Practitioner Signature

Applicant Signature

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Signature of Registered U.S. Patent Practitioner			
Signature	/Wei Wei Jeang/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2018-12-14
Name	Wei Wei Jeang	Registration Number	33305

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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15644524
Filing Date:	07-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension - 3 months with $0 paid	2253	1	700	700
Miscellaneous:				
RCE- 1ST REQUEST	2801	1	650	650
		Total in USD ($)		**1350**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	34596103
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	14-DEC-2018
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	18:06:46
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1350
RAM confirmation Number	121718INTEFSW18072200
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1	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	REDM-RCE.pdf	1349971 8cc5c3c62330ed4c3f0f70b753aabfa11eaeb0b1	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	31986 93e126e3fe27f0957c0608227dca797a4c64584f	no	2
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(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15644524
Filing Date	2017-07-07
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2303
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	7061521	B2	2006-06-13	Bulriss	
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	1	20140214702	A1	2014-07-31	Becker	
	2	20150371456	A1	2015-12-24	Moore, Jr., et al.	
	3	20160140179	A1	2016-05-19	Yuen	
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First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2303
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US

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	1	205071154	CN	U	2016-03-02	Longse Electronics Ltd.		☒
	2	2015052896	WO	A1	2015-04-16	NEC Corporation		☒

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	1	International Search Report and Written Opinion received in Patent Cooperation Treaty Application No. PCT/US2017/042838, mailed November 8, 2017, 11 pages.	

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	Application Number	15644524
	Filing Date	2017-07-07
	First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
	Art Unit	2303
	Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US

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Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Wei Wei Jeang/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2019-01-13
Name/Print	Wei Wei Jeang	Registration Number	33305

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7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

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(19)中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

(12)实用新型专利

(10)授权公告号 CN 205071154 U
(45)授权公告日 2016.03.02

(21)申请号 201520903542.X

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(51)Int.Cl.
H04N 5/225(2006.01)

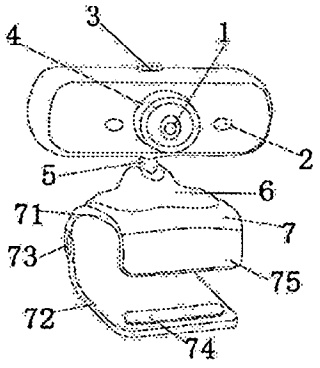
权利要求书1页 说明书2页 附图1页

(54)实用新型名称

一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头

(57)摘要

本实用新型公开了一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头，包括高清摄像头，在所述高清摄像头的两侧设有LED灯，在所述高清摄像头的上方设有LED灯启闭按键，所述高清摄像头与旋转杆对应连接，所述旋转杆插入旋转底座中并能够旋转，所述旋转底座的下部与连接卡接头对应连接。本实用新型便于固定安装，在连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处设有海绵垫，通过海绵垫的作用可以显著的提高连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处的摩擦力，增强固定效果，防止意外掉落。



CN 205071154 U

1. 一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，包括高清摄像头（1），其特征在于：在所述高清摄像头（1）的两侧设有 LED 灯（2），在所述高清摄像头（1）的上方设有 LED 灯启闭按键（3），所述高清摄像头（1）与旋转杆（5）对应连接，所述旋转杆（5）插入旋转底座（6）中并能够旋转，所述旋转底座（6）的下部与连接卡接头（7）对应连接。

2. 根据权利要求 1 所述的一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，其特征在于：所述 LED 灯（2）的设置数量为两个并设置在高清摄像头（1）的两侧。

3. 根据权利要求 1 所述的一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，其特征在于：在所述高清摄像头（1）的前端还对应设置有镜头保护套（4）。

4. 根据权利要求 1 所述的一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，其特征在于：所述连接卡接头（7）包括连接上夹（71）和连接下夹（72），所述连接上夹（71）与连接下夹（72）通过弹性连接扣（73）相互连接，在所述连接上夹（71）与连接下夹（72）的咬合处设有海绵垫（74）。

5. 根据权利要求 4 所述的一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，其特征在于：所述海绵垫（74）为长条状的结构。

6. 根据权利要求 4 所述的一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，其特征在于：在所述连接上夹（71）的下部设有镜子（75）。

一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头

技术领域

[0001] 本实用新型属于安防监控领域，尤其涉及一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头。

背景技术

[0002] 安防系统(Security & Protection System，SPS)是以运用安全防范产品和其它相关产品所构成的入侵报警系统、视频安防监控系统、出入口控制系统、防爆安全检查等的系统；或是由这些系统为子系统组合或集成的电子系统或网络。据《中国安防行业"十二五"发展规划》(以下简称《规划》)显示，"十一五"期间我国安防产业规模迅速扩大，截至2010年，行业总产值达到2300多亿元，年均增长23%以上；其中安防产品产值约为1000亿元，尤以安防电子产品发展较快，年均增长25%左右，而视频监控系统则占到安防电子产品比重的55%，远高于出入口控制系统、防盗报警系统及其他类别。摄像头是安防系统中最重要的部件，如何设计出高效、安全的摄像头涉及到安防系统的稳定运行。现有的摄像头存在安装不方便、使用时不能随意旋转的缺陷，因此，需要设计一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头。

发明内容

[0003] 本实用新型克服了现有技术中的缺陷，提供一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头。

[0004] 本实用新型通过下述方案实现。

[0005] 一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头，包括高清摄像头，在所述高清摄像头的两侧设有LED灯，在所述高清摄像头的上方设有LED灯启闭按键，所述高清摄像头与旋转杆对应连接，所述旋转杆插入旋转底座中并能够旋转，所述旋转底座的下部与连接卡接头对应连接。

[0006] 所述LED灯的设置数量为两个并设置在高清摄像头的两侧。

[0007] 在所述高清摄像头的前端还对应设置有镜头保护套。

[0008] 所述连接卡接头包括连接上夹和连接下夹，所述连接上夹与连接下夹通过弹性连接扣相互连接，在所述连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处设有海绵垫。

[0009] 所述海绵垫为长条状的结构。

[0010] 在所述连接上夹的下部设有镜子。

[0011] 本实用新型的有益效果见下。

[0012] 1. 本实用新型一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头设有连接卡接头，在使用时，通过连接卡接头与工作台面进行咬合连接，便于固定安装，在连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处设有海绵垫，通过海绵垫的作用可以显著的提高连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处的摩擦力，增强固定效果，防止意外掉落。

[0013] 2. 本实用新型一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头的旋转杆插入旋转底座中并能够旋转，通过旋转杆在旋转底座中旋转可以实现与之连接的高清摄像头进行360度旋转，方便使用。

[0014] 3. 本实用新型一种易安装的360度夜视摄像头在连接上夹的下部设有镜子，通过镜子可以方便使用者来进行妆容的整理，方便了使用者，虽然摄像头本身可以拍摄来进行

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
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自身妆容的观察，但是电子摄像难免会失真，使用光学的镜子来对使用者自身的妆容进行整理是最方便和效果最好的。

附图说明

[0015] 图 1 为本实用新型一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头的结构示意图。

[0016] 图中：1 为高清摄像头，2 为 LED 灯，3 为 LED 灯启闭按键，4 为镜头保护套，5 为旋转杆，6 为旋转底座，7 为连接卡接头，71 为连接上夹，72 为连接下夹，73 为弹性连接扣，74 为海绵垫，75 为镜子。

具体实施方式

[0017] 下面结合图 1 对本实用新型优化的实施方式进一步说明。

[0018] 一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头，包括高清摄像头 1，在所述高清摄像头 1 的两侧设有 LED 灯 2，在所述高清摄像头 1 的上方设有 LED 灯启闭按键 3，所述高清摄像头 1 与旋转杆 5 对应连接，所述旋转杆 5 插入旋转底座 6 中并能够旋转，通过旋转杆在旋转底座中旋转可以实现与之连接的高清摄像头进行 360 度旋转，方便使用；所述旋转底座 6 的下部与连接卡接头 7 对应连接。

[0019] 所述 LED 灯 2 的设置数量为两个并设置在高清摄像头 1 的两侧。在所述高清摄像头 1 的前端还对应设置有镜头保护套 4。所述连接卡接头 7 包括连接上夹 71 和连接下夹 72，所述连接上夹 71 与连接下夹 72 通过弹性连接扣 73 相互连接，在所述连接上夹 71 与连接下夹 72 的咬合处设有海绵垫 74。所述海绵垫 74 为长条状的结构。本实用新型一种易安装的 360 度夜视摄像头设有连接卡接头，在使用时，通过连接卡接头与工作台面进行咬合连接，便于固定安装，在连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处设有海绵垫，通过海绵垫的作用可以显著的提高连接上夹与连接下夹的咬合处的摩擦力，增强固定效果，防止意外掉落。在所述弹性连接扣 73 内部设有弹簧，通过弹性连接扣 73 内部弹簧的作用可以使得连接上夹 71 和连接下夹 72 相互咬合，弹性连接扣 73 的原理和内部结构为现有公知技术，在此，不再赘述。

[0020] 在所述连接上夹 71 的下部设有镜子 75。在连接上夹的下部设有镜子，通过镜子可以方便使用者来进行妆容的整理，方便了使用者，虽然摄像头本身可以拍摄来进行自身妆容的观察，但是电子摄像难免会失真，使用光学的镜子来对使用者自身的妆容进行整理是最方便和效果最好的。

[0021] 尽管已经对本实用新型的技术方案做了较为详细的阐述和列举，应当理解，对于本领域技术人员来说，对上述实施例做出修改或者采用等同的替代方案，这对本领域的技术人员而言是显而易见，在不偏离本实用新型精神的基础上所做的这些修改或改进，均属于本实用新型要求保护的范围。

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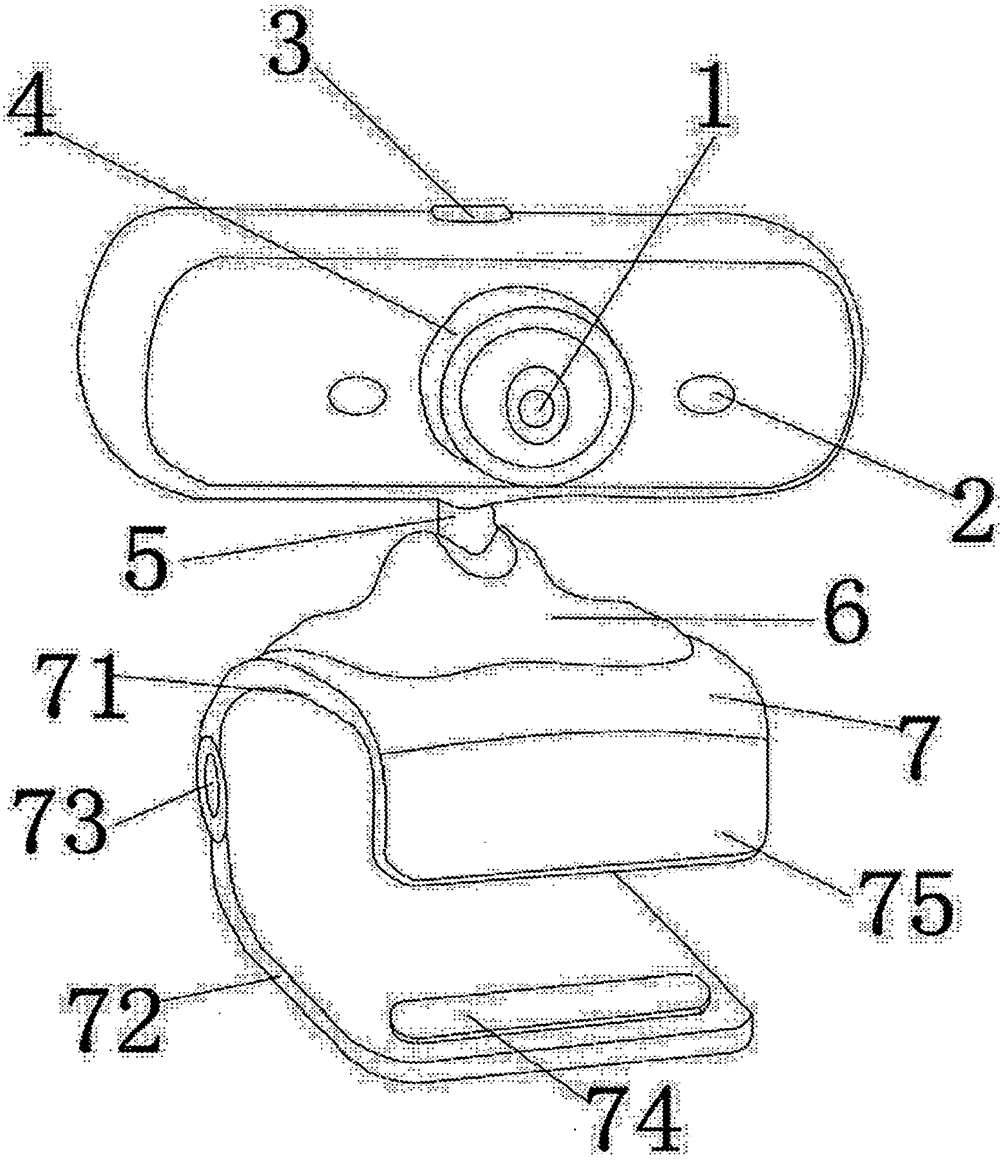


图 1

360 degrees night vision cameras of easy installation

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Inventor(s)	QUAN SHAOJUN
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ICR	H04N5/225

ABSTRACT

The utility model discloses a 360 degrees night vision cameras of easy installation, including high definition digtal camera high definition digtal camera's both sides are equipped with the LED lamp high definition digtal camera's top is equipped with the LED lamp and opens and close the button, high definition digtal camera corresponds with the rotary rod and is connected, the rotary rod can rotate in inserting rotating base, rotating base's lower part connects to correspond with the hitch clevis to be connected. The utility model discloses the fixed mounting of being convenient for is equipped with the foam -rubber cushion with being connected interlock department of pressing from both sides down connecting to go up to press from both sides, improvement that effect through the foam -rubber cushion can show connect go up press from both sides with be connected under the frictional force of interlock department of clamp, strengthen and fix the effect, to prevent accidental drops.

CLAIMS

1. And it is easy to install this utility model claims a 360 degree of the night vision picture pickup head comprises a high definition video camera head wherein the: On said high definition video camera the two sides of the led lamp is set at said high definition of the camera is set on the upper side of the led lamp opening and closing keys 3 said high definition video camera and rotating opposite to the connecting rod 5 is connected with the rotating rod 5 is inserted into the rotary base seat 6 and can rotate said rotation of the lower part of the pedestal is connected with the clamping head is connected with the corresponding.

2. According to claim 1 the invention claims an easily installed in 360 degree night viewing camera wherein the: Said led lamp the number of the divided into two and is set on the high definition video camera the two sides of the.

DESCRIPTION

An easily installed in 360 degree night viewing cameraThe technical field of

[0001] this utility model belongs to safety monitoring field especially relates to a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera.

Background technology

[0002] security system security protect1n the sps system is used for safety protection product and other relative product is composed by the invasion alarm system video security monitoring system of the exit and entrance control system explosion-proof safety inspection and system for; Or it is composed of the system is the electronic system composite or integrated electronic system or network. Data security in ' china 10th industry second and fifth development planning 》 is abbreviated as between planning 》 display 11 fifth time of our country security industrial scale rapid expanding section to 2010 toxikio industry product value reaches several hundred million 2300 year is increased by 23% on; The security of product production value is about 1000 yi you security unit and electronic product development is fast increasing equal to about 25% video monitoring system is small the security of the

3. According to claim 1 the invention claims an easily installed in 360 degree night viewing camera wherein the: On said high definition video camera the front end of the correspondingly equipped with a lens protective sleeve.

4. According to claim 1 the invention claims an easily installed in 360 degree night viewing camera wherein the: The connection clamping head comprising is connected with the upper clamp and connected with the lower clamp said connecting the upper clamp and connected with the upper and lower clip through the elastic connecting buckle 73 connected with each other on said connecting the upper clamp and connected with the upper and lower clip 72 of the occlusion place is set with sponge cushion 74.

5. According to claim 1 the invention claims an easily installed in 360 degree night viewing camera wherein the: Of said sponge cushion is long strip shape the structure of.

6. According to claim 1 the invention claims an easily installed in 360 degree night viewing camera wherein the: On said connecting the upper clamp is set on the lower part of mirror.

electronic product proportion of 55% far higher than the access control system of theft-proof alarm system and other types of. Camera the invention claims a security system at the most important part of how is designed with high efficiency the safety of the camera head referring to the security system of the stable operation of. Of the existing camera the installation is not convenient to use it is not available at any time the rotation of the defect that the needed design this utility model claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera.

The content of invention

[0003] this utility model overcomes the existing technology defect in the invention claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera.

[0004] this utility model uses following scheme to realize.

[0005] this invention claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night vision picture pickup head comprises a high definition video camera the high definition video camera the two sides of the led lamp is set on said high definition of the camera is set on the upper side of the led lamp opening and closing the button of said high definition video camera and rotating rod is connected correspondingly to the said rotating rod is inserted in the rotating bottom seat and can rotate said rotation of the lower part of the pedestal is connected with the clamping head is connected with the corresponding.

[0006] said led lamp the number of the divided into two and is set on the high definition video camera the two sides of the.

[0007] on said high definition video camera the front end of the correspondingly equipped with a lens protective sleeve.

[0008] the connection clamping head comprising is connected with the upper clamp and connected with the lower clamp said connecting the upper clamp and connected with the lower clip through the elastic connecting buckle is connected with each other on said connecting the upper clamp and connected with the lower clip of the occlusion place is set with sponge cushion.

[0009] of said sponge cushion is long strip shape the structure of.

[0010] on said connecting the upper clamp is set on the lower part of mirror.

[0011] this utility model has the beneficial effects in following.

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[0012] 1 this utility model claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera is set with connection clamping head when using through the connection clamping head the working platform surface to be occluded is connected with it is convenient to be fixedly installed on the connection is connected with the upper clip and connected with the lower clip of the occlusion place is set with sponge cushion through the action of the sponge cushion can be obviously improved connected with the upper clamp and connected with the lower clip of the occlusion place of the friction force of the strengthening fixing effect preventing accidental falling.

[0013] 2 this utility model claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera the rotating rod is inserted in the rotating bottom seat and can rotate through the rotating rod on the rotary base to rotate can realize that is connected with high definition camera to rotate 360 degree it is convenient to use.

[0014] 3 this utility model claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera is connected with the upper clamp is set on the lower part of mirror through mirror can be convenient for user to execute cosmetic container of finishing this utility model is convenient for user although the camera main body can be shot to make itself cosmetic container the observation of the electronic image pickup it can avoid distortion using the optical mirror with to the user of the cosmetic container to finish it is convenient and effect of the best.

Specification attached drawing

[0015] picture 1 is the utility model claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera the structure of picture.

[0016] image: I is high definition video camera 3 is 2 to the led lamp led lamp opening and closing keystroke 4 is lens protective sleeve 5 is rotating rod 6 is a rotating base 7 is connected with the clamping head is connected with the upper clamp 71 72 is connected with the upper and lower clamp 73 is the elastic connecting buckle 74 is sponge cushion is mirror 75.

Specific implementing manner

[0017] the lower part of the combination picture 1 of this utility model for optimizing embodiments to further explain.

[0018] this invention claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night vision picture pickup head comprises a high definition video camera the said high definition video camera head i the two sides of the led lamp is set at said high definition video camera head i is

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set on the upper part of led lamp opening and closing keys 3 said high definition video camera head i and rotating opposite to the connecting rod 5 is connected with the rotating rod 5 is inserted into the rotary base seat 6 and can rotate through the rotating rod on the rotary base to rotate can realize that is connected with high definition camera to rotate 360 degree it is convenient to use; Said rotary base seat 6 the lower part of the connecting card is connected with the head 7 are connected correspondingly.

[0019] said led lamp 2 the number of the divided into two and is set on the high definition video camera the two sides of the i. On said high definition video camera head i the front end of the correspondingly equipped with a lens protective sleeve 4. The connection clamping head 7 comprises is connected with the upper clamping and connecting the upper and lower clip 71 72 of said connecting the upper clamp 71 72 is connected with the upper and lower clip through the elastic connecting buckle 73 connected with each other on said connecting the upper clamp is connected with the upper and lower clamp 71 72 of the occlusion place is set with sponge cushion 74. Of said sponge cushion 74 is long strip shape the structure of. This utility model claims a 360 degree it is easy to install the night viewing camera is set with connection clamping head when using through the connection clamping head the working platform surface to be occluded is connected with it is convenient to be fixedly installed on the connection is connected with the upper clip and connected with the lower clip of the occlusion place is set with sponge cushion through the action of the sponge cushion can be obviously improved connected with the upper clamp and connected with the lower clip of the occlusion place of the friction force of the strengthening fixing effect preventing accidental falling. On said elastic connecting buckle 73 is set in the inner part of the spring passes through the elastic connecting buckle 73 in the inner part of the action of spring can be connected with the upper clamping and connecting the upper and lower clip 71 72 are occluded with each other the elastic connecting buckle 73 of the principle and in the inner part of the structure is as follows the known technology the invention is not the tag.

[0020] on said connecting the upper clamp 71 is set on the lower part of mirror 75. Is connected with the upper clamp is set on the lower part of mirror through mirror can be convenient for user to execute cosmetic container of finishing this utility model is convenient for user although the camera main body can be shot to make itself cosmetic container the observation of the electronic image pickup it can avoid distortion using the optical mirror with to

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the user of the cosmetic container to finish it is convenient and effect of the best.

[0021] although it has been of this utility model claims a technical scheme is as the detail and stated lists to understand the field of technology of human speaking to the example to make the modified or adopting the same the alternative scheme of the said to the field of technical personnel so it is remarkable it is not departure this utility model relates to mental on the basis of the made of these modifying or improving all belongs to this utility model is mainly for protecting the range of.

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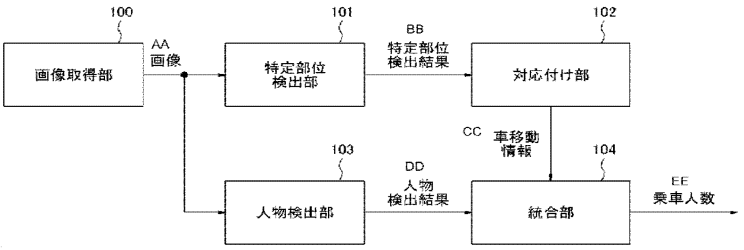
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添付公開書類：
— 国際調査報告 (条約第 21 条(3))

(54) Title: PASSENGER COUNTING DEVICE, PASSENGER COUNTING METHOD, AND PROGRAM RECORDING MEDI - U M

(54) 発明の名称：乗車人数計測装置、乗車人数計測方法およびプログラム記録媒体



100 Image acquisition unit
101 Specific part detection unit
102 Association unit
103 Person detection unit
104 Integration unit
AA Image
BB Specific part detection result
CC Vehicle movement information
DD Person detection result
EE Number of occupants

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are a passenger counting device, etc., for accurately counting the number of occupants in a vehicle, includ - ing persons seated in the rear seats thereof. This vehicle passenger counting device comprises: a specific part detection means for de - tecting a specific part of a vemcle from acquired images and generating specific part detection results; an association means for asso - ciating the specific part detection results across images in order to compute a degree of movement of the vehicle and generate vehicle movement information including the result of the said computation; a person detection means for detecting persons who are occu - pants of the vehicle in the images and generating person detection results including location information of the detected persons; and an integration means for determining the number of occupants by integrating the person detection results on the basis of the vehicle movement information.

(57) 要約：

[続葉有]

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車の後部座席に着席している人も含めて、乗車人数を正確に計測する乗車人数計測装置等が開示される。係る乗車人数計測装置は、取得した画像から車の特定部位を検出すると共に特定部位検出結果を生成する特定部位検出手段と、前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付けることにより、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成する対応付け手段と、前記画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した前記人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成する人物検出手段と、前記人物検出結果を、前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより、乗車人数を判定する統合手段とを備える。

明 細 書

発明の名称 :

乗車人数計測装置、乗車人数計測方法およびプログラム記録媒体

技術分野

[0001] 本発明は、乗車した人物の数を数える乗車人数計測装置、乗車人数計測方法およびプログラム記録媒体等に関する。特に、車外に設置されたカメラによって撮影された画像における、乗車人数を計測する乗車人数計測装置、乗車人数計測方法およびプログラム記録媒体に関する。

背景技術

[0002] 車外に設置されたカメラによって車内を撮影し、乗車人数をカウントする方式として、例えば、非特許文献1では、フロントガラス越しに撮影された人物の画像から顔を検知することによって、車内の人物を検出する方式が記載されている。

先行技術文献

非特許文献

[0003] 非特許文献1 :Philip M. Birch, Rupert C. D. Young, Frederic Claret—Tournier, Chris R. Chatwin著 "Automated vehicle occupancy monitoring", Optical Engineering, Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 1828-1832, 2004年8月.

発明の概要

発明が解決しようとする課題

[0004] しかし、車の前方に設置したカメラによって車内を撮影する場合、運転席と助手席に乗車している人物は検出できるものの、後部座席に乗車している人物の検出は困難である。したがって、乗車人数を正確に計測することができなかった。

[0005] そこで、本発明は、車の後部座席に着席している人物も含めて、乗車人数を正確に計測する乗車人数計測装置、乗車人数計測方法およびプログラム記録媒体を提供することを主な目的とする。

課題を解決するための手段

[0006] 本発明の一態様の乗車人数計測装置は、取得した画像における車の特定部位を検出し、特定部位検出結果を生成する特定部位検出手段と、前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付けることにより、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成する対応付け手段と、前記画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した前記人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成する人物検出手段と、前記人物検出結果を、前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより、乗車人数を判定する統合手段とを備える。

[0007] 本発明の一態様の乗車人数計測方法は、取得した画像における車の特定部位を検出して特定部位検出結果を生成し、前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付け、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成し、取得した前記画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した前記人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成し、前記人物検出結果を前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより乗車人数を判定する。

[0008] なお同目的は、上記の各構成を有する乗車人数計測装置または乗車人数計測方法を、コンピュータによって実現するコンピュータ・プログラム、およびそのコンピュータ・プログラムが格納されている、コンピュータ読み取り可能な記録媒体によっても達成される。

発明の効果

[0009] 本発明によれば、後部座席に着席している人物も含めて、乗車人数を正確に計測することが可能となる。

図面の簡単な説明

[001 0] [図1]本発明による第1の実施形態に係る乗車人数計測装置の構成を示すブロック図である。

[図2]側方から撮影する場合に、車がある速度で等速に移動したときの特定部

位の座標値と時刻との関係の一例を示す説明図である。

[図3]側方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像において、人物が検出された様子を示す説明図である。

[図4]前方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像において、人物が検出された様子を示す説明図である。

[図5]特定部位検出部の構成の一例を示すブロック図である。

[図6]側方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像において、タイヤの領域が検出された様子を示す説明図である。

[図7]前後タイヤ推定部の構成の一例を示すブロック図である。

[図8]図3に示す画像におけるエッジを示す説明図である。

[図9]統合部の構成の一例を示すブロック図である。

[図10]本発明による第2の実施形態に係る乗車人数計測装置の構成を示す説明図である。

[図11]ローリングシャッタ方式のカメラを用いて側方から車を撮影した画像の一例を示す説明図である。

[図12]本発明による第3の実施形態に係る乗車人数計測装置の構成を示す説明図である。

[図13]本発明の各実施形態に係る乗車人数計測装置のハードウエア構成を例示する図である。

発明を実施するための形態

[001 1] 実施形態1.

