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Application Number: 15688764 Document Date: 08/28/2017

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP
	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
Grand Prairie	TX	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

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Country	US

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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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP
	Application Number	
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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-CIP	**Small Entity Status Claimed**	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	3	**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-CIP
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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)
	Continuation in part of	15644524	2017-07-07
Prior Application Status	Expired		Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15644524	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)

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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-CIP
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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:

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.

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

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:

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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)	2017-08-28
First Name	Wei Wei	Last Name	Jeang	Registration Number	33305

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

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

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.**

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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 is a Continuation-in-Part application of U.S. Non-Provisional Application No. 15/644,524 filed July 7, 2017, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/364,300 filed on July 19, 2016, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their 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 serve as a third-party observer, help defuse the situation, run interference, and provide legal advice.

BACKGROUND

[0003] 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. Relatively 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.

[0004] 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.

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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

[0005] 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.

[0006] 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

[0007] 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;

[0008] FIG. 2 is a simplified flowchart of a system and method for mobile legal counsel according to the teachings of the present disclosure; and

[0009] FIG. 3 is another simplified flowchart of a system and method for mobile legal counsel according to the teachings of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0010] 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.

[0011] 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.

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The licensed attorney can serve as a live observer, witness, and intermediary who can help to de-escalate and defuse the situation.

[0012] 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. Alternatively, the 360-degree camera may be mountable to the user's mobile device itself, and utilize its cellular and Internet connectivity to live stream video data. In another alternate embodiment, a mobile device that has a built-in 360-degree camera can be employed. 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 points to avoid obstacles that may block the view, such as some parts of the car or passengers in the car. The mobile lawyer app may incorporate images captured by OEM cameras on the vehicle. 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. One or more of these cameras may additionally have infrared capability to capture clear images in low ambient light conditions.

[0013] In certain applications, the mobile lawyer app may employ video images captured by cameras native on a mobile device, such as the front and back-facing cameras on a mobile telephone. For example, if the mobile lawyer app is initiated and it detects that an externally-mounted 360-degree camera is not available, then it may automatically initiate operation of the built-in cameras.

[0014] All of the captured live-stream video data (including audio) are transmitted (using cellular/Internet connectivity of the mobile device, the camera, or the vehicle) via a global computer network (Internet) and/or cellular mobile telephone network 14 to a remote server 16

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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.

[0015] 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.

[0016] 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.

[0017] 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.

[0018] 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 user may click a button, use a verbal command, or turn on the 360-degree camera to initiate the consultation session. 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 (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, 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. The lawyer's computing device also captures video images of the lawyer and transmits it to the remote server, which in turn streams 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

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mobile device, as shown in block 52. In this manner, the lawyer has become a third-party observer in a police encounter.

[0019] 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 or by turning on the 360-degree camera. The user also connects the phone to the 360-degree camera and optionally to the display screen (via wireless or hard connections). 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 additional camera angles from above and other vehicle-mounted and/or drone-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.

[0020] 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.

[0021] 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.

[0022] 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. Additionally, when the action of the police officer is improper and exceeds the limits of legality, the Mobile Lawyer may access a police complaint form that may auto-fill certain data fields such as the date, time, and location of the stop, etc. Referring to FIG.3, the mobile lawyer may request to access a police complaint function, as shown in block 70. The server accesses the database to obtain data associated with the user, as well as data related to the incident, as shown in block 72. The server also obtains a template police complaint and pre-fills certain data fields with user data and incident data, as shown in blocks 74 and 76. For example, data fields such as user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location can be pre-filled on the complaint form. The complaint form is then transmitted to the remote mobile lawyer, as shown in block 78, so that it may be completed and submitted to the proper authorities to lodge a complaint.

[0023] 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.

[0024] 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.

[0025] It should be noted that 360-degree camera described herein can be any camera that provides a wide field of view or a substantially panoramic field of view, and can include a single lens or multiple lenses. Multi-lens cameras capture multiple video streams that are stitched together by software. The term 360-degree camera should not be interpreted herein to strictly include cameras that capture exactly 360-degrees field of view. The "360-degree camera" can be stand-alone or built-into the mobile device and/or the vehicle, and can be in one housing or multiple housings. The output 360-degree video can be the result of multiple video streams stitched together to form the 360-degree view.

[0026] 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.

[0027] 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.

[0028] 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.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A mobile lawyer system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

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

the display screen configured to display a live video image of the remote attorney, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings 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 is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app configured to provide access by the remote attorney to user subscriber data and incident data in the database.

5. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

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6. A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically determining a current location of the user;

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

automatically 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.

7. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

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10. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user.

12. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. The mobile lawyer system of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, in the database.

14. The mobile lawyer system of claim 6, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

15. A mobile lawyer system comprising:

a remote server and a database;

at least one video camera;

a mobile device having a display screen and executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically stream live video captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in the remote database, and to communicate with an attorney located remotely; and

the display screen configured to display a live video image of the remote attorney, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote attorney and for storage in the database.

16. The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is mounted on a vehicle.

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ABSTRACT

A Mobile Lawyer system includes a 360 degree HD video camera configured for mounting on 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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Page 22 of 503

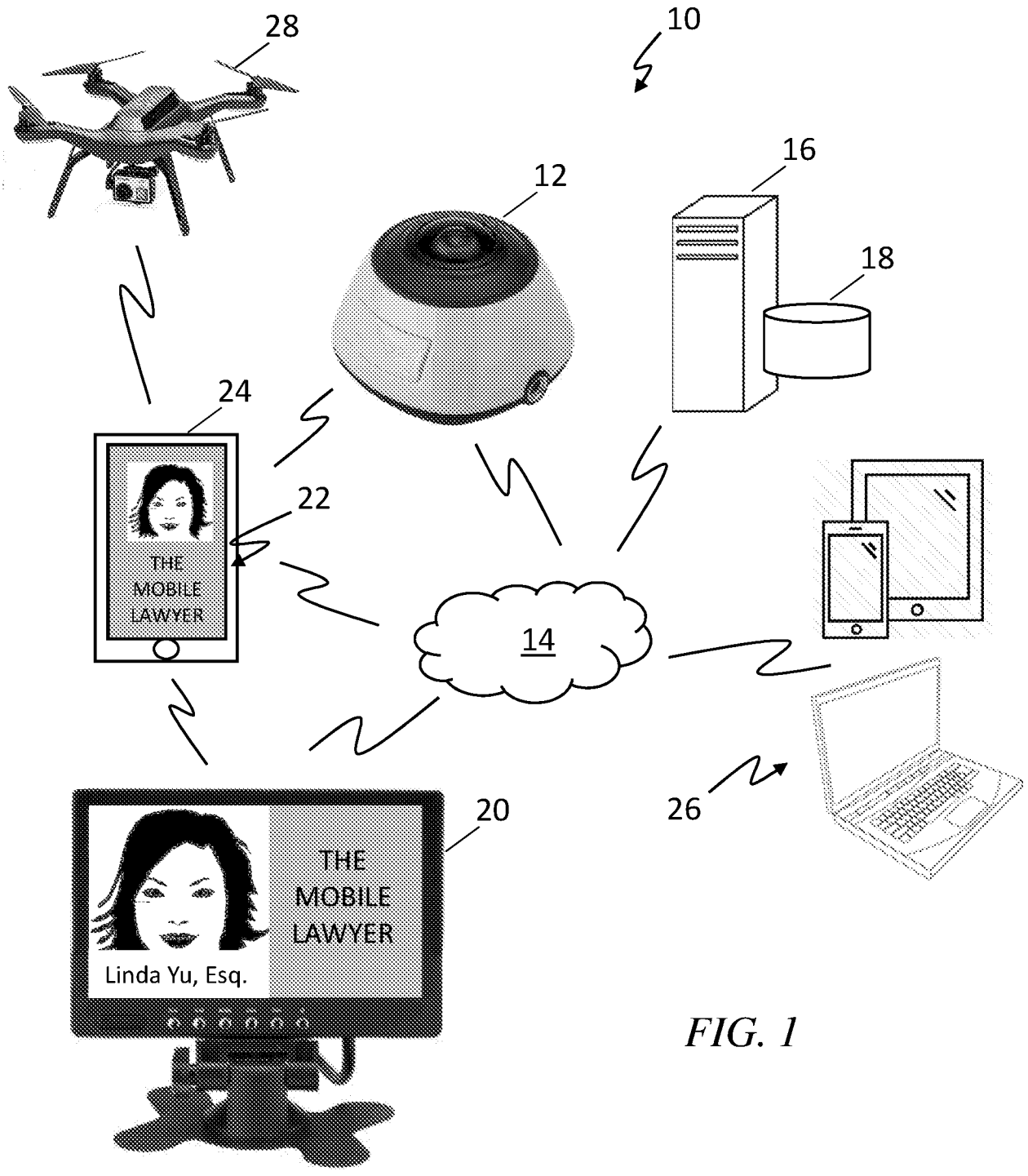

28
10
16
12
18
24
22
THE MOBILE LAWYER
14
20
26
THE MOBILE LAWYER
Linda Yu, Esq.

FIG. 1

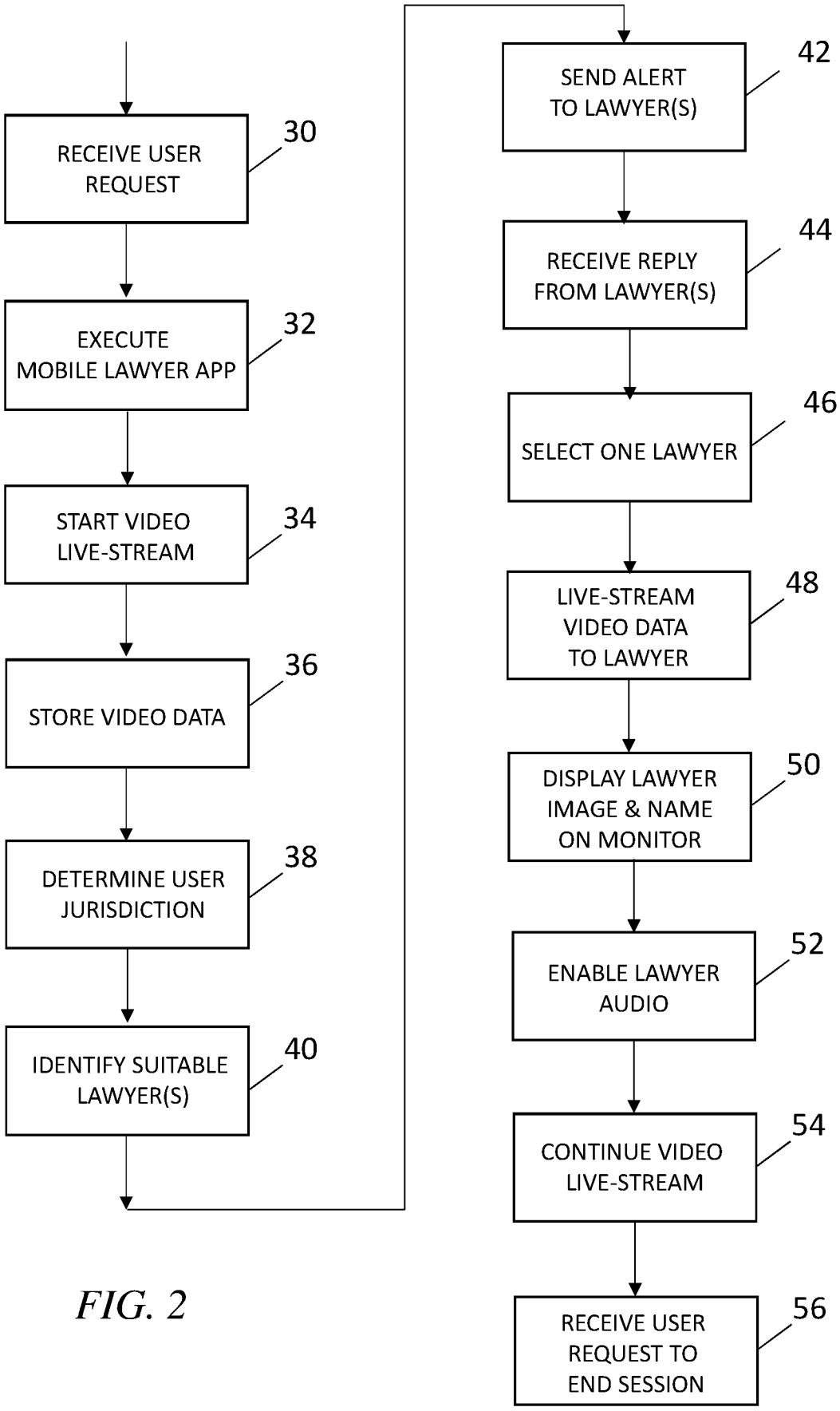

RECEIVE USER REQUEST
30
EXECUTE MOBILE LAWYER APP
32
START VIDEO LIVE-STREAM
34
STORE VIDEO DATA
36
DETERMINE USER JURISDICTION
38
IDENTIFY SUITABLE LAWYER(S)
40
SEND ALERT TO LAWYER(S)
42
RECEIVE REPLY FROM LAWYER(S)
44
SELECT ONE LAWYER
46
LIVE-STREAM VIDEO DATA TO LAWYER
48
DISPLAY LAWYER IMAGE &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

FIG. 2

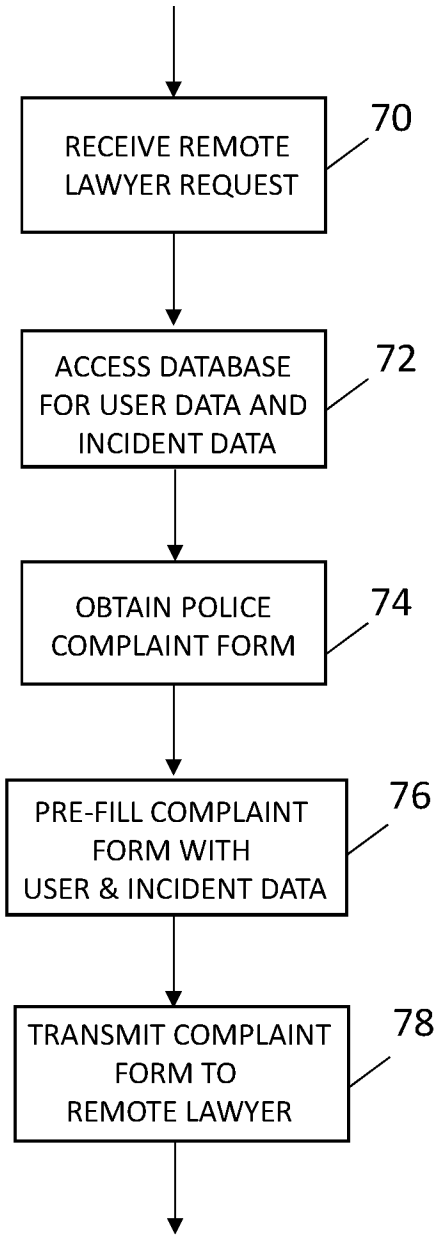

RECEIVE REMOTE LAWYER REQUEST
70
ACCESS DATABASE FOR USER DATA AND INCIDENT DATA
72
OBTAIN POLICE COMPLAINT FORM
74
PRE-FILL COMPLAINT FORM WITH USER & INCIDENT DATA
76
TRANSMIT COMPLAINT FORM TO REMOTE LAWYER
78

FIG. 3

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-CIP

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:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
LATE FILING FEE FOR OATH OR DECLARATION	2051	1	70	70
Petition:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**800**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	30205945
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	28-AUG-2017
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	20:26:00
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$800
RAM confirmation Number	082917INTEFSW20273100
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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-CIP-ads.pdf	1823027 7576cdc29695d9d64c149751031c0e4fbda22075	no	8
Warnings:					
Information:					
2		P0001US-CIP-app.pdf	76266 a02e4be7470cd27e1e31815b13d3157b5767e2ab	yes	13

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Specification	1	8
Claims	9	12
Abstract	13	13

Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	P0001US-CIP-dwgs.pdf	288417 c89ab21555da8d507a5c1163884635 4d365f62a2	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	36729 94d57ce49c7ba437de70af95cabfc9709413e0ba	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	2224439		

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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 NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
15/688,764	08/28/2017		800	REDM-P0001US-CIP	19	3

CONFIRMATION NO. 4080

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

FILING RECEIPT

OC000000093831078

Date Mailed: 09/06/2017

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 application is a CIP of 15/644,524 07/07/2017
which 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: 09/01/2017

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 15/688,764**

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

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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.

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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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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP

CONFIRMATION NO. 4080

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

INFORMAL NOTICE

OC00000093831079

Date Mailed: 09/06/2017

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**.

/tgebre/

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number: 15/688,764

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))	19 minus 20 =	*	x 40 =	0.00	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	730		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	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)
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".

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The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest found in the appropriate box in column 1.

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15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP

CONFIRMATION NO. 4080

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

PUBLICATION NOTICE

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Title: Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Publication No.US-2018-0025454-A1
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(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15688764
Filing Date	2017-08-28
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2656
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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	1	20140214702	A1	2014-07-31	Becker	
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	3	20160140179	A1	2016-05-19	Yuen	
	4	20160173742	A1	2016-06-16	Zueikat	

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	Application Number	15688764
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	First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
	Art Unit	2656
	Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

	5	20020002469	A1	2002-01-03	Hillstrom	
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	7	20050128283	A1	2005-06-16	Bulriss, et al.	
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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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	Application Number	15688764
	Filing Date	2017-08-28
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	Art Unit	2656
	Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

	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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[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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	Application Number	15688764
	Filing Date	2017-08-28
	First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
	Art Unit	2656
	Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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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).