以下、本発明の第1の実施形態を図面を参照して説明する。

[001 2] 図1は、本発明による乗車人数計測装置の第1の実施形態の構成を示すブロック図である。図1に示すように、本実施形態における乗車人数計測装置は、画像取得部100と、特定部位検出部101と、対応付け部102と、人物検出部103と、統合部104とを備える。

[001 3] 画像取得部100は、カメラ等の撮像装置を含み、取得した画像を、特定部位検出部101および人物検出部103に供給する。なお、本実施形態で

は、画像取得部１００は、カメラの画角を固定して画像を取得する。

[0014] 特定部位検出部１０１は、画像取得部１００から供給される画像から車の特定の部位（以下、「特定部位」という。）を検出すると共に、検出結果（以下、「特定部位検出結果」という。）を対応付け部１０２に供給する。

[001 5] 対応付け部１０２は、特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付けることにより車移動情報を求めると共に、求めた車移動情報を統合部１０４に供給する。

[001 6] 人物検出部１０３は、画像取得部１００から供給される画像から人物を検出すると共に、人物の検出結果（以下、「人物検出結果」という。）を統合部１０４に供給する。

[001 7] 統合部１０４は、人物検出部１０３から供給される人物検出結果を、対応付け部１０２から供給される車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより、乗車人数を算出する。

[001 8] なお、画像取得部１００、特定部位検出部１０１、対応付け部１０２、人物検出部１０３および統合部１０４は、例えば、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って動作するコンピュータのＣＰＵ（Ｃｅｎｔｒａｌ Ｐｒｏｃｅｓｓｉｎｇ Ｕｎｉｔ）によって実現される。乗車人数計測プログラムは、例えば、コンピュータの記憶装置（図示せず）に記憶される。ＣＰＵは、そのプログラムを読み込み、そのプログラムに従って、画像取得部１００、特定部位検出部１０１、対応付け部１０２、人物検出部１０３および統合部１０４として動作する。また、画像取得部１００、特定部位検出部１０１、対応付け部１０２、人物検出部１０３および統合部１０４が別々のハードウェアで実現されていてもよい。

[001 9] 次に、本実施形態の動作を説明する。

[0020] まず、画像取得部１００が、車内を車外から時系列に撮影した画像を取得する。

[0021] 画像取得部１００は、時系列の画像取得方法として、外部から与えられたトリガに応じて画像を撮影してもよいし、一定間隔で画像を撮影し続けてもよい。

[0022] 画像取得部１００は、車内の人物をはっきりと撮影するために、赤外線投光器を用いてもよい。つまり、画像取得部１００は、撮影装置として赤外線投光器を含んでよい。この場合、画像取得部１００は、赤外線領域の光を撮影可能である。なお、可視光の影響を軽減するために、画像取得部１００は、バンドパスフィルタを画像取得に用いることにより、赤外線領域の波長のみを透過するように画像を撮影してもよい。また、画像取得部１００は、ガラス面での反射を抑えるために、偏光フィルタを用いてもよい。これにより、反射光の偏光特性を利用することにより、車のガラス面に映りこむ環境情報が検出に与える影響を軽減できる。

[0023] 画像取得部１００が取得した画像は、人物検出部１０３と特定部位検出部１０１に供給される。

[0024] 特定部位検出部１０１は、画像取得部１００が取得した画像からタイヤなどの車の特定部位を検出すると共に、検出した特定部位の座標値等を示す情報を含む特定部位検出結果を、対応付け部１０２に供給する。車の特定部位としては、タイヤ以外にも、窓枠や車の扉、テールランプやドアミラーなど、車の特定部位として特徴的なものであれば何でもよい。例えば、前方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像から、ナンバープレートやライトなどが検出されてもよい。特定部位検出部１０１は、検出された特定部位の位置情報、およびそれに付随する情報（例えば、タイヤであれば、前のタイヤか後ろのタイヤかを表す情報）を、特定部位検出結果として生成すると共に、対応付け部１０２に供給する。

[0025] 対応付け部１０２は、特定部位検出部１０１から供給される特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付けると共に、画像における、車の移動量および車の位置を算出する。対応付け部１０２は、この対応付けを、２つの連続した画像間ごとに行ってもよいし、複数枚の画像についてまとめて行ってもよい。

[0026] 対応付け部１０２は、２つの連続した画像間で対応付けを行う場合、車の進行方向を考慮する。例えば、対応付け部１０２は、特定部位検出結果をもとに、画像において、前の画像で特定部位が検出された位置から進行方向に

当該特定部位が検出されていないかどうかを探索する。このように、対応付け部１０２は、前の画像と現在の画像とで対応付けられる特定部位を求める。

[0027] 本実施形態では、カメラの画角が固定されているので、対応付け部１０２は、画像において特定部位が動く方向（軌跡）を予測可能である。よって、対応付け部１０２は、次の画像においてその方向に特定部位の検出結果が存在しないかどうかを探索すると共に、対応付けを行う。画像の各位置における特定部位の動く方向は、人手により与えられてもよい。または、ゆっくりテスト走行させた車を撮影した画像をもとに、対応付け部１０２が、画像間で対応付けを行うと共に、画像の各位置における特定部位の動く方向を取得してもよい。画像間の対応付けの方法としては、部分領域ごとのテンプレートマッチングや、ＳＩＦＴ（Ｓｃａｌｅ―Ｉｎｖａｒｉａｎｔ　Ｆｅａｔｕｒｅ　Ｔｒａｎｓｆｏｒｍ）特徴などの局所特徴量を算出すると共に特徴量同士を対応付ける方法など、様々な方法を用いることができる。

[0028] 一方、対応付け部１０２は、複数枚の画像をまとめて対応付けを行う場合、カメラの向きと車の進行方向によって定められる、画像における特定部位の移動軌跡のモデルを事前に構築しておく。そして、対応付け部１０２は、そのモデルを用いて、車の動きが等速であることを仮定したときに、最も合致する特定部位検出結果同士を対応付けることにより、画像間での移動量を算出する。

[0029] 図２は、側方から撮影する場合に、車がある速度で等速に移動したときの特定部位の座標値と時刻との関係の一例を示す説明図である。ここで、座標値とは、車が撮影された画像において、地面に平行な方向をＸ軸、地面に垂直な方向をＹ軸と捉えたＸ-Ｙ座標におけるＸ軸方向の座標値である。なお、図２は、車が等速に移動したときの特定部位の座標値と時刻との関係を示すが、カメラのレンズの歪み等の影響により、その関係は直線にはならない例を示す。例えば、ある速度で等速に移動する車が撮影された複数の画像がある。これらの画像において、時刻"Ｔ"と、時刻"Ｔ"における特定部位の

X軸方向の座標値"X"との関係が、図2の"A"に示すような関係になるとき、対応付け部102は、次のように画像間の対応付けを行う。ここでは、検出されたX軸方向の座標値"X1","X2","X3"を有する特定部位が、互いに対応付く特定部位の候補として挙げられ、それらが画像間で対応付くかが、以下のように判定される。なお、図2は、時刻"t"と、時刻"t"における特定部位のX軸方向の座標値"X"との関係が"A"であることを示す図であり、横軸"T"、および"T1"、"T2"、"T3"は、後述する相対時刻を示す。

[0030] まず、対応付け部102は、各時刻"t1"、"t2"、"t3"のときに検出された特定部位のX軸方向の座標値"X1","X2","X3"と、図2の"A"に示す関係とに基づいて、対応する時刻(以後、「相対時刻」と呼ぶ)丁、すなわち"T1"、"T2"、"T3"を求める。等速直線運動が仮定できる場合には、"T1","T2","T3"と、"t1","t2","t3"との間には、線形な関係が成り立つ。そのため、対応付け部102は、直線近似可能かどうかを判定することにより、特定部位が対応付くかどうかを判定できる。このように、"T1","T2","T3"と、"t1","t2","t3"との関係に基づいて、上記検出した座標値を有する特定部位同士が対応付くかどうかを判定できる。具体的には、対応付け部102は、回帰直線を求め、回帰直線に近い特定部位検出結果を求めることによって、画像間で特定部位を対応付けることができる。この際、検出結果には、誤検出が含まれる場合もある。そのため、対応付け部102は、RANSAC(RANdom SAmple Consensus)などによるロバスト統計手法によって回帰直線を求める。そして、対応付け部102は、その直線からどれだけ離れているかに応じて、対応付くかどうかを決定してもよい。具体的には、対応付け部102は、直線からの距離が閾値以内のものが対応付くとみなして、画像間で対応付けを行う。または、対応付け部102は、Hough変換によって、時刻tと相対時刻Tとの関係を近似する直線を求め、同様の処理を行ってもよい。なお、ここでは等速の場合

について述べたが、それ以外にも、等加速度のモデル等が用いられてもよい。等加速度のモデルが用いられる場合、"ｔ１"，"ｔ２"，"ｔ３"と"Ｔ１"，"Ｔ２"，"Ｔ３"の間には、二次関数の関係が成り立つ。したがって、対応付け部１０２は、二次関数の当てはめを行うことにより、対応付けを行うことができる。

[0031] 対応付け部１０２は、各画像間で算出した移動量および車の位置情報を、車移動情報として統合部１０４に出力する。

[0032] 人物検出部１０３は、画像において、乗車している人物を検出する。図３は、側方から撮影した画像において、人物が検出された様子を示す説明図である。図４は、前方から撮影した画像において、人物が検出された様子を示す説明図である。例えば、図３に示すように、横顔に近い角度で乗車人物の顔が映る場合、人物検出部１０３は、横顔の検出器を用いて人物を検出できる。または、図４に示すように、正面顔に近い角度で乗車人物の顔が映る場合、人物検出部１０３は、正面顔の検出器を用いて人物を検出できる。これらの検出器は、横や正面から撮影した数多くの顔画像を用いて学習することによって構築できる。検出器としては、例えば、ＳＶＭ（サポートベクターマシン）やＬＤＡ（線形判別分析）、ＧＬＶＱ（一般化学習ベクトル量子化）を利用することができる。

[0033] 人物検出部１０３は、検出した人物の、画像における位置を示す位置情報を、その画像を識別する情報（例えば、画像の時間情報や画像番号）とともに人物検出結果として、統合部１０４に供給する。本実施形態では、検出した人物の頭部（顔）の、画像における位置（範囲）を示す矩形情報を、位置情報とする。以下、その矩形を、「人物矩形」という。なお、図３および図４に示す白枠は、矩形情報によって示される、検出された人物の頭部の画像における位置（範囲）を示す。

[0034] 統合部１０４は、対応付け部１０２から供給される車移動情報に基づいて、人物検出部１０３から供給される人物検出結果を画像間で対応付けることにより、乗車人数を推定すると共に、その結果を出力する。

[0035] 具体的には、統合部１０４は、画像単位で検出された人物を、車移動情報に含まれる移動量を用いて車による動きを補償して対応付け、同一人物に対する検出結果とみなせる人物検出結果を統合する。一方、移動量と関係なく、画像間で同じ位置で常に検出される人物検出結果がある場合、その人物検出結果は、背景の特定のパターンを人物と誤検出している可能性が高い。よって、統合部１０４は、画像間で同じ位置で検出される人物検出結果を誤検出として省く。統合の具体的な方法については後述する。統合部１０４は、統合結果から乗車人数が何名かを判定し、人数を出力する。

[0036] 次に、各構成要素の具体的な構成及び動作について説明する。

[0037] まず、特定部位検出部１０１の構成を説明する。

[0038] ここでは、タイヤを車の特定部位として検出する特定部位検出部１０１を例にする。図５は、特定部位検出部１０１の構成の一例を示すブロック図である。図５に示すように、特定部位検出部１０１は、タイヤ検出部２０１と、前後タイヤ推定部２０２とを含む。

[0039] タイヤ検出部２０１は、供給される画像において、タイヤの候補を検出し、その位置情報をタイヤ位置情報として前後タイヤ推定部２０２に供給する。

[0040] 前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、タイヤ検出部２０１から供給されるタイヤ位置情報に基づいて、供給される画像を解析し、検出されたタイヤが車の前のタイヤであるか、後ろのタイヤであるかを推定する。前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、推定結果を含む特定部位検出結果を、対応付け部１０２に供給する。それにより、対応付け部１０２は、特定部位検出結果に含まれる推定結果を用いて、画像間で検出された前のタイヤおよび後のタイヤを対応付けることができる。

[0041] なお、タイヤ検出部２０１および前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、例えば、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って動作するコンピュータのＣＰＵによって実現される。ＣＰＵは、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って、タイヤ検出部２０１および前後タイヤ推定部２０２として動作する。また、タイヤ検出部２０１

および前後タイヤ推定部２０２が別々のハードウエアで実現されていてもよい。

[0042] 次に、特定部位検出部１０１の動作を説明する。

[0043] タイヤ検出部２０１は、供給された画像においてタイヤを検出し、検出結果を出力する。例えば、タイヤ検出部２０１は、一般化Ｈｏｕｇｈ変換を用いて、画像において円形を見つけることによりタイヤを検出し、その中心座標、具体的にはタイヤの中心の画像における位置座標値と、半径の値とを、タイヤ位置情報として出力する。図６は、側方から撮影した画像においてタイヤの領域が検出された様子を示す説明図である。図６において、白円で囲まれた部分がタイヤとして検出された領域である。なお、タイヤ検出部２０１は、タイヤ領域の外接矩形を求め、この外接矩形を記述する情報（たとえば、左上の座標値と矩形の幅と高さとを示す情報）を、タイヤ位置情報として出力してもよい。また、タイヤ候補領域が複数検出された場合には、タイヤ検出部２０１は、複数のタイヤ候補領域を出力してもよい。

[0044] 前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、タイヤ検出部２０１から出力されるタイヤ位置情報に基づいて、後述するように、その近傍領域におけるエッジ特徴や勾配特徴を求める。前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、求めたエッジ特徴や勾配特徴に基づいて、検出されたタイヤ領域が前、後ろのどちらのタイヤである可能性が高いかを判定する。そして、前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、前のタイヤらしさ、後ろのタイヤらしさ（以下、前後のタイヤらしさという。）を表す尤度を算出し、算出結果をタイヤ位置情報と併せて、特定部位検出結果として出力する。

[0045] 次に、前後タイヤ推定部２０２の構成を説明する。

[0046] 図７は、前後タイヤ推定部２０２の構成の一例を示すブロック図である。図７に示すように、前後タイヤ推定部２０２は、エッジ抽出部３０１と、エッジ分布解析部３０２とを含む。

[0047] エッジ抽出部３０１は、供給される画像からエッジ情報を生成すると共に、生成したエッジ情報をエッジ分布解析部３０２に供給する。エッジ情報は

、画像から抽出したエッジの特徴を示す情報である。

[0048] エッジ分布解析部３０２は、エツジ抽出部３０１から出力されるエツジ情報とタイヤ位置情報とに基づいて、タイヤの前後判定を行い、その結果をタィヤ位置情報と併せて、特定部位検出結果として出力する。

[0049] なお、エッジ抽出部３０１およびエッジ分布解析部３０２は、例えば、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って動作するコンピュータのＣＰＵによって実現される。ＣＰＵは、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って、エッジ抽出部３０１およびエッジ分布解析部３０２として動作する。また、エッジ抽出部３０１およびエッジ分布解析部３０２が別々のハー ドウエアで実現されていてもよい。

[0050] 次に、前後タイヤ推定部２０２の動作を説明する。

[0051] エッジ抽出部３０１は、エツジ情報を抽出する。エッジ抽出部３０１は、供給された画像に対して、例えば、Ｓｏｂｅｌオペレータなどによって輝度勾配を求め、その絶対値がある一定以上の値を持つ画素をエッジ特徴として抽出する。そして、エッジ抽出部３０１は、その勾配方向、および勾配の大きさをエッジ情報とする。または、エッジ抽出部３０１は、輝度勾配特徴そのものをエッジ情報としてもよい。または、エッジ抽出部３０１は、確率的Ｈｏｕｇｈ変換等により直線線分情報を求め、線分上の点をエッジ点とし、その方向をエッジ情報として抽出してもよい。なお、エッジの特徴を抽出可能な方式であれば、エッジ抽出部３０１は、上記以外の方式を用いてもよい。図８は、図３に示す画像におけるエッジを示す説明図である。図８に示す白い画素は、エッジと判定された画素である。

[0052] エッジ抽出部３０１は、抽出したエッジ情報を、エッジ分布解析部３０２に供給する。

[0053] エッジ分布解析部３０２は、エツジ情報をもとに、画像におけるタイヤの近傍のエツジの成分の統計量を算出し、前後のタイヤらしさを表す尤度を算出する。タイヤの近傍とは、タイヤを示す領域から所定範囲内の領域である。例えば、エッジ分布解析部３０２は、エツジの方向成分のヒストグラムを

求める。そして、エッジ分布解析部３０２は、ヒストグラムの向きを解析することによって、前後のタイヤらしさを判定する。この際、エッジ分布解析部３０２は、エッジの強度（例えば勾配の大きさ）も考慮し、強度で重みづけしてヒストグラムを生成してもよい。

[0054] 図８に示すように、右向きに走る車を側方から撮影した画像の場合、前のタイヤの上方は、車のフロントガラスの辺りに相当する。車のフロントガラスは、風を逃がすように、後ろ向きに斜めに傾けて設置されるため、前のタィヤの上方の領域では、左上から右下に向かう線分が多くなる。その線分の法線方向がエッジの方向になるので、この領域においては、この法線方向のエッジが多くなる。一方、後ろのタイヤの上方の領域では、逆に、右上から左下に向かう線分が多くなるため、前のタイヤとは異なる方向の工ツジが多くなる。

[0055] よって、工ツジ分布解析部３０２は、工ツジの方向成分のヒストグラムにおいて、エッジの方向性を解析し、前のタイヤか後ろのタイヤかを判定できる。例えば、エッジ分布解析部３０２は、ヒストグラムにおいて特定の斜め方向成分がある閾値を超える場合、前、または後ろのタイヤと判定すればよし。なお、エッジ分布解析部３０２は、前のタイヤか後ろのタイヤかを確定的に判定しなくてもよい。すなわち判定結果は、必ずしも、前のタイヤか後ろのタイヤかを示す２値でなくてもよい。例えば、エッジ分布解析部３０２は、前後のタイヤらしさといったように、前のタイヤか後ろのタイヤかを確率的に判定するようにしてもよい。この場合、出力される結果は、前のタイヤらしさを表すスコア（尤度）と、後ろのタイヤらしさを表すスコア（尤度）となる。ここで、尤度は、大きいほどその確率が高いことを表す値である。

[0056] 上述した例では、エッジの成分の分布を求め、ヒューリスティックに解析する方法について述べたが、学習によって、これらを自動的に識別するようにしてもよい。例えば、前のタイヤと後ろのタイヤの近傍領域における工ツジの特徴量を入力として、多くの画像を用いて事前に学習する。これにより

、その特徴量をもとに前後のタイヤらしさを表すスコア（尤度）を出力する識別器を構築し、この識別器を用いて判定してもよい。この識別器としては、例えば、ニューラルネットワークを用いることができる。

[0057] エッジ分布解析部３０２は、算出した前後のタイヤらしさを表す尤度情報を、供給されるタイヤ位置情報と併せて、特定部位検出結果として出力する。

[0058] なお、図７では、エッジ抽出部３０１にはタイヤ位置情報が供給されていないが、エッジ抽出部３０１にタイヤ位置情報を供給してもよい。そして、エッジ抽出部３０１は、タイヤ位置情報に基づいて、エッジ抽出を行う領域をタイヤ近傍に限定して、エッジ抽出を行ってもよい。例えば、エッジ抽出部３０１は、タイヤの上方の一定領域のみをエッジ抽出の対象とし、その領域内でのみ、エッジ情報を求めてもよい。そのような形態によれば、エッジ抽出に要する処理時間などを低減できる。

[0059] また、ここまでは、前後タイヤを確定的、または確率的に判定し、特定部位検出結果に含める方式について述べた。しかしながら、前後タイヤに関する情報がなくても、対応付け部１０２において、特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付ける段階において、前後タイヤのいずれかを判定することも可能である。すなわち、対応付け部１０２は、タイヤの位置と時刻の関係から、画像間で対応付く可能性があるタイヤをグループ化し、そのグループの位置関係によって、前のタイヤか後ろのタイヤかを判定すればよい。

[0060] 次に、統合部１０４の構成を説明する。

[0061] 図９は、統合部１０４の構成の一例を示すブロック図である。図９に示すように、統合部１０４は、人物グループ化部４０１と、グループ対応付け部４０２と、人数算出部４０３とを含む。

[0062] 人物グループ化部４０１は、画像単位で人物検出結果をグループ化する。この処理は、車内に設けられる前後の座席の列ごとに、人物をグループ化することに相当する。

[0063] グループ対応付け部４０２は、車移動情報に基づいて、画像間で車の動き

を補償して、人物グループ化部４０１から供給される人物グループ化の結果を対応付ける。

[0064] そして、人数算出部４０３は、画像間で対応付けられたグループごとに、人数を推定する。さらに、人数算出部４０３は、グループごとの人数の推定結果を合算することにより、乗車人数を算出する。

[0065] なお、人物グループ化部４０１、グループ対応付け部４０２および人数算出部４０３は、例えば、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って動作するコンピュータのＣＰＵによって実現される。ＣＰＵは、乗車人数計測プログラムに従って、人物グループ化部４０１、グループ対応付け部４０２および人数算出部４０３として動作する。また、人物グループ化部４０１、グループ対応付け部４０２および人数算出部４０３が別々のハードウエアで実現されていてもよい。

[0066] 次に、統合部１０４の動作を説明する。

[0067] 人物検出部１０３から、人物グループ化部４０１に、人物検出結果が供給される。

[0068] 人物グループ化部４０１は、画像単位で人物検出結果をグループ化する。具体的には、人物グループ化部４０１は、人物検出結果の位置情報に基づいて、位置情報が示す位置が近い人物検出結果同士を同一のグループに属するものとしてグループ化する。位置情報が示す位置が近いとは、例えば、検出した人物の頭部（顔）の画像における位置を示す矩形の中心座標値の距離が、互いに所定の範囲以内であることを示す。特に、車の側方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像において、車の座席の列（前の座席、後ろの座席など）ごとに、検出される人物の位置が近くなるので、精度の高いグループ化が可能となる。また、図３に示すように、車の側方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像において、同じ列に座っている人物同士の横顔検出の位置は、横にほぼ並んだ状態となる。したがって、人物グループ化部４０１は、検出された横顔を示す矩形情報のＸ軸方向（図３における地面に対して水平方向）の座標値のみを用いてグループ化してもよい。また、Ｙ軸方向（図３における地

面に対して垂直方向）の値が、他と大きく異なる矩形情報は、誤検出の可能性が高いので、グループ化から除いてもよい。

[0069] 人物グループ化部４０１は、得られた人物矩形の位置情報と、どの人物矩形がどのグループに属するかを表す情報とを、人物のグループ化情報としてグループ対応付け部４０２に供給する。以下、グループに属する全ての人物矩形を囲う領域を、「人物グループ領域」という。

[0070] 一方、前方から撮影するカメラが取得した画像においては、図４に示すように、後部座席に座る人物の顔が、運転席と助手席の間に現れる場合がある。その場合、上記のような位置による単純なグループ化は適用できない。よって、この場合、人物グループ化部４０１は、顔の横並びの位置関係や、運転席と助手席との間はある程度離れていること、または、前方の座席のほうが後方の座席よりも顔が大きく映るといったことを考慮してグループ化を行う。このようなグループ化は、例えば、ある一定以上近い顔同士は同じグループに入れないといった制約を加えたり、クラスタリング時に、顔検出位置に加えて顔の大きさも特徴として加えて距離を算出したりすることによって、実現できる。

[0071] グループ対応付け部４０２は、画像ごとに求められる人物グループ領域を、車移動情報に含まれる移動量に応じて動き補償を行い、対応付けを行う。例えば、グループ対応付け部４０２は、人物グループ領域の中心座標同士が近いグループ同士を画像間で対応付ける。これにより、例えば、各画像のグループが他の画像のどのグループと対応付くかを示す対応付け情報が求められる。さらに、車移動情報にタイヤの位置などの車の特定部位の位置に関する情報が含まれている場合には、グループ対応付け部４０２は、その特定部位の位置とグループの位置とを比較し、各グループがどの列に対応するかを求め、対応付け情報を生成する。車の移動情報に車の特定部位の位置に関する情報が含まれていない場合には、グループ対応付け部４０２は、グループ間の相対位置関係から、前の座席の人物のグループ、後ろの座席の人物のグループなどのように、人物グループがどの列に対応するか求める。グループ

対応付け部４０２は、対応付け情報を、人数算出部４０３に供給する。

[0072] 人数算出部４０３は、対応付け情報に基づいて、各列における人物の数を求め、それらを統合して、乗車人数を算出する。この際、人数算出部４０３は、対応付けられた各グループの中で、最大の人数を求め、これを各列の人数としてもよい。また、画像における位置に応じて、投光器による光の当たり方などが異なることにより人物の検出されやすさが異なる場合、人数算出部４０３は、これを考慮して確率的に人数を算出してもよい。すなわち、人数算出部４０３は、各位置における人数の判定結果を、この人物の検出されやすさによって重みづけを行い、重みづけ平均を算出することによって、各列の人数を算出してもよい。人数算出部４０３は、各列に対して求められた人数を加算することにより、乗車人数を算出する。この際、人数算出部４０３は、列による人物検出のされやすさを加味して、重みづけ加算をしてもよし。例えば、人数算出部４０３は、後部座席はガラスのスモーク等によって前の座席よりも人物が検出されにくいことを加味して、重みづけ加算をする。

[0073] 以上に説明したように、本実施形態では、複数の画像間で人物検出結果の対応付けを行い、画像ごとの人物検出結果を統合し、乗車人数を判定する。これにより、後部座席に座った人物を含めた乗車人数を計測できる。またこの際、特に、車の特定部位を検出し、その結果を画像間で対応付けて、移動量を求める。従って、画像間における人物の位置の移動量を正しく予測できるので、画像間での人物検出結果の対応付けの精度を上げることができ、推定人数の精度を向上させることができる。

実施形態２.

以下、本発明の第２の実施形態を、図面を参照して説明する。

[0074] 図１０は、本発明による乗車人数計測装置の第２の実施形態の構成を示す説明図である。図１０に示すように、本実施形態における乗車人数計測装置は、画像取得部１００と、特定部位検出部５０１と、対応付け部１０２と、人物検出部５０３と、統合部１０４とを備える。

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[0075] 本実施形態では、乗車人数計測装置は、図１に示す特定部位検出部１０１の代わりに特定部位検出部５０１を備える。また、乗車人数計測装置は、図１に示す人物検出部１０３の代わりに人物検出部５０３を備える。

[0076] 特定部位検出部５０１は、画像取得部１００から出力される画像から車の特定部位を検出し、特定部位検出結果を対応付け部１０２に供給するとともに、幾何歪に関する情報（以下、幾何歪情報という。）を人物検出部５０３に供給する。

[0077] 人物検出部５０３は、特定部位検出部５０１から供給される幾何歪情報に基づいて、画像取得部１００から供給される画像において人物を検出し、人物検出結果を統合部１０４に出力する。

[0078] なお、第２の実施形態のその他の構成は、第１の実施形態と同様である。

[0079] 次に、本実施形態の動作を説明する。

[0080] 画像取得部１００は、撮影した画像を特定部位検出部５０１に出力する。

[0081] 特定部位検出部５０１は、第１の実施形態における特定部位検出部１０１と同様に、画像取得部１００が撮影した画像において、車の特定部位を検出する。これと同時に、特定部位検出部５０１は、特定部位の歪度合いから、幾何歪情報を求める。

[0082] 図１１は、ローリングシャッタ方式のカメラを用いて、側方から車を撮影するカメラが取得した画像の一例を示す説明図である。例えば、カメラのシャッタ方式がローリングシャッタ方式である場合には、車の速度の影響で、図１１に示すように画像がひずむ。ローリングシャッタ方式では、画素のライン毎に、上から順に露光していく。そのため、下側のラインに対する露光時刻は、上側のラインに対する露光時刻よりも遅くなる。この間に、被写体である車が移動すると、図１１に示すように、画像の下側に行くにつれ、車の位置が前にずれ、画像中の車が斜めになる。このずれの程度は、車の速度に依存し、速度が速いほど、ずれの度合いも大きくなる。このことは、車の特定部位についても当てはまる。よって、特定部位検出部５０１は、車の特定部位の幾何的な歪度合いから、車がどの程度の速度で走っているかを判断

することができる。また、特定部位検出部５０１は、Ｙ軸（図１１に示す画像における地面に対して垂直方向）の位置によって、定まるずれ量がどれほどであるかを判断することができる。

[0083] 例えば、特定部位がタイヤである場合、画像におけるタイヤは斜めに傾き、楕円のようになる。よって、特定部位検出部５０１は、楕円の当てはめを行うことにより、長軸の傾きを求める。それにより、特定部位検出部５０１は、Ｙ軸の位置に応じてどの程度ずれているかを算出することができる。また、特定部位が車の扉である場合、特定部位検出部５０１は、扉の縦方向の縁が地面に対して垂直方向からどれだけずれているかを算出する。それにより、特定部位検出部５０１は、Ｙ軸に応じたずれ量を推定することができる。

[0084] 特定部位検出部５０１は、このようにして算出される情報を幾何歪情報として、人物検出部５０３に供給する。

[0085] 画像取得部１００により取得された画像は、人物検出部５０３にも供給される。人物検出部５０３は、特定部位検出部５０１から出力される幾何歪情報に従って、供給される画像を補正する。そして、人物検出部５０３は、補正後の画像に対して人物検出を行う。例えば、カメラがローリングシャッタ方式である場合には、人物検出部５０３は、幾何歪情報に基づいて、地面に対して垂直方向の座標位置に応じて変わる横方向のずれ量を補正し、横顔検出等の人物検出処理を行う。これにより、歪を補正しない場合よりも、人物の検出精度を大幅に改善できる。

[0086] なお、人物検出部５０３は、画像を補正する代わりに、幾何歪の度合いに応じて、人物検出の方式を切り替えてもよい。上述したように、カメラがローリングシャッタ方式である場合には、車の速度が速くなるほど、画像における人物が斜めに傾く傾向がある。よって、供給される画像に映る人物が斜めに傾いた場合、被写体が傾いた画像で学習した人物検出器を用いるようにすればよい。すなわち、幾何歪情報に応じて、人物が斜めに傾く度合いを推定し、それに応じた検出器（または、検出に用いる辞書情報）を切り替えて

人物を検出する。この場合も、歪を補正しない場合に比べて、検出精度を大幅に改善できる。

[0087] また、人物検出部５０３は、レンズによる画像の歪 (レンズ歪)が大きい場合にも、歪補正をしてもよい。その場合、特定部位検出部５０１は、画像の各位置におけるレンズ歪を求め、その歪と特定部位との位置関係の対応を示す歪情報を人物検出部５０３に供給する。そして、人物検出部５０３は、その歪情報に基づいて画像を補正する。この場合、人物検出部５０３は、必ずしも、入力された歪情報を直接用いなくてもよい。例えば、人物検出部５０３は、それまでに蓄積した歪情報によって示される、歪と特定部位との位置関係を用いて、人物検出の対象となる領域における歪を算出し、画像を補正してもよい。すなわち、人物検出部５０３は、歪情報を、人物検出処理を実行するごとに蓄積しておき、蓄積した歪情報から画像の各位置における歪を近似する歪パラメータを算出する。人物検出部５０３は、歪パラメータ算出後、求められた歪パラメータを用いて、画像の歪を補正し、人物検出を行う。

[0088] このようにして検出された人物の情報は、第１の実施形態と同様に、人物検出結果として統合部１０４に出力される。

[0089] なお、第２の実施形態のその他の動作は、第１の実施形態と同様である。

[0090] 以上に説明したように、本実施形態では、乗車人数計測装置は、画像の歪を考慮して人物検出を行うので、より高精度な人数計測が可能となる。

[0091] 第３の実施形態

図１２は、本発明による乗車人数計測装置の第３の実施形態の構成を示すブロック図である。図１２に示すように、本実施形態における乗車人数計測装置は、特定部位検出部６０１、対応付け部６０２、人物検出部６０３および統合部６０４を備える。

[0092] 特定部位検出部６０１は、取得した画像から車の特定部位を検出すると共に特定部位検出結果を生成する。対応付け部６０２は、特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付けることにより、車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む

車移動情報を生成する。

[0093] 人物検出部６０３は、画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成する。統合部６０４は、人物検出結果を、車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより、乗車人数を判定する。

[0094] 上記構成を採用することにより、本第３の実施形態によれば、乗車人数計測装置は、後部座席に着席している人物も含めて、乗車人数を正確に計測することが可能となる。

[0095] なお、図１、図１２に示した乗車人数計測装置の各部は、図１３に例示するハードウェア資源において実現される。すなわち、図１３に示す構成は、ＣＰＵ２０、ＲＡＭ（Ｒａｎｄｏｍ Ａｃｃｅｓｓ Ｍｅｍｏｒｙ）２１、ＲＯＭ（Ｒｅａｄ Ｏｎｌｙ Ｍｅｍｏｒｙ）２２、外部接続インタフエース２３および記憶媒体２４を備える。ＣＰＵ２０は、ＲＯＭ２２または記憶媒体２４に記憶された各種ソフトウエア・プログラム（コンピュータ・プログラム）を、ＲＡＭ２１に読み出して実行することにより、乗車人数計測装置の全体的な動作を司る。

[0096] また、上述した各実施形態では、図１、図１２に示した乗車人数計測装置における各プロックに示す機能を、図１３に示すＣＰＵ２０が実行する一例として、ソフトウエア・プログラムによって実現する場合について説明した。しかしながら、図１、図１２に示した各プロックに示す機能は、一部または全部を、ハードウエアとして実現してもよい。

[0097] また、各実施形態を例に説明した本発明は、乗車人数計測装置に対して、上記説明した機能を実現可能なコンピュータ・プログラムを供給した後、そのコンピュータ・プログラムを、ＣＰＵ２０がＲＡＭ２１に読み出して実行することによって達成される。

[0098] また、係る供給されたコンピュータ・プログラムは、読み書き可能なメモリ（一時記憶媒体）またはハードディスク装置等のコンピュータ読み取り可能な記憶デバイスに格納すればよい。そして、このような場合において、本発明は、係るコンピュータ・プログラムを表すコード或いは係るコンピュー

タ・プログラムを格納した記憶媒体によって構成されると捉えることができる。

[0099] 以上、実施形態を参照して本願発明を説明したが、本願発明は上記実施形態に限定されるものではない。本願発明の構成や詳細には、本願発明のスコープ内で当業者が理解しうる様々な変更をすることができる。

産業上の利用可能性

[0100] 以上に述べた乗車人数の計測結果は、ＨＯＶ（Ｈｉｇｈ　Ｏｃｃｕｐａｎｃｙ　Ｖｅｈｉｃｌｅ）レーンを通行可能な車の自動判定や、テーマパーク等での、乗車したままの来場者数カウント、定員以上乗車している車の自動検出等に利用できる。

[0101] この出願は、２０１３年１０月９日に出願された日本出願特願２０１３＿２１２２４９を基礎とする優先権を主張し、その開示の全てをここに取り込む。

符号の説明

[0102] １００　画像取得部

１０１、５０１　特定部位検出部

１０２　対応付け部

１０３、５０３　人物検出部

１０４　統合部

２０１　タイヤ検出部

２０２　前後タイヤ推定部

３０１　エッジ抽出部

３０２　エッジ分布解析部

４０１　人物グループ化部

４０２　グループ対応付け部

４０３　人数算出部

請求の範囲

[請求項1] 取得した画像における車の特定部位を検出し、特定部位検出結果を生成する特定部位検出手段と、

前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付けることにより、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成する対応付け手段と、

前記画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した前記人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成する人物検出手段と、

前記人物検出結果を、前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより、乗車人数を判定する統合手段と

を備えた乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項2] 前記特定部位検出手段は、車の特定部位として車のタイヤを検出する

請求項1に記載の乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項3] 前記特定部位検出手段は、

前記取得した画像におけるタイヤを検出し、前記画像におけるタイヤの位置を示すタイヤ位置情報を生成するタイヤ検出手段と、

前記タイヤ位置情報に基づいて前記画像を解析し、検出されたタイヤが車の前のタイヤであるか、後ろのタイヤであるかを推定し、その推定結果を含む特定部位検出結果を生成する前後タイヤ推定手段とを含み、

前記対応付け手段は、前記特定部位検出結果に含まれる前記推定結果を用いて画像間で検出されたタイヤを対応付ける

請求項2に記載の乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項4] 前記前後タイヤ推定手段は、前記タイヤ位置情報に基づいて、検出されたタイヤの近傍のエッジ特徴または勾配特徴を求め、前記エッジ特徴または前記勾配特徴をもとに、検出された前記タイヤが車の前のタイヤであるか、後ろのタイヤであるかを示す尤度を算出し、その算

出結果を含む特定部位検出結果を生成する

請求項3に記載の乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項5] 前記統合手段は、

前記画像ごとに、前記位置情報によって示される人物の位置が近い人物検出結果をグループ化し、グループ化した結果を示す人物グループ化情報を生成する人物グループ化手段と、

車移動情報と前記人物グループ化情報とに基づいて、画像における各グループが他の画像におけるどのグループと対応付くかを示すグループ対応付け情報を生成するグループ対応付け手段と、

前記グループ対応付け情報に基づいて、車の座席の列ごとに乗車している人数を判定し、各列の人数を統合して乗車人数を算出する人数算出手段とを含む

請求項1から請求項4のうちのいずれか1項に記載の乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項6] 前記特定部位検出手段は、画像の幾何歪を推定し、

前記人物検出手段は、推定した前記幾何歪に基づいて前記画像を補正し、補正後の画像から人物を検出する

請求項1から請求項5のうちのいずれか1項に記載の乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項7] 前記特定部位検出手段は、画像の幾何歪を推定し、

前記人物検出手段は、推定した前記幾何歪に応じた人物検出器を用いて前記画像から人物を検出する

請求項1から請求項5のうちのいずれか1項に記載の乗車人数計測装置。

[請求項8] 取得した画像における車の特定部位を検出して特定部位検出結果を生成し、

前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付け、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成し、

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取得した前記画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した前記人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成し、

前記人物検出結果を前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより乗車人数を判定する

ことを特徴とする乗車人数計測方法。

[請求項9] コンピュータに、

取得した画像における車の特定部位を検出して特定部位検出結果を生成する処理と、

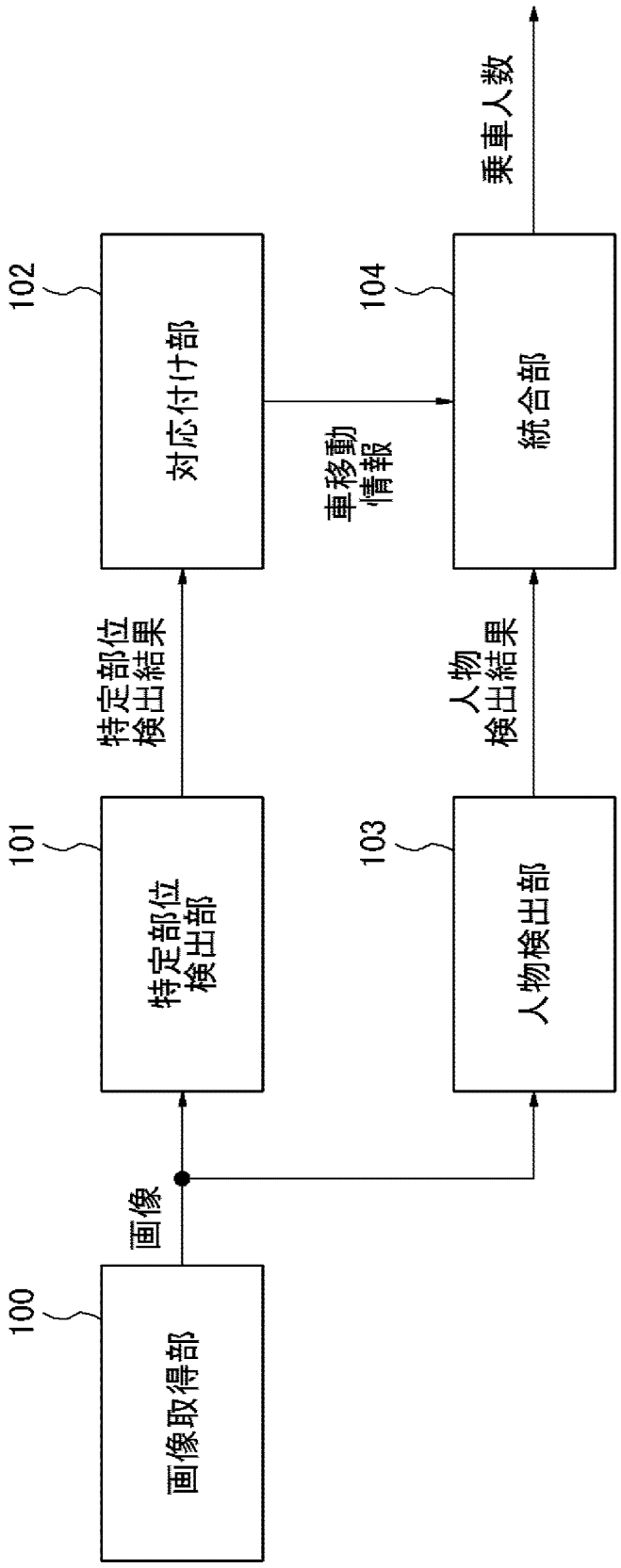
前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付け、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成する処理と、

取得した前記画像における乗車している人物を検出し、検出した前記人物の位置情報を含む人物検出結果を生成する処理と、

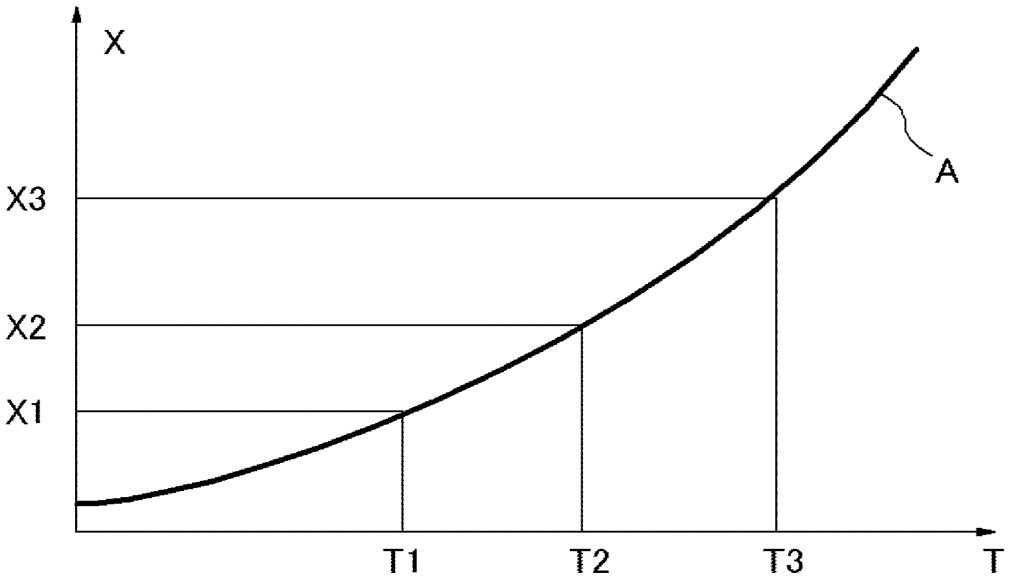
前記人物検出結果を前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより乗車人数を判定する処理とを実行させる

乗車人数計測プログラムを記録するプログラム記録媒体。

[図1]


乗車人数
102
対応付け部
104
統合部
車移動情報
特定部位検出結果
人物検出結果
101
特定部位検出部
103
人物検出部
画像
100
画像取得部

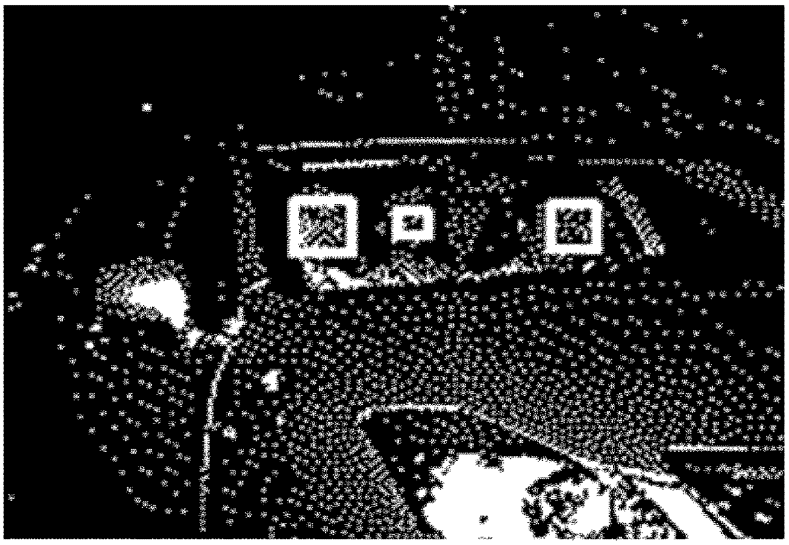
[図2]



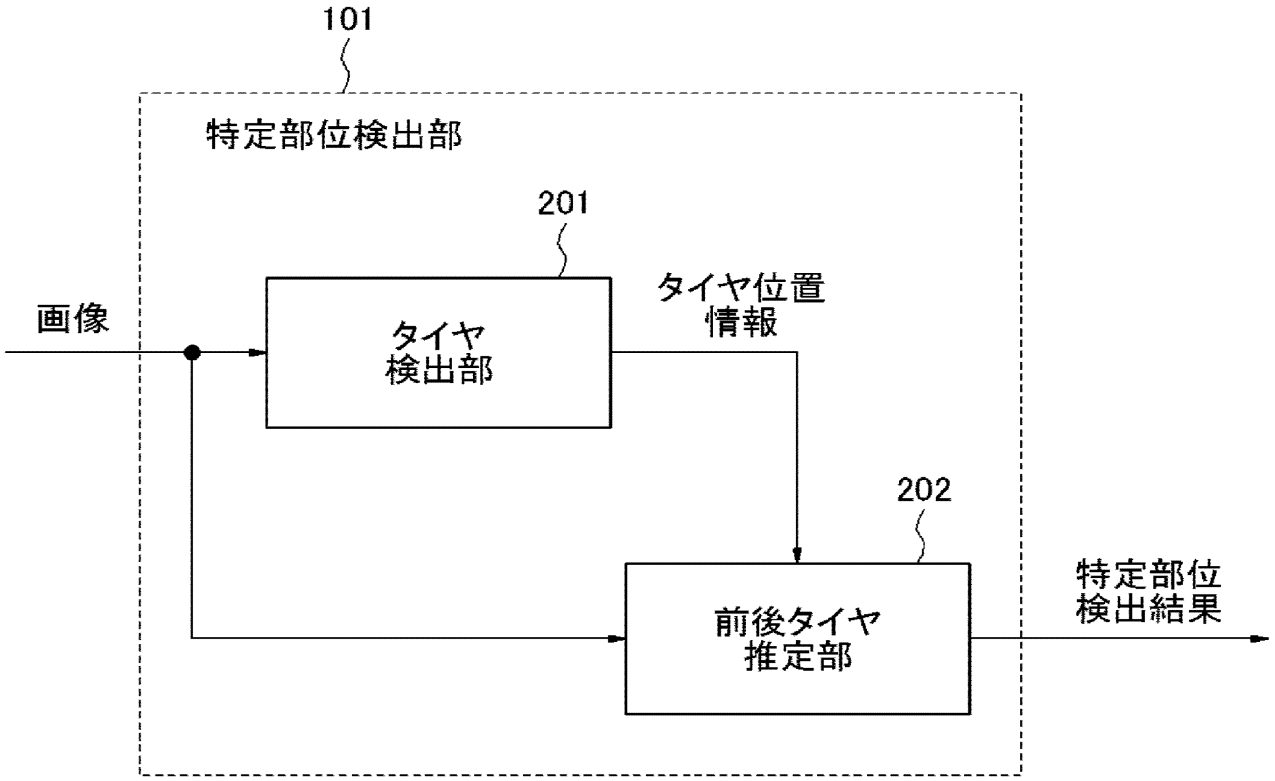
[図3]



[図4]



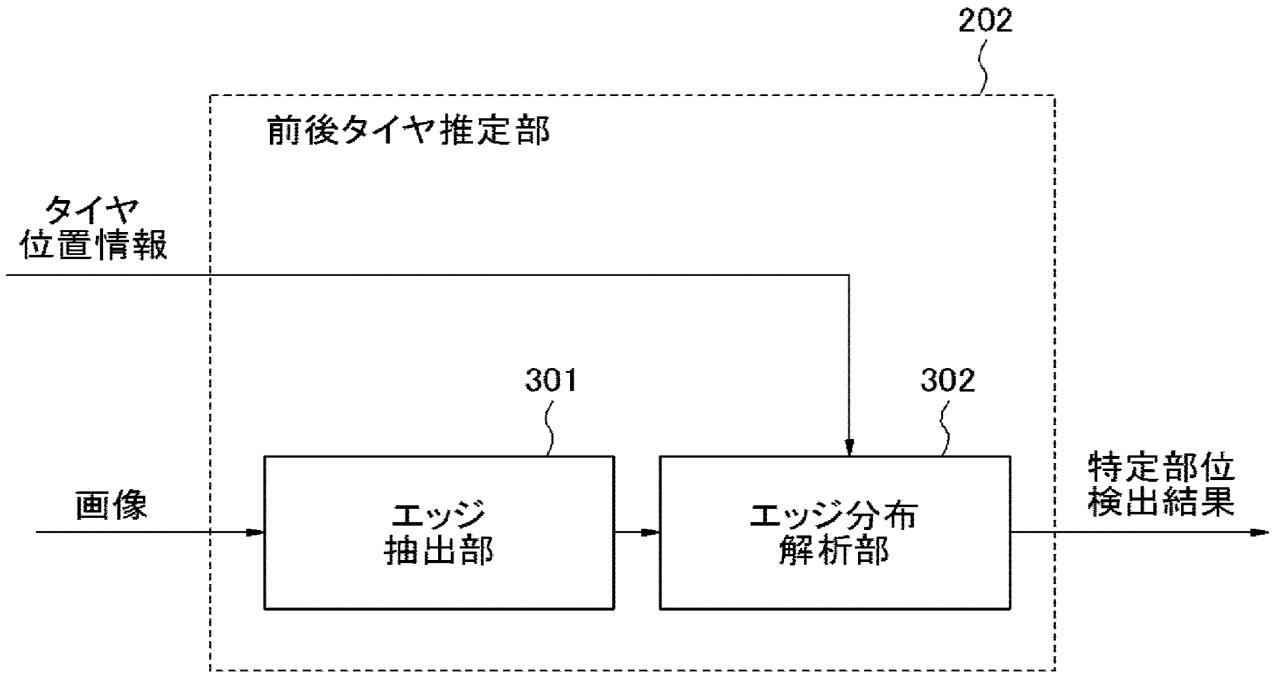
[図5]



[図6]



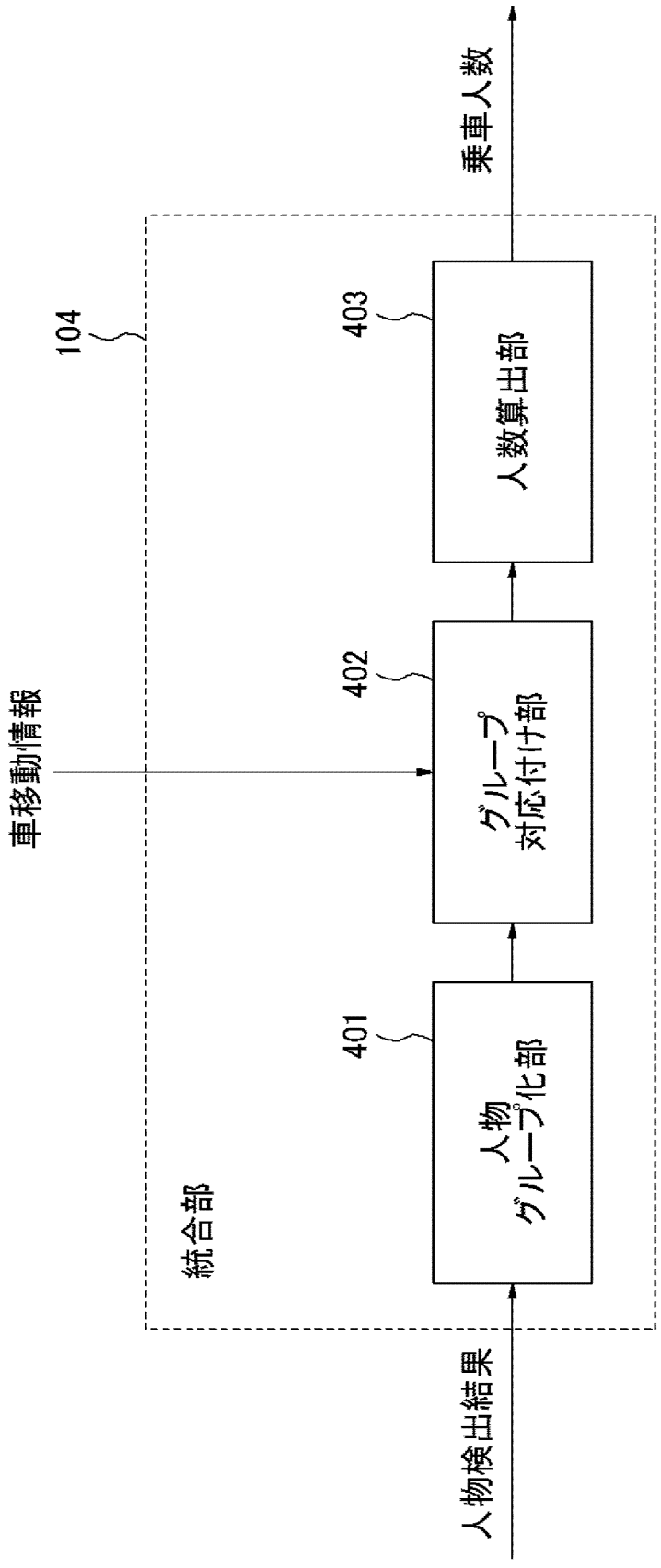
[図7]



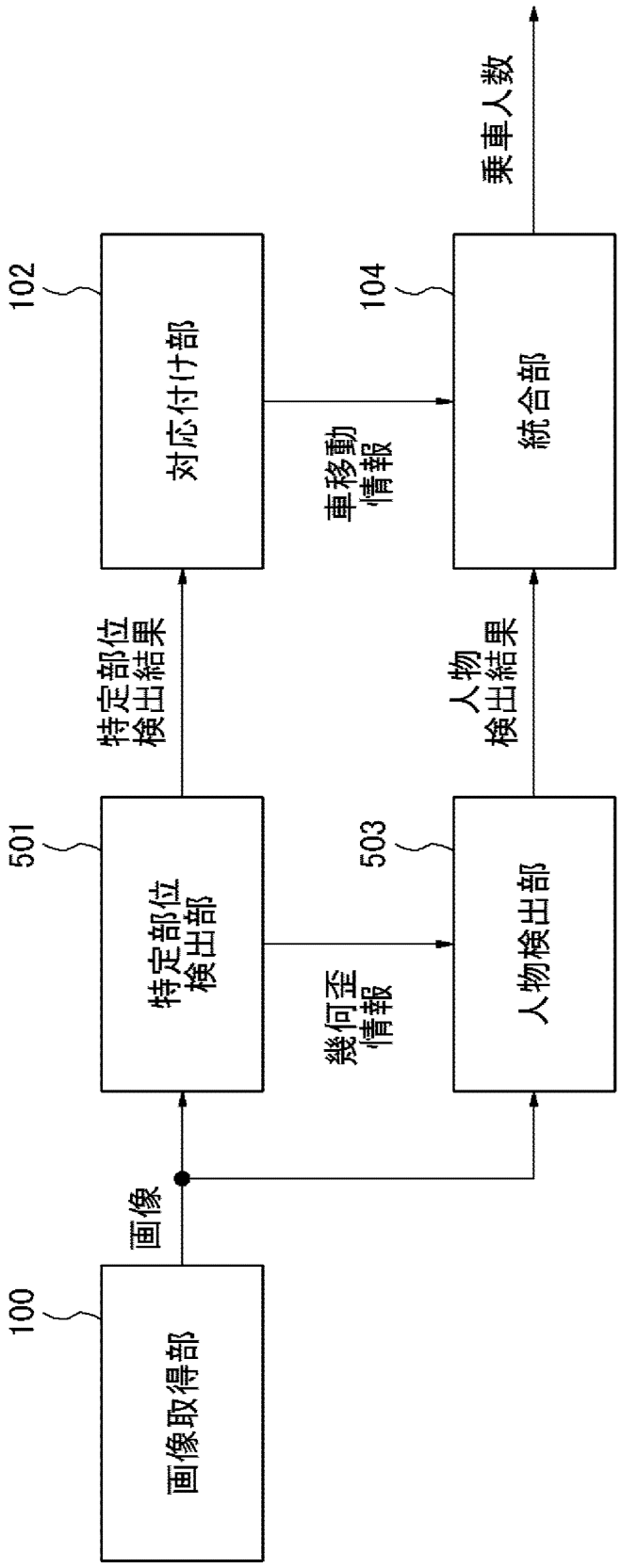
[図8]



[図9]


乗車人数
104
403
人数算出部
402
グループ
対応付け部
車移動情報
401
人物
グループ化部
統合部
人物検出結果

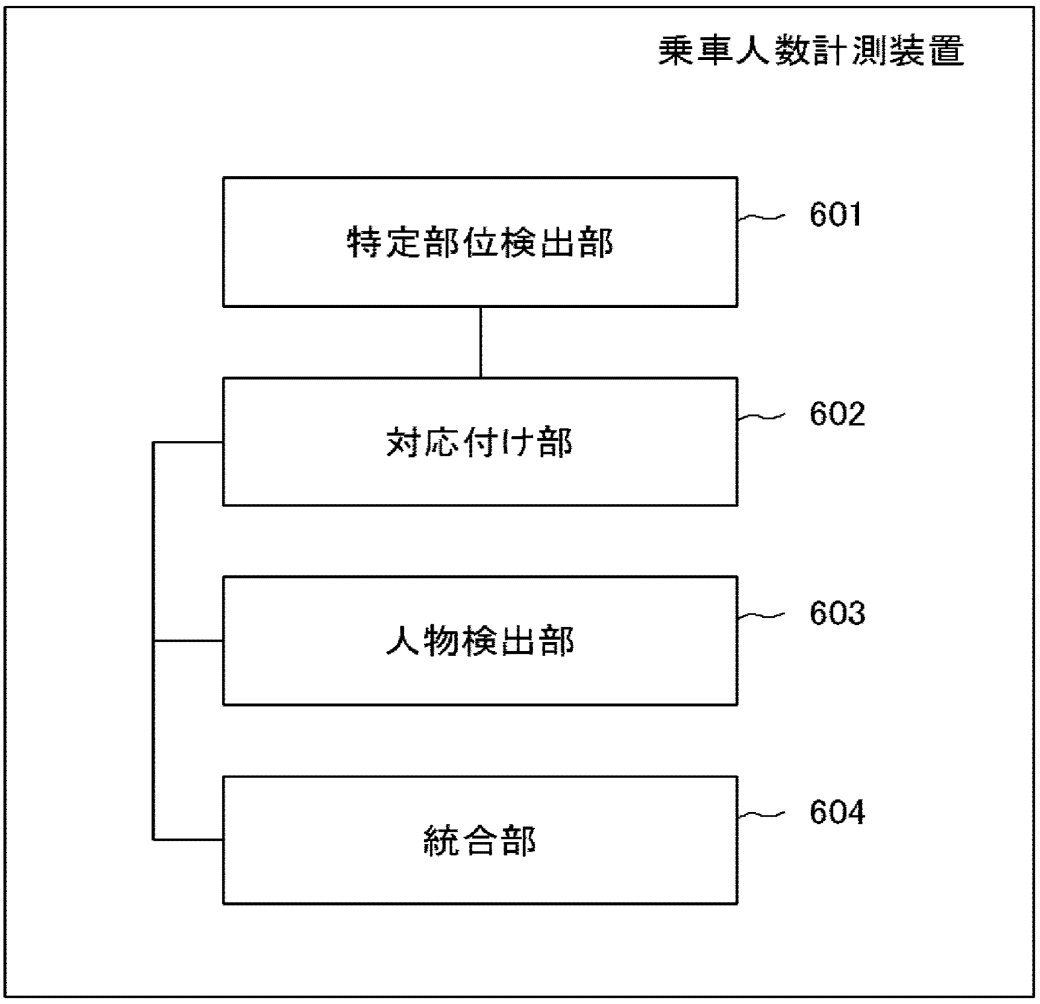
[図10]


乗車人数
102
対応付け部
104
統合部
車移動情報
特定部位検出結果
人物検出結果
501
特定部位検出部
503
人物検出部
幾何歪情報
画像
100
画像取得部

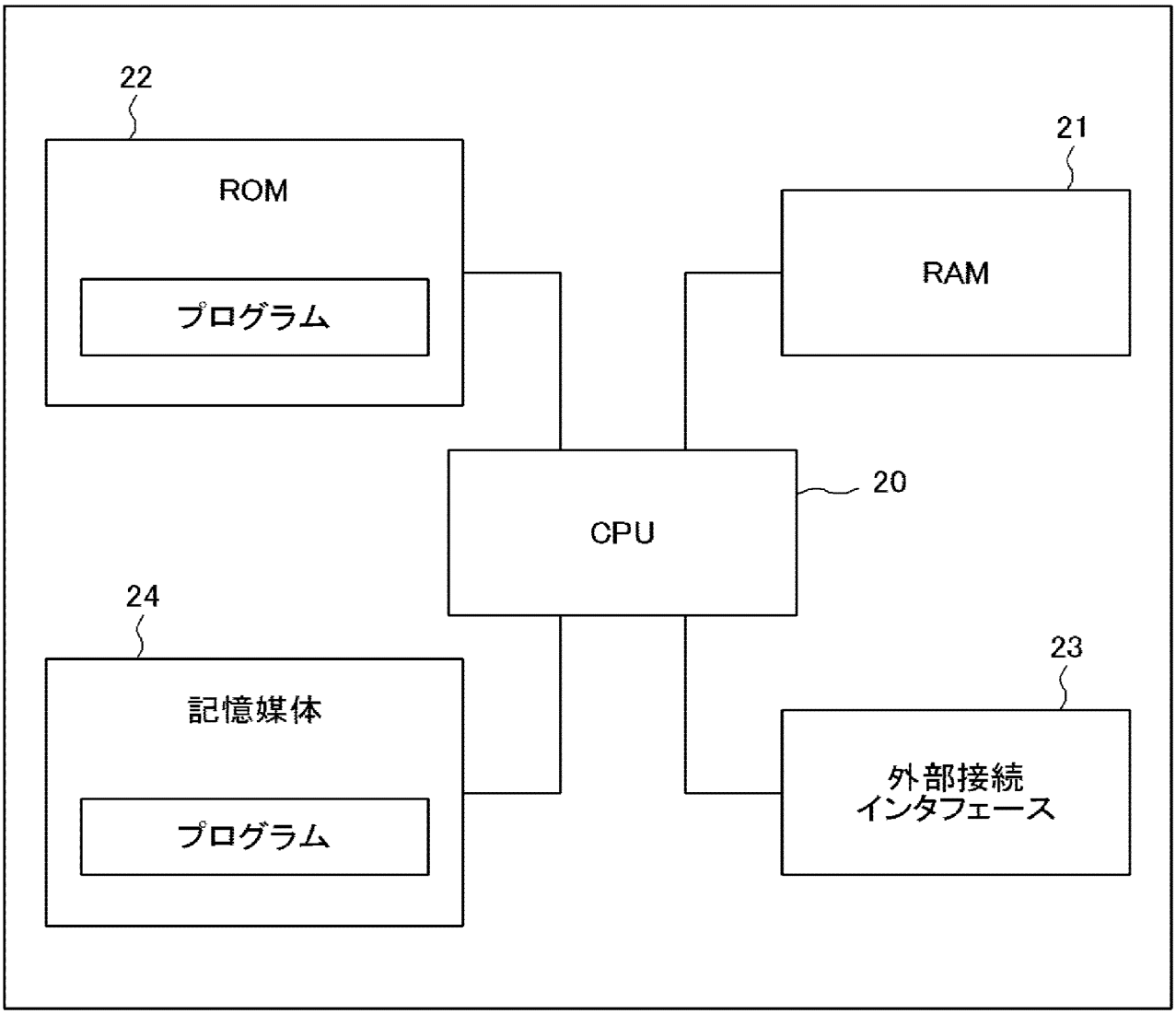
[図11]



[図12]



[図13]

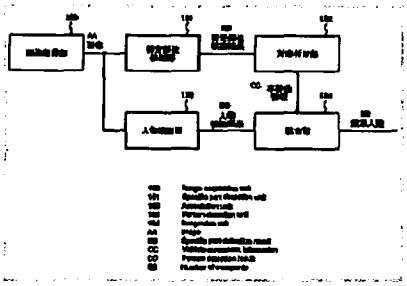


PASSENGER COUNTING DEVICE, PASSENGER COUNTING METHOD, AND PROGRAM RECORDING MEDIUM

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Assignee	NEC CORP (JP)
Current Assignee	NEC CORP
ICR	G06T7/60 , G08G1/04
CPC	G06K9/00838 , G06K9/00369 , G06K9/00785 , G06K9/00832 , G06T7/20 , G06T7/73 , G06T2207/10004 , G06T2207/10016 , G06T2207/30196 , G06T2207/30201 , G06T2207/30232 , G06T2207/30236 , G06T2207/30242 , G06T2207/30268

ABSTRACT

Disclosed are a passenger counting device, etc., for accurately counting the number of occupants in a vehicle, including persons seated in the rear seats thereof. This vehicle passenger counting device comprises: a specific part detection means for detecting a specific part of a vehicle from acquired images and generating specific part detection results; an association means for associating the specific part detection results across images in order to compute a degree of movement of the vehicle and generate vehicle movement information including the result of the said computation; a person detection means for detecting persons who are occupants of the vehicle in the images and generating person detection results including location information of the detected persons; and an integration means for determining the number of occupants by integrating the person detection results on the basis of the vehicle movement information.