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☐ 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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(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
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(51)Int.Cl.
H04N 5/225(2006.01)

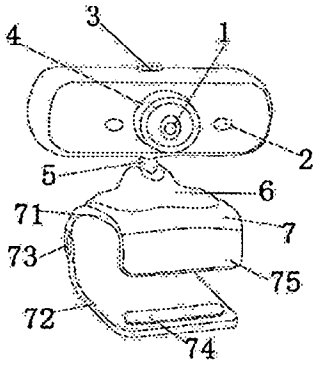
权利要求书1页 说明书2页 附图1页

(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

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。

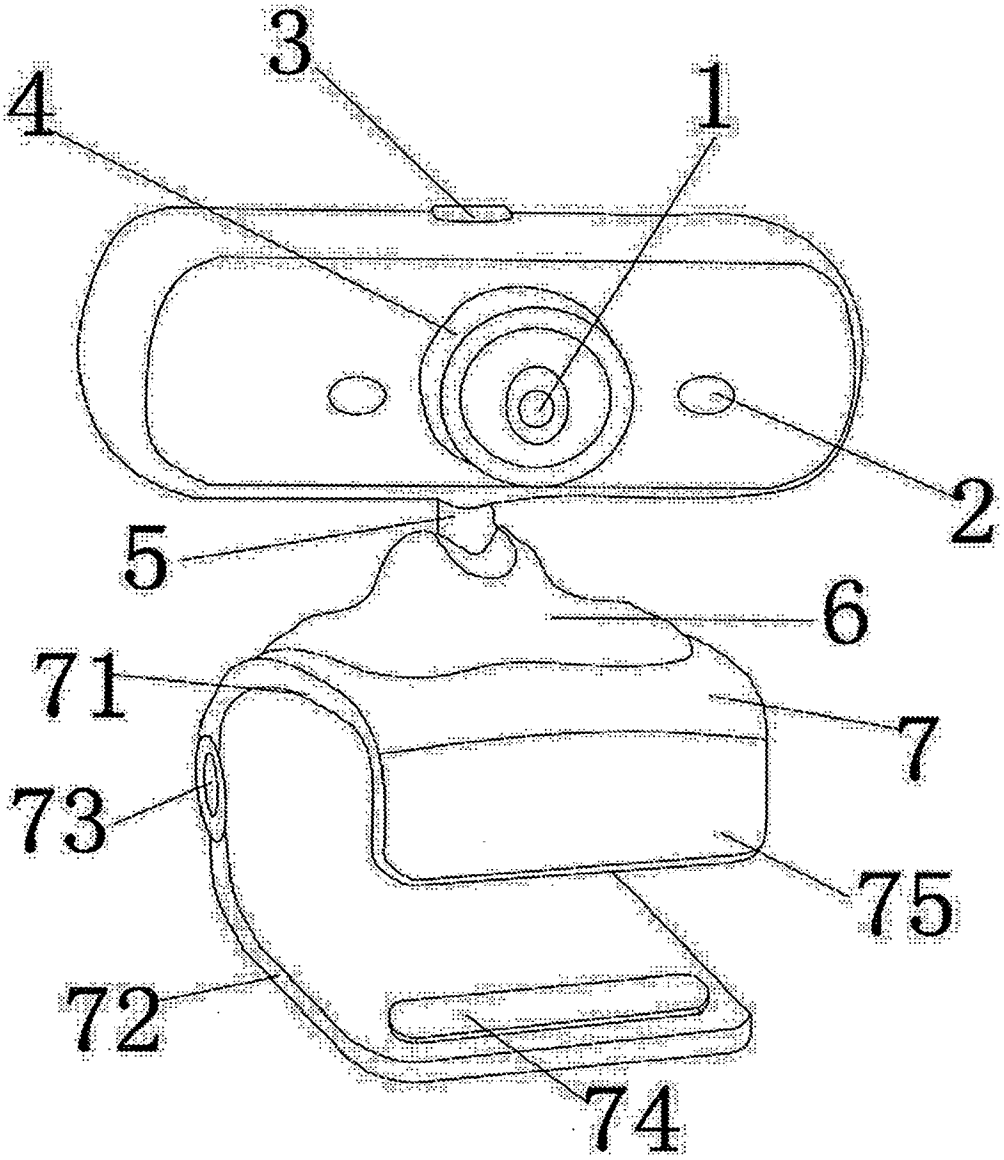


图 1

360 degrees night vision cameras of easy installation

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Inventor(s)	QUAN SHAOJUN
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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.

[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

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

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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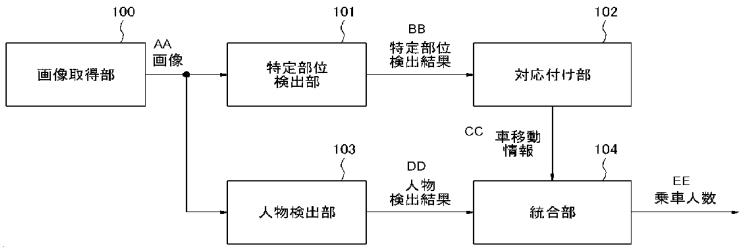
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添付公開書類：
– 国際調査報告 (条約第 21 条 (3))

(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]

2015/052896 1

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エツジが多くなる。

[0055] よって、エツジ分布解析部３０２は、エ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。

[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、

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、

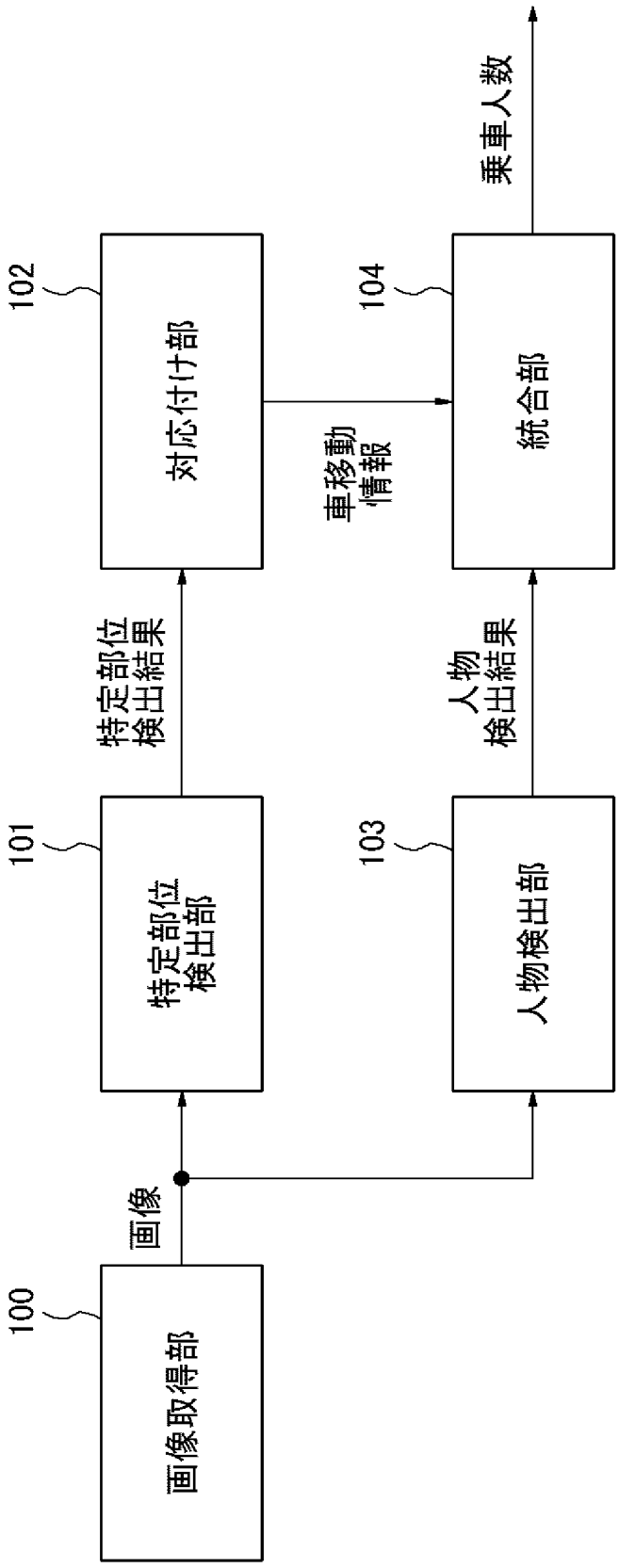
前記特定部位検出結果を画像間で対応付け、前記車の移動量を算出し、その算出結果を含む車移動情報を生成する処理と、

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、

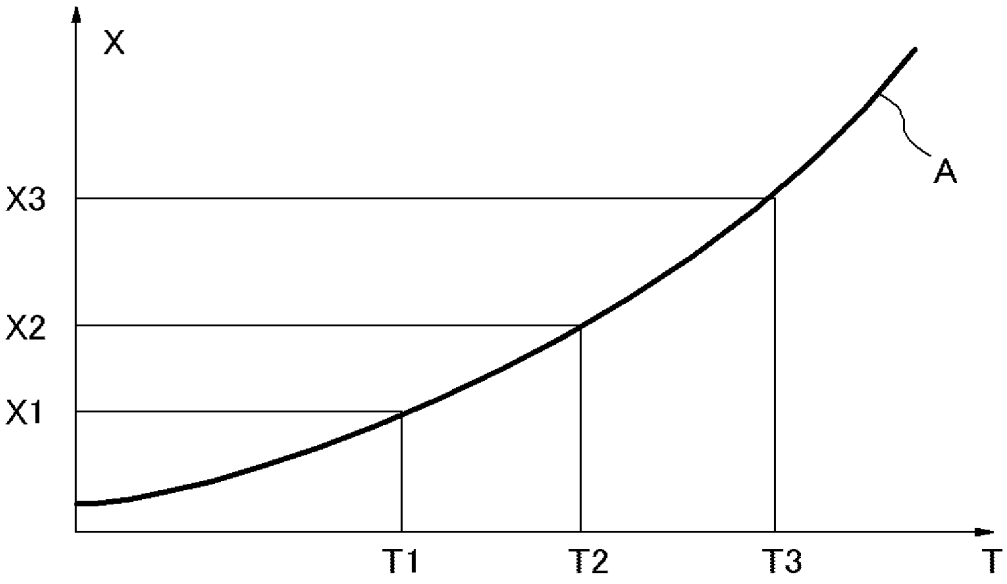
前記人物検出結果を前記車移動情報に基づいて統合することにより乗車人数を判定する処理とを実行させる

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

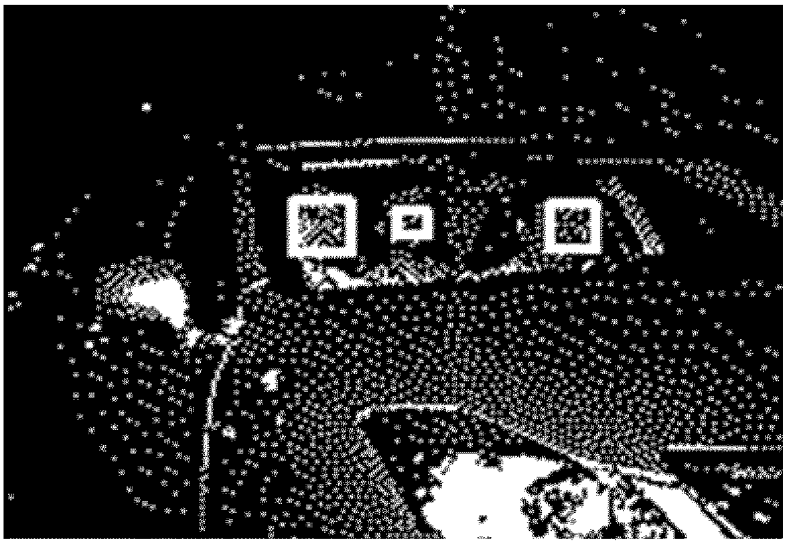
[図2]



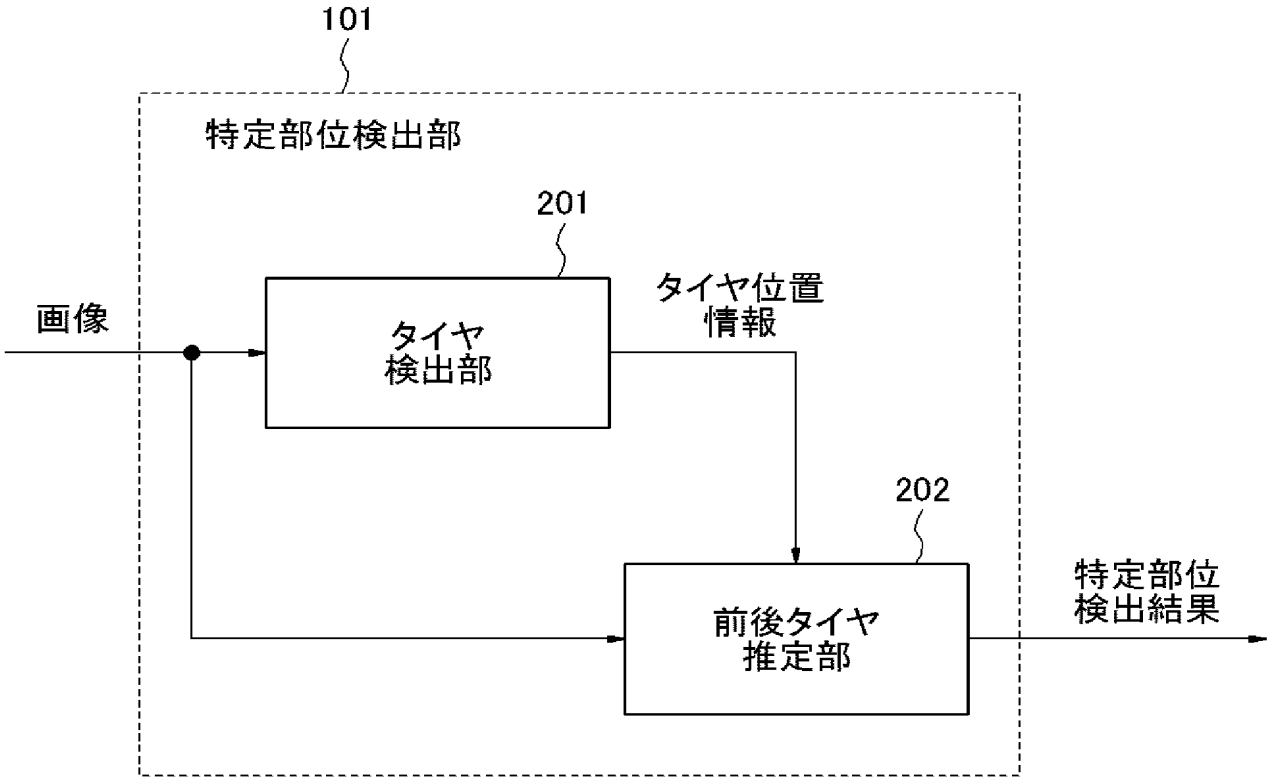
[図3]



[図4]



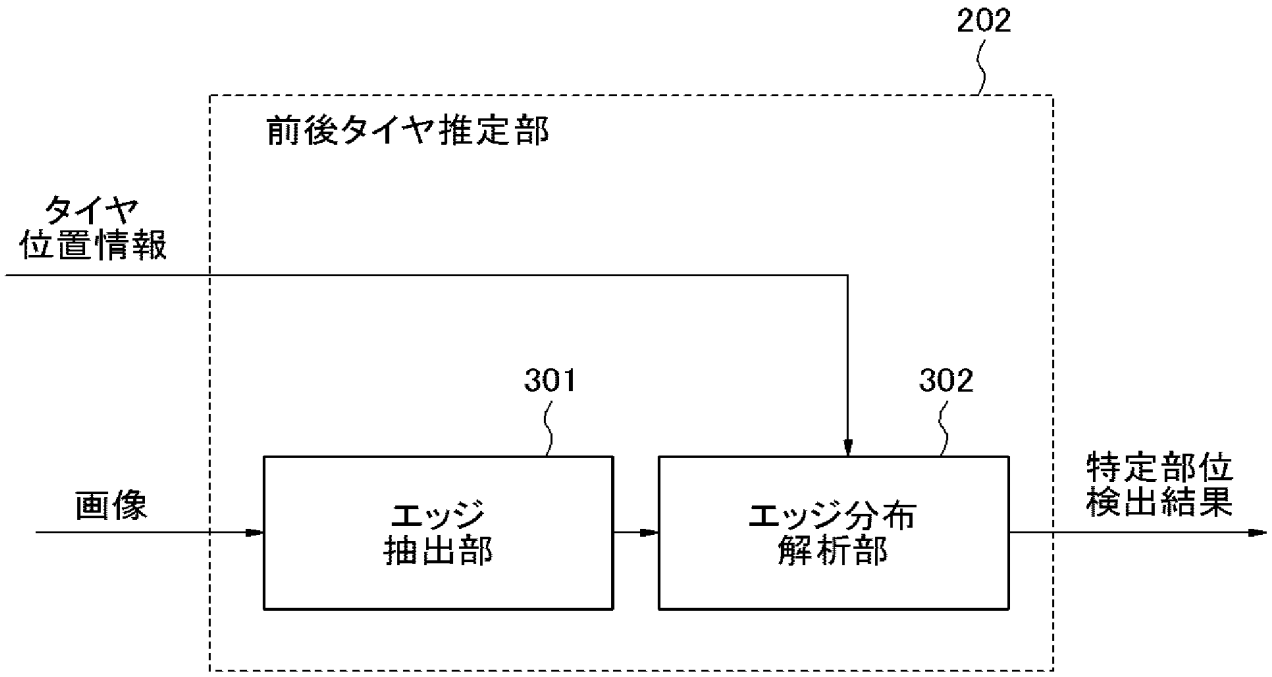
[図5]



[図6]