CLAIMS

1. Specific part detecting means for detecting a specific part of the car in the acquired image and generating a specific part detecting result,Correlation means for calculating the movement amount of the car by correlating the specific part detection result between the images and generating the car movement information including the calculation result;Person detection means for detecting a person riding in the image

DESCRIPTION

Passenger count measuring device, passenger number measuring method, and program recording medium

TECHNICAL FIELD The present invention relates to a passenger count measuring device, a passenger number measuring method, a program recording medium, and the like that counts the number of people who got on board. And more particularly to a passenger count measuring device, a passenger number measuring method, and a program recording medium for measuring the number of passengers in an image taken by a camera installed outside the vehicle.

and generating a person detection result including the detected position information of the person;Integrating means for integrating the person detection results based on the car movement information to determine the number of passengers;A passenger number measuring device.

2. The specific part detecting means detects a tire of a car as a specific part of the carAnd the number of passengers counted according to claim 1.

3. The information processing apparatus according to claim 1,Tire detecting means for detecting the tire in the acquired image and generating tire position information indicating the position of the tire in the image;Analyzing the image based on the tire position information, estimating whether the detected tire is a tire in front of the car or a tire behind the tire, estimating whether the detected tire is a front tire or a rear tire, And tire estimating means,The associating unit associates the tires detected between the images using the estimation result included in the specific site detection resultThe number of passengers to be entrained.

4. The tire forecasting means estimates an edge feature or a gradient feature in the vicinity of the detected tire on the basis of the tire position information, and based on the edge feature or the gradient feature, the detected tire is detected Calculates the likelihood indicating whether the tire is a previous tire or a rear tire, and generates a specific part detection result including the calculation resultAnd the number of passengers counted according to claim 3.

5. Wherein said integration means comprises:Person grouping means for grouping person detection results in which positions of persons indicated by the position information are close for each of the images and generating person grouping information indicating a grouping result;Group associating means for generating group association information indicating which group in each image is

As a method of photographing the interior of a car by a camera installed outside the vehicle and counting the number of passengers, for example, Non-patent Document 1 discloses a method of detecting a person in a car from a picture of a person photographed through a windshield And a detection method is described.

Philip M. Birch, Rupert C. D. Young, Frederic Claret-Tournier, Chris R. "Automated vehicle occupancy monitoring" by Chatwin, Optical Engineering, Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 1828-1832, August 2004.

However, when photographing the interior of a car with a camera installed in front of the car, although it is possible to detect a person riding in the driver's seat and the passenger seat, it is difficult to detect a person riding in the rear seat. Therefore, it was impossible to accurately measure the number of passengers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a passenger count measuring apparatus, a passenger number measuring method, and a program recording medium for accurately measuring the number of passengers, including a person seated in a rear seat of a car .

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a passenger number measuring apparatus including specific part detecting means for detecting a specific part of a car in an acquired image and generating a specific part detecting result, An associating unit that calculates a movement amount of the vehicle and generates vehicle movement information including a result of the calculation; and a detection unit that detects a person on board in the image and outputs a person detection result including the detected position information of the person And an integrating means for determining the number of passengers by integrating the person detection results based on the car movement information.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of measuring passengers, comprising: detecting a specific part of a vehicle in an acquired image to generate a specific part detection result; associating the specific part detection result with images; Generating a car movement information including the calculation result, detecting a person on board in the acquired image, generating a person detection result including the detected position information of the person, and outputting the person detection result And determines the number of passengers by integrating them based on the car movement information.

associated with each group in the other image based on the car movement information and the person grouping information;And a number-of-people calculation means for determining the number of people riding for each row of seats of the vehicle based on the group association information and integrating the number of people in each row to calculate the number of passengersThe number of passengers according to any one of claims 1 to 4.

6. The specific part detecting means estimates the geometric distortion of the image,The person detecting means corrects the image based on the estimated geometric distortion and detects a person from the corrected imageThe number of passengers according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

7. The specific part detecting means estimates the geometric distortion of the image,The person detecting means detects a person from the image using a human detector corresponding to the estimated geometric distortionThe number of passengers according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

8. Detects a specific part of the car in the acquired image, generates a specific part detection result,The specific part detection result is correlated among the images, the movement amount of the car is calculated, car movement information including the calculation result is generated,Detecting a person riding in the acquired image, generating a person detection result including the detected position information of the person,And determines the number of passengers by integrating the person detection results based on the car movement informationA number of passengers to be measured.

9. A computer-A process of detecting a specific part of the car in the acquired image and generating a specific part detection result,A process of associating the specific part detection result with images, calculating a movement amount of the car, and generating vehicle movement information including the calculation

This aim is also achieved by a computer program for realizing a passenger number measuring apparatus or a passenger number measuring method having the above-described constitutions by a computer, and a computer readable recording medium in which the computer program is stored .

According to the present invention, it is possible to accurately measure the number of passengers including the person seated in the rear seat.

1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a passenger number measuring apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.FIG. 7 is an explanatory diagram showing an example of a relationship between a coordinate value of a specific part and a time when the car moves at a uniform speed at a certain speed in photographing from the side.2 is an explanatory diagram showing a state in which a person is detected in an image acquired by a camera shot from the side; FIG.3 is an explanatory diagram showing a state in which a person is detected in an image acquired by a camera shot from the front. FIG.6 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a specific part detection unit; FIG.FIG. 7 is an explanatory diagram showing a state in which a region of a tire is detected in an image acquired by a camera shot from the side.FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of a longitudinal tire estimating unit.FIG. 5 is an explanatory diagram showing edges in the image shown in FIG. 3.FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of an integrating unit.FIG. 7 is an explanatory diagram showing a configuration of a passenger number measuring apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention.FIG. 7 is an explanatory view showing an example of an image obtained by photographing a car from a side using a rolling shutter type camera.FIG. 7 is an explanatory diagram showing a configuration of a passenger number measuring apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a hardware configuration of a passenger count measuring apparatus according to each embodiment of the present invention.

Embodiment 1.
Hereinafter, a first embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a first embodiment of a passenger capacity measuring apparatus according to the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the passenger number measuring apparatus according to the present embodiment includes an image acquiring unit 100, a specific site

result;A process of detecting a person riding in the acquired image and generating a person detection result including the detected position information of the person;And a process of determining the number of passengers by integrating the person detection results based on the car movement informationA program recording medium for recording a passenger counting program.

detecting unit 101, an associating unit 102, a person detecting unit 103, and an integrating unit 104.

The image acquisition unit 100 includes an imaging device such as a camera and supplies the acquired image to the specific portion detection unit 101 and the person detection unit 103. In the present embodiment, the image acquisition unit 100 acquires an image while fixing the field angle of the camera.

The specific part detecting unit 101 detects a specific part (hereinafter referred to as "specific part") of the vehicle from the image supplied from the image acquiring section 100 and also outputs a detection result (hereinafter referred to as "specific part detection result").) To the associating unit 102.

The associating unit 102 obtains the car movement information by associating the specific part detection result with the images and supplies the obtained car movement information to the integrating unit 104.

The person detection unit 103 detects a person from the image supplied from the image acquisition unit 100 and supplies a detection result of a person (hereinafter referred to as "person detection result") to the integration unit 104.

The integration unit 104 calculates the number of passengers by integrating the person detection results supplied from the person detection unit 103 based on the car movement information supplied from the association unit 102.

The image acquiring unit 100, the specific part detecting unit 101, the associating unit 102, the person detecting unit 103, and the integrating unit 104 are realized by, for example, a CPU (Central Processing Unit) of a computer operating according to the passenger number measurement program. The passenger number measurement program is stored in, for example, a storage device (not shown) of the computer. The CPU reads the program and operates as the image acquiring unit 100, the specific part detecting unit 101, the associating unit 102, the person detecting unit 103, and the integrating unit 104 in accordance with the program. Further, the image acquisition unit 100, the specific site detection unit 101, the association unit 102, the person detection unit 103, and the integration unit 104 may be realized by separate hardware.

Next, the operation of this embodiment will be described.

First, the image acquiring unit 100 acquires an image obtained by photographing the inside of the vehicle in chronological order from

the outside of the vehicle.

The image acquiring unit 100 may capture an image in accordance with a trigger given from the outside as a time-series image obtaining method, or may continue to capture an image at regular intervals.

The image acquisition unit 100 may use an infrared projector to sharply capture persons in the vehicle. That is, the image acquiring unit 100 may include an infrared ray projector as an image capturing device. In this case, the image acquisition unit 100 is capable of photographing light in the infrared range. In order to reduce the influence of visible light, the image acquiring unit 100 may capture an image so as to transmit only the wavelength in the infrared region by using the band pass filter for image acquisition. In addition, the image acquiring unit 100 may use a polarizing filter to suppress reflection on the glass surface. Thus, by using the polarization characteristics of the reflected light, the influence of environmental information reflected on the glass surface of the car on detection can be reduced.

The image acquired by the image acquisition unit 100 is supplied to the person detection unit 103 and the specific part detection unit 101.

The specific part detecting unit 101 detects a specific part of a car such as a tire from the image acquired by the image acquiring unit 100 and outputs a specific part detection result including information indicating coordinate values and the like of the detected specific portion to the associating unit 102. As a specific part of the car, besides the tire, anything that is characteristic as a specific part of the car, such as a window frame, a door of a car, a tail lamp or a door mirror, may be used. For example, a license plate, a light, or the like may be detected from an image acquired by a camera shot from the front. The specific part detecting unit 101 generates position information of the detected specific part and information (for example, information indicating whether the tire is the previous tire or the rear tire in the case of a tire) as the specific part detection result To the associating unit 102.

The associating unit 102 associates the specific part detection result supplied from the specific part detecting unit 101 with each other and calculates the amount of movement of the car and the position of the car in the image. The associating unit 102 may perform this correspondence between two consecutive images or may collectively perform a plurality of images.

When associating between two consecutive images, the associating unit 102 considers the traveling direction of the car. For example, the associating unit 102 searches in the image whether or not the particular site has been detected in the traveling direction from the position where the specific site was detected in the previous image, based on the specific site detection result. In this way, the associating unit 102 finds a specific part that is associated with the previous image and the current image.

In the present embodiment, since the angle of view of the camera is fixed, the associating unit 102 can predict the direction (locus) in which the specific portion moves in the image. Therefore, the associating unit 102 searches for the presence of the detection result of the specific portion in the next image in the next image and associates it. The direction of movement of a specific part at each position of the image may be manually given. Alternatively, the associating unit 102 may associate images with each other based on an image obtained by photographing a car that has been test-run slowly, and acquire a moving direction of a specific portion at each position of the image. As a method of correlating images, various methods such as template matching for each partial region and a method of calculating local feature amounts such as SIFT (Scale-Invariant Feature Transform) feature and associating feature values with each other are used You can do.

On the other hand, when correlating a plurality of images together, the associating unit 102 builds in advance a model of a movement trajectory of a specific part in an image, which is determined by the orientation of the camera and the traveling direction of the vehicle. Then, using the model, the associating unit 102 calculates the movement amount between the images by associating the most specific matching portion detection results with each other when assuming that the movement of the vehicle is constant velocity .

FIG. 2 is an explanatory view showing an example of the relationship between the coordinate value of a specific part and the time when the car moves at constant speed at a certain speed in the case of photographing from the side. Here, the coordinate value is the coordinate value in the X-axis direction in the XY coordinate where the direction parallel to the ground is taken as the X axis and the direction perpendicular to the ground is taken as the Y axis in the image captured by the car. FIG. 2 shows the relationship between the coordinate value of a specific part and the time when the car moves at a constant speed, but shows an example in which the relation does not become a straight line due to the influence of distortion of the lens of the camera or the like. For example, there are multiple images taken of a car moving at a

constant speed at a certain speed. In these images, when the relationship between the time "T" and the coordinate value "X" in the X-axis direction of the specific part at the time "T" is as shown in "A" in FIG. 2, Unit 102 associates images with each other as follows. Here, a specific part having the detected coordinate values "X 1", "X 2", and "X 3" in the X-axis direction is cited as a candidate for a specific part associated with each other, It is judged as follows. FIG. 2 is a diagram showing that the relationship between the time "t" and the coordinate value "X" in the X-axis direction of the specific part at the time "t" is "A", and the horizontal axis "T" , And "T1", "T2", "T3" indicate the relative time described later.

First, the associating unit 102 compares the coordinate values "X1", "X2", "X3" in the X-axis direction of the specific part detected at the times "t1", "t2", and "t3" (Hereinafter referred to as "relative time") T, that is, "T1", "T2", "T3", based on the relationship indicated by "A" When constant velocity linear motion can be assumed, there is a linear relationship between "T1", "T2", "T3", "t1", "t2", "t3". Therefore, by determining whether linear approximation is possible or not, the associating unit 102 can determine whether or not specific portions are associated. As described above, based on the relationship between "T1", "T2", "T3" and "t1", "t2", "t3", it is determined whether specific portions having the detected coordinate values correspond to each other Can be determined. Specifically, the associating unit 102 can obtain a regression line and obtain a specific site detection result close to a regression line, thereby associating a specific site between images. In this case, the detection result may include erroneous detection in some cases. Therefore, the associating unit 102 obtains a regression line by a robust statistical method such as RANSAC (RANdom SAmple Consensus) or the like. Then, the associating unit 102 may decide whether or not to correspond to each other depending on how far from the straight line. Specifically, the associating unit 102 considers that the distance from the straight line is within the threshold value and associates the images with each other. Alternatively, the associating unit 102 may obtain a straight line that approximates the relationship between the time t and the relative time T by Hough transformation and perform the same processing. It is to be noted that although the case of constant speed has been described here, a model of equal acceleration or the like may be used besides that. When a model of equal acceleration is used, a quadratic function relationship holds between "t1", "t2", "t3" and "T1", "T2", "T3". Therefore, the associating unit 102 can perform association by applying quadratic functions.

The associating unit 102 outputs the movement amount calculated between the images and the position information of the vehicle to the integrating unit 104 as vehicle movement information.

The person detecting unit 103 detects a person on board in the image. FIG. 3 is an explanatory view showing a state in which a person is detected in an image taken from the side. FIG. 4 is an explanatory view showing a state in which a person is detected in an image photographed from the front. For example, as shown in FIG. 3, when a face of a rider is reflected at an angle close to the profile, the person detecting unit 103 can detect a person using a profile detector. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 4, when a face of a rider is reflected at an angle close to the front face, the person detecting unit 103 can detect a person using a front face detector. These detectors can be constructed by learning by using many facial images taken from the side or the front. As the detector, for example, SVM (support vector machine), LDA (linear discriminant analysis), GLVQ (generalized learning vector quantization) can be used.

The person detecting unit 103 supplies the position information indicating the position of the detected person in the image to the integrating unit 104 together with information for identifying the image (for example, time information of the image and image number) as a person detection result. In the present embodiment, rectangular information indicating the position (range) in the image of the head (face) of the detected person is set as position information. Hereinafter, the rectangle is referred to as "person rectangle". The white frame shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 indicates the position (range) in the image of the head of the detected person indicated by the rectangle information.

The integration unit 104 estimates the number of passengers by associating the person detection results supplied from the person detection unit 103 with each other based on the car movement information supplied from the association unit 102 and outputs the result .

Specifically, the integration unit 104 compensates for the movement by the vehicle using the movement amount included in the vehicle movement information and associates the person detected in the image unit with the person detection result that can be regarded as the detection result for the same person . On the other hand, if there is a person detection result that is always detected at the same position between images irrespective of the movement amount, there is a high possibility that the person detection result erroneously detects a specific pattern of the background as a person. Therefore, the integration unit 104 omits

the person detection result detected at the same position between the images as an erroneous detection. A specific method of integration will be described later. The integration unit 104 determines the number of passengers from the result of integration and outputs the number of people.

Next, the specific configuration and operation of each component will be described.

First, the configuration of the specific part detection unit 101 will be described.

Here, a specific part detection unit 101 that detects a tire as a specific part of a car is taken as an example. FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing an example of a configuration of the specific part detecting unit 101. As shown in FIG. 5, the specific part detecting unit 101 includes a tire detecting unit 201 and a front / rear tire estimating unit 202.

The tire detecting unit 201 detects a candidate of a tire in the supplied image and supplies the position information as tire position information to the front and rear tire estimating unit 202.

The front / rear tire estimating unit 202 analyzes the supplied image based on the tire position information supplied from the tire detecting unit 201, and determines whether the detected tire is a front tire or a rear tire . The front / rear tire estimating unit 202 supplies the specific portion detection result including the estimation result to the associating unit 102. Thereby, the associating unit 102 can correlate the previous tire and the following tire detected between the images using the estimation result included in the specific site detection result.

The tire detecting unit 201 and the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 are realized, for example, by a CPU of a computer operating according to the number of passengers. The CPU operates as the tire detecting unit 201 and the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 according to the passenger number measuring program. Further, the tire detecting unit 201 and the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 may be realized by separate hardware.

Next, the operation of the specific part detection unit 101 will be described.

The tire detecting unit 201 detects a tire in the supplied image and outputs a detection result. For example, the tire detecting unit 201 detects a tire by finding a circle in the image using the generalized Hough transformation, and calculates the center coordinates of the tire, specifically the position coordinate value in the image of the

center of the tire and the radius value As tire position information. FIG. 6 is an explanatory diagram showing a state in which a region of a tire is detected in an image photographed from the side. In FIG. 6, a portion surrounded by a white circle is an area detected as a tire. Note that the tire detecting unit 201 obtains the circumscribed rectangle of the tire area and outputs information describing the circumscribed rectangle (for example, information indicating the upper left coordinate value and the rectangular width and height) as the tire position information It is also good. Further, when a plurality of tire candidate regions are detected, the tire detecting section 201 may output a plurality of tire candidate regions.

Based on the tire position information output from the tire detecting unit 201, the longitudinal tire estimating unit 202 obtains edge features and gradient characteristics in the vicinity area as described later. The front / rear tire estimating unit 202 determines which of the front tire and the rear tire is more likely to have the detected tire area based on the obtained edge characteristic and gradient characteristic. Then, the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 calculates the likelihood that represents the front tire likeness, the rear tire likelihood (hereinafter referred to as front and rear tire likeness), and the calculation result together with the tire position information, the specific portion detection result .

Next, the configuration of the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 will be described.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing an example of the configuration of the front / rear tire estimating unit 202. As shown in FIG. 7, the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 includes an edge extracting unit 301 and an edge distribution analyzing unit 302.

The edge extraction unit 301 generates edge information from the supplied image and supplies the generated edge information to the edge distribution analysis unit 302. The edge information is information indicating the characteristics of the edge extracted from the image.

Based on the edge information output from the edge extraction unit 301 and the tire position information, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 makes a front / rear judgment of the tire, and outputs the result together with the tire position information as a specific portion detection result .

The edge extraction unit 301 and the edge distribution analysis unit 302 are realized by, for example, a CPU of a computer operating according to the passenger number measurement program. The

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CPU operates as an edge extraction unit 301 and an edge distribution analysis unit 302 in accordance with a passenger number measurement program. Further, the edge extraction unit 301 and the edge distribution analysis unit 302 may be realized by separate hardware.

Next, the operation of the front / rear tire estimating unit 202 will be described.

The edge extraction unit 301 extracts edge information. The edge extraction unit 301 obtains a luminance gradient for the supplied image, for example, by a Sobel operator, and extracts a pixel whose absolute value has a certain value or more as an edge feature. Then, the edge extraction unit 301 sets the gradient direction and the magnitude of the gradient as edge information. Alternatively, the edge extraction unit 301 may use the luminance gradient feature itself as edge information. Alternatively, the edge extraction unit 301 may obtain straight line segment information by probabilistic Hough transformation or the like, define a point on the line segment as an edge point, and extract the direction as edge information. In addition, as long as the method of extracting the feature of the edge is available, the edge extracting unit 301 may use a scheme other than those described above. FIG. 8 is an explanatory diagram showing edges in the image shown in FIG. 3. The white pixel shown in FIG. 8 is a pixel determined to be an edge.

The edge extraction unit 301 supplies the extracted edge information to the edge distribution analysis unit 302.

Based on the edge information, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 calculates the statistics of the components of the edge in the vicinity of the tire in the image, and calculates the likelihood representing the likelihood of the tires before and after the tire. The vicinity of the tire is a region within a predetermined range from the region showing the tire. For example, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 obtains a histogram of direction components of edges. Then, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 analyzes the orientation of the histogram, thereby determining the likelihood of the tires before and after the histogram. At this time, the edge distribution analyzing unit 302 may generate the histogram by weighting the intensity by considering the intensity of the edge (for example, the magnitude of the gradient).

As shown in FIG. 8, in the case of an image of a car running rightward from the side, the upper part of the front tire corresponds to the vicinity of the windshield of the car.Since the windshield of the car is installed obliquely backwards so as to escape the wind,

in the region above the preceding tire, the number of segments from the upper left to the lower right increases. Since the normal direction of the line segment is the direction of the edge, edges in the normal direction increase in this area. On the other hand, in the region above the rear tire, conversely, since there are many line segments from the upper right to the lower left, there are many edges in a direction different from the direction of the previous tire.

Therefore, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 can analyze the directionality of the edge in the histogram of the direction component of the edge and judge whether it is a previous tire or a rear tire. For example, when a specific diagonal direction component exceeds a certain threshold in the histogram, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 may judge it to be a front tire or a rear tire. It should be noted that the edge distribution analysis unit 302 does not have to determinatively determine whether it is a previous tire or a rear tire. That is, the determination result does not necessarily have to be binary indicating whether it is the previous tire or the rear tire. For example, the edge distribution analysis unit 302 may probably determine whether it is a front tire or a rear tire, such as front and rear tire likeness. In this case, the output result is the score (likelihood) representing the likelihood of the previous tire and the score (likelihood) representing the likelihood of the rear tire. Here, the larger the likelihood, the higher the probability is.

In the above example, a method of obtaining a distribution of edge components and heuristically analyzing them has been described, but it is also possible to automatically identify them by learning. For example, learning is performed beforehand by using many images with input of the feature amount of the edge in the vicinity region of the preceding tire and the following tire. Thus, a classifier that outputs scores (likelihoods) representing the likelihoods of the front and rear tires based on the feature amount may be constructed and the determination may be made using this identifier. As this discriminator, for example, a neural network can be used.

The edge distribution analysis unit 302 outputs the likelihood information representing the calculated front and rear tire likeness together with the supplied tire position information as a specific portion detection result.

In FIG. 7, the tire position information is not supplied to the edge extraction unit 301, but tire position information may be supplied to the edge extraction unit 301. Then, based on the tire position information, the edge extraction unit 301 may perform edge extraction by limiting the area for edge extraction to the vicinity of the tire. For example, the edge extraction unit 301 may set only a certain region above the tire as an object of edge extraction, and

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obtain edge information only within that region. According to such a form, it is possible to reduce the processing time required for edge extraction and the like.

Up to this point, the method of determining the front and rear tires definitively or stochastically and including them in the specific part detection result has been described. However, even if there is no information on the front and rear tires, it is also possible for the associating unit 102 to judge any one of the front and rear tires at the stage of correlating the specific part detection result among the images. That is, from the relationship between the position of the tire and the time, the associating unit 102 groups the tires possibly associated with each other between the images and determines whether the tire is a previous tire or a rear tire according to the positional relationship of the group It is good.

Next, the configuration of the integration unit 104 will be described.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram showing an example of the configuration of the integration unit 104. As shown in FIG. 9, the integration unit 104 includes a person grouping unit 401, a group association unit 402, and a number-of-people calculation unit 403.

The person grouping unit 401 groups the person detection results in image units. This process corresponds to grouping people for each row of seats before and after being provided in the vehicle.

The group associating unit 402 compensates for the movement of the car between the images based on the car movement information and associates the result of the person grouping supplied from the person grouping unit 401.

Then, the number-of-people calculation unit 403 estimates the number of people for each group correlated between the images. Further, the number-of-people calculation unit 403 calculates the number of passengers by summing the estimation results of the number of people for each group.

The person grouping unit 401, the group association unit 402, and the number-of-people calculation unit 403 are realized by, for example, a CPU of a computer operating according to the passenger number measurement program. The CPU operates as a person grouping unit 401, a group associating unit 402, and a number-of-people calculating unit 403 according to the number-of-passengers counting program. Further, the person grouping unit 401, the group associating unit 402, and the number-of-people calculating unit 403 may be realized by separate hardware.

Next, the operation of the integrating unit 104 will be described.

The person detection result is supplied from the person detection unit 103 to the person grouping unit 401.

The person grouping unit 401 groups the person detection results in image units. Specifically, based on the position information of the person detection result, the person grouping unit 401 groups the person detection results whose positions indicated by the position information are close to each other as belonging to the same group. When the position indicated by the position information is close, for example, it indicates that the distance of the center coordinate value of the rectangle indicating the position in the image of the detected head of the person (face) is within a predetermined range. Particularly, in the image acquired by the camera shot from the side of the car, the position of the person to be detected becomes closer for each row of seats of the car (the front seat, the back seat, etc.), so that highly accurate grouping Is possible. Further, as shown in FIG. 3, in the image acquired by the camera shot from the side of the car, the position of the profile face detection of persons sitting in the same line is in a state of being substantially horizontally aligned. Therefore, the person grouping unit 401 may group the rectangle information indicating the detected profile by using only coordinate values in the X-axis direction (horizontal direction with respect to the ground in FIG. 3). Also, since the possibility of erroneous detection is high, rectangle information whose value in the Y axis direction (vertical direction to the ground in FIG. 3) is significantly different from others can be excluded from grouping.

The person grouping unit 401 supplies the position information of the obtained person rectangle and the information indicating which group the person rectangle belongs to which group to the group associating unit 402 as grouping information of the person. Hereinafter, the area surrounding all the person's rectangles belonging to the group is referred to as "person group area".

On the other hand, in the image acquired by the camera shooting from the front, as shown in FIG. 4, the face of the person sitting on the rear seat may appear between the driver's seat and the passenger's seat. In that case, simple grouping by the position as described above can not be applied. Therefore, in this case, the person grouping unit 401 determines whether the positional relationship between the faces in a horizontal direction, the distance between the driver's seat and the front passenger seat is somewhat apart, or the front seat is larger than the rear seat Grouping is done taking into consideration such as reflection. For such grouping, for example, constraints such that faces closer to a certain level or more are not placed in the same group are added,

or at the time of clustering, in addition to the face detection position, the face size is also added as a feature to calculate the distance By doing so, it can be realized.

The group associating unit 402 performs motion compensation according to the amount of movement included in the vehicle movement information and associates the person group area determined for each image. For example, the group associating unit 402 associates groups in which the center coordinates of the person group area are close to each other. In this way, association information indicating, for example, which group of images is associated with which group of other images is obtained. Furthermore, when the information on the position of a specific part of the vehicle, such as the position of the tire, is included in the car movement information, the group associating section 402 compares the position of the specific part with the position of the group, It determines which column the group corresponds to and generates association information. When the information on the position of a particular part of the vehicle does not include information on the position of a specific part of the car, the group associating unit 402 determines, from the relative positional relationship between the groups, the group of people in the previous seat, the person in the back seat As in the group of, etc., it asks which column the person group corresponds to.The group association unit 402 supplies the association information to the number-of-people calculation unit 403.

The number-of-people calculation unit 403 calculates the number of persons in each row based on the association information, integrates them, and calculates the number of passengers. At this time, the number-of-people calculation unit 403 may obtain the maximum number of people among the associated groups and may be the number of people in each row. In addition, in the case where the easiness of detection of a person is different depending on the position of light by the projector depending on the position in the image, even when the number of people is stochastically calculated in consideration of this It is good. That is, the number-of-people calculation unit 403 may weight the determination results of the number of people at each position according to the easiness of detection of this person, and calculate the weighted average to calculate the number of people in each row. The number-of-people calculation unit 403 calculates the number of passengers by adding the number of people obtained for each row. In this case, the number-of-people calculation unit 403 may add weights in consideration of easiness of human detection by a row. For example, the number-of-people calculation unit 403 performs weighting addition taking into consideration that a person is less

likely to be detected than the previous seat due to glass smoke or the like in the rear seat.

As described above, in the present embodiment, the person detection results are correlated among a plurality of images, the person detection results for each image are integrated, and the number of passengers is determined. As a result, the number of passengers including the person seated in the rear seat can be measured. In this case, in particular, a specific part of the car is detected, and the result is associated with each other between the images to obtain the movement amount. Therefore, since the amount of movement of the position of the person between the images can be accurately predicted, the accuracy of associating the person detection results among the images can be improved, and the accuracy of the estimated number of people can be improved.

Embodiment 2.
Hereinafter, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 10 is an explanatory diagram showing a configuration of a second embodiment of the passenger number measuring apparatus according to the present invention. As shown in FIG. 10, the passenger number measuring apparatus according to the present embodiment includes an image acquiring unit 100, a specific part detecting unit 501, a correlating unit 102, a person detecting unit 503, and an integrating unit 104.

In the present embodiment, the passenger number measuring apparatus includes a specific part detecting unit 501 in place of the specific part detecting unit 101 shown in FIG. 1. In addition, the passenger number measuring device includes a person detection unit 503 in place of the person detection unit 103 shown in FIG. 1.