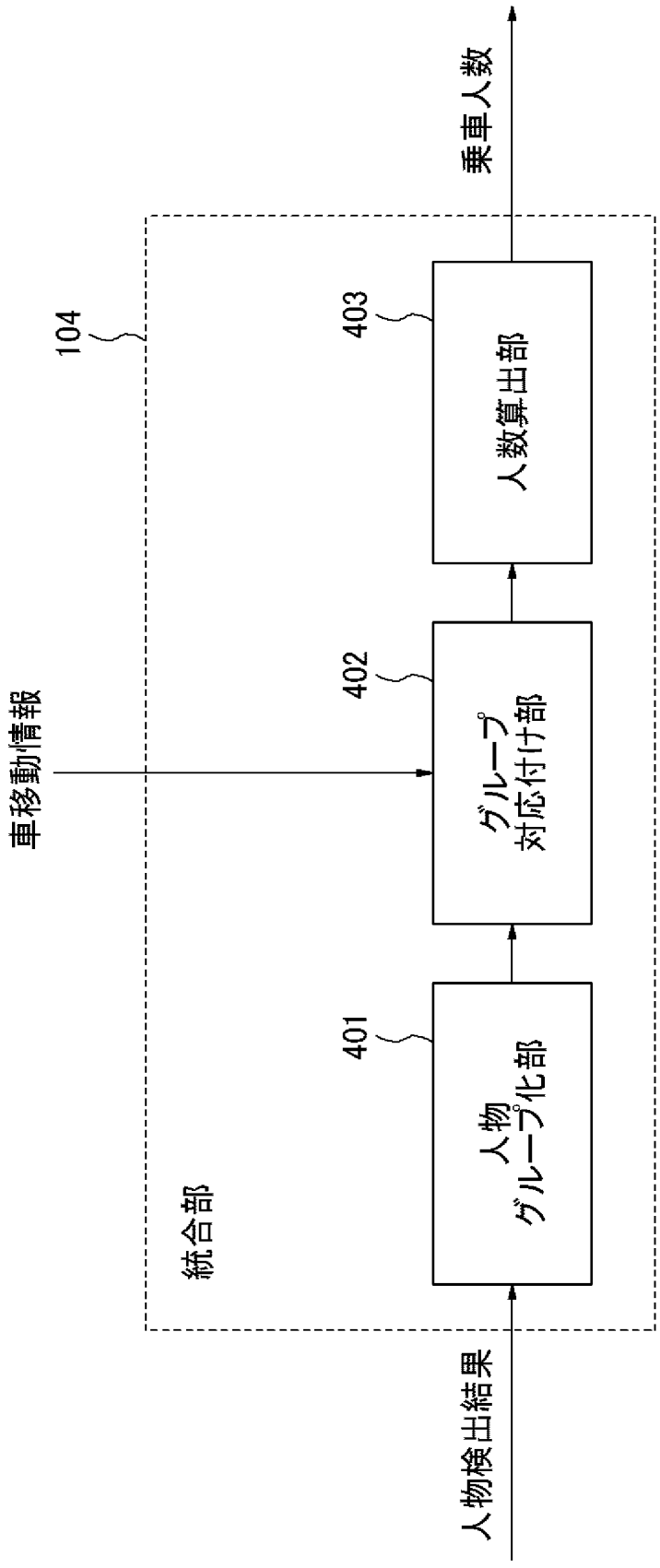
[図7]



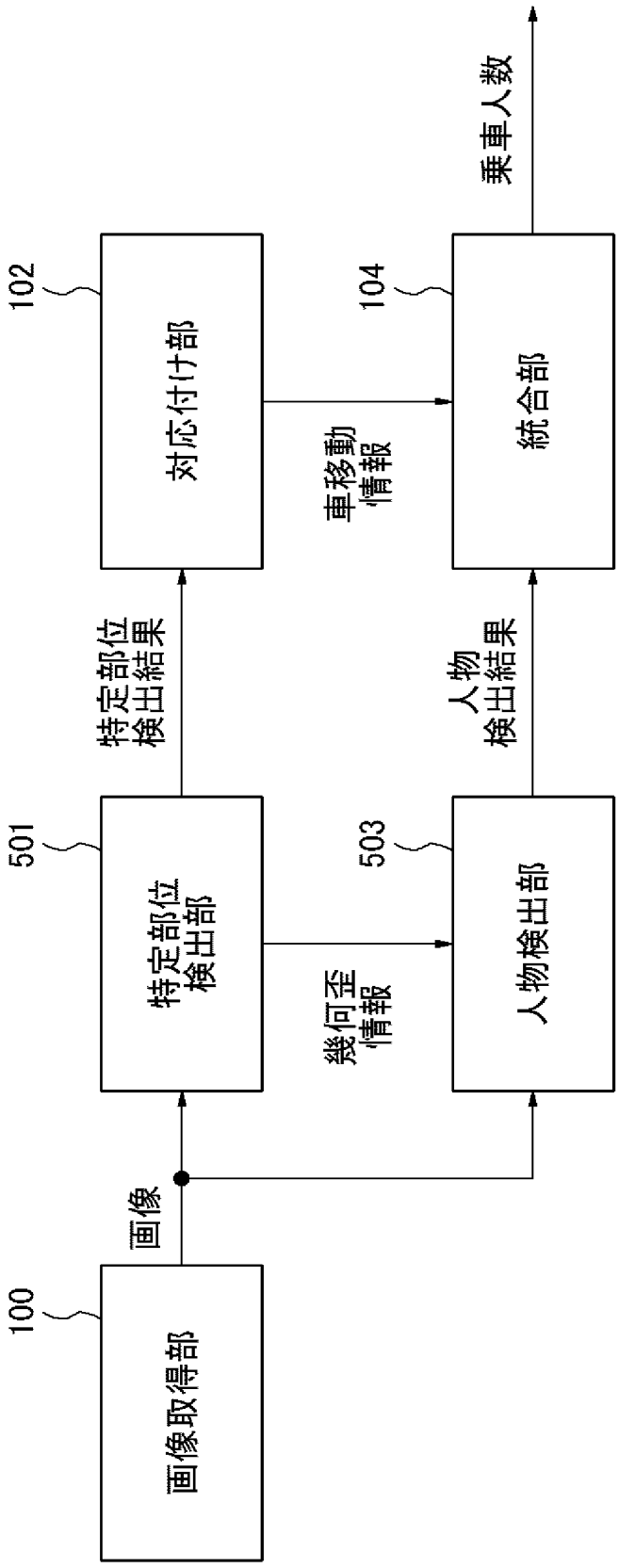
[図8]



[図9]


乗車人数
104
403
人数算出部
車移動情報
402
グループ
対応付け部
401
人物
グループ化部
統合部
人物検出結果

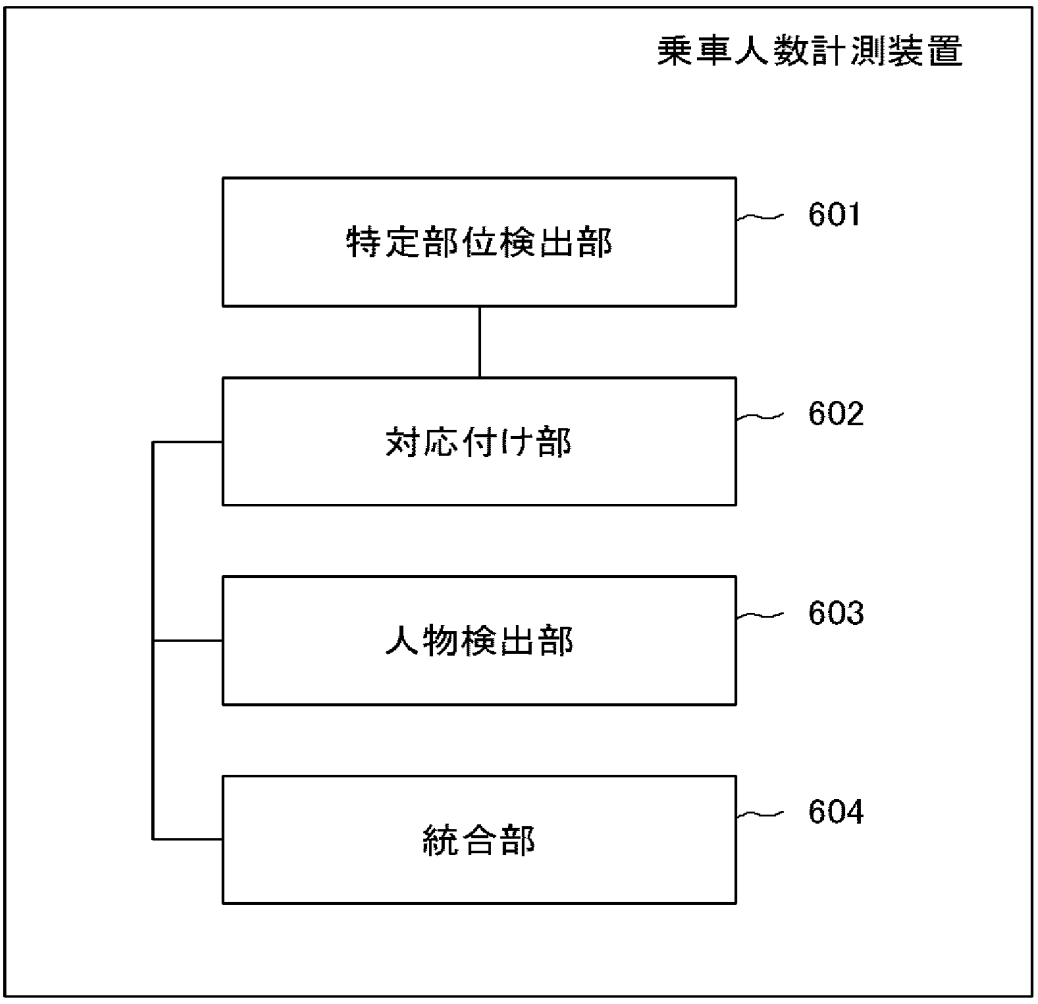
[図10]


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

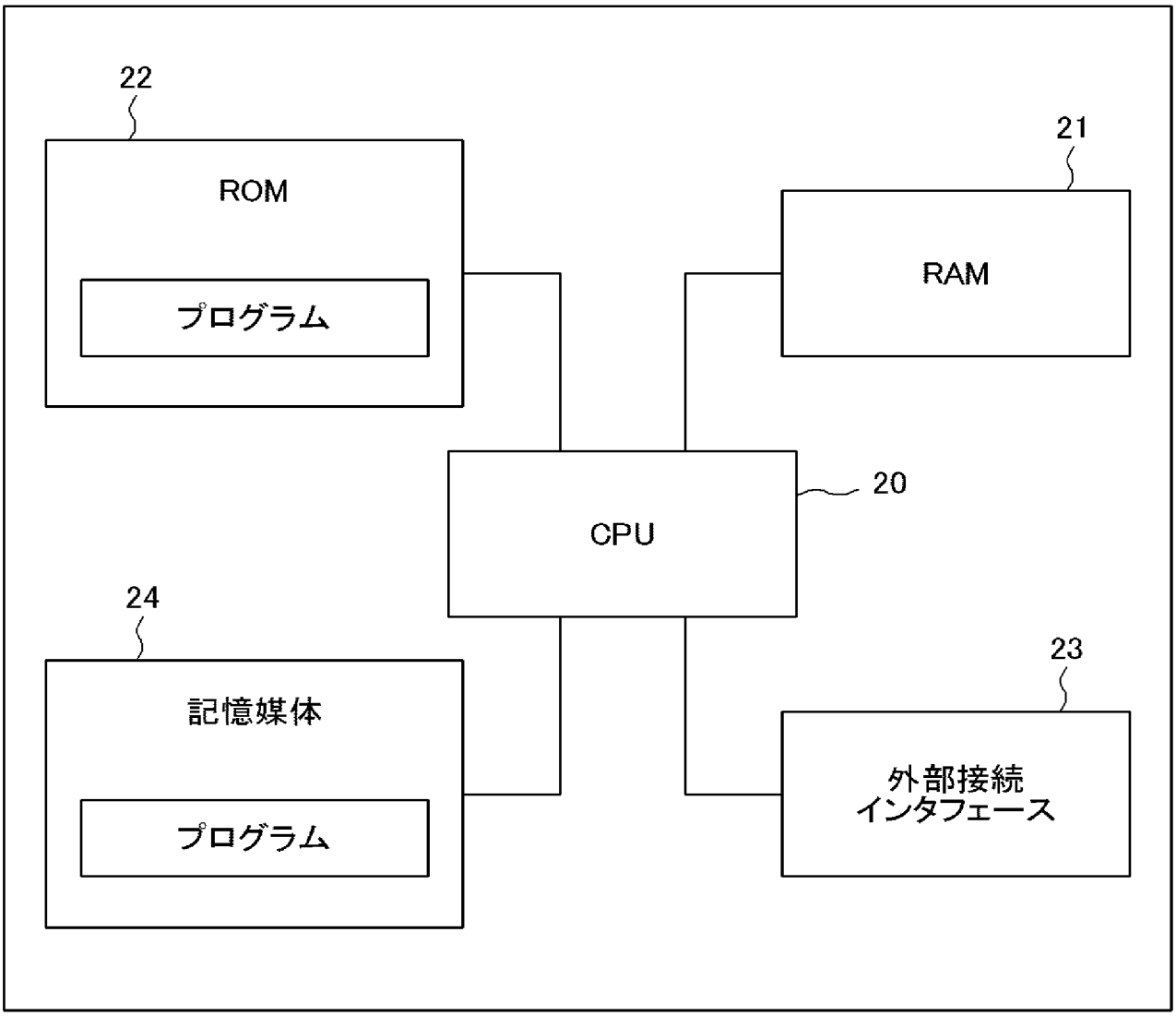
[図11]



[図12]



[図13]

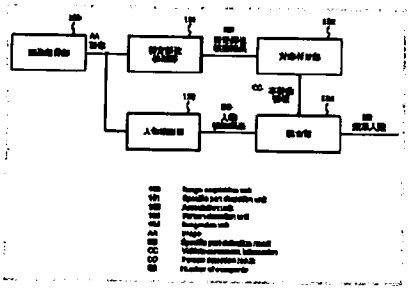


PASSENGER COUNTING DEVICE, PASSENGER COUNTING METHOD, AND PROGRAM RECORDING MEDIUM

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.

Pub. No.	WO2015052896A1
App. No.	WO2014JP05018
App. No. Original	JP2014/005018
Appl. Date	01-Oct-2014
Pub. Date	16-Apr-2015
Inventor(s)	OAMI RYOMA (JP) EBIYAMA YUKIE (JP)
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



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

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

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.

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,

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

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

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:	34840149
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	14-JAN-2019
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	00:00:42
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS.pdf	1035099 dd19179b3aaeb37a161889e2a2297bb2cc86ae8c	no	5

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):	4765974		

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.

<u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u>
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.
<u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u>
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.
<u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u>
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.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 02/15/2019

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/15/2019	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. 15/688,764	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 8/28/17.

☐ 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 _____; 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) 1-19 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) 1-19 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: _____.

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.

Claim Objections:

Claim 3 appears to depend on itself. Correction/Clarification is required.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory double patenting rejection is appropriate where the claims at issue are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the reference application or patent either is shown to

be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. A terminal disclaimer must be signed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b).

The USPTO internet Web site contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit http://www.uspto.gov/forms/. The filing date of the application will determine what form should be used. A web-based eTerminal Disclaimer may be filled out completely online using web-screens. An eTerminal Disclaimer that meets all requirements is auto-processed and approved immediately upon submission. For more information about eTerminal Disclaimers, refer to http://www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-I.jsp.

Claim 6 (of the instant application) is provisionally rejected on the ground of provisional nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending Application No. 15/6445254. Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other as it is demonstrated below.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

Instant app: 15/688764	Co-app: 15/644,524
6. A mobile lawyer method comprising: receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device;	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

automatically initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request; automatically determining a current location of the user; automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined current location of the user; automatically 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	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

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

Therefore, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to broaden the claim to enjoy greater coverage and protection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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, 4, 6, 10-12, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore et al (US 2015/0371456) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and further in view of Balk et al (US 2008/0273686).

Claims 1, 6 and 15, Moore teaches a mobile lawyer system and a mobile lawyer method **(in-car device with microphone 16, speaker 18 and at least one camera 20, Figs. 1 and 2 and [0014-0017]; wherein the device can be mobile smart phone with app configured to communicate with server 14, Figs. 1 and 2, [0017, 0021, 0024] and video captured are transceiving to/from remote server, [0013, 0016] and displayed on the display screen 22 of device 10, [0013, 0016, 0017])** comprising:

receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device **(The system transmits an incident notification to a remote monitoring station… for not only live voice but also live video connectivity between the customer service representative and the occupants of vehicle 12, See Abstract and [0024]);**

automatically initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to the consultation request **(the camera to capture what is occurring at the scene and transmit to the remote server for storage, [0016], and live communication with the remote representative, [0024]).**

automatically determining a current location of the user **(a GPS device which automatically provides the vehicle's location, [0005]);**

automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined current location of the user **(Hillstrom: 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, [0097-0098] where it selects particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients, [0011]).

[[automatically 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 **(Hillstrom: to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients. Wherein the select is based on the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters, [0011]);**

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 **(Hillstrom: 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]. Please note that all legal information/files are encrypted and stored in the VPN database accessible only to the responsible lawyer and the client, [0021]).**

Though both Moore and Hillstrom do not explicitly discuss "automatically generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer; receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer". This feature is well-known in the art of

call service center called "Hunt Group" which examiner believes that Hillstrom implicitly discusses as follows: Hillstrom tries to improve from a traditional method of selecting lawyer based on the factors having little to do with suitability of choice which caused the client dissatisfaction with the lawyers generally, [0002]. The new method of selecting a lawyer based not just on availability, but also quality standard, and even the jurisdiction, type of law that the lawyers specialize in to match the client's expectation. It is only obvious that the system will send out the inquiry to multiple lawyers who qualify for the specific request of service… It is also obvious that there will be multiple responses returned in response to the inquiry. The system, like the one in Hillstrom, will then to pick the best match.

To support this obviousness in the teaching of Hunt Group, Balk teaches "HG server software instances broadcast to the agent software instances readiness-inquiry messages, and where agent software instances, if the agent is ready to handle a call, respond to readiness-inquiry messages by broadcasting readiness-response messages, [0007]; and the acknowledge agent will handle the call, [0009]. Here examiner maps the call agents to the remote lawyers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Balk into Moore and Hillstrom for the purpose of providing service opportunity to the multiple remote lawyers who are potential in the location of call service and are knowledgeable with the local jurisdiction, law and guidelines to provide best service to the client.