The specific part detection unit 501 detects a specific part of the vehicle from the image output from the image acquisition unit 100, supplies the specific part detection result to the association unit 102, and acquires information on geometric distortion (hereinafter referred to as geometric distortion information .) To the person detection unit 503.

The person detection unit 503 detects a person in the image supplied from the image acquisition unit 100 based on the geometric distortion information supplied from the specific portion detection unit 501 and outputs the person detection result to the integration unit 104.

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Other configurations of the second embodiment are similar to those of the first embodiment.

Next, the operation of this embodiment will be described.

The image acquiring unit 100 outputs the photographed image to the specific portion detecting unit 501.

Like the specific part detecting section 101 in the first embodiment, the specific part detecting section 501 detects a specific part of the car in the image taken by the image acquiring section 100. At the same time, the specific part detection unit 501 obtains geometric distortion information from the degree of distortion of a specific part.

FIG. 11 is an explanatory view showing an example of an image acquired by a camera shooting a car from the side using a rolling shutter type camera. For example, when the shutter type of the camera is a rolling shutter type, the image distorts as shown in FIG. 11 due to the influence of the speed of the car. In the rolling shutter method, exposure is performed sequentially from the top for each line of pixels. Therefore, the exposure time for the lower line is later than the exposure time for the upper line. Meanwhile, when the subject vehicle moves, as shown in FIG. 11, the position of the car shifts to the front as it goes to the lower side of the image, and the car in the image becomes oblique. The extent of this deviation depends on the speed of the car, the faster the speed, the greater the degree of the deviation. This also applies to a specific part of a car. Therefore, the specific part detection unit 501 can determine the speed at which the car is running from the degree of geometric distortion of a specific part of the car. In addition, the specific part detection unit 501 can determine how much the amount of deviation determined depends on the position in the Y axis (the direction perpendicular to the ground in the image shown in FIG. 11).

For example, when the specific part is a tire, the tire in the image is obliquely inclined and looks like an ellipse. Therefore, the specific part detection unit 501 obtains the inclination of the major axis by applying an ellipse. As a result, the specific part detection unit 501 can calculate how much it deviates according to the position of the Y axis. Further, when the specific part is the door of a car, the specific part detecting part 501 calculates how much the edge in the longitudinal direction of the door deviates from the vertical direction with respect to the ground. Thereby, the specific part detection unit 501 can estimate the shift amount according to the Y axis.

The specific part detection unit 501 supplies the information calculated in this way to the person detection unit 503 as geometric distortion information.

The image acquired by the image acquisition unit 100 is also supplied to the person detection unit 503. The person detection unit 503 corrects the supplied image according to the geometric distortion information output from the specific portion detection unit 501. Then, the person detection unit 503 performs person detection on the corrected image. For example, when the camera is a rolling shutter type, the person detection unit 503 corrects the lateral deviation amount that varies according to the coordinate position in the direction perpendicular to the ground based on the geometric distortion information, Or the like. As a result, the detection accuracy of a person can be greatly improved as compared with a case where distortion is not corrected.

Instead of correcting the image, the person detection unit 503 may change the person detection method according to the degree of the geometric distortion. As described above, when the camera is of the rolling shutter type, the person in the image tends to incline diagonally as the speed of the car increases. Therefore, when a person appearing in the supplied image tilts obliquely, a person detector learned with an image with the subject tilted may be used. That is, according to geometric distortion information, the degree of inclination of a person is estimated, and a person is detected by switching detectors (or dictionary information used for detection) according to the estimation degree. Also in this case, the detection accuracy can be greatly improved as compared with the case where the distortion is not corrected.

Further, the person detecting unit 503 may perform distortion correction even when the distortion (lens distortion) of the image by the lens is large. In that case, the specific part detecting unit 501 obtains the lens distortion at each position of the image, and supplies the distortion information indicating the correspondence between the distortion and the positional relation between the distortion and the specific portion to the person detection unit 503. Then, the person detection unit 503 corrects the image based on the distortion information. In this case, the person detection unit 503 does not necessarily directly use the inputted distortion information. For example, the person detecting unit 503 calculates the distortion in the area to be detected by using the positional relationship between the distortion and the specific portion indicated by the distortion information accumulated so far, and even if the image is corrected it is good. That is, the person detection unit 503 accumulates the distortion information every

time the person detection process is executed, and calculates a distortion parameter that approximates distortion at each position of the image from the accumulated distortion information. After calculating the distortion parameter, the person detection unit 503 corrects the distortion of the image and performs person detection using the obtained distortion parameter.

The information on the person detected in this way is output to the integration unit 104 as a person detection result as in the first embodiment.

The other operations of the second embodiment are the same as those of the first embodiment.

As explained above, in the present embodiment, since the number of passengers is detected in consideration of image distortion, it is possible to measure the number of people with higher accuracy.

In the third embodiment
FIG. 12 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a third embodiment of the passenger number measuring apparatus according to the present invention. As shown in FIG. 12, the passenger number measuring apparatus according to the present embodiment includes a specific part detecting unit 601, an associating unit 602, a person detecting unit 603, and an integrating unit 604.

The specific part detection unit 601 detects a specific part of the car from the acquired image and generates a specific part detection result. The associating unit 602 calculates the amount of movement of the vehicle by associating the specific portion detection result with the images and generates vehicle movement information including the calculation result.

The person detection unit 603 detects a person riding in the image and generates a person detection result including the position information of the detected person. The integration unit 604 determines the number of passengers by integrating the person detection results based on the car movement information.

By adopting the above configuration, according to the third embodiment, the number of passengers can accurately measure the number of passengers including the person seated in the rear seat.

Each part of the passenger number measuring apparatus shown in FIGS. 1 and 12 is realized by the hardware resources illustrated in FIG. 13. 13 has a CPU 20, a RAM (Random Access Memory) 21, a ROM (Read Only Memory) 22, an external connection interface 23,

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and a storage medium 24. The CPU 20 governs the overall operation of the passenger number measuring apparatus by reading out and executing various software programs (computer programs) stored in the ROM 22 or the storage medium 24 to the RAM 21.

In each of the above-described embodiments, the case where the functions shown in the respective blocks in the passenger capacity measuring apparatus shown in FIGS. 1 and 12 are realized by software programs as an example of execution by the CPU 20 shown in FIG. 13 did. However, some or all of the functions shown in the respective blocks shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 12 may be realized as hardware.

In addition, the present invention described by way of example of each embodiment is to supply a computer program capable of realizing the above-described function to the number-of-passenger measuring apparatus, and then the CPU 20 reads the computer program into the RAM 21 As shown in FIG.

Further, the supplied computer program may be stored in a readable / writable memory (temporary storage medium) or a computer readable storage device such as a hard disk device. In such a case, the present invention can be regarded as constituted by a code representing the computer program or a storage medium storing the computer program.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to the embodiments, the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments. Various changes that can be understood by those skilled in the art within the scope of the present invention can be made to the configuration and details of the present invention.

The measurement result of the number of passengers mentioned above is based on automatic judgment of vehicles that can pass through High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane, count of visitors who are on board at theme parks, etc., cars riding more than capacity And can be used for automatic detection.

This application claims priority based on Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-212249 filed on October 9, 2013, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

100 Image acquisition unit
101, 501 Specific part detection unit
102 Corresponding part

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103, 503 person detecting unit
104 Integrated unit
201 Tire Detection Unit
202 Front and rear tire estimation unit
301 edge extractor
302 Edge distribution analysis unit
401 People grouping unit
402 group correspondence unit
403 People number calculation unit

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

To: Wei Wei Jeang
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, Texas 75094
United States of America

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT AND THE WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY, OR THE DECLARATION

(PCT Rule 44.1)

	Date of mailing *(day/month/year)* 08 NOV 2017
Applicant's or agent's file reference REDM-P0001WO	**FOR FURTHER ACTION** See paragraphs 1 and 4 below
International application No. PCT/US17/42838	International filing date *(day/month/year)* 19 July 2017 (19.07.2017)
Applicant REDMON JEANG LLC	

1. ☒ The applicant is hereby notified that the international search report and the written opinion of the International Searching Authority have been established and are transmitted herewith.

   Filing of amendments and statement under Article 19:
   The applicant is entitled, if he so wishes, to amend the claims of the international application (see Rule 46):

   When? The time limit for filing such amendments is normally two months from the date of transmittal of the international search report.

   How? Directly to the International Bureau of WIPO preferably through ePCT or on paper to, 34 chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, Facsimile No.: +41 22 338 82 70

   For more detailed instructions, see *PCT Applicant's Guide*, International Phase, paragraphs 9.004 – 9.011.

2. ☐ The applicant is hereby notified that no international search report will be established and that the declaration under Article 17(2)(a) to that effect and the written opinion of the International Searching Authority are transmitted herewith.

3. ☐ **With regard to any protest** against payment of (an) additional fee(s) under Rule 40.2, the applicant is notified that:
   ☐ the protest together with the decision thereon has been transmitted to the International Bureau together with any request to forward the texts of both the protest and the decision thereon to the designated Offices.
   ☐ no decision has been made yet on the protest; the applicant will be notified as soon as a decision is made.

4. **Reminders**

   The applicant may **submit comments on an informal basis on the written opinion of the International Searching Authority** to the International Bureau. These comments will be made available to the public after international publication. The International Bureau will send a copy of such comments to all designated Offices unless an international preliminary examination report has been or is to be established.

   Shortly after the expiration of **18 months from the priority date, the international application will be published** by the International Bureau. If the applicant wishes to avoid or postpone publication, a notice of withdrawal of the international application, or of the priority claim, must reach the International Bureau before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication (Rules 90*bis*.1 and 90*bis*.3).

   Within **19 months** from the priority date, but only in respect of some designated Offices, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed if the applicant wishes to postpone the entry into the national phase **until 30 months** from the priority date (in some Offices even later); otherwise, the applicant must, **within 20 months** from the priority date, perform the prescribed acts for **entry into the national phase** before those designated Offices. In respect of other designated Offices, the time limit of **30 months** (or later) will apply even if no demand is filed within 19 months. For details about the applicable time limits, Office by Office, see www.wipo.int/pct/en/texts/time_limits.html and the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, National Chapters.

   Within **22 months from the priority date, the applicant may request that a supplementary international search be carried out** by a different International Searching Authority that offers this service (Rule 45*bis*.1). The procedure for requesting supplementary international search is described in the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, International Phase, paragraphs 8.006-8.032.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-8300	Authorized officer Shane Thomas PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 Telephone No. PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

Form PCT/ISA/220 (July 2017)

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference REDM-P0001WO	**FOR FURTHER ACTION**	see Form PCT/ISA/220 as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.
International application No. PCT/US17/42838	International filing date *(day/month/year)* 19 July 2017 (19.07.2017)	(Earliest) Priority Date *(day/month/year)* 19 July 2016 (19.07.2016)
Applicant REDMON JEANG LLC		

This international search report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This international search report consists of a total of 9 sheets.

☐ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. **Basis of the report**

a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of:

☒ the international application in the language in which it was filed.

☐ a translation of the international application into _____ which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).

b. ☐ This international search report has been established taking into account the **rectification of an obvious mistake** authorized by or notified to this Authority under Rule 91 (Rule 43.6*bis*(a)).

c. ☐ With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, see Box No. I.

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (see Box No. II).

3. ☒ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box No. III).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2, by this Authority as it appears in Box No. IV. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. With regard to the **drawings**,

a. the figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No. 1

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☒ as selected by this Authority, because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ as selected by this Authority, because this figure better characterizes the invention.

b. ☐ none of the figures is to be published with the abstract.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
See extra sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-8

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC - G06F 17/30; G06Q 50/18; H04N 7/14 (2017.01)
CPC - G06F 17/30017; G06Q 50/18; H04N 7/141

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
See Search History document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
See Search History document

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
See Search History document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 2015/0371456 A1 (HERTZ SYSTEM, INC.) 24 December 2015; figures 1, 2; paragraphs [0013]-[0017], [0021], [0022]	1-8
Y	US 7,061,521 B2 (BULRISS, M et al.) 13 June 2006; abstract; figures 1A, 2A; column 6, lines 20-29; column 7, lines 35-42; column 9, line 17 to column 10, line 10; column 10, lines 45-64; column 11, lines 14-25; column 12, lines 40-63	1-8
Y	CN 205071154 U (LONGSE ELECTRONICS LTD.) 02 March 2016; see machine translation, abstract; paragraph [0005]; claim 1	2
Y	US 2016/0173742 A1 (HASSAN ZUREIKAT SABINE) 16 June 2016; abstract; paragraph [0012]	3
Y	US 9,288,446 B2 (MOKASHI, S et al.) 15 March 2016; claim 1	4
Y	US 2014/0214702 A1 (BECKER, G) 31 July 2014; figure 2A; paragraph [0012]	5
Y	US 2016/0140179 A1 (HUAWEI INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD.) 19 May 2016; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]	6
Y	WO 2015/052896 A1 (NEC CORPORATION) 16 April 2015; English translation, pages 1, 2; claim 1	8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
10 October 2017 (10.10.2017)	08 NOV 2017
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-8300	Authorized officer Shane Thomas PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2015)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

-***-Continued from Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking-***-

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fee must be paid.

Group I: Claims 1-8 are directed towards live video conferencing between passengers in a motor vehicle and an attorney located remotely.
Group II: Claims 9-33 are directed towards using a mobile device to initiate a live video stream with an attorney.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The special technical features of Group I include at least at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle; a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle; executing a mobile application in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen; upon command from a user, communicating with the remote server; the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney; and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney, which are not present in Group II.

The special technical features of Group II include at least receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device; initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and livestreaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request; accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user; generating and contacting the at least one lawyer; receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer; selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response; live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user, which are not present in Group I.

The common technical features shared by Groups I-II are a mobile device; a remote server; at least one video camera configured to capture video images; live-streaming video for storage in a database; and notifying an attorney located remotely.

However, these common features are previously disclosed by US 2016/0173950 A1 to Virtual Health Systems Corporation (hereinafter "VHSC"). VHSC discloses a mobile device (smart phones and other mobile devices; paragraph [0024]); a remote server (remote servers; paragraph [0025]); at least one video camera configured to capture video images (two-way interactive real-time video conference using wearable video cameras; figures 1-7; paragraphs [0020], [0024]); storing live-streaming video in a database (all video recordings can be copied, assigned a case number and stored on servers maintained and managed by a central processing unit and an impartial review board; paragraph [0025]); and notifying an attorney located remotely (the law enforcement officer can share the feed by initiating two-way conference 44 to allow for participation of the video recording process by attorneys from a remote location, by conferencing in professional 45; paragraph [0024]).

Since the common technical features are previously disclosed by the VHSC reference, these common features are not special and so Groups I-II lack unity.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

To: Wei Wei Jeang
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, Texas 75094
United States of America

PCT

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

(PCT Rule 43*bis*.1)

Date of mailing *(day/month/year)*	08 NOV 2017
Applicant's or agent's file reference REDM-P0001WO	**FOR FURTHER ACTION** See paragraph 2 below

International application No.	International filing date *(day/month/year)*	Priority date *(day/month/year)*
PCT/US17/42838	19 July 2017 (19.07.2017)	19 July 2016 (19.07.2016)

International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC
IPC - G06F 17/30; G06Q 50/18; H04N 7/14 (2017.01)
CPC - G06F 17/30017; G06Q 50/18; H04N 7/141

Applicant REDMON JEANG LLC

1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- ☒ Box No. I Basis of the opinion
- ☐ Box No. II Priority
- ☐ Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- ☒ Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention
- ☒ Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43*bis*.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- ☐ Box No. VI Certain documents cited
- ☐ Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application
- ☐ Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

2. **FURTHER ACTION**

If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1*bis*(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered.

If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later.

For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US	Date of completion of this opinion	Authorized officer
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-8300	10 October 2017 (10.10.2017)	Shane Thomas PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774

Form PCT/ISA/237 (cover sheet) (January 2015)

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

Box No. I Basis of this opinion

1. With regard to the **language**, this opinion has been established on the basis of:

   ☒ the international application in the language in which it was filed.

   ☐ a translation of the international application into _____ which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).

2. ☐ This opinion has been established taking into account the **rectification of an obvious mistake** authorized by or notified to this Authority under Rule 91 (Rule 43*bis*.1(a)).

3. ☐ With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, this opinion has been established on the basis of a sequence listing:

   a. ☐ forming part of the international application as filed:

      ☐ in the form of an Annex C/ST.25 text file.

      ☐ on paper or in the form of an image file.

   b. ☐ furnished together with the international application under PCT Rule 13*ter*.1(a) for the purposes of international search only in the form of an Annex C/ST.25 text file.

   c. ☐ furnished subsequent to the international filing date for the purposes of international search only:

      ☐ in the form of an Annex C/ST.25 text file (Rule 13*ter*.1(a)).

      ☐ on paper or in the form of an image file (Rule 13*ter*.1(b) and Administrative Instructions, Section 713).

4. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that forming part of the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.

5. Additional comments:

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention

1. ☒ In response to the invitation (Form PCT/ISA/206) to pay additional fees the applicant has, within the applicable time limit:

   ☐ paid additional fees.

   ☐ paid additional fees under protest and, where applicable, the protest fee.

   ☐ paid additional fees under protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid.

   ☒ not paid additional fees.

2. ☐ This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose not to invite the applicant to pay additional fees.

3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rule 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is

   ☐ complied with.

   ☒ not complied with for the following reasons:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fee must be paid.

Group I: Claims 1-8 are directed towards live video conferencing between passengers in a motor vehicle and an attorney located remotely.
Group II: Claims 9-33 are directed towards using a mobile device to initiate a live video stream with an attorney.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The special technical features of Group I include at least at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle; a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle; executing a mobile application in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen; upon command from a user, communicating with the remote server; the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney; and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney, which are not present in Group II.

The special technical features of Group II include at least receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device; initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and livestreaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request; accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user; generating and contacting the at least one lawyer; receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer; selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response; live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user, which are not present in Group I.

The common technical features shared by Groups I-II are a mobile device; a remote server; at least one video camera configured to capture video images; live-streaming video for storage in a database; and notifying an attorney located remotely.

However, these common features are previously disclosed by US 2016/0173950 A1 to Virtual Health Systems Corporation (hereinafter "VHSC"). VHSC discloses a mobile device (smart phones and other mobile devices; paragraph [0024]); a remote server (remote servers; paragraph [0025]); at least one video camera configured to capture video images (two-way interactive real-time video conference using wearable video cameras; figures 1-7; paragraphs [0020], [0024]); storing live-streaming video in a database (all video recordings can be copied, assigned a case number and stored on servers maintained and managed by a central processing unit and an impartial review board; paragraph [0025]); and notifying an attorney located remotely (the law enforcement officer can share the feed by initiating two-way conference 44 to allow for participation of the video recording process by attorneys from a remote location, by conferencing in professional 45; paragraph [0024]).

Since the common technical features are previously disclosed by the VHSC reference, these common features are not special and so Groups I-II lack unity.

4. Consequently, this opinion has been established in respect of the following parts of the international application:

   ☐ all parts.

   ☒ the parts relating to claims Nos. 1-8

Form PCT/ISA/237 (Box No. IV) (January 2015)

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

Box No. V **Reasoned statement under Rule 43*bis*.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	1-8	YES
	Claims	NONE	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	NONE	YES
	Claims	1-8	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-8	YES
	Claims	NONE	NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Claims 1 & 7 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over US 2015/0371456 A1 to Hertz System, Inc. (hereinafter "Hertz") and further in view of US 7,061,521 B2 to Bulriss et al. (hereinafter "Bulriss").

As per claim 1, Hertz discloses a mobile lawyer system comprising: at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle (in-car device 10 is located on the dashboard in vehicle 12 and includes one or more cameras 20 for obtaining images of the vehicle occupants; figures 1, 2; paragraphs [0014]-[0017]); a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle (the in-car device 10 includes a graphical user display 22; figures 1, 2; paragraph [0017]); a remote server and database (images or video provided by the camera are stored in memory at remote server 14; figure 1; paragraphs [0013], [0016]); and a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server (the portable device can be a customer's personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes an application configured to communicate with server 14; figures 1, 2; paragraphs [0017], [0021], [0022]). Hertz does not disclose notifying an attorney located remotely; the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney; and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney and for storage in the database. Bulriss further discloses notifying an attorney located remotely (a wireless communication link between an attorney and his/her client; column 7, lines 35-42); the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney (a conference system includes a first conference station generating audio and video signals from an attorney, and a second conference station generating audio and video signals from the attorney's client; at least one communications link connecting the first and second conference stations that carries the audio and video signals between the first and second conference stations; abstract; column 6, lines 20-29); and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney and for storage in the database (the recording device 58 (database) records both audio and video signals received over the communications link; the recording device 58 can be a video cassette recorder ("VCR"), a digital video disk ("DVD") recorder, a digital memory or any other suitable recording device; figures 1A, 2A; column 9, line 17 to column 10, line 10; column 12, lines 40-63). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide notifying an attorney located remotely; the display screen configured to live-stream a video image of the remote attorney; and the at least one video camera is configured to live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote attorney and for storage in the database, as taught by Bulriss, in order to provide the Hertz system with the ability to connect vehicle occupants with a remotely located attorney in real-time over video.

As per claim 7, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose wherein the remote attorney is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the user on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote attorney and transmit them to the remote server. Bulriss discloses wherein the remote attorney is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the user on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote attorney and transmit them to the remote server (conferencing system 10 where a first input-output device 20 is configured to capture audio-visual information from a defense attorney in a courtroom; a second input-output device 28 captures audio-visual information from an inmate in a jail; audio-visual information is routed to and stored in a digital recording device 58 (can be a server); figures 1A, 2A; column 10, lines 45-64; column 11, lines 14-25; column 12, lines 40-63). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide wherein the remote attorney is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the user on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the remote attorney and transmit them to the remote server, as taught by Bulriss, in order to provide a permanent digital record of all participants in a court proceeding.

-***-Continued Within the Next Supplemental Box-***-

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.
Continuation of:

-***-Continued from Box V: Citations and Explanations-***-

Claim 2 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hertz in view of Bulriss, and further in view of CN 205071154 U to LONGSE ELECTRONICS LTD (hereinafter "Longse").

As per claim 2, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Longse discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (360-degree high-definition night vision video camera; English translation, abstract; paragraph [0005]; claim 1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Longse, in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Claim 3 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hertz in view of Bulriss, and further in view of US 2016/0173742 A1 to HASSAN ZUREIKAT (hereinafter "Hassan").

As per claim 3, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan, in order to provide expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hertz in view of Bulriss, and further in view of US 9,288,446 B2 to Mokashi et al. (hereinafter "Mokashi").

As per claim 4, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 5 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hertz in view of Bulriss, and further in view of US 2014/0214702 A1 (BECKER).

As per claim 5, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers. Becker discloses wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers (a master attorney database that resides on a central server; figure 2A; paragraph [0012]). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, as taught by Becker, in order to provide a means for expediting the process of obtaining information pertaining to the legal representation of clients during video conferencing.

Claim 6 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hertz in view of Bulriss, and further in view of US 2016/0140179 A1 to HUAWEI INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD. (hereinafter "Huawei").

As per claim 6, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Huawei discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data, as taught by Huawei, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

-***-Continued Within the Next Supplemental Box-***-

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
PCT/US17/42838

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.
Continuation of:

-***-Continued from Previous Supplemental Box-***-

Claim 8 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hertz in view of Bulriss, and further in view of WO 2015/052896 A1 to NEC Corporation (hereinafter "NEC").

As per claim 8, Hertz, in view of Bulriss, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Hertz does not further disclose comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle and surrounding environment. NEC discloses comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle and surrounding environment (a program recording medium for measuring the number of passengers in an image taken by a camera installed outside the vehicle by photographing the interior of a car by a camera installed outside the vehicle and counting the number of passengers; English translation, pages 1, 2; claim 1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the Hertz invention to provide comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of passengers in the vehicle and surrounding environment, as taught by NEC, in order to provide a means for accurately counting the number of occupants inside a vehicle, which can be helpful in the event of a legal proceeding concerning the vehicle and its occupants.

Claims 1-8 have industrial applicability as defined by PCT Article 33(4) because the subject matter can be made or used in industry.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	34840139
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	13-JAN-2019
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	23:47:28
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS.pdf	1034752 ebeacb862ecedb700632496bd3438e105075a871	no	4

Warnings:

Information:					
2	Foreign Reference	FOR-CN.pdf	509435 12de40a1a50d8151580678be6c9a530031d8dc57	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Foreign Reference	FOR-WO2015052896A1.pdf	2594808 352bba8d5c5d2e99d1c3ab3370ec748aa3d825a8	no	55
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Non Patent Literature	NPL-ISR-WO.pdf	626632 c5cb02c54b8ba49f9e334df7a45ba39fee9f92f7	no	11
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	4765627		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 02/26/2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/26/2019	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2656	AIA Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☑ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/14/18.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5) ☑ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) 9-32 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7) ☑ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US2002/0002469).

Claim 1, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle **(in-car device 10 with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera 20 are included in or connected to device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017, [0023]);**

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle **(display 22 of device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0017]);**

a remote server and a database **(data captured by camera are transceiving to/from remote server 14, [0013, 0016]),**

While Moore teaches "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server **(the portable device can be a customers personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes an application configured to communicate with server 14; figs 1 and 2; and [0017, 0021, 0022]).**

Moore does not explicitly discuss "configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;

wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify the at least one identified lawyer".

Hillstrom teaches a system where the database is configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions **(The system of the present invention will have in its database information about the attorneys, managing attorneys and practicing attorneys. Information should include personal information, name, address, how to be contacted. Other information**

concerning their legal background also should be inputted. The legal background should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0098]).

And furthermore, Hillstrom teaches "wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely". Hillstrom's system is "to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]... Prospective client-users may create and submit a file on-line answering questions that will enable the system of the present invention to forward the file to an appropriate Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018] ... Prospective clients are enabled to request to be contacted by a Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate state or states for consultation concerning the particular prospective client and claims, [0022] and where these particular qualified lawyers can accommodate/work on issues associated with different states or national laws to server users in disparate geographical locations, [0034].

While Moore's system is capable of notifying the remote server 14 for communication with the customer service agent using terminal 24 for communication (If in-vehicle device 10 detects that vehicle 12 has broken down and is inoperable, device 10 sends a signal to server 14 indicating the nature of the mechanical problem and the

location of vehicle 12 as determined by GPS data, [0021-0023] and not just live voice but also live video between the passenger and the customer representative, [0024]).

Moore does not explicitly spell out "notify an attorney"; and the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger"

Hillstrom teaches the "recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceeding, recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers and Clients, [0067]"

Therefore , it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom into the teaching modify the Moore invention to provide an involvement of a remote attorney with full complement set-up for live audio-video stream for consultation between the remote attorney and vehicle's passengers to preserve and protect the integrity of the legal process and also to store their discussion for future use and court proceeding and transparency of an event in a real-time communication.

Claim 5, The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer **(see claim 1 or Hillstrom, [0098]).**

Claim 7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server **(Please see claim 1).**

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Hatori et al (US 2015/0015706).

Claim 2, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree ~~high definition~~ video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

Hatori teaches the claimed feature as he discusses **"The vehicle interior camera 70 may be constituted by a 360-degree camera (omnidirectional camera) in which instance the interior image 71 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 0 to 180 degrees, and the interior image 72 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 180 to 360 degrees, [0049].**

It would have been obvious to ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into the teaching of Moore with a 360-degree camera in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Examiner further notices that Hatori does not spell out the camera being the high definition one. It is however an obvious decision for the user to utilize his or her purchase capability and it would be wise for the developer to leave the choice to the user as it deems appropriate spending.

Claim 8, Moore in view of Hillstrom, teaches claim 1, Moore does not further teach at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

Hatori teaches "three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b and 40c. The exterior image capturing unit may be constituted either by a single vehicle exterior camera or by a plurality of vehicle exterior cameras. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the vehicle exterior camera 40a is disposed on a rear end portion of the vehicle roof. The vehicle exterior camera 40b is disposed on a dashboard, and the vehicle exterior camera 40c is disposed on a front bumper. Each of the three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b, 40c is able to image the exterior of the compartment 130 and also to generate a series of exterior images, [0034].

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into Moore for the purpose of providing some

exterior camera for capturing the outside surrounding for greater view of conferencing communication and also for the court proceeding.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

Claim 3, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least one video camera comprising a video camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan Zureikat, in order to provide expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

Claim 4, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to

mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least video camera comprising a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

Claim 6, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Yuen discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store encrypted data, as taught by Yuen, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

INQUIRY

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHUNG-HOANG J. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached on Reg. Sched. 6:00-3:00.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2656

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	6/11/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	02/20/2019	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15644524
Filing Date	2017-07-07
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2303
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	7061521	B2	2006-06-13	Bulriss	
	2	9288446	B2	2016-03-15	Mokashi, et al.	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20140214702	A1	2014-07-31	Becker	
	2	20150371456	A1	2015-12-24	Moore, Jr., et al.	
	3	20160140179	A1	2016-05-19	Yuen	
	4	20160173742	A1	2016-06-16	Zueikat	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1	205071154	CN	U	2016-03-02	Longse Electronics Ltd.		☒
	2	2015052896	WO	A1	2015-04-16	NEC Corporation		☒

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1	International Search Report and Written Opinion received in Patent Cooperation Treaty Application No. PCT/US2017/042838, mailed November 8, 2017, 11 pages.	

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/	Date Considered	02/20/2019

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 02/26/2019

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/644,524	Filing Date 07/07/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	05/06/2019	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 33	Minus	** 33	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/CHANTAE S DESSAU/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

This paper is respectfully submitted in response to an Office Action dated February 26, 2019. Please reconsider the claims of the above-identified application in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **8** of this paper.

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	35932514
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	06-MAY-2019
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	22:04:27
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		REDM-response.pdf	99897 b1228e41f801efac9548f07f98cabcc29a10a81f	yes	13

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	13
	Claims	2	7
	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1
Warnings:			
Information:			
	Total Files Size (in bytes):	99897	

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in this patent application, with claims 9-33 having been withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected group. Minor amendments have been made to claim 1 to further clarify the claimed subject matter. Applicants requests entry of the claim amendment.

Claims 1, 5, and 7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) and Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Amended claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system comprising:
> at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger pass in the vehicle;
> a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, ***wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify the at least one identified lawyer***; and
> the display screen configured to ***automatically and immediately*** live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to ***automatically and immediately*** live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Moore and Hillstrom is improper because the Office Action relies on information gleaned ***solely*** from Applicants' specification. *MPEP* § 2142 states that "**impermissible hindsight must be avoided** and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of **the facts gleaned from the prior art**" and **not** from only Applicants' disclosure. (emphasis added). "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of

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ordinary skill in the art would not have reasonably predicted the claimed invention based on the prior art, and the resulting invention would not have been expected." *MPEP* § 2145. Applicants believe that the Examiner has used the claims as a road map to pick and choose elements of prior art references to arrive at the combination. There is ***no motivation or suggestion*** within these references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 1 because the need for these limitations is lacking for each of the intended goals and purposes of the prior art.