Claim 4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app configured to provide access by the remote attorney to user subscriber data and incident data in the database **(See the rejection of independent claims above or Hillstrom, [0021] data available only to the lawyer and prospective client).**

Claim 10. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location. **(Moore: a GPS device which automatically provides the vehicle's location, [0005, 0020]);**

Claim 11. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the location of the user **(Hillstrom: geographically convenient to the client, [0025]).**

Claim 12. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user **(Not explicit, but by obviousness since Hillstrom teaches the system of the present invention matches clients and their legal matters to the lawyers who serve them, [0097]).**

Claim 19, wherein the at least one video camera is mounted on a vehicle **(See Moore, fig. 2, camera 10).**

Claims 3, 5, 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom and Balk and further in view of Wang (US 2016/0061625).

Claims 5, 14 and 18, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

Hillstrom teaches pre-filled information for pursuing, prosecuting and managing Clients' legal claims, [0036]. Moore and Hillstrom does not explicitly describes "a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location".

Obviously when there is an issue involved vehicle, i.e., accident that requires the police's involvement, driver's license is the first identification asked for. This means user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex are automatically shown. To support this obviousness, Wang teaches a method to provide driver's license pertinent information such as their name, email address, plate information such as type of plate, type of vehicle, the state/country issuing the driver license to create a user ID for each user of the mobile application. Other user's information, such as age, level of education, occupation, ethnicity and marital status, if such can be provided by the user, will be required as well, since this type of information holds actuarial significance and is used for calculation of probability of the specific user of getting into an accident. The

user IDs are also necessary for the purposes of tracking reports and ratings made by each user, [0089]. The method comprises collecting and storing information related to accidents and updating accident information in real-time. The accident related information includes but is not limited to: date, time, borough, zip code, latitude, longitude, location, street names, vehicle types, reasons, ages, number of pedestrians injured/killed, number of cyclists injured/killed, number of motorists or drivers injured/killed, street direction, street type, surface condition, surface type, road condition, road type, alignment, weather, lighting etc., [0076] as well as.

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the teaching of Moore and/or Hillstrom to explicitly include the detail identification of a user, i.e., a driver, as well as information related to date, time, location of an accident for police report for clear and concise date to be used by court, lawyer for legal proceedings, insurance claims.

Claims 3 and 17, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database (Same analysis/discussion shown in claims 5, 14 and 18).

Claim 13, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user (Hillstrom: **all legal information/files are encrypted and stored in the VPN database accessible only to the responsible lawyer and the client, [0021]**) data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex,

incident date, incident time, and incident location, in the database **(Moore describes the accident scene to be viewed by the remote lawyer, [0023]; and furthermore 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]. By obvious nature of an incident would involve date, time, place of an accident as described in Wang presented in claims 5, 14 and 18).**

Claims 2, 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom, Balk and further in view of Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee et al (US 2015/0172561) and Hudman et al (US 2016/0295197).

Claim 2, 7 and 16. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone **(see Cuban, Fig. 8B),** at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back facing cameras native to the mobile device **(Lee, fig. 3, front camera 131 and back camera 132),** at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle **(Moore, fig. 1, device 10 with camera 20),** at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle (Moore, fig. 3, camera 20a mounted in an overhead console as shown in Fig. 3), at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera **(Hudman: "The 360-degree audiovisual communications system 300 comprises an imaging subsystem 302, which may include one or more depth camera(s) 304, one or more 2D (two-dimensional) image sensor(s)**

306, such as RGB (red-green-blue) cameras and/or infrared cameras, and/or any other suitable image sensors, [0024]).

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teachings of Moore, Cuban, Lee and Rudman for the purpose of presenting multiple options for a system that can provide the user choices in gaining the information during a video session.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Moore in view of Hillstrom, Balk and Wang and further in view of Cuban (US 2017/0053169).

Claim 8, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

Claim 9, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

Moore/Hillstrom/Balk and Wang does not disclose the feature of claims 8 and 9 above.

Cuban teaches **"approaches in accordance with various embodiments utilize at least some amount of object recognition and analysis on the drones themselves in order to determine changes in position and flight path that can assist in obtaining appropriate image data. This can include processes such as foreground detection and relatively simple object recognition in order to identify**

information such as density of objects, object movement and flow, etc. This data does not have to be incredibly accurate, but sufficient to enable the drone to determine an occurrence of a type that the drone should investigate, [0032]". Further Cuman teaches "image data is captured from multiple angles to provide enhanced image data that can be utilized in accordance with various embodiments, Fig. 6".

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Cuban into the teaching of Moore for the purpose of providing another method of observing the real-time happening of an current events, i.e., an accident, a police routine stop, to gain more accurate information of the event.

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. 15/688,764	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2656	Page 1 of 1

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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20160295197-A1	10-2016	Hudman; Joshua Mark	G06F3/16	1/1
*	B	US-20150172561-A1	06-2015	Lee; Jae Han	H04N7/142	348/14.11
*	C	US-20080273686-A1	11-2008	Balk; Igor	H04M3/465	379/265.09
*	D	US-20150371456-A1	12-2015	Moore, JR.; Robert D.	G07C5/008	701/1
*	E	US-20080273686-A1	11-2008	Balk; Igor	H04M3/465	379/265.09
*	F	US-20160061625-A1	03-2016	Wang; Kevin Sunlin	G01C21/3697	701/454
*	G	US-20170053169-A1	02-2017	Cuban; Mark	H04N7/185	1/1
*	H	US-20150172561-A1	06-2015	Lee; Jae Han	H04N7/142	348/14.11
*	I	US-20160295197-A1	10-2016	Hudman; Joshua Mark	G06F3/16	1/1
	J					
	K					
	L					
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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					
	R					
	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
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	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 and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	4	14/632446	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2019/02/11 20:35
L2	2	15/155020	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2019/02/11 20:36
L4	2	13/596464	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2019/02/11 20:39
S1	2	15/644524	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/01/25 21:57
S2	2	"20150371456"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/09 23:52
S3	3	"7061521".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/09 23:52
S4	3	"20020115423"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/09 23:53
S5	17	"20030081121"	US-PGPUB;	OR	ON	2018/02/09

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S6	2	"20090187300"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/09 23:57
S7	2	"205071154"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:05
S8	2122	360-degree with camera	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:06
S9	1727	360-degree with camera and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:10
S10	21	360-degree with camera with car and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:10
S11	226	360-degree with camera with vehicle and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:18
S12	5	360-degree with camera with (inde interior) with vehicle and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:29
S13	3	"20160173742"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT;	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:39

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S14	2	"9288446".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:40
S15	2	"20140214702"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:41
S16	3	"20160140179"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:43
S17	32838	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:47
S18	41555	(H04N7/14$$ H04N7/15$$).cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 16:48
S19	2	10/735849	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 23:25
S20	0	$5conferenc$3 same (attorney lawyer counselor) same (jailer prisioner immate) same jusde and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 23:38
S21	0	$5conferenc$3 same (attorney lawyer counselor) same (jailer prisioner immate) same judge and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/20 23:38
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			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
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S24	21	"2015052896"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/22 08:38
S25	4	15/025986	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/22 08:40
S26	1	15/025968	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/02/22 08:42
S27	2	accident same lawyer same jurisdiction same location and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/02 00:00
S28	3	accident same lawyer same jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/02 00:02
S29	17	accident same attorney same jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/02 00:14
S30	0	profile same lawyer same jurisdiction same location and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 21:52
S31	20	profile same lawyer same jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT;	OR	ON	2018/06/03 21:52

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S32	0	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) with passenger and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:03
S33	218	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:03
S34	0	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) with accident and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:03
S35	1	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) same accident and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:03
S36	7	((licensed authorized) adj3 (attorney lawyer)) with jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:11
S37	368	(attorney lawyer) with jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:17
S38	31	(attorney lawyer) with appropriate with jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/03 22:17
S39	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	2018/06/03 22:24

S40	4	(attorney lawyer) with national adj3 jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/11 07:56
S41	18	(attorney lawyer) with local with jurisdiction and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2018/06/11 10:14
S42	0	((("REDMON") near3 ("JEANG") near3 ("LLC"))).AS,AANM.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/11 12:19
S43	3	((("Jeang") near3 ("Wei") near3 ("Wei"))).INV.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2018/06/11 12:20
S44	1	15/688764	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/01/31 07:11
S45	11	("20020002469" | "20050128283" | "20120204029" | "20140214702" | "20150015706" | "20150371456" | "20160140179" | "20160173742" | "20160239714" | "7061521" | "9288446").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2019/01/31 07:37
S46	2	"20160173950"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/01/31 07:46
S47	1	14/967272	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/01/31 08:32
S48	18	("20020129112" | "20030174826" | "4710917" | "4716585" | "4847829" | "4965819" | "5014267" | "5382972" | "5625407" | "5903302" | "5963246" | "6020916" | "6185285" | "6205716" | "6236854" | "6343314" | "6608820" | "6621514").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2019/02/07 11:03
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S50	2	"20150371456"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	OR	OFF	2019/02/07 11:05

			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
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S52	19	"police complaint" and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 11:55
S56	91	police near5 complaint and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 11:56
S57	3	police near5 complaint with (accident incident) and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 11:56
S58	0	police near5 complaint with accident with detail and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 11:57
S59	9	police near5 written adj3 report and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 11:58
S60	32500	(alert inquiry) with avail$7 and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 13:08
S61	698	(alert inquiry) with avail$7 same "in response" and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 13:08
S62	89	(alert inquiry) with avail$7 same "in response" with select$3 and	US-PGPUB; USPAT;	OR	ON	2019/02/07 13:08

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S63	589	(alert inquiry) with avail$7 with agent and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 13:17
S64	64	(alert inquiry) with avail$7 with agent with response and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 13:18
S65	0	inquiry with avail$7 with laywer and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 15:36
S66	4	inquiry with avail$7 with lawyer and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 15:36
S67	336	drone with flight adj3 path and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 16:35
S68	61	drone with flight adj3 path with position and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 16:36
S69	0	drone with flight adj3 path with position and "viewing angle" and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 17:08
S70	0	drone with flight adj3 path with position and "view angle" and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 17:08

S71	22	drone with flight adj3 path with position and angle and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 17:08
S72	0	drone with flight adj3 path with position same angle and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 17:09
S73	4	drone with flight adj3 path with position and angle and "360" and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/07 17:19
S74	43	360-degree with camera with infrared and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2019/02/11 15:31

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Application Number	15688764
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First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2656
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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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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	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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TurnSign Exhibit 1006

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15688764
	Filing Date	2017-08-28
	First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
	Art Unit	2656
	Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

	5	20020002469	A1	2002-01-03	Hillstrom	
	6	20150015706	A1	2015-01-15	Hatori, et al.	
	7	20050128283	A1	2005-06-16	Bulriss, et al.	
	8	20120204029	A1	2012-08-09	Trabucco	
	9	20160239714	A1	2016-08-18	Oami, et al.	

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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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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

	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/ (01/31/2019)	Date Considered	01/31/2019

*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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Bibliographic Data

Application No: 15/688,764

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.
08/28/2017	348	2656	REDM-P0001US-CIP
RULE			

APPLICANTS

Redmon Jeang LLC, Parker, TX, UNITED STATES

INVENTORS

Clayton K. Redmon Grand Prairie, TX, UNITED STATES

Wei Wei Jeang Parker, TX, UNITED STATES

CONTINUING DATA

This application is a CIP of 15644524 07/07/2017

15644524 has PRO of 62364300 07/19/2016

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

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Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 02/15/2019

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.

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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/688,764	Filing Date 08/28/2017	☐ 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	05/06/2019	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 20	Minus	** 20	= 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".	/ANTHONY L WILLIAMS/
*** 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-CIP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

AMENDMENT

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

Sirs:

This Amendment is submitted in response to an Office Action dated February 15, 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.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	35932452
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	06-MAY-2019
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	21:51:46
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-P0001US-CIPresponse.pdf	171779 d26a22c003c173d5809aa336a0dfadc1d1df4ca5	yes	20

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	20
	Claims	2	7
	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1
Warnings:			
Information:			
	Total Files Size (in bytes):	171779	

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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 1-19 are pending in this patent application. Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 11-15, and 19 have been amended to clarify and highlight the claimed subject matter. A new claim 20 has been added. Early examination and allowance of the amended claims in view of the remarks that follow are respectfully requested.

Claim 6 was rejected based on non-statutory double patenting grounds over claim 1 of the co-pending application 15/644524. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 1 of the '524 application is vehicle-based, whereas claim 6 is not. However, Applicants are able and willing to enter into a Terminal Disclaimer upon the allowance of the claims of both applications.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), and Balk (US 2008/0273686). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Moore, Hillstrom, and Balk 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 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 the 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, Hillstrom, and Balk 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 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, Hillstrom, and Balk, 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 for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:
> a remote server and a remote database;
> at least one video camera;
> at least one display screen;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, ***upon command from the user subscriber***, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:
> automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;
> ***automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device***;
> ***automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer located remotely***;
> ***receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer***; and
> ***automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device***, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
> the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The highlighted subject matter finds support in paras. [0012]-[0016] of the specification. Applicants respectfully submit that Moore combined with Hillstrom and Balk do not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations in claim 1. For example, Moore-Hillstrom-Balk does not teach or suggest, for example, --

> ...upon command from the user subscriber, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:
>
> automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;
>
> automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

A. Upon command from the user subscriber, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server

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]. Balk discloses a customer service "hunt group" management system that matches an agent to an in-coming call, Balk's system is agnostic as to the location of the customer. 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.

B. Automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device

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." In fact, as set forth above, Hillstrom specifically teaches away from a system that responds immediately. Hillstrom discloses 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].

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, amended claim 1 is patentable over Moore-Hillstrom-Balk. Claim 4 depending from claim 1 is thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 6 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), and Balk (US 2008/0273686). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As pointed out above, the combination of Moore, Hillstrom, and Balk is improper because the Examiner relied on information gleaned ***solely*** from Applicants' specification to arrive at the combination. *MPEP* § 2142. When the Examiner uses "**impermissible hindsight"** by constructing the claimed system using only Applicants' disclosure, as these references do not yield any motivation, suggestion, or rationale for elements added by the other references, this is impermissible. "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has impermissibly used the claims as a road map to pick and choose elements from prior art references to arrive at the claimed limitations. There is ***no motivation or suggestion*** within these references to include or implement all of the limitations in

claim 6 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 user-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 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Moore, Hillstrom, and Balk 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 the system automatically detects the occurrence of an incident such as a 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 to wait 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, Hillstrom, and Balk, the combination fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 6. Amended claim 6 recites:

> 6. A mobile lawyer method comprising:
> receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device;
> automatically and immediately initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to receiving the consultation request;
> automatically and immediately determining a current location of the user;
> automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the user to the remote server;
> automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined current location of the user;
> automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server; and
> displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

The combined references do not teach or suggest, all of the limitations of amended claim 6. 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." Balk discloses a customer service "hunt group" management system that matches an agent to an incoming call, Balk's system is agnostic as to the location of the customer. 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 6 is patentable over Moore-Hillstrom-Balk. Claims 10-12 depending from amended claim 6 is thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 15 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore (US 2015/0371456), Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), and Balk (US 2008/0273686). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As pointed out above, the combination of Moore, Hillstrom, and Balk is improper because the Examiner relied on information gleaned ***solely*** from Applicants' specification to arrive at the combination. *MPEP* § 2142. When the Examiner uses "**impermissible hindsight"** by constructing the claimed system using only Applicants' disclosure, as these references do not yield any motivation, suggestion, or rationale for elements added by the other references, this is impermissible. "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has impermissibly used the claims as a road map to piece

together elements from prior art references to arrive at the claimed limitations. There is ***no motivation or suggestion*** within these references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 15 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 user-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 15 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Moore, Hillstrom, and Balk 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 the system automatically detects the occurrence of an incident such as a 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 to wait 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, Hillstrom, and Balk, the combination fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 15. Amended claim 15 recites (emphasis added):

> 15. A mobile lawyer system comprising:
> at least one video camera;
> a display device;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, ***upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to communicate with a lawyer located remotely via a communication channel set up by a remote server***; and
> the at least one display screen configured to display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The combined references do not teach or suggest, all of the limitations of amended claim 15. 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 user***." Balk discloses a customer service "hunt group" management system that matches an agent to an in-coming call, Balk's system is agnostic as to the location of the customer. 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 15 is patentable over Moore-Hillstrom-Balk. Claim 19 depending from amended claim 15 is thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Claims 3 and 5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Wang (US 2016/0061625). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 3 and 5 both depend from amended claim 1 and recites additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 3 and 5 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 13 and 14 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Wang (US 2016/0061625). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 13 and 14 both depend from amended claim 6 and recites additional limitations. Wang

does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 13 and 14 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 17 and 18 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Wang (US 2016/0061625). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 17 and 18 both depend from amended claim 15 and recites additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 17 and 18 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claim 2 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends from amended claim 1 and recites additional limitations. Cuban does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claim 2 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

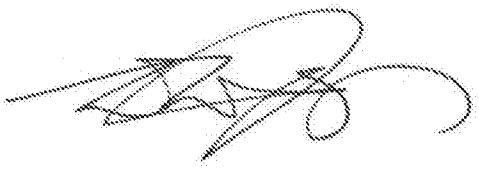
Claim 7 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 7 depends from amended claim 6 and recites additional limitations. Cuban does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claim 7 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claim 16 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 16 depends from amended claim 15 and recites additional limitations. Cuban does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claim 16 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 8 and 9 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Moore+Hillstrom+Balk and Wang (US 2016/0061625) and Cuban (US 2017/0053169). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 8 and 9 both depend from amended claim 6 and recites additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Moore+Hillstrom+Balk as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 8 and 9 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request an early examination of claims 1-20 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,



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Dated: May 6, 2019

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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 a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

at least one display screen;

a mobile device ~~having a display screen and~~ executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from [[a]] the user subscriber, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to ~~with~~ the remote server, the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one ~~notify an attorney~~ lawyer ~~located remotely~~;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

the at least one display screen being configured to ~~display a~~ stream live video ~~image~~ data of the ~~remote~~ at least one lawyer ~~attorney~~, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the ~~remote attorney~~ at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

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2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the ~~remote attorney~~ at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database.

5. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

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6. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically and immediately determining a current location of the user;

automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the user to the remote server;

automatically ~~identifying~~ receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined current location of the user;

~~automatically 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~~ automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the ~~selected~~ at least one remote lawyer via the remote server; and

~~receiving live-streaming images of the selected lawyer and transmitting them to~~ displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

7. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer method of claim [[6]]7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

10. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and ~~wherein~~ automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer ~~comprises to identifying remote lawyers~~ licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user.

12. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer method of claim [[6]]11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises ~~to~~ identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer ~~system~~ method of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database.

14. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer ~~system~~ method of claim [[6]]13, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

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

~~a remote server and a database;~~

at least one video camera;

a display device;

a mobile device ~~having a display screen and~~ executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in ~~the~~ a remote database, and to communicate with ~~an attorney~~ a lawyer located remotely via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

the at least one display screen configured to display a live video image of the remote lawyer ~~attorney~~, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer ~~attorney~~ and for storage in the remote database.

16. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein ~~the at least one video camera is mounted on a vehicle~~ the remote server is configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber;

automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber;

automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected ~~notify an attorney~~ lawyer ~~located remotely~~;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device.

20. (New) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising:

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

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

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

automatically engaging the selected lawyer.

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15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2656	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/19/2019	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. 15/688,764	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) 1-20 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) 1-20 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: _____.

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.

Claim Objections:

Claim 3 appears to depend on itself. Correction/Clarification is required. This is a second request for correction/clarification.

Double Patenting

It appears that the applicants are able and willing to enter into a Terminal Disclaimer upon the allowance of the claims of both applications.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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, 6, 10-12, 15 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel (US 2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469).

Claims 1, 6 and 15, Gabel teaches a mobile lawyer method and a mobile lawyer system **(Fig. 1, any of devices 116, 118, 120, 122)** for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer the system (vehicle accident,

apprehension, or arrest, [0004]) comprising: a remote server and a remote database **(Fig. 1, remote system 104, [0037]);** at least one video camera; at least one display screen. **(a touch screen; a camera, [0006]);**

a mobile device executing a mobile application **(dedicated application, sometimes referred to as an "app") and/or via a webpage which may be rendered by a browser or the like on the user device. Optionally, the application may be configured to request various services (e.g., taxi, towing, repair, and/or legal services),[0035]… In this specific situation, Fig. 2, dedicated app 102 for specific legal service purpose; Or specific lawyer app, [0085] shown in Fig. 10H)** in communication with the at least one video camera, and the at least one display screen, **(a touch screen; a camera, [0006])** and configured, upon command from the user subscriber **(Fig. 2, 104),** to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server **(identify an estimated location of the user based at least in part on WiFi, cell tower, or GPS location information, [0006]; transmit to a remote system, using a wireless interface, at least the precise location, [0007]),** the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database **(and attorney information accessed from a data store, [0010];the system accesses a database of attorney records and attorney referral criteria, [0040]);**

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device **(determining, by the accident information processing system, which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident and/or the physical address associated with the user, and attorney information accessed from a data store; selecting, by the accident information processing system, at least a first attorney based at least in part on the determination as to which attorney has the first set of rights, [0010]);**

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer, [0010];

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer **(asking the person to agree to accept accident notifications by activating a control (e.g., a link in the request or by sending an acceptance message) and/or ask the person to download and install the app on their device(s) and to cross-refer to the user, [0067]);** and

Gabel does not explicitly discussed:

"automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database".

Hillstrom teaches the feature as he discusses "**to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients. Wherein the select is based on the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters, [0011]);** ... Relevant information includes the jurisdiction where the legal matter occurred. For a personal injury matter, it would be where the accident occurred, [0097].

Hillstrom further teaches "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; which further enables Managing Lawyers to participate when not physically present**, [0067]".**

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom into the teaching of Gabel to explicitly selecting the most qualified attorney are knowledgeable with the local jurisdiction, law and guidelines to provide best service to the client and place them (lawyer and client) into a video conference where they can closely view/discuss documents, issues and all legal matters related to the current event with greater confidence and trust.

Claim 10. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location. **(Gabel: GPS location information, [0006]);**

Claim 11. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer to licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user. **(Gabel: determining, by the accident information processing system, which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident and/or the physical address associated with the user, and attorney information accessed from a data store; selecting, by the accident information processing system, at least a first attorney based at least in part on the determination as to which attorney has the first set of rights, [0010, 0011]; Hillstrom: geographically convenient to the client, [0025]).**

Claim 12. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user **(Gabel: the information regarding the selected first attorney including a rating provided by at least one other user, [0010]. Examiner maps to approval).**

Claim 20. (New) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising: automatically generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer; receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer; automatically selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response; and automatically engaging the selected lawyer **(automatically transmitting an accident notification to the user-specified one or more contacts to whom an accident notification is to be provided, [0010]; enable the user to request referrals to an attorney, [0010]).**

Claims 2, 7, 8, 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom, and further in view of Moore et al (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee et al (US 2015/0172561) and Hudman et al (US 2016/0295197).

Claim 2, 7 and 16. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone **(see Cuban, Fig. 8B),** at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back facing cameras native to the mobile device **(Lee, fig. 3, front camera 131 and back camera 132),** at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle **(Moore, fig. 1, device 10 with camera 20),** at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle (Moore, fig. 3, camera 20a mounted in an overhead console as shown in Fig. 3), at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-

degree video camera **(Hudman: "The 360-degree audiovisual communications system 300 comprises an imaging subsystem 302, which may include one or more depth camera(s) 304, one or more 2D (two-dimensional) image sensor(s) 306, such as RGB (red-green-blue) cameras and/or infrared cameras, and/or any other suitable image sensors, [0024]).**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teachings of Moore, Cuban, Lee and Rudman into the teaching of Gabel for the purpose of presenting multiple options for a system that can provide the user choices in gaining the information during a video session.

Claim 8, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

Cuban teaches **"approaches in accordance with various embodiments utilize at least some amount of object recognition and analysis on the drones themselves in order to determine changes in position and flight path that can assist in obtaining appropriate image data. This can include processes such as foreground detection and relatively simple object recognition in order to identify information such as density of objects, object movement and flow, etc. This data does not have to be incredibly accurate, but sufficient to enable the drone to determine an occurrence of a type that the drone should investigate, [0032]".**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Cuban into the teaching of Gabel for the purpose of

providing another method of observing the real-time happening of an current events, i.e., an accident, a police routine stop, to gain more accurate information of the event.

Claim 19, wherein the at least one video camera is mounted on a vehicle **(See Moore, fig. 2, camera 10).**

Claims 3-5, 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and further in view of Wang (US 2016/0061625).

Claims 5, 14 and 18, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

Hillstrom teaches pre-filled information for pursuing, prosecuting and managing Clients' legal claims, [0036]. Moore and Hillstrom does not explicitly describes “a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location”.

Obviously when there is an issue involved vehicle, i.e., accident that requires the police’s involvement, driver’s license is the first identification asked for. This means user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex are automatically shown. To support this obviousness, Wang teaches a method to provide driver's license pertinent information such as their name, email address, plate information such as type

of plate, type of vehicle, the state/country issuing the driver license to create a user ID for each user of the mobile application. Other user's information, such as age, level of education, occupation, ethnicity and marital status, if such can be provided by the user, will be required as well, since this type of information holds actuarial significance and is used for calculation of probability of the specific user of getting into an accident. The user IDs are also necessary for the purposes of tracking reports and ratings made by each user, [0089]. The method comprises collecting and storing information related to accidents and updating accident information in real-time. The accident related information includes but is not limited to: date, time, borough, zip code, latitude, longitude, location, street names, vehicle types, reasons, ages, number of pedestrians injured/killed, number of cyclists injured/killed, number of motorists or drivers injured/killed, street direction, street type, surface condition, surface type, road condition, road type, alignment, weather, lighting etc., [0076] as well as.

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the teaching of Gabel and Hillstrom to explicitly include Wang's detail identification of a user, i.e., a driver, as well as information related to date, time, location of an accident for police report for clear and concise date to be used by court, lawyer for legal proceedings, insurance claims.

Claims 3 and 17, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident

location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database (Same analysis/discussion shown in claims 5, 14 and 18).

Claim 4. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database. **(See the rejection of independent claims above or Hillstrom, [0021] data available only to the lawyer and prospective client).**

Claim 13, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user (Hillstrom: **all legal information/files are encrypted and stored in the VPN database accessible only to the responsible lawyer and the client, [0021]**) data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, in the database **(Gabel describes the vehicular accident, [0010] and exchange of communication between attorney and driver as well as location information of an accident…By obvious nature of an incident would involve date, time, place of an accident as described in Wang presented in claims 5, 14 and 18).**

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and Wang and further in view of Cuban (US 2017/0053169).

Claim 9, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

The combined teaching of Gabel, Hillstrom and Wang does not disclose the feature of claim 9 above.

Cuman teaches **"image data is captured from multiple angles to provide enhanced image data that can be utilized in accordance with various embodiments, Fig. 6".**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Cuban into the teaching of Moore for the purpose of providing another method of observing the real-time happening of an current events, i.e., an accident, a police routine stop, to gain more accurate information of the event.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the current claims have been considered but are moot because the arguments do not apply to the references being used in the current rejection.

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 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. 15/688,764	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-20160182707-A1	06-2016	Gabel; Gershon	H04W4/90	455/404.2
*	B	US-20180012324-A1	01-2018	Kelts; A. David	G06Q30/018	1/1
	C					
	D					
	E					
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	I					
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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					
	R					
	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
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	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 and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update with attachment	07/16/2019	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 07/19/2019

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

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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 15/688,764	Filing Date 08/28/2017	☐ 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	12/19/2019	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 20	Minus	** 20	= 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 ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
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	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".	/LISA E FULTON/
*** 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-CIP
	§	Customer No.:	134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit:	2656
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner:	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.:	4080

AMENDMENT

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

Sirs:

This Amendment is submitted in response to an Office Action dated July 19, 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.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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 - 2 months with $0 paid	2252	1	300	300
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**300**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

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Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
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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		REDM-response.pdf	114718 38c8e264facc2a294203189e6349f4c77d1a16b3	yes	15

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
Document Description	**Start**	**End**
Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	15
Claims	2	7
Response After Final Action	1	1

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30414 fac2c7a7dadd61301b1fab1b0cfdd5b47e1e1d77	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	145132

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.

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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 1-20 are pending in this patent application. Claim 1 has been amended to clarify and highlight the claimed subject matter. Applicants respectfully request the entry of the claim amendment and allowance of the claims in view of the remarks that follow.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel (US 2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Gabel is primarily concerned with assisting a driver who has experienced an automotive accident to provide a way to record information related to the accident and to provide referrals for tow service, transportation service, repair service, and legal service. However, nowhere is there mention in Gabel or Hillstrom of:

> a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:
>
> …
>
> receive an acceptance of attorney-client engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and
>
> automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The Examiner referenced para. [0067] in Gabel as for teaching the acceptance of attorney-client engagement by a lawyer. Applicants strongly disagree with this characterization of Gabel. In this paragraph, Gabel describes the downloading of apps by "family, friends, employer, etc." "who are to be automatically notified by the system in the event the user reports an accident via the system…" Further, neither reference disclose enabling a video communication session so that the lawyer's image is live-streamed and displayed on the display screen and the video of the user

and surroundings is live-streamed to the lawyer and also stored in a remote server. Nowhere is there teaching in Gabel of bidirectional live-streaming video or audio data. As stated above, Gabel is concerned with collecting post-accident information including potentially eyewitness statements. There is no teaching in Gabel to live-stream images of the lawyer to the user at the accident scene.

As pointed out in prior submissions, Hillstrom teaches a system that enables a Managing Lawyer to respond to an inquiry for legal assistance "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. Further, contrary to the Examiner's characterizations, although Hillstrom discloses recording and transmission of video and audio data of "depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like to Managing Lawyers," these events/sessions occur long after the initial inquiry received by the Managing Lawyer and assignment of a particular associate to handle the case. More importantly, Hillstrom does not teach or suggest:

> a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:
>
> …
>
> receive an acceptance of attorney-client engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and
>
> automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being

> configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

Applicants further submit that the combination of Gabel 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 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 the 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). Here, both Gabel and Hillstrom teach away from the limitations of claim 1 because both references teach making a video post-accident or post-inquiry for legal assistance. In other words, neither reference teach live-streaming video data bi-directionally as part of the request for legal services process. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Moore, Hillstrom, and Balk because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

Even if it were proper to combine Gabel and Hillstrom, the result is a Managing Lawyer receiving the inquiry submitted via Gabel's application post-accident, and the Managing Lawyer assigning the case to an associate "within a prescribed number of hours of the initial contact," and the availability of the Managing Lawyer to enter appearances on behalf on the client by video in "depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like."

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, amended claim 1 is patentable over Gabel-Hillstrom.

Independent claim 6 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel and Hillstrom. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As pointed out above, the combination of Gabel and Hillstrom is improper because the Examiner relied on information gleaned ***solely*** from Applicants' specification to arrive at the combination. *MPEP* § 2142. When the Examiner uses "**impermissible hindsight"** by constructing the claimed system using only Applicants' disclosure, as these references do not yield any motivation, suggestion, or rationale for elements added by the other references, this is impermissible. "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has impermissibly used the claims as a road map to pick and choose elements from prior art references to arrive at the claimed limitations. There is ***no motivation or suggestion*** within these references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 6 because the need for these limitations is lacking for each of the intended goals and purposes of the prior art.

Even if it were proper to combine Gabel and Hillstrom, the combination fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 6. Amended claim 6 recites:

> 6. A mobile lawyer method comprising:
> receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device;
> automatically and immediately initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to receiving the consultation request;
> automatically and immediately determining a current location of the user;
> automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the user to the remote server;
> automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined current location of the user;

automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server; and

displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

The combined references do not teach or suggest, all of the limitations of claim 6. Gabel's system provides referral assistance to a user after a vehicular accident has occurred. Although Gabel enables the user to record and transmit a video, it is not live-streamed to a remote lawyer and stored in a remote server. Neither does Gabel allow a lawyer to appear live on the mobile device's display. 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," engagement with the lawyer (Managing Lawyer or the associate) does not occur immediately. If forcefully combined, the resultant system would be one that enables a Managing Lawyer to receive the inquiry submitted via Gabel's application post-accident, and the Managing Lawyer assigning the case to an associate "within a prescribed number of hours of the initial contact," and the availability of the Managing Lawyer to enter appearances on behalf on the client by video in "depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like," that would occur days, weeks, or months after the initial request for service.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, independent claim 6 is patentable over Gabel-Hillstrom. Claims 10-12 and 20 depending from claim 6 are thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 15 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel and Hillstrom. This rejection is respectfully traversed. As pointed out above, the combination of Gabel and Hillstrom is improper because the Examiner relied on information gleaned ***solely*** from Applicants' specification to arrive at the combination. *MPEP* § 2142. When the Examiner uses "**impermissible hindsight"** by constructing the claimed system using only Applicants' disclosure, as these references do not yield any motivation, suggestion, or rationale for elements added by the other references, this is impermissible. "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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 (emphasis added). Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has impermissibly used the claims as a road map to pick and choose elements from prior art references to arrive at the claimed limitations. There is ***no motivation or suggestion*** within these references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 6 because the need for these limitations is lacking for each of the intended goals and purposes of the prior art.

Even if it were proper to combine Gabel and Hillstrom, the combination fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of amended claim 15. Independent claim 15 recites:

> 15. A mobile lawyer system comprising:
> at least one video camera;
> a display device;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to communicate with a lawyer located remotely via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and
> the at least one display screen configured to display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The combined references do not teach or suggest, all of the limitations of claim 15. Gabel's system provides referral assistance to a user after a vehicular accident has occurred. Although Gabel enables the user to record and transmit a video, it is not live-streamed to a remote server or to a remote lawyer. Neither does Gabel allow a lawyer to appear live on the mobile device's display. 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," engagement with the lawyer (Managing Lawyer or the associate) does not occur immediately. If forcefully combined, the resultant system would

be one that enables a Managing Lawyer to receive the inquiry submitted via Gabel's application post-accident, and the Managing Lawyer assigning the case to an associate "within a prescribed number of hours of the initial contact," and the availability of the Managing Lawyer to enter appearances on behalf on the client by video in "depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like," that would occur days, weeks, or months after the initial request for service. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, independent claim 15 is patentable over Gabel-Hillstrom.

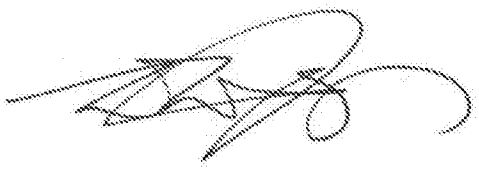
Claim 2 has` been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Moore+Lee (US 2015/0172561) and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends from amended claim 1 and recites additional limitations. Moore, Lee and Hudman do not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper as there is no motivation or suggestion to combine these five references. Claim 2 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 7 and 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Moore+Lee+Hudman. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 7 and 8 both depend from claim 6 and recites additional limitations. Moore, Lee and Hudman do not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper as there is no motivation or suggestion to combine these five references. Claims 7 and 8 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 16 and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Moore+Lee+Hudman. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 16 and 19 both depend from claim 15 and recites additional limitations. Moore, Lee and Hudman do not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper as there is no motivation or suggestion to combine these five references. Claims 16 and 19 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request an early examination of claims 1-20 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: December 19, 2019

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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 a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

at least one display screen;

a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer;

receive an acceptance of attorney-client engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

the at least one display screen being configured to automatically stream and display live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

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2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database.

5. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

6. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically and immediately determining a current location of the user;

automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the user to the remote server;

automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer in response to the determined current location of the user;

automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server; and

displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user.

7. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

10. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user.

12. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises ~~to~~ identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database.

14. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 13, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

15. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera;

a display device;

a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to communicate with a lawyer located remotely via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

the at least one display screen configured to display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

16. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile

device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the remote server is configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber;

automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber;

automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device.

20. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising:

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

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

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

automatically engaging the selected lawyer.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 01/10/2020

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/10/2020	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	**Application No.** 15/688,764	**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 --

THE REPLY FILED 19 December 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 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 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:1-20.
    Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:_____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	

Continuation of 3. NOTE: The amendment filed 12/19/19 highlighted an "attorney-client" engagement as well as a display... "automatically" stream "and display" live video... and a camera configured to " automatically" capture... (please note that examiner has put the new amendment in the double quote for exact language used by the applicant. The amendment is made only to claim 1 and none to any other claims). Examiner has further considered the amendment based on the current references to conclude that no further search is necessarily. Every concern raised by the applicant is still addressable by the current references. No new reference is necessary. .

For example:
if applicant concerns regarding the "automatically" stream or capture. Please note first that per the current Specs [0019] " 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". Relevantly, Gabel, fig. 10A, [0086], the user, i.e., driver can request for a lawyer via a lawyer app via fig. 3 for automatic stream/capture. And for the sake of argument, even in the event that it is manually done. This has no significance to distinguish over the prior art. Please see "In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)" - Automating vs. Manual action. Once the connection per the request for a lawyer app is clicked/called/accessed, it represents the attorney-client engagement.

If applicant concerns regarding the combination of the references... based on "hindsight". Please see "In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971)". Or "no suggestion to combine". Please see "In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958
F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992)".

And these issues examiner has also addressed in the parent CIP case (15/644524).

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-CIP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

DO NOT ENTER: /P.J.N/

AMENDMENT

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

Sirs:

This Amendment is submitted in response to an Office Action dated July 19, 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.

DO NOT ENTER: /P.J.N/

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
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.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/688,764	Filing Date 08/28/2017	☐ 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	01/20/2020	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 20	Minus	** 20	= 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".	/VINCENT S BUTLER/
*** 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
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	15688764	Filing Date	2017-08-28	Docket Number (if applicable)	REDM-P0001US-CIP	Art Unit	2651
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 After Final Office Action previously filed on December 19, 2019

☐ 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)	2020-01-20
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:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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 $300 paid	2253	1	400	400
Miscellaneous:				
RCE- 1ST REQUEST	2801	1	650	650
		Total in USD ($)		**1050**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	38343015
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	20-JAN-2020
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	20:10:03
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	E20201JK10352720
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	1349991 a47d7b5d429f588fafbc744d82df43de515ed857	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	32090 1943a32dd7edbaae6e8899a77a71d9c907731e1f	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1382081		

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 01/31/2020

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/31/2020	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/688,764	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 1/20/20.

☐ 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) 1-20 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) 1-20 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: _____.

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.

Claim Objections:

Claim 3 appears to depend on itself. Correction/Clarification is required. This is a third request for correction/clarification.

Double Patenting

It appears that the applicants are able and willing to enter into a Terminal Disclaimer upon the allowance of the claims of both applications.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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, 6, 10-12, 15 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel (US 2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and further in view of Wells, et al (US 2017/0054770).

Claims 1, 6 and 15, Gabel teaches a mobile lawyer method and a mobile lawyer system **(Fig. 1, any of devices 116, 118, 120, 122)** for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer the system **(vehicle accident,**

apprehension, or arrest, [0004]) comprising: a remote server and a remote database **(Fig. 1, remote system 104, [0037]);** at least one video camera; at least one display screen. **(a touch screen; a camera, [0006]);**

a mobile device executing a mobile application **(dedicated application, sometimes referred to as an "app") … to request various services (e.g., legal services),[0035]; an application (sometimes referred to as an "app"), such as a dedicated app configured specifically for accident reporting, [0151])** in communication with the at least one video camera, and the at least one display screen, **(a touch screen; a camera, [0006])** and configured, upon command from the user subscriber **(Fig. 2, 104),** to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server **(identify an estimated location of the user based at least in part on WiFi, cell tower, or GPS location information, [0006]; transmit to a remote system, using a wireless interface, at least the precise location, [0007]),** the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database **(and attorney information accessed from a data store, where it determines which attorney as a first set of right, [0010-0012];the system accesses a database of attorney records and attorney referral criteria, [0040]);**

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device **(determining… and selecting by the**

accident information processing system, which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident and/or the physical address [0010]. Please see further below for Hillstrom's detailed support);

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer, [0010];

receive an acceptance of attorney-client engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer **(asking the person to agree to accept accident notifications by activating a control (e.g., a link in the request or by sending an acceptance message) and/or ask the person to download and install the app on their device(s) and to cross-refer to the user, [0067]);** and

While Gabel discusses **which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident…** Gabel emphasizes on the set of right as an advertising right. Therefore, examiner wishes to introduce Hillstrom who teaches the feature as he discusses "**to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients. Wherein the select is based on the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters, [0011]);** … Relevant information includes the jurisdiction where the legal matter occurred. For a personal injury matter, it would be where the accident occurred, [0097].

Hillstrom further teaches "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; which further enables Managing Lawyers to participate when not physically present**, [0067]".**

Examiner wishes to provide Wells to EXPLICITLY emphasize on the communication session being a video communication session with live/real video data.

set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

the at least one display screen being configured to automatically stream and display live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database".

Wells utilizes the SKYPE protocol, [0354] and teaches **"[0453] The apparatus 300 of multimedia streaming between heterogeneous computer systems also includes a controller of client-review-logic-and-ratings-logic 318 that is operably coupled to the client multimedia computing system 306. The controller of client-review-logic-and-ratings-logic 318 instantiates a multimedia (audio and/or video) teleconference 320 between the lawyer multimedia computing system and the client multimedia computing system 306 upon receipt of a teleconference consultation request 322. At the termination of the multimedia teleconference 320, the controllers of client-review-logic-and-ratings-logic 318 controls the**

review logic and ratings logic and debrief notes 323 are transmitted to the lawyer multimedia computing system 304. The multimedia teleconference 320 is performed in reference to data provided by a SKU warehouse and inventory management controller 324. The SKU warehouse and inventory management controller 324 operates in reference to a pricing engine 326, a teleconference log 328 and multimedia teleconference balance logic 330. A credit card processing module 332 provides data to the teleconference log 328 and multimedia teleconference balance logic 330".

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom and Wells into the teaching of Gabel to explicitly selecting the most qualified attorney are knowledgeable with the local jurisdiction, law and guidelines to provide best service to the client and place them (lawyer and client) into a live video conference automatically and immediately where they can closely view a current event, i.e., traffic stop with greater confidence and trust.

Claim 10. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location. **(Gabel: GPS location information, [0006]);**

Claim 11. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote

lawyer to license in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user. **(Gabel: determining, by the accident information processing system, which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident and/or the physical address associated with the user, and attorney information accessed from a data store; selecting, by the accident information processing system, at least a first attorney based at least in part on the determination as to which attorney has the first set of rights, [0010, 0011]; Hillstrom: geographically convenient to the client, [0025]).**

Claim 12. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user **(Gabel: the information regarding the selected first attorney including a rating provided by at least one other user, [0010]. Examiner maps to approval).**

Claim 20. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising: automatically generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer; receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer; automatically selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response; and automatically engaging the selected lawyer **(automatically transmitting an accident notification to the user-specified one or more contacts to whom an accident notification is to be provided, [0010]; enable the user to request referrals to an attorney, [0010]).**

Claims 2, 7, 8, 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and Wells, and further in view of Moore et al (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee et al (US 2015/0172561) and Hudman et al (US 2016/0295197).

Claim 2, 7 and 16. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone **(see Cuban, Fig. 8B),** at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back facing cameras native to the mobile device **(Lee, fig. 3, front camera 131 and back camera 132),** at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle **(Moore, fig. 1, device 10 with camera 20),** at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle (Moore, fig. 3, camera 20a mounted in an overhead console as shown in Fig. 3), at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera **(Hudman: "The 360-degree audiovisual communications system 300 comprises an imaging subsystem 302, which may include one or more depth camera(s) 304, one or more 2D (two-dimensional) image sensor(s) 306, such as RGB (red-green-blue) cameras and/or infrared cameras, and/or any other suitable image sensors, [0024]).**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teachings of Moore, Cuban, Lee and Rudman into the teaching of Gabel for the purpose of presenting multiple options for a system that can provide the user choices in gaining the information during a video session.

Claim 8, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

Cuban teaches **"approaches in accordance with various embodiments utilize at least some amount of object recognition and analysis on the drones themselves in order to determine changes in position and flight path that can assist in obtaining appropriate image data. This can include processes such as foreground detection and relatively simple object recognition in order to identify information such as density of objects, object movement and flow, etc. This data does not have to be incredibly accurate, but sufficient to enable the drone to determine an occurrence of a type that the drone should investigate, [0032]".**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Cuban into the teaching of Gabel for the purpose of providing another method of observing the real-time happening of an current events, i.e., an accident, a police routine stop, to gain more accurate information of the event.

Claim 19, wherein the at least one video camera is mounted on a vehicle **(See Moore, fig. 2, camera 10).**

Claims 3-5, 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and Wells and further in view of Wang (US 2016/0061625).

Claims 5, 14 and 18, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint

form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

Hillstrom teaches pre-filled information for pursuing, prosecuting and managing Clients' legal claims, [0036]. Moore and Hillstrom does not explicitly describes "a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location".

Obviously when there is an issue involved vehicle, i.e., accident that requires the police's involvement, driver's license is the first identification asked for. This means user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex are automatically shown. To support this obviousness, Wang teaches a method to provide driver's license pertinent information such as their name, email address, plate information such as type of plate, type of vehicle, the state/country issuing the driver license to create a user ID for each user of the mobile application. Other user's information, such as age, level of education, occupation, ethnicity and marital status, if such can be provided by the user, will be required as well, since this type of information holds actuarial significance and is used for calculation of probability of the specific user of getting into an accident. The user IDs are also necessary for the purposes of tracking reports and ratings made by each user, [0089]. The method comprises collecting and storing information related to accidents and updating accident information in real-time. The accident related information includes but is not limited to: date, time, borough, zip code, latitude, longitude, location, street names, vehicle types, reasons, ages, number of pedestrians

injured/killed, number of cyclists injured/killed, number of motorists or drivers injured/killed, street direction, street type, surface condition, surface type, road condition, road type, alignment, weather, lighting etc., [0076] as well as.

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the teaching of Gabel and Hillstrom to explicitly include Wang's detail identification of a user, i.e., a driver, as well as information related to date, time, location of an accident for police report for clear and concise date to be used by court, lawyer for legal proceedings, insurance claims.

Claims 3 and 17, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database (Same analysis/discussion shown in claims 5, 14 and 18).

Claim 4. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database. **(See the rejection of independent claims above or Hillstrom, [0021] data available only to the lawyer and prospective client).**

Claim 13, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user (Hillstrom: **all legal information/files are encrypted and stored in the VPN database accessible only to the responsible lawyer and the client, [0021]**) data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, in the database **(Gabel describes the vehicular accident, [0010] and exchange of communication between attorney and driver as well as location information of an accident…By obvious nature of an incident would involve date, time, place of an accident as described in Wang presented in claims 5, 14 and 18).**

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and Wells and Wang and further in view of Cuban (US 2017/0053169).

Claim 9, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

The combined teaching of Gabel, Hillstrom and Wang does not disclose the feature of claim 9 above.

Cuman teaches **"image data is captured from multiple angles to provide enhanced image data that can be utilized in accordance with various embodiments, Fig. 6".**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Cuban into the teaching of Moore for the purpose of providing another method of observing the real-time happening of an current events, i.e., an accident, a police routine stop, to gain more accurate information of the event.

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, Duc Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. 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. 15/688,764	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-20170054770-A1	02-2017	Wells; Carrie Chitsey	H04L65/403	1/1
	B					
	C					
	D					
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	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 and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update with attachment	07/16/2019	pjn
EAST Review	01/27/2020	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 01/31/2020

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.

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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/688,764	Filing Date 08/28/2017	☐ 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	06/01/2020	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 20	Minus	** 20	= 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".	/DELEACHES M YOUNG/
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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-CIP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

AMENDMENT

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

Sirs:

This Amendment is submitted in response to an Office Action dated January 31, 2020. 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.

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 a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

at least one display screen;

a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 251 of 503

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. (Currently Amended) The mobile lawyer system of claim [[3]]1, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database.

5. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

6. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically and immediately determining a current location of the ~~user~~ mobile device;

automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the ~~user~~ mobile device to the remote server;

automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the ~~user~~ mobile device;

automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server; ~~and~~

automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user[[.]]; and

automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

7. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

10. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user.

12. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises ~~to~~ identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database.

14. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 13, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

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

at least one video camera;

a display device;

a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

16. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the remote server is configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber;

automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber;

automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device.

20. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising:

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

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

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

automatically engaging the selected lawyer.

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending in this patent application. Claim 3 has been amended to correctly identify its dependency on claim 1, and claims 1, 6, and 15 have been amended to further highlight and clarify the novel concepts therein. Applicants respectfully request an early examination and allowance of the claims in view of the remarks that follow.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel (US2016/0182707), Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), and Wells (US 2017/0054770). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically identify at least one lawyer ***licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device***." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

In para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Further, Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> …automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions capturing video is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report for the lawyer. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user at the time the user is "experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer."

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time at the time 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user's mobile device. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;…
>
> …automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The third reference, Wells, teaches a multimedia teleconference streaming architecture. However, Wells does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further submit that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells 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 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 the 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually ***teaches away*** from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also ***teaches away*** from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's 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. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches

away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

Independent claim 6 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

Moreover in para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> …automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a

part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match that immediately and automatically leads to a live video consultation session. 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user's mobile device. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;
>
> automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server;
>
> automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and
>
> automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

The third reference, Wells, teaches a multimedia teleconference streaming architecture. However, Wells does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further point out that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells 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 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 the references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 6 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, amended claim 6 is patentable over Gabel-Hillstrom-Wells. Claims 10-12 and 20 depending from amended claim 6 is thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 15 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "a mobile device executing a mobile application … configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and ***to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user*** subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

Moreover in para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> … a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and
>
> the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match that immediately and automatically leads to a live video consultation session. 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> … a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and
>
> the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The third reference, Wells, teaches a multimedia teleconference streaming architecture. However, Wells does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further point out that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells 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 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 the references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 15 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches

away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Wells because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

Claims 2, 7, and 8 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells in view of Moore (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 2, 7, and 8 depend from amended claim 1 and recite additional limitations. These additional references do not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 2, 7, and 8 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 16 and 19 also have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells in view of Moore, Cuban, Lee, and Hudman. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 16 and 19 depend from amended claim 15 and recite additional limitations. These additional references do not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 16 and 19 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 3-5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells and Wang (US 2016/0061625). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 3-5 depend from amended claim 1 and recite additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 3-5 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

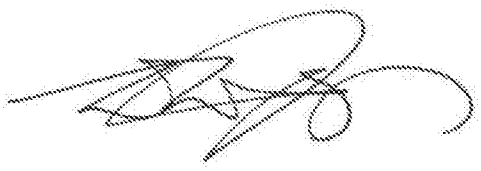
Claims 13 and 14 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells and Wang. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 13 and 14 both depend from amended claim 6 and recite additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 13 and 14 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 17 and 18 have also been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells and Wang. This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 17 and 18 both depend from amended claim 15 and recite additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Wells as pointed out above. The combination of these references

is still improper. Claims 17 and 18 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request an early examination of claims 1-20 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: June 1, 2020

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Email 2: Docketing@GCHub.com

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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 $0 paid	2251	1	100	100
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**100**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	39593090
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	01-JUN-2020
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	22:41:25
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$100
RAM confirmation Number	E202061M41530690
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		REDM-P0001US-CIP-response.pdf	133256 a3f09f36d06d27f3520992d46317972150b6ed9e	yes	18
	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	18	
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30314 954b73670f6317f67176156e4640069c441a2999	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	163570		

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 07/08/2020

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2709 Dublin Road
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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/08/2020	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/688,764	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 6/1/2020.

☐ 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) 1-20 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) 1-5 is/are rejected.

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

9) ☑ Claim(s) 6-20 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 6/5/20.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

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.

Double Patenting

It appears that the applicants are able and willing to enter into a Terminal Disclaimer upon the allowance of the claims of both applications… (stated 5/6/2019).

Elections/Restriction

Claim 1 is amended and introducing an activity occurring during an encounter with law enforcement office. The introduction made claim 1 standing out form the independent claims 6 and 15 and all of their dependent claims.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 6-20 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claims 1-5 are rejected below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel (US 2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and further in view of Kelts (US 2018/0012324).

Claim 1, Gabel teaches a mobile lawyer method and a mobile lawyer system **(Fig. 1, any of devices 116, 118, 120, 122)** for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer the system **(vehicle accident, apprehension, or arrest, [0004])** comprising: a remote server and a remote database **(Fig. 1, remote system 104, [0037])**; at least one video camera; at least one display screen. **(a touch screen; a camera, [0006])**;

a mobile device executing a mobile application **(dedicated application, sometimes referred to as an "app") … to request various services (e.g., legal services),[0035]; an application (sometimes referred to as an "app"), such as a dedicated app configured specifically for accident reporting, [0151])** in communication with the at least one video camera, and the at least one display screen, **(a touch screen; a camera, [0006])** and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, **(Fig. 2, 104),** during the encounter with a law enforcement officer (Please see Kelts), to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server **(identify an estimated location of the user based at least in part on WiFi, cell tower, or GPS location information, [0006]; transmit to**

a remote system, using a wireless interface, at least the precise location, [0007]), the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database **(and attorney information accessed from a data store, where it determines which attorney as a first set of right, [0010-0012];the system accesses a database of attorney records and attorney referral criteria, [0040]);**

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device **(Please see Hillstrom);**

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer, [0010];

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer **(asking the person to agree to accept accident notifications by activating a control (e.g., a link in the request or by sending an acceptance message) and/or ask the person to download and install the app on their device(s) and to cross-refer to the user, [0067]);** and

Regarding the step "automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device.

Gabel teaches **"the accident information processing system, a location of the first accident based at least in part on the first accident report and/or determining a physical address associated with the user; determining, by the**

accident information processing system, which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident and/or the physical address associated with the user, and attorney information accessed from a data store; selecting, by the accident information processing system, at least a first attorney based at least in part on the determination as to which attorney has the first set of rights; transmitting, by the accident information processing system, information regarding the first attorney to the application installed on the user mobile device for presentation to the user, the information regarding the selected first attorney including a rating provided by at least one other user; enabling the user to select the first attorney via the application; at least partly in response to detecting that the user has selected the first attorney, transmitting, by the accident information processing system, at least a portion of the first accident report to the selected attorney, [0010]".

Obviously, the lawyer, who is best to serve the client, is the one who is properly licensed corresponding to the location of an event, i.e., accident, traffic stop. To support this obviousness, Hillstrom teaches **"The present invention is a process and system for use by intra-state, multi-state, and international law firms and practices, including multi-disciplinary firms and practices (collectively herein "Practice (s)"), to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients. It is a further object of the present invention to enable lawyers and clients to collaborate closely and to enable clients to take a**

pro-active role in the pursuit and management of their cases, claims, and defenses. It is an object of the present invention to collect, maintain, and use information about lawyers in a manner that improves the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters and that assures that quality standards among lawyers are maintained,[0011] and also assigned lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018]; where the legal matter occurred, [0097]".

Hillstrom further teaches **"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; which further enables Managing Lawyers to participate when not physically present, [0067]".**

The newly amended claim (filed 6/1/20) requires that the event occurs "during the encounter with a law enforcement office".

Kelts teaches an event occurs "during routine traffic and roadside stops initiated by law enforcement officers, [0003, 0026-0027]. FIG. 2B illustrates a flowchart of a process 200B for information exchange during verification and identification checks, where a second device responds with a one-time identity token and allows a first device to request identifying attributes from an identity provider".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Hillstrom and Kelts into the teaching of Gabel to explicitly selecting the most qualified attorney are knowledgeable with the local

jurisdiction, law and guidelines to provide best service to the client and place them (lawyer and client) into a live video conference automatically and immediately where they can closely view a current event, i.e., during a traffic stop with greater confidence and trust.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and Kelts, and further in view of Moore et al (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee et al (US 2015/0172561) and Hudman et al (US 2016/0295197).

Claim 2, The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone **(see Cuban, Fig. 8B),** at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back facing cameras native to the mobile device **(Lee, fig. 3, front camera 131 and back camera 132),** at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle **(Moore, fig. 1, device 10 with camera 20),** at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle (Moore, fig. 3, camera 20a mounted in an overhead console as shown in Fig. 3), at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera **(Hudman: "The 360-degree audiovisual communications system 300 comprises an imaging subsystem 302, which may include one or more depth camera(s) 304, one or more 2D (two-dimensional) image sensor(s) 306, such as RGB (red-green-blue) cameras and/or infrared cameras, and/or any other suitable image sensors, [0024]).**

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teachings of Moore, Cuban, Lee and Rudman into the teaching of Gabel for the purpose of presenting multiple options for a system that can provide the user choices in gaining the information during a video session.

Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Gabel in view of Hillstrom and Kelts and further in view of Wang (US 2016/0061625).

Claim 5, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

Hillstrom teaches pre-filled information for pursuing, prosecuting and managing Clients' legal claims, [0036]. Gabel does not explicitly describes “a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location”.

Wang teaches a method to provide driver's license pertinent information such as their name, email address, plate information such as type of plate, type of vehicle, the state/country issuing the driver license to create a user ID for each user of the mobile application. Other user's information, such as age, level of education, occupation, ethnicity and marital status, if such can be provided by the user, will be required as well, since this type of information holds actuarial significance and is used for calculation of

probability of the specific user of getting into an accident. The user IDs are also necessary for the purposes of tracking reports and ratings made by each user, [0089]. The method comprises collecting and storing information related to accidents and updating accident information in real-time. The accident related information includes but is not limited to: date, time, borough, zip code, latitude, longitude, location, street names, vehicle types, reasons, ages, number of pedestrians injured/killed, number of cyclists injured/killed, number of motorists or drivers injured/killed, street direction, street type, surface condition, surface type, road condition, road type, alignment, weather, lighting etc., [0076].

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the teaching of Gabel to explicitly include Wang's detail identification of a user, i.e., a driver, as well as information related to date, time, location of an accident for police report for clear and concise date to be used by court, lawyer for legal proceedings, insurance claims.

Claim 3, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database (Same analysis/discussion shown in claim 5).

Claim 4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least

one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database. **(See the rejection of independent claims above or Hillstrom, [0021] data available only to the lawyer and prospective client).**

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5 have been considered but are moot because the arguments do not apply to the newly combined references being used in the current 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 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

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No. 15/688,764	Applicant(s) Redmon et al.	
	Examiner PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	Art Unit 2651	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

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

(1) PHUNG-HOANG J.. NGUYEN. (3) _____.

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

Date of Interview: 05 June 2020.

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...)

In an attempt to coordinate with the applicant to see if can advance this case to an allowance, examiner proposed an amendment based on the Specs, [0015]. We did not come to an agreement..

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 2651	

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/688,764	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-20180012324-A1	01-2018	Kelts; A. David	G06Q30/018	1/1
	B					
	C					
	D					
	E					
	F					
	G					
	H					
	I					
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	L					
	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	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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*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
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	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 and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update with attachment	07/16/2019	pjn
EAST Review	01/27/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/08/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/22/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2020	pjn

TurnSignal - Exhibit 1006

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
2709 Dublin Road
Plano, TX 75094

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 07/08/2020

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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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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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-CIP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

RESPONSE

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

Sirs:

This Response is submitted in response to an Office Action dated July 8, 2020. 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.

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 a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

at least one display screen;

a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database.

5. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

6. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically and immediately determining a current location of the mobile device;

automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the mobile device to the remote server;

automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;

automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server;

automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and

automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

7. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

10. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user.

12. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises ~~to~~ identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database.

14. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 13, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

15. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera;

a display device;

a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

16. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the remote server is configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber;

automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber;

automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device.

20. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising:

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

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

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

automatically engaging the selected lawyer.

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending in this patent application. Applicants respectfully request an early examination and allowance of the claims in view of the remarks that follow.

Applicants strongly traverses the election requirement. It is puzzling how the addition of the underlined language "during the encounter with a law enforcement officer" when the preamble of the claim already recites "for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer" would cause claim 1 to now be directed to an invention distinct from and independent of the invention previously claimed? Is the word "during" really made the claim different than when it just had the word "experiencing"?

> **1**. A mobile lawyer system ***for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer***, the system comprising:
> a remote server and a remote database;
> at least one video camera;
> at least one display screen;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:
> automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;
> automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;
> automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer;
> receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and
> automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

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The addition of the words "during the encounter with a law enforcement officer" does not set claim 1 apart from claims 6 and 15. Both claims 6 and 15 are method and system in operation during an encounter with a law enforcement officer. The Examiner has not satisfied the *prima facie* burden "by appropriate explanation of separate classification, or separate status in the art, or a different field of search." *MPEP* §803. Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the election/restriction requirement as it is made improperly.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel (US2016/0182707), Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), and Kelts (US 2018/0012324). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically identify at least one lawyer ***licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device***." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040]. Gabel also does not "automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server."

In para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Further, Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> …automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live

video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions capturing video is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report for the lawyer. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user at the time the user is "experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer." Nothing in Gabel suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time at the time 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user's mobile device. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Nothing in Hillstrom suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;…
>
> …automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The third reference, Kelts, teaches a secure way to exchange driver's license data for a traffic stop so that the driver's identity may be verified. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Kelts suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further submit that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts 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 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 the 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually ***teaches away*** from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also ***teaches away*** from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's 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. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

Although the Examiner withdrew independent claim 6 and claims 7-14 depending therefrom, Applicants submit that claim 6-14 are patentable over Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts with or without the addition of other references. Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

Moreover in para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> …automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match that immediately and automatically leads to a live video consultation session. 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of

the user's mobile device. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;
>
> automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server;
>
> automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and
>
> automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

Gabel and Hillstrom are combined with Kelts, which teaches a secure way to exchange driver's license data for a traffic stop so that the driver's identity may be verified. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Kelts suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further point out that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts 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 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 the references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 6 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

Claim 2 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Kelts in view of Moore (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and recite additional limitations. These additional references do not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Kelts as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claim 2 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 3-5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Gabel+Hillstrom+Kelts and Wang (US 2016/0061625). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 3-5 depend from claim 1 and recite additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Kelts as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still

improper. Claims 3-5 are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, claim 6 is patentable over Gabel-Hillstrom-Kelts. Claims 7-14 depending from claim 6 is thus also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Applicants further submit that independent claims 15-20 are also patentable over Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts, with or without the addition of other references. Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "a mobile device executing a mobile application … configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and ***to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user*** subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

Moreover in para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> … a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and

> configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and
>
> the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match that immediately and automatically leads to a live video consultation session. 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> … a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and

> configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and
>
> the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The third reference, Kelts, teaches a secure way to exchange driver's license data for a traffic stop so that the driver's identity may be verified. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Kelts suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

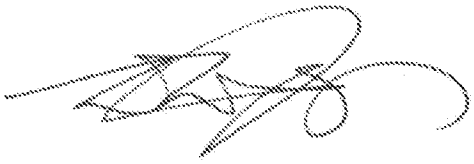
In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further point out that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts is improper because the Office Action relies on information gleaned solely from Applicants' specification. MPEP § 2142 states that "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 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 the references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 15 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request an early examination of claims 1-20 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: December 8, 2020

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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 - 2 months with $0 paid	2252	1	320	320
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**320**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	41331001
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	08-DEC-2020
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	23:23:13
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$320
RAM confirmation Number	E2020B8N23347749
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		REDM-response.pdf	141257 e024c5878c3002634045f82cd625a985ab799664	yes	20

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	20

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30484 344100ad2d5b23e4f586c53510d802d1bd320760	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	171741

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 12/31/2020

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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/31/2020	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):

docketing@gchub.com

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	**Application No.** 15/688,764	**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 --

THE REPLY FILED 08 December 2020 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 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 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: See Continuation Sheet.
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:1-20.
    Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:_____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	

Continuation of REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 12. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Examiner will respectfully maintain the rejection as presented in the Final Action (7/8/20).

In response to applicant's position (page 9) that Gabel does not teach "automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device". Examiner presented Gabel, [0006] to identify an estimated location of the user based at least in part in WIFI, cell tower, or GPS information and transmit to the remote system, using wireless interface, at least the precise location, [0007]. Examiner notices that applicant does not respond to [0006, 0007]. Nor did the applicant discuss the fact that [0006] also presents the mobile can capture live images, record an live event and transmit it to the a remote system. And all of these activities can be done through an app requesting various services including legal service, [0035]. Examiner has admitted in the previous actions that Gabel does not address "automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device" and thus introduced Hillstrom who teaches to assure the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters, across the intra-state, multi-state, and international law, [0011] including an appropriate lawyer licensed in appropriate jurisdiction, [0018]. Again Examiner respectfully points out that applicant does not appear to respond to [0011, 0018].

Applicant further (pages 9-10) argues that Gabel fails to teach "...automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database. Examiner again respectfully disagrees and wishes to point to [0006] discussed above presenting the mobile can capture live images, record a live event and transmit it to the a remote system... If that was not capturing a live-stream event and surroundings, what would that be? Regarding an " encounter with a law enforcement officer"... Gabel does not specifically address it. But it is obvious the app is presented to the mobile user for various legal service, such as, traffic accident, [0080], law enforcement officer is required to record an official report for court proceeding or insurance purpose... where in the user can contact his or her legal representation remotely to deal with the officer. To support this obviousness, examiner has provided Kelts who teaches exchanges during a routine traffic stop initiated by the law enforcement officer, [0026, 0027] and fig. 1. In addition, examiner notices that Kelts also teaches the location of the traffic stop, [0014].

Regarding applicant's statement that it is improper to combine references where the references teach way from their combination (pages 11-12). Examiner respectfully disagrees as shown above and in the Final Action, the combination is well-presented as each reference is from the same analogous field of invention. .. provided to improve the safety of both parties (officer and other vehicle operator/driver) where the driver/ operator has the right to requests for his representation remotely who has proper credential and jurisdiction in dealing with law enforcement in a live and lawful proceeding.

In regard to applicant's argument and request of withdrawal of restriction, Examiner will accept the request of the withdrawal wherein the independent claim 1 specifically requires a very important element which involve a law enforcement officer which was addressed by Kelts. The independent claims 6 and 15 do not require this specific involvement of law enforcement officer which is addressed by Gabel and Hillstrom.

For the above reasons, examiner respectfully maintain the rejection.

In addition to what has been presented, examiner wishes to attach a pertinent prior of Turchin (US 2011/0119197) for applicant's consideration which is also used in the child-application (16/892,277). Turchin 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 “FLU. Hurt Atty” when launched will connect the client to the “FLU. Hurt Atty” on the attorney’s display 350. Once connected all legal matters can be discussed/viewed via “a streaming video transmission”.

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/688,764	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					
	H					
	I					
	J					
	K					
	L					
	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	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.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-CIP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit: 2656
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

RESPONSE

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

Sirs:

This Response is submitted in response to an Office Action dated July 8, 2020. 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/

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-CIP

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 January 8, 2021.

Signature /Denise Wilson/

Typed or printed name Denise Wilson

In re Application of
Clayton K. Redmon

Application Number	Filed
15/688764	August 28, 2017

For
Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

Art Unit	Examiner
2651	Phung Hoang Joseph 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 33,305

☐ 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 January 8, 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.**

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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.
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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:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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:				
NOTICE OF APPEAL	2401	1	420	420
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**420**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	41601029
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	08-JAN-2021
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	20:59:25
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$420
RAM confirmation Number	E202118K59473543
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	Notice of Appeal Filed	REDM-P0001US-Appeal.pdf	257127 6f84545bede3af1ee1128f6d3988338f7f431723	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30163 a6f1132304f6185e7cbf7266dcdacf004cdf0aea	no	2
Warnings:					
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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

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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 $320 paid	2253	1	420	420
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**420**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	41601035
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	08-JAN-2021
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	21:01:34
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

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Submitted with Payment	yes
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Payment was successfully received in RAM	$420
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1	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30554 02976af0bb8519a5733bd397fb1a7a37ba6721b4	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	30554

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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

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re Appellant:	Clayton K. Redmon	§ Confirmation No.	4080
		§	
Filed:	August 28, 2017	§ Customer No.	134,449
		§	
Serial No.:	15/688,764	§ Group Art Unit:	2651
		§	
For:	MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD	§ Examiner:	Phung H. J. Nguyen
		§	
		§ Docket No.:	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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 are no prior or 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 1-20 are pending in the application. Pursuant to the Final Office Action mailed on April 2, 2020:

A. Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Gabel (US2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and Kelts (US 2018/0012324).

B. Claim 2 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Gabel (US2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), Moore (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197).

C. Claims 3-5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for being unpatentable over Gabel (US2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Wang (US 2016/0061625).

D. Claims 6-20 were withdrawn by the Examiner as being directed to a non-elected invention due to a "constructive election."

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No claims have been amended since the Final Office Action mailed July 8, 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

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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.

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. 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.

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 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

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Page 339 of 503

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.

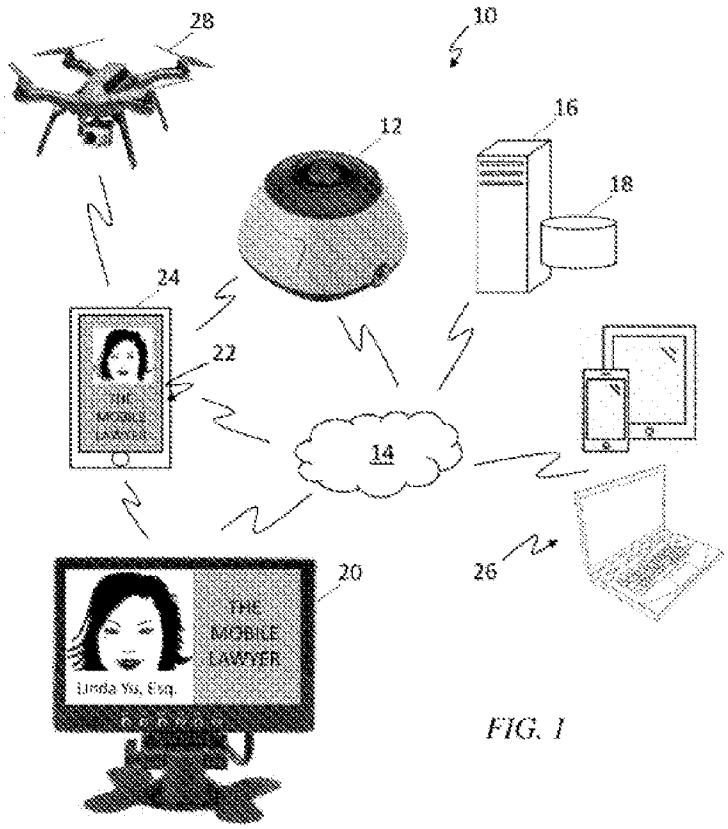


FIG. 1

Of the pending claims, claims 1, 6, and 15 are independent claims. Claim 1 recites a "mobile lawyer system for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer" that includes the following limitations, with support in the specification and drawing figures:

a. a remote server 16 and a remote database 18. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

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b. at least one video camera 12. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

c. at least one display screen 20. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

d. a mobile device executing a mobile application 22 in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to: Paras. [0014]-[0018], and FIG. 1.

    1) automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

    2) automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

    3) automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

    4) receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

    5) automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

e. during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitations that "the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to

the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera." Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 3 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitation of "the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database." Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitations of "a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database." Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and further adds the limitations that "the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database." Paras. [0018], [0019], [0022], and FIG. 3.