Further, *MPEP* states that "[i]t is improper to combine references where the references ***teach away*** from their combination. *In re Grasselli,* 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983)." *MPEP* § 2145 (emphasis added). "A prior art reference that 'teaches away' from the claimed invention is a ***significant factor*** to be considered in determining obviousness." *Id.* (emphasis added). Moore teaches a system that is initiated by "an incident signal from a vehicle" that indicates a vehicle breakdown or collision. Paras. [0013] and [0027]. A human operator may then "initiate voice communication" with the driver of the vehicle or view the scene. Paras. [0021] and [0016]. Therefore, Moore specifically teaches away from a driver-initiated communication session. Hillstrom teaches a system that enables a Managing Lawyer to respond to an inquiry "within a prescribed number of hours of the initial contact." Para. [0026]. The response by the Managing Lawyer is "[a] normal telephonic and/or in-person consultation." Para. [0026]. Therefore, Hillstrom teaches away from a system that responds immediately upon user command because of urgent need. Further Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 1 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Moore and Hillstrom because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

The *MPEP* also states that "the claimed combination ***cannot change the principle of operation*** of the primary reference or ***render the reference inoperable*** for its intended purpose." *MPEP* § 2145 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that the addition of Hillstrom to Moore substantially changes its principle of operation and renders it inoperable for its intended purpose. Moore requires real-time communication between the user and a remote operator when

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the system automatically detects the occurrence of vehicle breakdown or accident. However, Hillstrom teaches a Managing Lawyer responding to an inquiry "within a prescribed number of hours of the initial contact." Para. [0026]. The response by the Managing Lawyer is "[a] normal telephonic and/or in-person consultation." Para. [0026]. After the initial consultation, the Managing Lawyer "negotiates and executes a retainer agreement" with the client, and thereafter selects a Primary Lawyer who can provide legal service to the client. Para. [0026]. Therefore, the proposed combination of Hillstrom with Moore would fundamentally "change the principle of operation" of Moore, and render Moore essentially inoperable for its intended purpose, since Moore's system is intended to provide real-time assistance to a driver who has a vehicle breakdown or accident. To require the driver in Moore to wait for a few hours for assistance entirely defeats the purpose and function of Moore's system. Therefore, the combination is improper.

Even if it were proper to combine Moore and Hillstrom, the combination fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 1. Amended claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system comprising:
> at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle;
> a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store and access information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from the at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to ***automatically and immediately*** determine a location of the vehicle, ***automatically and immediately*** identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, ***automatically and immediately*** identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and ***automatically and immediately*** notify the at least one identified lawyer; and
> the display screen configured to ***automatically and immediately*** live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to ***automatically and immediately*** live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

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Applicants respectfully submit that Moore combined with Hillstrom do not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations in claim 1. Moore teaches a system that is initiated by "an incident signal from a vehicle" that indicates a vehicle breakdown or collision. Paras. [0013] and [0027]. Therefore, Moore specifically teaches away from a driver-initiated communication session. Although Moore's system conveys a GPS location of the vehicle some time during the communication session, the location information is used by a customer service agent who may then manually dispatch assistance to the vehicle's location if needed. *See* para. [0021]. Therefore, Moore's system does not "automatically and immediately" communicate the location information upon receiving a command from the user. Hillstrom teaches a system that enables a Managing Lawyer to respond to an inquiry "within a prescribed number of hours of the initial contact." Para. [0026]. The response by the Managing Lawyer is "[a] normal telephonic and/or in-person consultation." Para. [0026]. Although Hillstrom discusses matching "clients and their legal matters to the lawyers" based on "the jurisdiction where the legal matter occurred," Hillstrom's system does not "automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that corresponds to the current location of the mobile device." If forcefully combined, the resultant system would be one that receives an incident signal from a vehicle indicative of a vehicular breakdown or accident, notifies a Managing Lawyer, who may respond to the request within a prescribed number of hours to conduct a telephonic or in-person consultation, and then selects a Primary Lawyer who may the provide legal service to the driver, after the negotiation and execution of a retainer agreement. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, amended claim 1 is patentable over Moore-Hillstrom. Claims 5 and 7 depending from claim 1 are thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Claim 2 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends from amended claim 1 and recites additional limitations of the 360-degree high definition video camera. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 2 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

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Claim 8 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 8 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 8 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Zureikat discloses drone-mounted cameras but does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 3 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

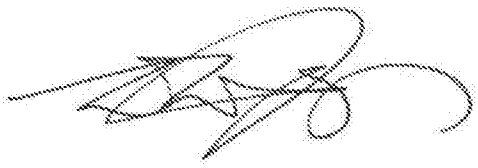
Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Mokashi (US 9288446). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Mokashi does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 4 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Yuen (US 2016/0140179). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store encrypted data." As discussed above, Yuen does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 6 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

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In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request entry of the claim amendment, and allow the claims in consideration of the above remarks. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if a telephone call would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this patent application.

Respectfully submitted,



Wei Wei Jeang
Registration No. 33,305

Dated: May 6, 2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
Telephone: 469.878.8643
Email: WJeang@GCHub.com

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LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle;

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store and access information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;

a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from the at least one passenger, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify the at least one identified lawyer; and

the display screen configured to automatically and immediately live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically and immediately live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

4. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

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9. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

12. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

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14. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

17. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

21. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

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22. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

25. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

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26. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

29. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

33. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 07/11/2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/11/2019	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2656	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☑ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/6/19.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☑ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5) ☑ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) 9-32 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7) ☑ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US2002/0002469).

Claim 1, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle **(in-car device 10 with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera 20 are included in or connected to device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017, [0023]);**

a display screen configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle **(display 22 of device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0017]);**

a remote server and a database **(data captured by camera are transceiving to/from remote server 14, [0013, 0016]),**

While Moore teaches "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server **(the portable device can be a customers personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes an application configured to communicate with server 14; figs 1 and 2; and [0017, 0021, 0022]).**

Moore does not explicitly discuss "configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions;

wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify the at least one identified lawyer".

Hillstrom teaches a system where the database is configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions **(The system of the present invention will have in its database information about the attorneys, managing attorneys and practicing attorneys. Information should include**

personal information, name, address, how to be contacted. Other information concerning their legal background also should be inputted. The legal background should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0018, 0034, 0098]).

And furthermore, Hillstrom teaches "wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely". Hillstrom's system is "to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]... Prospective client-users may create and submit a file on-line answering questions that will enable the system of the present invention to forward the file to an appropriate Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018] ... Prospective clients are enabled to request to be contacted by a Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate state or states for consultation concerning the particular prospective client and claims, [0022] and where these particular qualified lawyers can accommodate/work on issues associated with different states or national laws to server users in disparate geographical locations, [0034].

While Moore's system is capable of notifying the remote server 14 for communication with the customer service agent using terminal 24 for communication (If in-vehicle device 10 detects that vehicle 12 has broken down and is inoperable, device

10 sends a signal to server 14 indicating the nature of the mechanical problem and the location of vehicle 12 as determined by GPS data, [0021-0023] and not just live voice but also live video between the passenger and the customer representative, [0024]).

Moore does not explicitly spell out "notify an attorney"; and the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically and immediately live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger"

Hillstrom teaches the "recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceeding, recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers and Clients, [0067]"

Therefore , it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom into the teaching of Moore to match qualified lawyers who are licensed to practice in an appropriate jurisdiction to the clients who are involved in a legal matter of said jurisdiction (Hillstrom, [0097]. The benefit of this matching will contribute to the proceedings of an event, i.e., traffic stop or court proceeding, with greater transparency within the guideline of the law and certainly to preserve the originality of the information collect.

Claim 5, The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer **(see claim 1 or Hillstrom, [0098]).**

Claim 7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server **(Please see claim 1).**

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Hatori et al (US 2015/0015706).

Claim 2, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree ~~high definition~~ video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

Hatori teaches the claimed feature as he discusses **"The vehicle interior camera 70 may be constituted by a 360-degree camera (omnidirectional camera) in which instance the interior image 71 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 0 to 180 degrees, and the interior image 72 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 180 to 360 degrees, [0049].**

It would have been obvious to ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into the teaching of Moore with a 360-degree camera in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Examiner further notices that Hatori does not spell out the camera being the high definition one. It is however an obvious decision for the user to utilize his or her purchase capability and it would be wise for the developer to leave the choice to the user as it deems appropriate spending.

Claim 8, Moore in view of Hillstrom, teaches claim 1, Moore does not further teach at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

Hatori teaches "three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b and 40c. The exterior image capturing unit may be constituted either by a single vehicle exterior camera or by a plurality of vehicle exterior cameras. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the vehicle exterior camera 40a is disposed on a rear end portion of the vehicle roof. The vehicle exterior camera 40b is disposed on a dashboard, and the vehicle exterior camera 40c is disposed on a front bumper. Each of the three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b, 40c is able to image the exterior of the compartment 130 and also to generate a series of exterior images, [0034].

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into Moore for the purpose of providing some

exterior camera for capturing the outside surrounding for greater view of conferencing communication and also for the court proceeding.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

Claim 3, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least one video camera comprising a video camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan Zureikat, in order to provide expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

Claim 4, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to

mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least video camera comprising a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

Claim 6, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Yuen discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store encrypted data, as taught by Yuen, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 5/6/19 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues (Remark: pages 8-10) that the combination of Moore and Hillstrom is improper because the Office Action relies on information solely from the applicants 'specification… as stated by MPEP § 2142 that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art" and not from only Applicants' disclosure. (emphasis added). "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of ordinary s kill in the art would not have reasonably predicted the claimed invention based on the prior art, and the resulting invention would not have been expected." MPEP § 2145. Applicants believe that the Examiner has used the claims as a road map to pick and choose elements of prior art references to arrive at the combination. There is no motivation or suggestion within these references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 1 because the need for these limitations is lacking for each of the intended goals and purposes of the prior art.

While examiner can understand the position the applicant takes as MPEP § 2145 states "The tendency to resort to "hindsight" based upon applicant's disclosure is often difficult to avoid due to the very nature of the examination process. However, impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art".

MPEP § 2145 also states "the examiner must step backward in time and into the shoes worn by the hypothetical "person of ordinary skill in the art" when the invention was unknown and just before it was made. In view of all factual information, the examiner must then make a determination whether the claimed invention "as a whole" would have been obvious at that time to that person. Knowledge of applicant's disclosure must be put aside in reaching this determination, yet kept in mind in order to determine the "differences," conduct the search and evaluate the "subject matter as a whole" of the invention.

With due respect to the applicant and in line with the MPEP and in response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In this specific case, Moore does not explicitly discuss "configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions". The rectification is provided by Hillstrom who presents a need to have a lawyer who is knowledgeable with the local law and guideline so that he or she can help a specific

client who has encountered a legal matter/issue in that locality where the legal matter occurred, [0097].

Clearly, Hillstrom's teaching is based on factual evidence not assumption or any kind of knowledge gleaned from the applicant's disclosure, rather from the fact of the prior art. Thus examiner believes that examiner has met the requirement set by the MPEP "In view of all factual information, the examiner must then make a determination whether the claimed invention "as a whole" would have been obvious at that time to that person. Knowledge of applicant's disclosure must be put aside in reaching this determination, yet kept in mind in order to determine the "differences," conduct the search and evaluate the "subject matter as a whole" of the invention". As guided by the MPEP that the combination/modification is soundly established where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988), *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007). In this case, please see the immediately previous paragraph.

Applicants (pages 11) further argues that "Moore combined with Hillstrom do not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations in claim 1. Moore teaches a system that is initiated by "an incident signal from a vehicle" that indicates a vehicle breakdown or collision. Paras. [0013] and [0027]. Therefore, Moore specifically teaches away from a driver-initiated communication session. Although Moore's system conveys a GPS

location of the vehicle some time during the communication session, the location information is used by a customer service agent who may then manually dispatch assistance to the vehicle's location if needed. See para. [0021]. Therefore, Moore's system does not "automatically and immediately" communicate the location information upon receiving a command from the user".

Examiner respectfully disagrees and requests the applicant to consult MPEP 2144.04 (Legal Precedence as Source of Supporting Rationale) on Automating a Manual Activity **in view of "***In* ***re Venner***, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958) (Appellant argued that claims to a permanent mold casting apparatus for molding trunk pistons were allowable over the prior art because the claimed invention combined "old permanent-mold structures together with a timer and solenoid which automatically actuates the known pressure valve system to release the inner core after a predetermined time has elapsed." The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.)".

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHUNG-HOANG J. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached on Reg. Sched. 6:00-3:00.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2656

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	6/11/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	02/20/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2019	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 07/11/2019

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
docketing@gchub.com

To view your correspondence online or update your email addresses, please visit us anytime at **https://ppair-my.uspto.gov/pair/PrivatePair.**
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PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/644,524	Filing Date 07/07/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	10/11/2019	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 33	Minus	** 33	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	SLIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/KAREN L VESTAL/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT

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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

Please reconsider the claims of the above-identified application in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **10** of this paper.

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LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer system for use during a traffic stop comprising:

a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of ~~at least one passenger~~ a driver of ~~in~~ the vehicle;

the mobile device further incorporating a display screen ~~configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle~~ viewable by the driver of the vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in ~~a plurality of jurisdictions~~ at least one jurisdiction;

[[a]] the mobile device executing a mobile application ~~and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen,~~ configured, upon command from the ~~at least one passenger~~ driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and

the display screen of the mobile device configured to ~~automatically~~ live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

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3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

4. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

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9. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

12. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

14. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

17. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

21. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

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22. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

25. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

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26. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

29. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

33. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in this patent application, with claims 9-33 having been withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected group. Claim 1 has been amended to further clarify the claimed subject matter. Applicants respectfully request entry of the amendment.

Claims 1, 5, and 7 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) and Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Amended claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system ***for use during a traffic stop*** comprising:
> a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of in the vehicle;
> the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;
> the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and
> the display screen of the mobile device configured to live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

It is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination. *In re Grasselli*, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The combination of Moore and Hillstrom would effectively yield a system where a video communication connection would be made between a driver of a vehicle and a managing partner of the law firm. The selection of the managing partner of the firm is not based on the location of

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the driver. The managing partner would obtain client intake information from the driver during the video session. Thereafter, ***after disconnecting the video session*** with the driver, the managing partner prepares an engagement letter to send to the driver, and assigns a lawyer from the law firm to handle the driver's legal matter. The examiner must consider the prior art in its entirety; the prior art is good for everything it teaches, not just the invention it describes or claims. "It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238, 241 (CCPA 1965); *see also Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443, 449-49 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (holding that the district court, by failing to consider a prior art reference in its entirety, ignored portions of the reference that led away from obviousness). The question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.,* 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.,* 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Without using the pending claims as a recipe, the combination of Moore and Hilstrom would not have arrived at the claimed invention.

MPEP § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of **the facts gleaned from the prior art**" (emphasis added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and **does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure**, such a reconstruction is proper'" (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

Purdue highlights that while *KSR* has made it more difficult to make an improper hindsight argument, in that the TSM test is merely one test that may be used to determine obviousness, the bedrock principles of avoiding improper hindsight **must** still be adhered to. Specifically, (1) there must be a reason to combine elements of separate references in the specific manner as claimed; and (2) the problem to be solved must be gleaned from the prior art, and not from the Applicant's

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specification. (*See, e.g.*, *Purdue* at 10-11). *Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Depomed, Inc.* (Fed. Cir. 2016). Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims.

There is clearly no motivation for Moore-Hillstrom to specifically provide video consultation during the initial video connection while the client is in a vehicle. There is also no motivation for Hillstrom to select a Managing or Primary Lawyer based on the real-time location of a client. Clearly, motivation and rationale are absent from the cited art and is only present in Applicants' specification. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Applicants' specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Applicants' own specification and that the combination of Moore-Hillstrom is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination is improper and respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Even if it were proper to combine Moore and Hillstrom, the resultant combination still does not teach or suggest, for example, "A mobile lawyer system ***for use during a traffic stop***," or "the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance."

Therefore, claim 1 and claims 5 and 7 depending from claim 1 are patentable over Moore-Hillstrom.

Claim 2 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of the 360-degree high definition video camera. Hatori does not remedy any

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of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 2 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 8 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 8 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 8 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Zureikat discloses drone-mounted cameras but does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 3 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

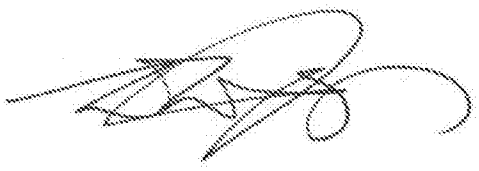
Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Mokashi (US 9288446). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 4 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Mokashi does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 4 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Yuen (US 2016/0140179). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store encrypted data." As discussed above, Yuen does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 6 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

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In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request entry of the claim amendment, and allow the claims in consideration of the above remarks. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if a telephone call would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this patent application.

Respectfully submitted,



Wei Wei Jeang
Registration No. 33,305

Dated: October 11, 2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
Telephone: 469.878.8643
Email 1: WJeang@GCHub.com
Email 2: Docketing@GCHub.com

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	37441445
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	11-OCT-2019
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	20:45:42
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		REDM-response.pdf	99066 e0c53a03564679564457b88063fcf2420fee5fca	yes	12

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Response After Final Action	1	1
	Claims	2	7
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	12
Warnings:			
Information:			
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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 10/23/2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/23/2019	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2656	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 11 October 2019 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

NO NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED

1. ☑ The reply was filed after a final rejection. No Notice of Appeal has been filed. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114 if this is a utility or plant application. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:
   a) ☐ The period for reply expires ____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   b) ☑ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action; or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   c) ☐ A prior Advisory Action was mailed more than 3 months after the mailing date of the final rejection in response to a first after-final reply filed within 2 months of the mailing date of the final rejection.The current period for reply expires ____ months from the mailing date of *the prior Advisory Action* or SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection, whichever is earlier.
   Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a), (b) or (c). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THIS ADVISORY ACTION IS THE FIRST RESPONSE TO APPLICANTS FIRST AFTER-FINAL REPLY WHICH WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. ONLY CHECK BOX (c) IN THE LIMITED SITUATION SET FORTH UNDER BOX (c). See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) or (c) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☑ The proposed amendments filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
   a) ☑ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
   b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
   c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
   d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
   NOTE: See Continuation Sheet (See 37CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).
4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicants reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☐ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s):(a) ☐ will not be entered, or (b) ☐ will be entered, and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing the Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
11. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

12. ☐ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.
13. ☐ Note the attached Information *Disclosure Statement*(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____
14. ☐ Other: _____.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

15. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
    Claim(s) allowed:_____.
    Claim(s) objected to:_____.
    Claim(s) rejected:1-8.
    Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:_____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656	

Continuation of 3. NOTE: Mobile device now captures the image of the driver of the vehicle and data is now viewable by the driver.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

Please reconsider the claims of the above-identified application in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **10** of this paper.

DO NOT ENTER: /P.J.N/

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 265 of 415

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/644,524	Filing Date 07/07/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	11/07/2019	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 33	Minus	** 33	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/ALLYSON PURNELL/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL
(Submitted Only via EFS-Web)

Application Number	15644524	Filing Date	2017-07-07	Docket Number (if applicable)	REDM-P0001US	Art Unit	2656
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon			Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen		

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. The Instruction Sheet for this form is located at WWW.USPTO.GOV

SUBMISSION REQUIRED UNDER 37 CFR 1.114

Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

☐ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.

- ☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____
- ☐ Other _____

☒ Enclosed

- ☒ Amendment/Reply
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)
- ☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)
- ☐ Other _____

MISCELLANEOUS

☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of months _____
(Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) required)

☐ Other _____

FEES

☐ **The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.**
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No _____

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

☒ Patent Practitioner Signature

Applicant Signature

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Signature of Registered U.S. Patent Practitioner			
Signature	/Wei Wei Jeang/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2019-11-07
Name	Wei Wei Jeang	Registration Number	33305

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.114. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15644524
Filing Date:	07-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension - 1 month with $0 paid	2251	1	100	100
Miscellaneous:				
RCE- 2ND AND SUBSEQUENT REQUEST	2820	1	950	950
		Total in USD ($)		**1050**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	37692463
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	07-NOV-2019
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	21:19:05
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1050
RAM confirmation Number	E2019A7L19252833
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	REDM-RCE.pdf	1349929 c9181fa9dccec57f42fc64e5d3147c5f015e5a8f	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment Submitted/Entered with Filing of CPA/RCE	REDM-Amendment.pdf	99820 30b33a5134553d25fe59aec691c78cfd8a6abc29	no	12
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	32287 89b554a1d49f75759e7e93a2a7c72e3f70a3e888	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1482036		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 2303

AMENDMENT ACCOMPANYING REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

Please reconsider the claims of the above-identified application in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **8** of this paper.

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LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer system for use during a traffic stop comprising:

a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of ~~at least one passenger~~ a driver of ~~in~~ the vehicle;

the mobile device further incorporating a display screen ~~configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle~~ viewable by the driver of the vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in ~~a plurality of jurisdictions~~ at least one jurisdiction;

[[a]] the mobile device executing a mobile application ~~and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen,~~ configured, upon command from the ~~at least one passenger~~ driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and

the display screen of the mobile device configured to ~~automatically~~ live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

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3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

4. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

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9. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

12. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

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14. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

17. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

21. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

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22. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

25. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

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26. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

29. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

33. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in this patent application, with claims 9-33 having been withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected group. Claim 1 has been amended to further clarify the claimed subject matter. Applicants respectfully request entry of the amendment.

Claims 1, 5, and 7 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) and Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Amended claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system ***for use during a traffic stop*** comprising:
> a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of in the vehicle;
> the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;
> the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and
> the display screen of the mobile device configured to live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

It is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination. *In re Grasselli*, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The combination of Moore and Hillstrom would effectively yield a system where a video communication connection would be made between a driver of a vehicle and a managing partner

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of the law firm. The selection of the managing partner of the firm is not based on the location of the driver. The managing partner would obtain client intake information from the driver during the video session. Thereafter, ***after disconnecting the video session*** with the driver, the managing partner prepares an engagement letter to send to the driver, and assigns a lawyer from the law firm to handle the driver's legal matter. The examiner must consider the prior art in its entirety; the prior art is good for everything it teaches, not just the invention it describes or claims. "It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238, 241 (CCPA 1965); *see also Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443, 449-49 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (holding that the district court, by failing to consider a prior art reference in its entirety, ignored portions of the reference that led away from obviousness). The question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.,* 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.,* 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Without using the pending claims as a recipe, the combination of Moore and Hilstrom would not have arrived at the claimed invention.

MPEP § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of **the facts gleaned from the prior art**" (emphasis added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and **does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure**, such a reconstruction is proper'" (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

Purdue highlights that while *KSR* has made it more difficult to make an improper hindsight argument, in that the TSM test is merely one test that may be used to determine obviousness, the bedrock principles of avoiding improper hindsight **must** still be adhered to. Specifically, (1) there

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must be a reason to combine elements of separate references in the specific manner as claimed; and (2) the problem to be solved must be gleaned from the prior art, and not from the Applicant's specification. (*See, e.g., Purdue* at 10-11). *Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Depomed, Inc.* (Fed. Cir. 2016). Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims.

There is clearly no motivation for Moore-Hillstrom to specifically provide video consultation during the initial video connection while the client is in a vehicle. There is also no motivation for Hillstrom to select a Managing or Primary Lawyer based on the real-time location of a client. Clearly, motivation and rationale are absent from the cited art and is only present in Applicants' specification. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Applicants' specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Applicants' own specification and that the combination of Moore-Hillstrom is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination is improper and respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Even if it were proper to combine Moore and Hillstrom, the resultant combination still does not teach or suggest, for example, "A mobile lawyer system ***for use during a traffic stop***," or "the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance."

Therefore, claim 1 and claims 5 and 7 depending from claim 1 are patentable over Moore-Hillstrom.

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Claim 2 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of the 360-degree high definition video camera. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 2 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 8 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hatori. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 8 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 8 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Zureikat discloses drone-mounted cameras but does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 3 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Mokashi (US 9288446). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 4 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Mokashi does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore and Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 4 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

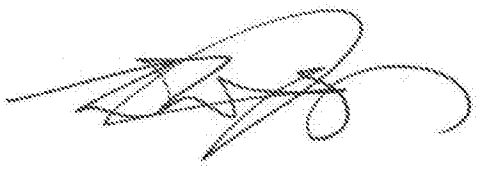
Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore, Hillstrom, and Yuen (US 2016/0140179). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store encrypted data." As discussed above,

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Yuen does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore or Hillstrom. Accordingly, claim 6 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request entry of the claim amendment, and allow the claims in consideration of the above remarks. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if a telephone call would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this patent application.

Respectfully submitted,



Wei Wei Jeang
Registration No. 33,305

Dated: October 9, 2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
Telephone: 469.878.8643
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Page 285 of 415

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 12/13/2019

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/13/2019	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2656	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☑ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/7/19.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5) ☑ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) 9-32 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7) ☑ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US2002/0002469) and further in views of Kelts (US 2018/0012324) or Thorpe (US 2018/0018831).

Claim 1, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system ***[[for use during a traffic stop]]*** comprising:

a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of the vehicle **(in-car device 10 with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera**

20 are included in or connected to device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017, [0023]);

the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle **(display 22 of device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0017]. Clearly the driver can view screen 22);**

a remote server and a database **(data captured by camera are transceiving to/from remote server 14, [0013, 0016]),**

While Moore teaches "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server **(the portable device can be a customers personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes an application configured to communicate with server 14; figs 1 and 2; and [0017, 0021, 0022]).**

Moore does not explicitly discuss "configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;

wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify the at least one identified lawyer".

Hillstrom teaches a system where the database is configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions **(The system of the present invention will have in its database information about the attorneys, managing attorneys and practicing attorneys. Information should include personal information, name, address, how to be contacted. Other information concerning their legal background also should be inputted. The legal background should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0018, 0034, 0098]).**

And furthermore, Hillstrom teaches "wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely". Hillstrom's system is "to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]... Prospective client-users may create and submit a file on-line answering questions that will enable the system of the present invention to forward the file to an appropriate Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018] ... Prospective clients are enabled to request to be contacted by a Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate state or states for consultation concerning the particular prospective client and claims, [0022] and where these particular qualified lawyers can accommodate/work on issues associated with different states or national laws to server users in disparate geographical locations, [0034].

While Moore's system is capable of notifying the remote server 14 for communication with the customer service agent using terminal 24 for communication (If in-vehicle device 10 detects that vehicle 12 has broken down and is inoperable, device 10 sends a signal to server 14 indicating the nature of the mechanical problem and the location of vehicle 12 as determined by GPS data, [0021-0023] and not just live voice but also live video between the passenger and the customer representative, [0024]).

Moore does not explicitly spell out "notify an attorney"; and the display screen configured to automatically live-stream a video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically and immediately live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger"

Hillstrom teaches the "recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceeding, recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers and Clients, [0067]"

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom into the teaching of Moore to match qualified lawyers who are licensed to practice in an appropriate jurisdiction to the clients who are involved in a legal matter of said jurisdiction (Hillstrom, [0097]. The benefit of this matching will contribute to the proceedings of an event, i.e., traffic stop or court

proceeding, with greater transparency within the guideline of the law and certainly to preserve the originality of the information collect.

The combined teaching of Moore and Hillstrom do not explicitly details the situation where the mobile lawyer system ***for use during a traffic stop***:

Kelts teaches **"FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram that includes a communication pattern for information flow that may occur when one or more law enforcement officers request that a vehicle operator pull their vehicle to the roadside for a traffic stop, [0034]". Or**

Thorpe teaches **"the licensing and ticketing system helps to reduce the interactions between police officers (or any other agents of a government or agency) and vehicle occupants by facilitating the exchange of licensing information and traffic ticket information without the need of a police officer exiting his/her vehicle, [0007]".**

Therefore , it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Kelts or Thorpe the teaching of Moore and Hillstrom to provide greater security and safety for the law enforcement officers as they perform their duties.

Claim 5, The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer **(see claim 1 or Hillstrom, [0098]).**

Claim 7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server **(Please see claim 1).**

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts or Thorpe and further in view of Hatori et al (US 2015/0015706).

Claim 2, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree ~~high definition~~ video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

Hatori teaches the claimed feature as he discusses **"The vehicle interior camera 70 may be constituted by a 360-degree camera (omnidirectional camera) in which instance the interior image 71 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 0 to 180 degrees, and the interior image 72 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 180 to 360 degrees, [0049].**

It would have been obvious to ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into the teaching of Moore with a 360-degree camera in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Examiner further notices that Hatori does not spell out the camera being the high definition one. It is however an obvious decision for the user to utilize his or her purchase capability and it would be wise for the developer to leave the choice to the user as it deems appropriate spending.

Claim 8, Moore in view of Hillstrom, teaches claim 1, Moore does not further teach at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

Hatori teaches "three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b and 40c. The exterior image capturing unit may be constituted either by a single vehicle exterior camera or by a plurality of vehicle exterior cameras. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the vehicle exterior camera 40a is disposed on a rear end portion of the vehicle roof. The vehicle exterior camera 40b is disposed on a dashboard, and the vehicle exterior camera 40c is disposed on a front bumper. Each of the three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b, 40c is able to image the exterior of the compartment 130 and also to generate a series of exterior images, [0034].

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into Moore for the purpose of providing some exterior camera for capturing the outside surrounding for greater view of conferencing communication and also for the court proceeding.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts or Thorpe and further in view of Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

Claim 3, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least one video camera comprising a video camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan Zureikat, in order to provide expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts or Thorpe and further in view of Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

Claim 4, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to

mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least video camera comprising a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts or Thorpe and further in view of Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

Claim 6, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Yuen discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store encrypted data, as taught by Yuen, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHUNG-HOANG J. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached on Reg. Sched. 6:00-3:00.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2656	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20180012324-A1	01-2018	Kelts; A. David	G06Q30/018	1/1
*	B	US-20180018831-A1	01-2018	Thorpe; Charlena L.	G06Q10/10	1/1
	C					
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	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
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*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2656

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	6/11/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	02/20/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update - no search attachment	11/21/2019	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2656

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 12/13/2019

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
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PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/644,524	Filing Date 07/07/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	05/27/2020	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 33	Minus	** 33	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/ALLYSON PURNELL/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.:	REDM-P0001US-NP
	§	Customer No.:	134449
Serial No.: 15/644,524	§	Group Art Unit:	2656
Filed: July 7, 2017	§	Examiner:	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.:	2303

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sirs:

Please reconsider the claims of the above-identified application in view of the remarks presented below:

Listing of the Claims begins on page **2** of this paper.

Remarks begin on page **8** of this paper.

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15644524
Filing Date:	07-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension - 3 months with $0 paid	2253	1	700	700
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**700**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	39556569
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		REDM-response.pdf	107151 e9ba4a9c954a5774bd7be47693d16a9f2aba260d	yes	13

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	13
	Claims	2	7
	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30210 546bf0b289a0ca505fabc2752b257dae8d4dd2a1	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	137361

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in this patent application, with claims 9-33 having been withdrawn as being directed to a non-elected group. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the claims in view of the remarks below.

Claims 1, 5, and 7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and Kelts (US 2018/0012324) or Thorpe (US 2018/0018831). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

> 1. A mobile lawyer system for use during a traffic stop comprising:
> a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of in the vehicle;
> the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle;
> a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;
> the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and
> the display screen of the mobile device configured to live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

It has been established previously that Moore teaches a live video communication channel between a driver of a vehicle and a customer service representative who monitors for vehicular accidents or incidents so that assistance such as a tow truck may be provided. Hillstrom, on the other hand, discloses a system having a database that stores "information about a client's case and information about attorney's backgrounds." Hillstrom's system collects the client's information to

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create a data file and provides this file to the Managing Lawyer. Hillstrom's system makes a match of the "client to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time when the client needs legal services. In fact, Hillstrom teaches a Managing Lawyer as an intermediary between the client and the lawyers who submit bids for client referral. Para. [0093]. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of a vehicle in which the client is riding. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a vehicle location at all because it's irrelevant. There is absolutely no motivation or suggestion to combine Moore and Hillstrom for any reason whatsoever.

The Examiner has added, alternatively, Kelts and Thorpe in combination with Moore and Hillstrom. Kelts discloses a "communication flow" that enables a driver who has been pulled over by a police officer to provide license and other identification information to the officer so that the officer can remain inside the police vehicle. Therefore, Kelts's communication flow involves the police vehicle and driver's vehicle and uses "a proximity-based communication channel." Although Kelts teaches that the officer may initiate a search within a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to look up and validate the driver's license number, there is absolutely no motivation or suggestion by Kelts for the police officer to identify and locate a lawyer to represent the driver. Kelts does not disclose or suggest consulting a database that stores lawyer information to identify a lawyer that may represent the driver.

Thorpe suffers the same deficiencies. Thorpe also teaches a system that "helps to reduce the interactions between police officers … and vehicle occupants by facilitating the exchange of licensing information and traffic ticket information without the need of a police officer exiting his/her vehicle." Para. [0007]. Again, Thorpe teaches a communication path between the police vehicle and driver's vehicle to obtain the driver's credential information, and the use of a database to look up drivers' licensing information, there is absolutely no motivation or suggestion by Thorpe for the police officer to identify and locate a lawyer to represent the driver. Thorpe does not disclose or suggest consulting a database that stores lawyer information to identify a lawyer that may represent the driver.

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It is worthwhile to remind the Examiner that it is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination. *In re Grasselli*, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Moore teaches real-time communication between the driver and a customer service representative. Hillstrom teaches a system that matches a lawyer to a client matter stored in a database. Kelts/Thorpe teaches a communication channel between a police officer and the driver, where the police officer may access a remote database. The combination of Moore, Hillstrom and Kelts/Thorpe would effectively yield a system where a video communication connection would be made between a driver of a vehicle and a police officer, where the driver provides name and driver's license information to the police officer for verification and issuance of a ticket. Thereafter, the managing lawyer system matches a lawyer in its firm to the driver based on the driver data stored in its database. The selection of the managing partner of the firm is not based on the location of the driver. The managing partner would obtain client intake information from the driver during the video session. Thereafter, ***after disconnecting the video session*** with the driver, the managing partner prepares an engagement letter to send to the driver, and assigns a lawyer from the law firm to handle the driver's legal matter. The examiner must consider the prior art ***in its entirety***; ***the prior art is good for everything it teaches, not just the invention it describes or claims***. "It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238, 241 (CCPA 1965); *see also Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443, 449-49 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (holding that the district court, by failing to consider a prior art reference in its entirety, ignored portions of the reference that led away from obviousness). The question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.,* 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.,* 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Without using the pending claims as a recipe, the combination of Moore, Hilstrom, and Kelts/Thorpe would not have arrived at the claimed invention.

MPEP § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of **the facts gleaned from the prior art**" (emphasis

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added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and **does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure**, such a reconstruction is proper'" (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

Purdue highlights that while *KSR* has made it more difficult to make an improper hindsight argument, in that the TSM test is merely one test that may be used to determine obviousness, the bedrock principles of avoiding improper hindsight **must** still be adhered to. Specifically, (1) there must be a ***reason*** to combine elements of separate references in the specific manner as claimed; and (2) the ***problem to be solved*** must be gleaned from the prior art, and not from the Applicant's specification. (*See, e.g., Purdue* at 10-11). *Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Depomed, Inc.* (Fed. Cir. 2016). Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Hillstrom desires to solve the problem of identifying and assigning a lawyer to a client matter stored in a database. Kelts and Thorpe are preoccupied with the problem of a police officer obtaining driver's licensing information during a traffic stop. Linking the driver to a lawyer via videoconferencing does not address the problem solved by Hillstrom. Indeed, Hillstrom only mentions videoconferencing in the context of depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences. Para. [0067]. Linking the driver to a lawyer via videoconferencing does not address the problem of preventing injury or harm to the police officer disclosed in Kelts/Thorpe.

There is clearly no motivation or rationale for Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe to specifically provide video consultation during the initial video connection between the driver and a lawyer while the driver is in a vehicle. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Applicants' specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Applicants' own specification and that the combination of Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination is improper and respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

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Even if it were proper to combine Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe, the resultant combination still does not teach or suggest, for example, "the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance."

Therefore, claim 1 and claims 5 and 7 depending from claim 1 are patentable over Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe.

Claim 2 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe and Hatori (US 2015/0015706). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of the 360-degree high definition video camera. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe. Accordingly, claim 2 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 8 has also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe and Hatori. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 8 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment. Hatori does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe. Accordingly, claim 8 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe and Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Zureikat discloses drone-mounted cameras but does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe. Accordingly, claim 3 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

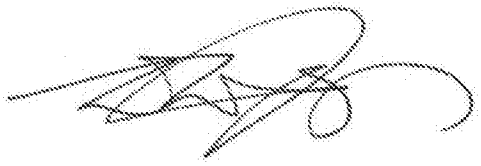
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Claim 4 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe and Mokashi (US 9288446). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 4 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Mokashi does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe. Accordingly, claim 4 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

Claim 6 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe and Yuen (US 2016/0140179). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 depends claim 1 and recites additional limitations of "the database is configured to store encrypted data." As discussed above, Yuen does not remedy any of the deficiencies in Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe. Accordingly, claim 6 is also patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request early allowance of the claims in consideration of the above remarks. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if a telephone call would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this patent application.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: May 27, 2020

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LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer system for use during a traffic stop comprising:

a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of the vehicle;

the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;

the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and

the display screen of the mobile device configured to live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

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4. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

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9. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

determining a location of the user;

identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined location of the user;

generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response;

additionally live-streaming captured images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to a display monitor viewable by the user.

10. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a 360-degree capture of video images of the user and surroundings.

11. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

12. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

13. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

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14. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

15. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

16. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

17. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

18. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 16, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with high rating.

19. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein generating and sending an alert comprises transmitting at least one of a call, a text message, an email address to the at least one remote lawyer.

20. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer with high rating.

21. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein selecting one lawyer comprises selecting a lawyer that responded first.

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22. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 9, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

23. (Withdrawn) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

receiving a consultation request from a user's mobile device;

initiating capture of images of the user using a 360-degree video camera and live-streaming the captured video images to a remote server via a computer network in response to the consultation request;

storing the captured live-streaming video images in a remote database in communication with the remote server;

accessing a database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers, and identifying at least one lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction corresponding to a location of the user;

generating and contacting the at least one lawyer;

receiving at least one response from the at least one lawyer;

selecting one lawyer from the at least one lawyer who sent a response;

live-streaming the captured live-streaming video images of the user to the selected lawyer; and

displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

24. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by a video camera mounted on a drone.

25. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 24, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone.

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26. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving a consultation request comprises receiving a user input via a mobile application executing on the user's mobile device.

27. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein live-streaming the captured images to a remote server comprises transmitting the captured images via at least one of the Internet and cellular network.

28. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user.

29. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises accessing a remote database storing information associated with a plurality of lawyers licensed in various jurisdictions.

30. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 29, wherein identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

31. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer comprises receiving the live-streaming images by the user's mobile device and transmitting the live-streaming images for display to the display monitor mounted on the dash board of the vehicle.

32. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying captured live-streaming video images of the selected lawyer.

33. (Withdrawn) The mobile lawyer method of claim 23, wherein displaying at least one image of the selected lawyer comprises displaying an image of the selected lawyer stored in the remote database.

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15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/24/2020	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):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2651	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☑ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/27/20.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☑ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5) ☑ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) 9-32 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7) ☑ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US2002/0002469) and further in views of Kelts (US 2018/0012324).

Claim 1, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system ***[[for use during a traffic stop]]*** comprising:

a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of the

vehicle **(in-car device 10 with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera 20 and a customer application)"app") are included in or connected to device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017, 0023]);**

the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle **(display 22 of device 10, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0017]. Clearly, the driver can view screen 22);**

a remote server and a database **(data captured by camera are transceiving to/from remote server 14, [0013, 0016]),**

While Moore teaches "a mobile device executing a mobile application and in wireless communication with the video camera and display screen, configured, upon command from a user, to communicate with the remote server **(the portable device can be a customers personal electronic device such as a mobile smartphone having its own camera and display screen; the device 10 includes customer app to communicate with server 14; figs 1 and 2; and [0017, 0021, 0022]).**

Moore does not explicitly discuss "configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;

wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify the at least one identified lawyer".

Hillstrom teaches a system where the database is configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in a plurality of jurisdictions **(The system has database information about the attorneys, managing attorneys and practicing attorneys, including their legal background wherein it should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0018, 0034, 0098]).**

And furthermore, Hillstrom teaches "wherein the remote server is configured to automatically and immediately determine a location of the vehicle, automatically and immediately identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically and immediately identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and automatically and immediately notify one of the at least one identified lawyer located remotely". Hillstrom's system is "to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]… Prospective client-users may create and submit a file on-line answering questions that will enable the system of the present invention to forward the file to an appropriate Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018] … Prospective clients are enabled to request to be contacted by a Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate state or states for consultation concerning the particular prospective client and claims, [0022] and where these particular qualified lawyers can accommodate/work on issues associated with different states or national laws to server users in disparate geographical locations, [0034].

While Moore's system is capable of notifying the remote server 14 for communication with the customer service agent using terminal 24 for communication (If in-vehicle device 10 detects that vehicle 12 has broken down and is inoperable, device 10 sends a signal to server 14 indicating the nature of the mechanical problem and the location of vehicle 12 as determined by GPS data, [0021-0023] and not just live voice but also live video between the passenger and the customer representative, [0024]).

Moore does not explicitly spell out "notify an attorney".

Hillstrom teaches the "Prospective clients are enabled to request to be contacted by a Managing Lawyer licensed in an appropriate state or states for consultation concerning the particular prospective client and claims, [0022, 0025]".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom into the teaching of Moore to match qualified lawyers who are licensed to practice in an appropriate jurisdiction to the clients who are involved in a legal matter of said jurisdiction (Hillstrom, [0097]. The benefit of this matching will contribute to the proceedings of an event, i.e., traffic stop or court proceeding, with greater transparency within the guideline of the law and certainly to preserve the originality of the information collect.

The combined teaching of Moore and Hillstrom do not explicitly details the situation where the mobile lawyer system ***for use during a traffic stop***:

Kelts teaches **"FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram that includes a communication pattern for information flow that may occur when one or more law**

enforcement officers request that a vehicle operator pull their vehicle to the roadside for a traffic stop, [0034]".

Therefore , it would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Kelts into the teaching of Moore and Hillstrom to provide greater security and safety for the law enforcement officers as they perform their duties.

Claim 5, The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer **(see claim 1 or Hillstrom, [0098]).**

Claim 7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server **(Please see claim 1).**

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts and further in view of Hatori et al (US 2015/0015706).

Claim 2, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a

360-degree ~~high definition~~ video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

Hatori teaches the claimed feature as he discusses **"The vehicle interior camera 70 may be constituted by a 360-degree camera (omnidirectional camera) in which instance the interior image 71 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 0 to 180 degrees, and the interior image 72 corresponds to an image taken with respect to an angular range of from 180 to 360 degrees, [0049].**

It would have been obvious to ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into the teaching of Moore with a 360-degree camera in order to provide a more comprehensive and thorough view of the occupants of a vehicle during video conferencing.

Examiner further notices that Hatori does not spell out the camera being the high definition one. It is however an obvious decision for the user to utilize his or her purchase capability and it would be wise for the developer to leave the choice to the user as it deems appropriate spending.

Claim 8, Moore in view of Hillstrom, teaches claim 1, Moore does not further teach at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

Hatori teaches "three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b and 40c. The exterior image capturing unit may be constituted either by a single vehicle exterior camera or by

a plurality of vehicle exterior cameras. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the vehicle exterior camera 40a is disposed on a rear end portion of the vehicle roof. The vehicle exterior camera 40b is disposed on a dashboard, and the vehicle exterior camera 40c is disposed on a front bumper. Each of the three vehicle exterior cameras 40a, 40b, 40c is able to image the exterior of the compartment 130 and also to generate a series of exterior images, [0034].

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hatori into Moore for the purpose of providing some exterior camera for capturing the outside surrounding for greater view of conferencing communication and also for the court proceeding.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts and further in view of Hassan Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

Claim 3, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone. Hassan discloses wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone (a drone equipped with a camera; abstract; paragraph [0012]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least one video camera comprising a video camera mounted on a drone, as taught by Hassan Zureikat, in order to provide

expanded functionality by gaining the ability to record video of the immediate area surrounding a vehicle during video conferencing, especially in remote areas.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts and further in view of Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

Claim 4, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions. Mokashi discloses wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions (a plurality of additional video cameras fixedly mounted to mutually differing prescribed locations around an outer periphery of the vehicle in prescribed orientations providing respective video images of areas around the outer periphery of the vehicle; claim 1).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide at least video camera comprising a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions, as taught by Mokashi, in order to provide a plurality of different perspectives during video conferencing, so as to offer a more thorough and comprehensive view of the vehicle.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and in view of Kelts and further in view of Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

Claim 6, Moore, in view of Hillstrom, discloses the mobile lawyer system of claim 1. Moore does not further disclose wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data. Yuen discloses wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data (a symmetrically encrypted database; abstract; figure 1; paragraph [0032]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the Moore invention to provide a database configured to store encrypted data, as taught by Yuen, in order to provide protection of information subject to the attorney-client privilege from unauthorized disclosure.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 5/27/20 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time when the client needs legal services. In fact, Hillstrom teaches a Managing Lawyer as an intermediary between the client and the lawyers who submit bids for client referral. Para. [0093]. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of a vehicle in which the client is riding. In fact, Hillsirom does not mention a vehicle location at all because it's irrelevant. There is absolutely no motivation or suggestion to combine Moore and Hillstrom for any reason whatsoever.

Applicant positions that it has been established previously that Moore teaches a live video communication channel between a driver of a vehicle and a customer service representative who monitors for vehicular accidents or incidents so that assistance such as a tow truck may be provided. Hillstrom, on the other hand, discloses a system having a database that stores "information about a client's case and information about attorney's backgrounds." Hillstrom's system collects the client's information to create a data file and provides this file to the Managing Lawyer.

Examiner respectfully disagrees and first positions that Moore teaches "the system permits not only live voice but also live video connectivity between the customer service representative and the occupants of vehicle 12, [0024]". In mapping customer service representative to a selected lawyer, examiner introduces Hillstrom… who recognized the problem with selecting an attorney for the sake of selecting a representative attorney, based on word of mouth, who is completely mismatched with the client's need or lacks the necessary experience/expertise and thus has caused dissatisfactory results, [0002-0010].

Hillstrom thus develops a system to collect, maintain, and use information about lawyers in a manner that improves the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters and when the selection made is must solely be based on the interest of the clients… including the fact that the representative must have a **legal background should include in what states the attorney is licensed, and the type of law that they specialize in, [0098], simply to say must be licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018]).**

Here clearly Hillstrom must build a database (i.e., Managing Lawyers/Primary Lawyer) where it details each lawyer's qualification and specifically appropriately licensed jurisdiction relevant to the client's location of an event. Through such database, relevant match between client and lawyer can be matched, (i.e., need vs. qualification based on specific jurisdiction)

Here the combination of Moore and Hillstrom provide a reasonably connected setup for a direct communication between the client (i.e., vehicle occupant) and the selected attorney once set-up using the in-vehicle customer application… As demonstrated, that the primary reference Moore teaches a custom application on his in-car device, [0017, 0021, 0022] for various services. So that in the emergency event… it can contact the appropriate representative, in this case, the attorney who is licensed in appropriate jurisdiction. As examiner understands it, customer application is built for specific purpose, design and service… in this case, examiner recognized that Moore did not explicitly speak of lawyer application… but he did utilize the "customer application" for various services. Obviously, a modification of a "custom app" falls within the realm of person's creativity since Humans are not an automated machine but persons of creativity… using their intellectual capacity to create a mobile application specifically for seeking specific lawyer is within such creativity. When an event occur, i.e., traffic stop, contact such specific lawyer is also within the realm of creativity.

Examiner further recognized that both Moore and Hillstrom do not address claim requirement of an exclusive use during a traffic stop. Examiner introduces Kelts to heal deficiency in the combined teaching of Moore and Hillstrom. Kelts teaches a live communication, during routine traffic and roadside stops initiated by law enforcement

officers, [0003] where the officer attempts to verify the identification of the driver, Fig. 2A and 2B. It is also reasonable to assume that potential harassment could occur during the routine stop by law enforcement... A live streaming with a remote lawyer by the occupant of the vehicle is also a reasonable activity.

Moore's system is indeed already capable of notifying the remote server 14 for communication with the customer service agent using terminal 24 for communication (If in-vehicle device 10 detects that vehicle 12 has broken down and is inoperable, device 10 sends a signal to server 14 indicating the nature of the mechanical problem and the location of vehicle 12 as determined by GPS data, [0021-0023] and not just live voice but also live video between the passenger and the customer representative, [0024]).

Further reviewing the applicant's argument, applicant states that it is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination. In re Grasselli, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Moore teaches real-time communication between the driver and a customer service representative. Hillstrom teaches a system that matches a lawyer to a client matter stored in a database. Kelts/Thorpe teaches a communication channel between a police officer and the driver, where the police officer may access a remote database. The combination of Moore, Hillstrom and Kelts/Thorpe would effectively yield a system where a video communication connection would be made between a driver of a vehicle and a police officer, where the driver provides name and driver's license information to the police officer for verification and issuance of a ticket. Thereafter, the managing lawyer system matches a lawyer in its firm to the driver based on the driver data stored in its database.

The selection of the managing partner of the firm is not based on the location of the driver. The managing partner would obtain client intake information from the driver during the video session. Thereafter, after disconnecting the video session with the driver, the managing partner prepares an engagement letter to send to the driver, and assigns a lawyer from the law firm to handle the driver's legal matter. The examiner must consider the prior art in its entirety; the prior art is good for everything it teaches, not just the invention it describes or claims. "It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art." In re Wesslau, 353 F.2d 238, 241 (CCPA 1965); see also Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc., 796 F.2d 443, 449-49 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (holding that the district court, by failing to consider a prior art reference in its entirety, ignored portions of the reference that led away from obviousness). The question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as whole would have been obvious. Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp., 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); Schenck v. Nortron Corp., 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Without using the pending claims as a recipe, the combination of Moore, Hilstrom, and Kelts/Thorpe would not have arrived at the claimed invention.

Examiner respectfully disagrees as examiner has provided evidence of each prior art stands above… The rationale to modify or combine the prior art does not have to be expressly stated in the prior art; the rationale may be expressly or impliedly

contained in the prior art or it may be reasoned from knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, established scientific principles, or legal precedent established by prior case law. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071,5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In re Nilssen, 851 F.2d 1401, 1403, 7 USPQ2d 1500, 1502 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (references do not have to explicitly suggest combining teachings);

MPEP § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the facts gleaned from the prior art" (emphasis added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper"' (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

Purdue highlights that while KSR has made it more difficult to make an improper hindsight argument, in that the TSM test is merely one test that may be used to determine obviousness, the bedrock principles of avoiding improper hindsight must still be adhered to. Specifically, (1) there must be a reason to combine elements of separate references in the specific manner as claimed; and (2) the problem to be solved must be gleaned from the prior art, and not from the Applicant's specification. (See, e.g., Purdue at 10-11). Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Depomed, Inc. (Fed. Cir. 2016). Although Hillstrom

discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Hillstrom desires to solve the problem of identifying and assigning a lawyer to a client matter stored in a database. Kelts and Thorpe are preoccupied with the problem of a police officer obtaining driver's licensing information during a traffic stop. Linking the driver to a lawyer via videoconferencing does not address the problem solved by Hillstrom. Indeed, Hillstrom only mentions videoconferencing in the context of depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences. Para. [0067]. Linking the driver to a lawyer via videoconferencing does not address the problem of preventing injury or harm to the police officer disclosed in Kelts/Thorpe.

There is clearly no motivation or rationale for Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe to specifically provide video consultation during the initial video connection between the driver and a lawyer while the driver is in a vehicle. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Applicants' specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Applicants' own specification and that the combination of Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts/Thorpe is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination is improper and respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Again, examiner respectfully disagrees. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a

reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Therefore examiner respectfully sustains the rejection.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Arts:

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Turchin (US 2011/0119197) teaches "a mobile lawyer application" where a client can obtain legal service "app" onto his/her mobile and when launch (or contact), it will link to a specific lawyer. Via Fig. 3B, Client 105 can automatically launch a connection to counsel 145 for support. Client device 115 has a lawyer app called "R.U. Hurt Atty" when launched will connect the client to the "R.U. Hurt Atty" on the attorney's display 350. Once connected all legal matters can be discussed/viewed via "a streaming video transmission".

Examiner has presented this pertinent prior art in the child-application (16/982,277) to the same applicant/attorney.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHUNG-HOANG J. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached on Reg. Sched. 6:00-3:00.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on 570-272-7530. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Phung-Hoang J Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2656

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2651	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20110119197-A1	05-2011	TURCHIN; JASON	G06Q10/10	705/311
	B					
	C					
	D					
	E					
	F					
	G					
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
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	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	6/11/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	02/20/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update - no search attachment	11/21/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update - no search attachment	06/16/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update - No search attachment	07/20/2020	pjn

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 07/24/2020

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 03/03/2021

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/03/2021	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Notice of Abandonment	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

This application is abandoned in view of:

1. ☑ Applicant's failure to timely file a proper reply to the Office letter mailed on 24 July 2020.
   (a) ☐ A reply was received on _____ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated _____), which is after the expiration of the period for reply (including a total extension of time of _____ month(s)) which expired on _____.
   (b) ☐ A proposed reply was received on _____, but it does not constitute a proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to the final rejection. (A proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final rejection consists only of:(1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) if this is utility or plant application, a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications.)
   (c) ☐ A reply was received on _____ but it does not constitute a proper reply, or a bona fide attempt at a proper reply, to the non-final rejection. See 37 CFR 1.85(a) and 1.111. (See explanation in box 8 below).
   (d) ☑ No reply has been received.

2. ☐ Applicant's failure to timely pay the required issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, within the statutory period of three months from the mailing date of the Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85).
   (a) ☐ The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, was received on _____ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated _____), which is after the expiration of the statutory period for payment of the issue fee (and publication fee) set in the Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85).
   (b) ☐ The submitted fee of $ _____ is insufficient. A balance of $ _____ is due.
   The issue fee required by 37CFR 1.18 is $ _____ . The publication fee, if required by 37 CFR 1.18(d), is $ _____ .
   (c) ☐ The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, has not been received.

3. ☐ Applicant's failure to timely file corrected drawings as required by, and within the three-month period set in, the Notice of Allowability (PTO-37).
   (a) ☐ Proposed corrected drawings were received on _____ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated _____), which is after the expiration of the period for reply.
   (b) ☐ No corrected drawings have been received.

4. ☐ The letter of express abandonment which is signed by the attorney or agent of record or other party authorized under 37 CFR 1.33 (b). See 37 CFR 1.138(b).

5. ☐ The letter of express abandonment which is signed by an attorney or agent (acting in a representative capacity under 37 CFR 1.34) upon the filing of a continuing application.

6. ☐ The decision by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board rendered on _____ and because the period for seeking court review of the decision has expired and there are no allowed claims.

7. ☐ The dismissal of the appeal in an application having no allowed claims. (When an appeal is dismissed in an application having no allowed claims the application stands abandoned. See MPEP 1215.04 subsections I-V for an explanation of the reasons why an appeal is dismissed.)

8. ☐ The reason(s) below:

_____

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	

Petitions to revive under 37 CFR 1.137, or requests to withdraw the holding of abandonment under 37 CFR 1.181, should be promptly filed to minimize any negative effects on patent term.

PTO/AIA/31 (03-14)
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NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM THE EXAMINER TO THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Docket Number (Optional)
REDM-P0001US

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO, EFS-Web transmitted to the USPTO, or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage in an envelope addressed to "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, on Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)] on October 21, 2021.

Signature /Denise Wilson/

Typed or printed name Denise Wilson

In re Application of
Clayton K. Redmon

Application Number	Filed
15/644524	July 7, 2017

For
Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Art Unit	Examiner
2651	P. Nguyen

Applicant hereby **appeals** to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board from the last decision of the examiner.

The fee for this Notice of Appeal is (37 CFR 41.20(b)(1)) $ 840.00

☑ Applicant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 50%, and the resulting fee is: $ 420.00

☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 75%, and the resulting fee is: $ _____
Form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent must either be enclosed or have been submitted previously.

☐ A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.

☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.

☐ The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____.

☑ Payment made via EFS-Web.

☐ A petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) (PTO/AIA/22 or equivalent) is enclosed.
For extensions of time in reexamination proceedings, see 37 CFR 1.550.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

I am the

☐ applicant

☑ attorney or agent of record
Registration number 33305

☐ attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34
Registration number _____

Signature /Wei Wei Jeang/

Typed or printed name Wei Wei Jeang

Telephone Number 469-878-8643

Date October 21, 2021

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☑ * Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 41.20(b)(1) and 41.31. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
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3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15644524
Filing Date:	07-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
PET. REVIVE ABANDON APP, DELAY PYMT-RESP	2453	1	1050	1050
NOTICE OF APPEAL	2401	1	420	420
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**1470**

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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

Decision Date October 21, 2021
In re Application of Clayton K. Redmon
Application No. 15644524
Filed: 07-Jul-2017

Attorney Docket No. REDM-P0001US

DECISION ON PETITION
UNDER CFR 1.137(a)

This is an electronic decision on the petition under 37 CFR 1.137(a), October 21, 2021 , to revive the above-identified application.

The petition is GRANTED.

The above-identified application became abandoned for failure to reply in a timely manner to the outstanding final Office action. The date of abandonment is the day after the last day of the period set for reply in the Office action plus any applicable extensions of time properly requested.

The electronic petition satisfies the conditions for revival pursuant to the provisions of 37 CFR 1.137(a) in that (1) the reply in the form of a Notice of Appeal, and the appeal fee required by 37 CFR 41.20(b)(1); (2) the petition fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (m); and (3) the required statement of unintentional delay have been received. Accordingly, the Notice of Appeal is accepted as having been unintentionally delayed.

The statement of unintentional delay is being treated as having been made as the result of a reasonable inquiry into the facts and circumstances of such delay and by a person having firsthand or direct knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the delay at issue. See 37 CFR 10.18(b) and Changes to Patent Practice and Procedure; Final Rule Notice, 62 Fed. Reg. 53131, 53178 (October 10, 1997), 1203 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 63, 103 (October 21, 1997). In the event that such an inquiry has not been made, petitioner must make such an inquiry. If such inquiry results in the discovery that it is not correct that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition pursuant to 37 CFR 1.137(a) was unintentional, petitioner must notify the Office.

The two-month period for filing an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37(a)(1), accompanied by the fee required by 37 CFR 41.20(b)(2) runs from the date of this decision.

Telephone inquiries concerning this decision should be directed to the Patent Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197.

This application file is being directed to the Technology Center.

Office of Petitions

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	44095263
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	21-OCT-2021
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	23:14:05
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1470
RAM confirmation Number	E20210KN13581308
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	ePetition Request Form	petition-request.pdf	49038 9fbe90ef3a4a3a415bd36e3bdb04a2a2716a25d8	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Notice of Appeal Filed	Appeal.pdf	253425 2b4eb05fa1b78494487566ff5e240cb922ff8740	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	40071 262c03b8f96481c9779ae6aae3c99090e95e4c5b	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	342534		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Doc Code: PET.AUTO Document Description: Petition automatically granted by EFS-Web	PTO/SB/64 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Department of Commerce

Electronic Petition Request	**PETITION FOR REVIVAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR PATENT ABANDONED UNINTENTIONALLY UNDER 37 CFR 1.137(a)**
Application Number	15644524
Filing Date	07-Jul-2017
First Named Inventor	Clayton Redmon
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US
Title	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

The above-identified application became abandoned for failure to file a timely and proper reply to a notice or action by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The date of abandonment is the day after the expiration date of the period set for reply in the office notice or action plus any extensions of time actually obtained.

APPLICANT HEREBY PETITIONS FOR REVIVAL OF THIS APPLICATION

NOTE: A grantable petition requires the following items:
(1) Petition fee;
(2) Reply and/or issue fee;
(3) Terminal disclaimer with disclaimer fee - required for all utility and plant applications filed before June 8, 1995; and for all design applications; and
(4) Statement that the entire delay was unintentional

Petition Fee

- (◉) Small Entity
- ( ) Micro Entity
- ( ) Regular Undiscounted

2. Reply and/or fee

( ) I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that the amendment and response have already been filed in the above-identified application on

( ) Amendment and response are attached

RCE request,submission, and fee.

( ) I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that the RCE Request, Submission, and Fee have already been filed in the above-identified application on

( ) RCE Request, Submission, and Fee are attached

Notice of Appeal

( ) I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that the Notice of Appeal and Fee have already been filed in the above-identified application on

◉ Notice of Appeal and Fee are attached

3. Terminal Disclaimer is not required, since the Electronic Petition format is not support for Design applications and applications filed before June 8, 1995. Please file using regular petition format for review by the Office of Petitions.

☒ **STATEMENT:** The entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the required reply until the filing of a grantable petition under 37 CFR 1.137(a) was unintentional.

Petitioner is reminded that a delay resulting from a deliberately chosen course of action on the part of the applicant does not become an "unintentional" delay within the meaning of 37CFR 1.137 because:

- the applicant does not consider the claims to be patentable over the references relied upon in an outstanding Office action;
- the applicant does not consider the allowed or patentable claims to be of sufficient breadth or scope to justify the financial expense of obtaining a patent;
- the applicant does not consider any patent to be of sufficient value to justify the financial expense of obtaining the patent; or
- the applicant remains interested in eventually obtaining a patent, but simply seeks to defer patent fees and patent prosecution expenses.

Petitioner is further reminded that an intentional delay resulting from a deliberate course of action chosen by the applicant is not affected by:

- the correctness of the applicant's (or applicant's representative's) decision to abandon the application or not to seek or persist in seeking revival of the application;
- the correctness or propriety of a rejection, or other objection, requirement, or decision by the Office; or
- the discovery of new information or evidence, or other change in circumstances subsequent to the abandonment or decision not to seek or persist in seeking revival.

NOTE: Where the petition under 37 CFR 1.137(a) is filed more than two years after the date the application became abandoned, the United States Patent and Trademark Office requires an additional explanation of the circumstances surrounding the delay that establishes the entire delay was unintentional. This requirement is in addition to the requirement to provide a statement that the entire delay was unintentional. See *Clarification of the Practice for Requiring Additional Information in Petitions Filed in Patent Applications and Patents Based on Unintentional Delay,* 85 FR 12222 (March 2, 2020). See MPEP 711.03(c)(II)(C)-(F) for additional guidance on the information required to establish that the entire delay was unintentional.

THIS PORTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE SIGNATORY OR SIGNATORIES

I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that I am:

○ An attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office who has been given power of attorney in this application.

◉ An attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office, acting in a representative capacity.

○ A sole inventor

○ A joint inventor; I certify that I am authorized to sign this submission on behalf of all of the inventors as evidenced by the power of attorney in the application

○ A joint inventor; all of whom are signing this e-petition

Signature	/Wei Wei Jeang/
Name	Wei Wei Jeang
Registration Number	33305

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re Appellant:	Clayton K. Redmon	§ Confirmation No. 2303
Filed:	July 7, 2017	§ Customer No. 134,449
Serial No.:	15/644,524	§ Group Art Unit: 2651
For:	MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD	§ Examiner: Phung H. J. Nguyen
		§ Docket No.: REDM-P001US

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

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Customer No. 134,449

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is Redmon Jeang LLC, the assignee of the above-referenced application.

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II. RELATED APPEALS, INTERFERENCES, AND TRIALS

There is a pending appeal for a related patent application, Serial No. 15/688.764, before the Board. There are no prior or other pending appeals, interferences, trials before the Board, or judicial proceedings known by appellant/assignee or appellant's legal representative that may be related to, directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this Appeal.

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III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-33 are pending in the application and claims 9-33 were withdrawn from consideration. Pursuant to the Final Office Action mailed on July 24, 2020:

A. Claims 1, 5, and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and Kelts (US 2018/0012324).

B. Claims 2 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Hatori (US 2015/0015706).

C. Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

D. Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

E. Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

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IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No claims have been amended since the Final Office Action mailed July 24, 2020, from which this Appeal is taken. All amendments to the claims made during prior prosecution of this application have been entered.

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V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

According to a U.S. Department of Justice Special Report, in 2011, over 62.9 million U.S. residents had one or more contacts with police. Of these contacts, over 31 million were involuntary, and 13 million are in the context of traffic stops. More black drivers (13%) than white (10%) and Hispanic (10%) drivers were pulled over in a traffic stop. In these traffic stop incidents, about 1.2 million people felt that the police officer involved did not behave properly. However, only a small fraction, or 4.4% of these people filed a police complaint, and more than 1.1 million people did not. About 19% of persons involved in street stops were searched or frisked by police. The majority of these people did not believe the police had a legitimate reason for the search. According to data compiled by The Washington Post, white people make up roughly 62 percent of the U.S. population but only about 49 percent of those who are killed by police officers. African Americans account for 24 percent of those fatally shot and killed by the police despite being just 13 percent of the U.S. population. These numbers mean black Americans are 2.5 times as likely as white Americans to be shot and killed by police officers. Statistics show that unarmed black Americans were five times as likely as unarmed white Americans to be shot and killed by a police officer.

Some argue that police shooting is racially-based, but there are evidence that show these police officers who commit these atrocities may be motivated by unconscious or implicit bias. There are research studies that support the notion that police professionals use more force, or be quicker to use force, against blacks due to a black-crime implicit bias producing greater perceptions of threat. Whether white or black, implicit or explicit bias, there is a desire to defuse and de-escalate tense situations between the police and members of the general public if the loss of innocent lives can be avoided or reduced.

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The concept described herein is an effort to introduce technology as one immediate solution to this problem. This concept uses technology to introduce the presence of a third party, a licensed attorney, into a police encounter or traffic stop. The licensed attorney can serve as a live observer, witness, and intermediary who can help to de-escalate and defuse the situation. The attorney and the person in the police encounter (user) do not previously have an attorney-client relationship or contract. As shown in FIG. 1, the system 10 includes a 360-degree video camera 12 that can live-stream 360 degrees of video data with accompanying audio data over the Internet and/or cellular network 14. The 360-degree camera 12 is preferably high definition and designed for mounting on the dash of a vehicle so that it can capture unobstructed video images of a user seated in the driver's seat as well as the front passenger seat of the vehicle.

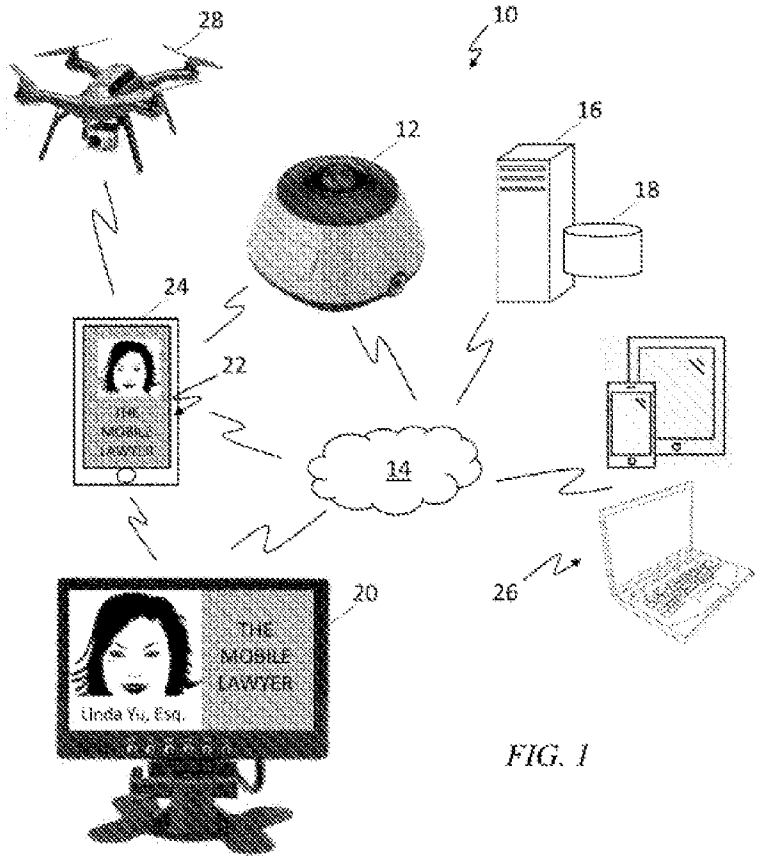


FIG. 1

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The user may initiate a Mobile Lawyer Consultation Session and live-stream video capture by the camera(s) by sending a request via the Mobile Lawyer App 22 on his/her mobile device 24. Once the request to live-stream video is received at the server 16, an alert notification is sent to one or more lawyers licensed in the jurisdiction that corresponds with the current location of the user. The Mobile Lawyer App 22 has GPS and mapping capabilities, or alternatively has access to these functions of the mobile phone, so that it may be able to pinpoint the location of the user and relay this information to the server 16 so that this information may be used in selecting lawyers who may respond to the alert notification. When GPS is not available, location may be determined by triangulation of cellular towers that are in communication with the user's mobile device. In response to the location of the user (i.e., jurisdiction), and possibly other criteria (e.g., ranking or rating of lawyers), one or more lawyers are selected and alerts are transmitted to their respective computing devices. The alert notification may be in the form of a call, text message, email, and another form of message transmitted to and presented on a computing device 26, such as a mobile phone, tablet computer, and laptop computer that is equipped with a video camera. The first lawyer who responds first to handle the consultation session can immediately view the live-streamed video information on a computing device.

Of the pending claims on appeal herein, claim 1 is independent, and claims 2-8 depend therefrom. Claim 1 recites a "mobile lawyer system for use during a traffic stop" that includes the following limitations, with support in the specification and drawing figures:

a. a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of the vehicle. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

b. the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

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c. a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction. Paras. [0011], [0014] and FIG. 1.

d. the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance. Paras. [0014]-[0018], and FIGS. 1 and 2.

e. the display screen of the mobile device configured to live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger. Paras. [0015]-[0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitations that "the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation that "the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone." Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation that "the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions." Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation that "the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which

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jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer." Paras. [0011], [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 6 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation that "the database is configured to store encrypted data." Paras. [0011], [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 7 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation that "the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server." Paras. [0014]-[0018] and FIG. 1.

Claim 8 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation that "at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment." Paras. [0010], [0015] and FIG. 1.

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VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Appellants respectfully request that the Board reviews:

A. Rejection of claims 1, 5, and 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and Kelts (US 2018/0012324).

B. Rejection of claims 2 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Hatori (US 2015/001506).

C. Rejection of claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).

D. Rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Mokashi (US 9,288,446).

E. Rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Yuen (US 2016/0140179).

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VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1, 5, and 7 Are Patentable

Claims 1, 5, and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and Kelts (US 2018/0012324).[1] Claims 5 and 7 depends from claim 1.

Moore teaches a live video communication channel between a driver of a vehicle and a customer service representative (think OnStar) who monitors for vehicular accidents or mechanical failures so that assistance such as a tow truck may be provided. Moore does not teach or suggest a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction. Moore does not perform a real-time match between a lawyer and the driver based on the location of the driver, nor does it teach or suggest real-time viewing of the vehicular scene by the identified lawyer.

Hillstrom is a lawyer referral system. Hillstrom discloses a system having a database that stores "information about a client's case and information about attorney's backgrounds." Hillstrom's system collects the client's information to create a data file and provides this file to the Managing Lawyer. Hillstrom's system makes a match of the client and lawyer and makes a suggestion to the Managing Lawyer which lawyer in its referral roster may handle the case. In contrast with the limitations recited in claim 1, Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time when the client file is created or client data collected. In fact, Hillstrom teaches a Managing Lawyer as an intermediary between the client and the lawyers who submit bids for client referral. Para. [0093]. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the client or a vehicle in which the client is riding. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a vehicle location at all because it's irrelevant to Hillstrom.

[1] Although not submitted for review by the Board, Appellant wishes to point out that pursuant to MPEP 706.07(a), "[s]econd or any subsequent actions on the merits shall be final, except where the examiner introduces a new ground of rejection that is neither necessitated by applicant's amendment of the claims, nor based on information submitted in an information disclosure statement filed during the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.97(c)…" In the Response to the immediately prior Office Action dated December 13, 2019, no claim amendment was presented, nor was there an information disclosure statement submitted during this specified time period. Further, the office action was not necessitated by invoking the joint research agreement prior art exclusion under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(c).

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Kelts discloses a "communication flow" that enables a driver who has been pulled over by a police officer to provide license and other identification information to the officer that stopped the vehicle, so that the officer can remain inside the police vehicle. Therefore, Kelts's communication flow involves the police vehicle and driver's vehicle and uses "a proximity-based communication channel." Although Kelts teaches that the officer may initiate a search within a Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to look up and validate the driver's license number, there is absolutely no motivation or suggestion by Kelts for the police officer to identify and locate a lawyer to represent the driver. Kelts does not disclose or suggest consulting a database that stores lawyer information to identify a lawyer that may serve as a third party observer of the scene.

There is absolutely no motivation or suggestion to combine Moore, Hillstrom and Kelts for any reason whatsoever.

Even if it were proper to combine Moore, Hillstrom, and Kelts, the combination is still deficient. Moore+Hillstrom+Kelts still lacks at least the limitations of:

> the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, ***upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server***, wherein the remote server is configured to ***automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance***; and
>
> the display screen of the mobile device configured to ***live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer*** for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to ***automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database***, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

Nothing in Moore+Hillstrom+Kelts suggest or render obvious these limitations recited in claim 1.

Appellants respectfully submit that the references teach away from the combination. It is improper to combine references when the combined references teach away from their combination.

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In re Grasselli, 713 F.2d 731, 743, 218 USPQ 769, 779 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The combination of Moore, Hillstrom and Kelts would effectively yield a non-sensical system where the managing lawyer system matches a lawyer in its firm to the driver based on the driver data stored in its database. Hillstrom teaches that the selection of the managing partner or referred lawyer is not based on the location of the driver. Hillstrom teaches that the managing partner prepares an engagement letter to send to the driver, and assigns a lawyer from the law firm to handle the driver's legal matter. None of the references teach identifying and engaging a lawyer in real-time to represent the driver stopped by a police officer to serve as a third party observer. Although Moore teaches that video communication with the customer representative may be summoned by the driver, neither Hillstrom nor Kelts permit the driver to initiate lawyer matching and video communications by command.

The prior art must be studied in its entirety. The prior art is good for everything it teaches, not just the invention it describes or claims. "It is impermissible within the framework of section 103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Wesslau*, 353 F.2d 238, 241 (CCPA 1965); *see also Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443, 449-49 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (holding that the district court, by failing to consider a prior art reference in its entirety, ignored portions of the reference that led away from obviousness). The question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether ***the claimed invention as a whole*** would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Without using the pending claims as a recipe, the combination of Moore, Hilstrom, and Kelts would not have arrived at the claimed invention.

MPEP § 2142 states that "impermissible hindsight must be avoided and the legal conclusion must be reached on the basis of the ***facts gleaned from the prior art***" (emphasis added). "'Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and does not include knowledge

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gleaned only from Applicants' disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper'" (MPEP § 2145(X)(A), quoting *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (emphasis added).

Purdue highlights that while *KSR* has made it more difficult to make an improper hindsight argument, in that the TSM test is merely one test that may be used to determine obviousness, the bedrock principles of avoiding improper hindsight must still be adhered to. Specifically, (1) there must be a ***reason*** to combine elements of separate references in the specific manner as claimed; and (2) the problem to be solved must be gleaned from the prior art, and not from the Applicant's specification. (*See, e.g., Purdue* at 10-11). *Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Depomed, Inc.*, (Fed. Cir. 2016). Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims.

There is clearly no motivation for Hillstrom to specifically provide video communication during initial client in-take while the client is in a vehicle. There is also no motivation for Hillstrom to select a Managing or Primary Lawyer based on the real-time location of a client. There is also no motivation or suggestion for Hillstrom to select a lawyer in real-time as it prescribes a workflow that involves the manual drafting and execution of an engagement letter with the client. There is also no motivation or suggestion for Hillstrom to bypass the bidding process and assign a lawyer to a client in real-time. Clearly, motivation and rationale are absent from the cited art and is only present in Appellant's specification. Due to the lack of motivation and rationale in the cited art and the fact that it is only present on the record in Appellant's specification, it logically follows that the reasoning has been improperly imported from Appellant's own specification and that the combination of Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts is an exercise of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submit that the combination is improper and does not render the claims obvious.

Because claims 5 and 7 depend from claim 1 and recite additional limitations, these dependent claims are also patentable for at least the reasons set forth above.

B. Claims 2 and 8 are Patentable

Claims 2 and 8 depend from claim 1 and were rejected over over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Hatori

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(US 2015/0015706).[2] Absent hindsight construction there is no motivation or suggestion to combine Hatori's teaching of a vehicle exterior image capturing device with the disclosures of Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts. Moreover, Hatori doesn't cure the deficiencies in Moore, Hillstrom, and Kelts as pointed out above. Therefore, claims 2 and 8 are also patentable for substantially the same reasons as set forth above.

C. Claim 3 is Patentable

Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and were rejected over over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Zureikat (US 2016/0173742).[3] Absent hindsight construction there is no motivation or suggestion to combine Zureikat's teaching of a drone with the disclosures of Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts. Moreover, Zureikat doesn't cure the deficiencies in Moore, Hillstrom, and Kelts as pointed out above. Therefore, claim 3 is also patentable for substantially the same reasons as set forth above.

D. Claim 4 is Patentable

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and were rejected over over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Mokashi (US 9,288,446).[4] Absent hindsight construction there is no motivation or suggestion to combine Mokashi's teaching of a vehicle video system with the disclosures of Moore-Hillstrom-Kelts. Moreover, Mokashi doesn't cure the deficiencies in Moore, Hillstrom, and Kelts as pointed out above. Therefore, claim 4 is also patentable for substantially the same reasons as set forth above.

E. Claim 6 is Patentable

Claim 6 depends from claim 1 and were rejected over over Moore (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Yuen (US 2016/0140179).[5] The inclusion of Mokashi's teaching of database encryption doesn't cure the deficiencies in Moore, Hillstrom, and Kelts as pointed out above. Therefore, claim 6 is also patentable for substantially the same reasons as set forth above.

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[2] *See* footnote 1.
[3] *See* footnote 1.
[4] *See* footnote 1.
[5] *See* footnote 1.

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VIII. SUMMARY

Appellants respectfully submit that claims 1-8 are not obvious in view of the prior art of record. Appellants respectfully request the Board to overrule the Examiner's rejections and find the claims to be allowable.

Respectfully submitted,



Wei Wei Jeang
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Customer No. 134449

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IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A mobile lawyer system for use during a traffic stop comprising:

a mobile device having at least one video camera configured for mounting inside the passenger compartment of a vehicle and capture video images of a driver of the vehicle;

the mobile device further incorporating a display screen viewable by the driver of the vehicle;

a remote server and a database configured to store information about a plurality of lawyers licensed in at least one jurisdiction;

the mobile device executing a mobile application configured, upon command from the driver of the vehicle, to communicate with the remote server, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically determine a location of the vehicle, automatically identify a jurisdiction associated with the vehicle location, automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in the identified jurisdiction, and immediately automatically directly notify the at least one identified lawyer for assistance; and

the display screen of the mobile device configured to live-stream a video image of the at least one identified lawyer for presentation to the driver of the vehicle, and the at least one video camera is configured to automatically live-stream video captured by the at least one video camera for viewing by the at least one identified lawyer and for storage in the remote database, where the at least one mobile device being configured to automatically enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

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2. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a 360-degree high definition video camera configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

3. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera comprises a video camera mounted on a drone.

4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least video camera comprises a plurality of video cameras mounted on the vehicle configured to capture video images in a plurality of directions.

5. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store information about a plurality of licensed lawyers, including in which jurisdiction where each lawyer is licensed, and contact information for each lawyer.

6. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the database is configured to store encrypted data.

7. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one identified lawyer is able to receive and view the live-streamed video data of the at least one passenger on a computing device, which is also configured to capture video images of the at least one identified lawyer and transmit them to the remote server.

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8. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, further comprising at least one video camera configured for mounting outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle and capture video images of at least one passenger in the vehicle and surrounding environment.

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X. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None. No evidence is submitted.

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XI. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None. There are no related proceedings in which a decision has been rendered by a court or the Board.

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15644524
Filing Date:	07-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension - 1 month with $0 paid	2251	1	110	110
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**110**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	44785448
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	19-JAN-2022
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	21:47:03
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$110
RAM confirmation Number	E20221IL47281421
Deposit Account	
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The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Appeal Brief Filed	REDM-P0001US-brief.pdf	187868 a2dcb21dd46a7b4194a797f3a63861a215fcad83	no	23
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37636 d36cc93596d79daa8cd83d410de7225c7355d523	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	225504		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

134449 7590 05/03/2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2022

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

TITLE OF INVENTION: Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	$600	$0.00	$0.00	$600	08/03/2022

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 1/2 the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 1/2 the amount of small entity fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Maintenance fees are due in utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due. More information is available at www.uspto.gov/PatentMaintenanceFees.

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), by mail or fax, or via EFS-Web.

By mail, send to: Mail Stop ISSUE FEE
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

134449 7590 05/03/2022
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

TITLE OF INVENTION: Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	$600	$0.00	$0.00	$600	08/03/2022

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	2651	348-014020

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

❑ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/AIA/122 or PTO/SB/122) attached.

❑ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/AIA/47 or PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ❑ Individual ❑ Corporation or other private group entity ❑ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ❑ Issue Fee ❑ Publication Fee (if required) ❑ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Method of Payment: *(Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above)*

❑ Electronic Payment via EFS-Web ❑ Enclosed check ❑ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

❑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)

❑ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29

❑ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

❑ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.
NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.
NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

Typed or printed name _____ Registration No. _____

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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

134449 7590 05/03/2022

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Azle, TX 76098

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2022

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

Notice Requiring Inventor's Oath or Declaration	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Clayton K. Redmon	
	Examiner NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	Art Unit 2651	

This notice is an attachment to the Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37), or the Notice of Allowability For A Design Application (PTOL-37D).

An inventor's oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.63 or 1.64 executed by or with respect to each inventor has not yet been submitted.

An oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.63, or a substitute statement in compliance with 37 CFR 1.64, executed by or with respect to each inventor (for any inventor for which a compliant oath, declaration, or substitute statement has not yet been submitted) MUST be filed no later than the date on which the issue fee is paid. See 35 U.S.C. 115(f). Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.

A properly executed inventor's oath to declaration has not been received for the following inventor(s):

If applicant previously filed one or more oaths, declarations, or substitute statements, applicant may have received an informational notice regarding deficiencies therein.

The following deficiencies are noted:

INFORMAL ACTION PROBLEMS

- A properly executed inventor's oath or declaration has not been received for the following inventor(s): **Clayton K. Redmon** and **Wei Wei Jeang**.
  Applicant may submit the inventor's oath or declaration at any time before the Notice of Allowance and Fee(s) Due, PTOL-85, is mailed.

Questions relating to this Notice should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit at 571-272-4200.

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 387 of 415

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2651	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☑ This communication is responsive to 1/19/22 filing.
   ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2. ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

3. ☑ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1-8 . As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see **http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp** or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   Certified copies:

   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of the:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * Certified copies not received: _____ .

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.
THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
   ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____ .

   Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).

6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

1. ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date _____.
3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material _____.
4. ☑ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date. 4/26/22.
5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Examiner's Amendment

An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in an interview with Wei Wei Jeang on April 26, 2022 as follows:

Claims 1-8 are allowed.

Claims 9-33 are cancelled.

REASONS FOR ALLOWANCE

This communication warrants no examiner's reason for allowance, as applicant's reply makes evident the reason for allowance, satisfying the record as whole as

required by rule 37 CFR 1.104 (e). In this case, the substance of applicant's remarks in the Appeal Brief filed Jan 19, 2022 point out the reason claims are patentable over the prior art of record. Thus, the reason for allowance is in all probability evident from the record and no statement for examiner's reason for allowance is necessary (see MPEP 13202.14).

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PHUNG-HOANG J. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1949. The examiner can normally be reached Reg. Sched. 6:00-3:00.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on 570-272-7530. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of published or unpublished applications may be obtained from Patent Center. Unpublished application information in Patent Center is available to registered users. To file and manage patent submissions in Patent Center, visit: https://patentcenter.uspto.gov. Visit https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/patent-center for more information about Patent Center and https://www.uspto.gov/patents/docx for information about filing in DOCX format. For additional questions, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.		
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2651	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status Yes	Page 1 of 1

All Participants (applicant, applicants representative, PTO personnel)	Title	Type
PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Primary Examiner	Telephonic
Wei Wei Jeang	Attorney	

Date of Interview: 26 April 2022

Issues Discussed:

Other

To cancel all the "withdrawn" claims to place this into an allowable condition.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	

Applicant is reminded that a complete written statement as to the substance of the interview must be made of record in the application file. It is the applicants responsibility to provide the written statement, unless the interview was initiated by the Examiner and the Examiner has indicated that a written summary will be provided. See MPEP 713.04
Please further see:
MPEP 713.04
Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews, paragraph (b)
37 CFR § 1.2 Business to be transacted in writing

Applicant recordation instructions: It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of interview.

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	2/20/2018	pjn
(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	04/26/2022	pjn
(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	04/26/2022	pjn

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
EAST Search	2/20/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	6/11/2018	pjn
EAST Review/Update	02/20/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update - no search attachment	11/21/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update - no search attachment	06/16/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update - No search attachment	07/20/2020	pjn
PE2E Review/Update	04/26/2022	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	**US Subclass/CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**
	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	04/26/2022	pjn
	(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	04/26/2022	pjn

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

CPC						
Symbol					Type	Version
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H04N	/	7	/	155	I	2013-01-01
H04W	/	4	/	40	I	2018-02-01
H04L	/	65	/	1069	I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	12	I	2013-01-01
B64C	/	39	/	024	I	2013-01-01
B64D	/	47	/	08	I	2013-01-01
G06F	/	3	/	04842	I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	147	I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	02	A	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	18	A	2013-01-01
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CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol					Type	Set	Ranking	Version
	/		/					

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	26 April 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	2

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20220415

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
G06Q50/18	/	50	/	18
H04N7/15	/	7	/	15
H04W4/40	/	4	/	40
H04L65/1069	/	65	/	1069
H04L67/12	/	67	/	12
B64C39/02	/	39	/	02
B64D47/08	/	47	/	08
G06F3/04842	/	3	/	04842
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H04L67/02	/	67	/	02
H04L67/52	/	67	/	52

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	**SUBCLASS**

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	**SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)**					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	26 April 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	2

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20220415

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/644,524	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	1														
2	2														
3	3														
4	4														
5	5														
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7	7														
8	8														
-	9-33														

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	1	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	26 April 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	2

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20220415

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
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L32	0	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) with passenger and @ad<"20160719"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:03 PM
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L34	0	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) with accident and @ad<"20160719"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:03 PM
L35	1	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) same accident and @ad<"20160719"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:03 PM
L36	7	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) with jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:11 PM
L37	368	(attorney lawyer) with jurisdiction and	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:17 PM

		@ad<"20160719"	JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)				
L38	31	(attorney lawyer) with appropriate with jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:17 PM
L39	21	remote$3 with (consult$3 counsel$3) with (attorney lawyer) and @ad<"20160719"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2018/06/03 10:24 PM
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L43	3	((("Jeang") near3 ("Wei") near3 ("Wei"))).INV.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	OFF	OFF	2018/06/11 12:20 PM
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L45	3	"20180018831"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2019/02/20 02:01 PM
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L47	2	15/644524	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2019/07/08 09:39 AM
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PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
N1	17507	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2022/04/26 11:43 AM
N2	19372	(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2022/04/26 11:44 AM

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/644,524

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 05/03/2022

This is a courtesy reminder that new correspondence is available for this application. If you have not done so already, please review the correspondence. The official date of notification of the outgoing correspondence will be indicated on the form PTOL-90 accompanying the correspondence.

An email notification regarding the correspondence was sent to the following email address(es) associated with your customer number:
docketing@gchub.com

To view your correspondence online or update your email addresses, please visit us anytime at **https://ppair-my.uspto.gov/pair/PrivatePair.**
If you have any questions, please email the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at EBC@uspto.gov or call 1-866-217-9197.

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), by mail or fax, or via EFS-Web.

By mail, send to: Mail Stop ISSUE FEE
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

134449 7590 05/03/2022
Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

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I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/644,524	07/07/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US	2303

TITLE OF INVENTION: Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	$600	$0.00	$0.00	$600	08/03/2022

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	2651	348-014020

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/AIA/122 or PTO/SB/122) attached.

☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/AIA/47 or PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1 Wei Wei Jeang
2 Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
3

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ☒ Individual ☐ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ☒ Issue Fee ☐ Publication Fee (if required) ☐ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Method of Payment: *(Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above)*

☒ Electronic Payment via EFS-Web ☐ Enclosed check ☐ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

☐ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)

☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29

☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.
NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.
NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature /Wei Wei Jeang/ Date 6/16/2022

Typed or printed name Wei Wei Jeang Registration No. 33,305

UNITED STATES
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Alexandria, VA 22313 - 1450
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ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
15/644,524	**06/01/2022 11:28:53 AM ET**	**REDM-P0001US**

Title of Invention

Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	2303	FILED BY	Wei Wei Jeang
PATENT CENTER #	60695645	FILING DATE	07/07/2017
CUSTOMER #	134449	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Clayton K. Redmon
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	-

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 0

DOCUMENT	PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)

Digest

DOCUMENT	MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C.

371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
15/644,524	06/01/2022 11:28:53 AM ET	REDM-P0001US

Title of Invention

Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	2303	FILED BY	Wei Wei Jeang
PATENT CENTER #	60695645	AUTHORIZED BY	-
CUSTOMER #	134449	FILING DATE	07/07/2017
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Clayton K. Redmon

Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD	PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID	PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY
CARD / 5974	E202261B29354902	Wei Wei Jeang

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE($)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL($)
2501	UTILITY ISSUE FEE	600.00	1	600.00
			TOTAL AMOUNT:	$600.00

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If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage

submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/AIA/01 (06-12)
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DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of Invention	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration is directed to:

☐ The attached application, or

☒ United States application or PCT international application number 15/644,524

filed on July 7, 2017.

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Clayton K. Redmon Date (Optional): 6/13/22

Signature: Clayton K. Redmon

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/SB/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form or must have been previously filed. Use an additional PTO/AIA/01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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PTO/AIA/01 (08-12)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of Invention	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration is directed to:

☐ The attached application, or

■ United States application or PCT international application number 15/644,524 filed on July 7, 2017

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Wei Wei Jeang Date (Optional): _____

Signature: _____

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/SB/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form or must have been previously filed. Use an additional PTO/AIA/01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46106979
Application Number:	15644524
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	2303
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang/Denise Wilson
Filer Authorized By:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US
Receipt Date:	02-JUL-2022
Filing Date:	07-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	00:16:03
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Oath or Declaration filed	15-644524-Dec-CR.pdf	128219 d1d446b21e3153249f0e38afaf27a030d578a26d	no	1

Warnings:

Information:					
2	Oath or Declaration filed	15-644524-Dec-WJ.pdf	165185 f6f827b140a7bfc53192869d718bda046464dc93	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	293404		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

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If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/644,524	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination REDMON ET AL.	
	Examiner Phung-Hoang J. Nguyen	Art Unit 2656	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-2015/0371456 A1	12-2015	Moore, JR.; Robert D.	G07C5/008	701/1
*	B	US-2015/0015706 A1	01-2015	Hatori; Hiroyuki	G06K9/00832	348/148
*	C	US-2005/0128283 A1	06-2005	Bulriss, Michael E.	H04N7/147	348/14.1
*	D	US-2016/0173742 A1	06-2016	HASSAN ZUREIKAT; Sabine	H04N5/2252	348/144
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ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 0 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (http://pair.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD) at (571)-272-4200.

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