Independent claim 6 recites a mobile lawyer method that includes the following limitations, with support in the specification and drawing figures:

a. receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

b. automatically and immediately initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to receiving the consultation request. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

c. automatically and immediately determining a current location of the mobile device. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

d. automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the mobile device to the remote server. Paras. [0014]-[0018], and FIG. 1.

e. automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

f. automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

g. automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

h. automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 7 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitations that "initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera." Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 8 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitation of "receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer." Paras. [0012], [0014], [0019], and FIG. 2.

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Claim 9 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitations of "receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer." Para. [0019] and FIG. 2.

Claim 10 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitations of "automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location." Paras. [0017] and FIG. 3.

Claim 11 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitation of "receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer." Paras. [0012], [0014], and FIG. 2.

Claim 12 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitations that "automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user." Paras. [0018], [0024], and FIG. 2.

Claim 13 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitations of "providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database." Paras. [0015] and FIG. 2.

Claim 14 depends from claim 13 and further adds the limitations of "automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location." Paras. [0022], and FIG. 3.

Independent claim 15 recites a mobile lawyer system that includes the following limitations, with support in the specification and drawing figures:

a. at least one video camera. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

b. a display device. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

c. a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server. Paras. [0014]-[0018], and FIGS. 1 and 2.

d. the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 16 depends from claim 15 and further adds the limitations that "the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera." Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

Claim 17 depends from claim 15 and further adds the limitation of "the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database." Paras. [0012], [0014], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 18 depends from claim 17 and further adds the limitations of "the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location." Para. [0019] and FIG. 2.

Claim 19 depends from claim 15 and further adds the limitations that "the remote server is configured to:"

a. automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

b. automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber. Para. [0014] and FIG. 1.

c. automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

d. automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

e. receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

f. automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

Claim 20 depends from claim 6 and further adds the limitations that "the remote server is configured to:"

g. automatically generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

h. receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

i. automatically selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

j. automatically engaging the selected lawyer. Paras. [0018], [0019], and FIG. 2.

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VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Appellants respectfully request that the Board reviews:

A. Withdrawal of claims 6-20 as being directed to a non-elected invention due to a "constructive election."

B. Rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gabel (US2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469) and Kelts (US 2018/0012324).

C. Rejection of claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gabel (US2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), Moore (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197).

D. Rejection of claims 3-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gabel (US2016/0182707) in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469), Kelts (US 2018/0012324), and Wang (US 2016/0061625).

E. Claims 6-20 withdrawn by the Examiner are patentable over the art of record.

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VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1-5 and 6-20 Are Not Directed to Separate and Distinct Inventions

Appellant, in response to the first Office Action, amended claim 1 in this manner (emphasis added):

> **1**. A mobile lawyer system ***for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer***, the system comprising:
> a remote server and a remote database;
> at least one video camera;
> at least one display screen;
> a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:
> …
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The Examiner, citing MPEP §821.03, stated in the Final Office Action that "[t]he introduction ["of an activity occurring during an encounter with law enforcement office"] [sic]" made claim 1 standing [sic] out form [sic] the independent claims 6 and 15 and all of their dependent claims." The Examiner deemed that claims 6-20 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention, "since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention [in claims 1-5] has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits." Appellants strongly traverse the restriction requirement and the withdrawal of claims 6-20 and submit this action by the Examiner for review on appeal.

MPEP §821.03 is applicable when "[c]laims [were] added by amendment following action by the examiner." In this case, all claims are original to the application and only amendments to the language were made. None of the claims were added after the first office action. Therefore, the restriction requirement is improper.

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Under MPEP §803, there are two criteria for a proper restriction requirement, both of which are unmet in this case:

1. The inventions must be independent or distinct as claimed; and
2. There would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required.

It is puzzling how the mere addition of the underlined language "during the encounter with a law enforcement officer" in the body of claim 1 when the original preamble of claim 1 already recites "for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer" would cause claim 1 to be directed to an invention distinct from and independent of the invention previously claimed. The addition of the words "during the encounter with a law enforcement officer" in the body of claim 1 while the original preamble of the claim states "for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer" was intended to place more emphasis on what was already clearly stated in the claim to more strongly urge the Examiner to search for prior art that is more relevant to the claims. The addition of the essentially repetitive language does not set claim 1 apart from independent claims 6 and 15.

Appellant also disputes that the second criteria is met. As claim 1 is essentially presented with the same limitations as the original claim, there would not be a serious burden on the examiner without an election of the claims. Although whether a claim preamble is a claim limitation is analyzed on a case-by-case basis, the preamble of the claim may state a purpose or intended use of the invention, *Rowe v. Dror*, 112 F.3d 473, 478, 42 USPQ2d 1550, 1553 (Fed. Cir. 1997), and can be said to "give life, meaning, and vitality to the claim" *Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 182 F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165-66 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The Examiner is required to evaluate the claim preamble and not ignore it. MPEP §2111.02 ("During examination, statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the recited purpose or intended use results in a structural difference..."). As the Examiner should have already considered the invention recited in claim 1 to issue the first office action, it would not be undue burden to proceed without an election of the clalims.

Further, the Examiner has not satisfied the *prima facie* burden "by appropriate explanation of separate classification, or separate status in the art, or a different field of

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search." *MPEP* §803. For all of the foregoing reasons, Appellants respectfully request the withdrawal of the election/restriction requirement as it was made improperly and is not in compliance with the MPEP.

B. Claim 1 is Patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Gabel-Hillstrom-Kelts

Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an ***accident*** has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest that its system/process "automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained advertising rights for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040]. Gabel also does not "automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server."

In para. [0041], Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Further, Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> ...***automatically and immediately set up a video communication session*** between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> ***during the encounter with a law enforcement officer,*** the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

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The only context for which Gabel mentions capturing video is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report to document the accident that can be used by the lawyer when dealing with the insurance company or other participants in the accident. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the ***data collection process*** to prepare for litigation. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user at the time the user is "experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer." Nothing in Gabel suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

The second reference, 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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time at the time 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user's mobile device. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant within the context of its system. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Nothing in Hillstrom suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> ***automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device***;…
>
> …***automatically and immediately set up a video communication session*** between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and

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live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The third reference, Kelts, teaches a secure way to exchange driver's license data for a traffic stop so that the driver's identity may be verified. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies found in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Kelts suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Appellants further submit that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts is improper because the Office Actions relied on information gleaned solely from Appellants' 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 Appellants' disclosure. (emphasis added). "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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. Appellants 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 the 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video

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conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's ***manual/in-person*** action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection and assignment 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. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

C. Claim 2 is Patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Gabel-Hillstrom-Kelts-Moore-Cuban-Lee-Hudman

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and recite additional limitations. The addition of four more references still does not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Kelts as pointed out above because these references do not disclose the lacking limitations. Further, the combination of these seven references is still improper because they teach away from one another and from the combination, and the combination is achieved only by consulting Appellants' application and claims. Claim 2 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

D. Claims 3-5 are Patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Gabel-Hillstrom-Kelts-Wang

Claims 3-5 depend from claim 1 and recite additional limitations. The addition of Wang still does not remedy the deficiencies in Gabel+Hillstrom+Kelts as pointed out above because Wang still does not disclose the missing limitations. Further, the combination of these references is still improper because they teach away from one another and from the combination, and the combination is achieved only by consulting Appellants' application and claims. Claims 3-5 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited.

E. Claims 6-20 are Patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over the Art of Record

Although the Examiner improperly withdrew independent claim 6 and claims 7-14 depending therefrom, Appellants submit that claim 6-14 are patentable over Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts with or without the addition of other references. Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained advertising rights for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

Moreover in para. [0041], Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> ...automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken after the accident as a

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part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match that immediately and automatically leads to a live video consultation session. 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user's mobile device. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;
>
> automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server;
>
> automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and
>
> automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

The Examiner combined Gabel and Hillstrom with Kelts, which teaches a secure way to exchange driver's license data for a traffic stop so that the driver's identity may be verified. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Kelts suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Appellants further point out that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts is improper because the Office Action relies on information gleaned solely from Appellants' specification and claims. 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 Appellants' disclosure. (emphasis added). "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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. Appellants 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 the references to include or implement all of the limitations in claim 6 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel,

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Hillstrom, and Kelts because these references explicitly teach away one another and also from the combination.

Appellants further submit that claims 15-20 are also patentable over Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts, with or without the addition of other references. Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "a mobile device executing a mobile application … configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and ***to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user*** subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

Moreover in para. [0041], Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> … a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

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> the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom does not disclose or suggest performing this match that immediately and automatically leads to a live video consultation session. 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match based on the current location of the user. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Even adding Hillstrom to Gabel, the combination still lacks at least:

> … a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

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> the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The third reference, Kelts, teaches a secure way to exchange driver's license data for a traffic stop so that the driver's identity may be verified. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Kelts suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Appellants further point out that the combination of Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts is improper because the Office Action relies on information gleaned solely from Appellants' 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 Appellants' disclosure. (emphasis added). "Nonobviousness can be shown when a person of 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. Appellants 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 the references to include or implement all of the limitations in independent claim 15 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). Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually teaches away from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and

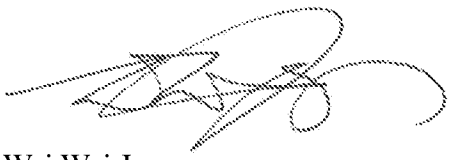
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other accident participants as part of the accident report. Hillstrom also teaches away from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's initial inquiry, as well as subsequent selection of counsel. Therefore, Hillstrom explicitly teaches away from the limitations of claim 6 that require automatic selection of at least one lawyer who appears immediately by video. Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Hillstrom and Hillstrom teaches away from Gabel. Accordingly, it is improper to combine Gabel, Hillstrom, and Kelts because these references explicitly teach away from their combination.

VIII. SUMMARY

Appellants respectfully submit that claims 1-20 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,



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IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A mobile lawyer system for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

at least one display screen;

a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device

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associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

2. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database.

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5. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

6. A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically and immediately determining a current location of the mobile device;

automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the mobile device to the remote server;

automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;

automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server;

automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and

automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

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7. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. The mobile lawyer method of claim 7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

10. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user.

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12. The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises ~~to~~ identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database.

14. The mobile lawyer method of claim 13, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

15. A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera;

a display device;

a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with

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a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

16. The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police

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complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the remote server is configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber;

automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber;

automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device.

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20. The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising:

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

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

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

automatically engaging the selected lawyer.

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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:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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 - 2 months with $0 paid	2252	1	320	320
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**320**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	42686844
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	10-MAY-2021
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	22:27:01
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$320
RAM confirmation Number	E202150M27190950
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Appeal Brief Filed	REDM-brief.pdf	267885 5ef5fc1ad3d5d23ec279916f842f82eab7971301	no	41
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30483 a7f2665a7345921aaf79174d96595f81b7a76183	no	2
Warnings:					
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		Total Files Size (in bytes):	298368		

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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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NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

134449 7590 07/21/2021

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

DATE MAILED: 07/21/2021

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

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	10/21/2021

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 and an extra copy of the form should be submitted. 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 07/21/2021
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P.O. Box 2006
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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.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

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	10/21/2021

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/SB/122) attached.

❑ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-09 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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United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 07/21/2021

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2651	

DATE MAILED: 07/21/2021

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. 15/688,764	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.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 15/688,764	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 5/10/21.
   ☐ 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 1-20 . 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. 7/14/21.
5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☐ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651

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.

Wei Wei Jeang has authorized this examiner's amendment in an interview on 7/14/21 as follows:

6. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer method for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement office, comprising: receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device; automatically and immediately initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to receiving the consultation request; automatically and immediately determining a current location of the mobile device; automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the mobile device to the remote server; automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed

to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device; automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server; automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

15. (Currently Amended) A mobile lawyer system for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement office, comprising: at least one video camera; a display device; a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

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 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 https://ppair-my.uspto.gov/pair/PrivatePair. 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 2651

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	**Application No.** 15/688,764	**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: 14 July 2021

Issues Discussed:

Proposed Amendment(s)

Please see examiner's amendment for detail

/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.

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

CPC								
Symbol							**Type**	**Version**
G06Q	/	50	/	182			F	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	15			I	2013-01-01
H04W	/	4	/	025			I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	306			I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	147			I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	22			I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	65	/	1069			I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	18			I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	155			I	2013-01-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol					**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	14 July 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	2

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20210616

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 388 of 503

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
G06Q50/18	/	50	/	18
H04N7/15	/	7	/	15
H04W4/02	/	4	/	02
H04L29/08	/	29	/	08
H04N7/14	/	7	/	14
H04L29/06	/	29	/	06

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	**SUBCLASS**

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	**SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)**					

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	14 July 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	2

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20210616

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	14 July 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	2

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20210616

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 390 of 503

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	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 and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update with attachment	07/16/2019	pjn
EAST Review	01/27/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/08/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/22/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2020	pjn
Internal Review 5/20/21	06/16/2021	pjn
EAST Update	06/16/2021	pjn
EAST Update	07/14/2021	pjn

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner
	as above	07/14/2021	pjn

TurnSignal - Exhibit 1006

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S115	0	(attorney lawyer) with appropriate with jurisdiction with accident with location	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:32
S114	0	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc. and(attorney lawyer) with appropriate with jurisdiction	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:31
S113	1	immediate$3 same automatic$5 same $5conferenc$3 same(lawyer attorney legal adj3 representat$3 counsel$3) with client	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:30
S112	0	immediate$3 same automatic$5 same driver with initiat$5 with (lawyer attorney)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:29
S111	0	immediate$3 same automatic$5 same live near3 stream$3 with (lawyer attorney legal adj3 representat$3 counsel$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:28
S110	0	immediate$3 same automatic$5 with (alert inquiry) with avail$7 with (lawyer counselor legalist legal adj expert)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:27
S109	3	immediate$3 same automatic$5 with (alert inquiry) with avail$7 with agent	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:25
S108	0	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc. and (alert inquiry) with avail$7 with agent	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:24

S107	0	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc. and remote$3 with (consult$3 counsel$3) with (attorney lawyer)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:24
S106	0	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc. and accident same attorney same jurisdiction	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:23
S105	73,096	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/07/14 10:22
S104	4	automatical$3 with driver with initiat$5 with (lawyer attorney) and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/06/16 11:20
S103	16	driver with initiat$5 with (lawyer attorney) and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/06/16 11:19
S102	2	automatical$3 with live near3 stream$3 with (lawyer attorney legal adj3 representat$3 counsel$3) and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/06/16 11:18
S101	23	live near3 stream$3 with (lawyer attorney legal adj3 representat$3 counsel$3) and @ad<"20160719"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/06/16 11:18

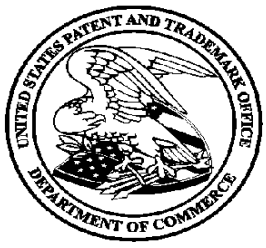
7/14/2021 10:33:14 AM
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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098





Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 07/21/2021

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.

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	15688764	Filing Date	2017-08-28	Docket Number (if applicable)	REDM-P0001US-CIP	Art Unit	2651
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon			Examiner Name	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)	2021-10-21
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.

PTO/SB/08a (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.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15688764
Filing Date	2017-08-28
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2651
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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
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If you wish to add additional U.S. Patent citation information please click the Add button. Add

U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

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	20160232593	A1	2016-08-11	Xu	
	2	20180018831	A1	2018-01-18	Thorpe	
	3	20180367820	A1	2018-12-20	Abulikemu	

If you wish to add additional U.S. Published Application citation information please click the Add button. Add

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	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							

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Application Number	15688764
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Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

If you wish to add additional Foreign Patent Document citation information please click the Add button [Add]

NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS [Remove]

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		

If you wish to add additional non-patent literature document citation information please click the Add button [Add]

EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*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.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15688764
	Filing Date	2017-08-28
	First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
	Art Unit	2651
	Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
	Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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)	2021-10-21
Name/Print	Wei Wei Jeang	Registration Number	33305

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 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 1 hour 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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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:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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($)
Miscellaneous:				
RCE- 2ND AND SUBSEQUENT REQUEST	2820	1	1000	1000
		Total in USD ($)		**1000**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	44094392
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	21-OCT-2021
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	19:20:12
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1000
RAM confirmation Number	E20210KJ20264896
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)	Redmon-RCE.pdf	1349881 2034cfbf44ababa6f9ceb059b9a04f1baf7a56d4	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	Redmon-IDS.pdf	1034358 5bb86fc194d3e9a63ef0d0679bb102902a33fec3	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37713 5e8b539524d56699a14fd812a003bf50dc0c910d	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	2421952		

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 12/03/2021

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
P.O. Box 2006
Azle, TX 76098

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/03/2021	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

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/688,764	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 10/21/21 RCE.

☐ 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) 1-20 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) 1-20 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: _____.

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.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory double patenting rejection is appropriate where the claims at issue are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the reference application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of

activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. A terminal disclaimer must be signed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b).

The USPTO internet Web site contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit http://www.uspto.gov/forms/. The filing date of the application will determine what form should be used. A web-based eTerminal Disclaimer may be filled out completely online using web-screens. An eTerminal Disclaimer that meets all requirements is auto-processed and approved immediately upon submission. For more information about eTerminal Disclaimers, refer to http://www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-I.jsp.

Claims 1-20 of the instant application is provisionally rejected on the ground of provisional nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 -8 of co-pending Application No. 15/644524. Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other as it is demonstrated by a representatively comparative sample of analysis below.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

Instant app: 15/688764	Co-app: 15/644,524
1. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer system for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising: a remote server and	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

a remote database; at least one video camera; at least one display screen; a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to: automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database; automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device; automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer; receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user	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

subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.	enable bi-directional audio and video communication between the at least one identified lawyer and the at least one passenger.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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, 6, 10-12, 15, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Turchin (US 2011/0119197) in view Gabel (US 2016/0182707) and Wells et al (US 2017/0054770) further in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469).

Claims 1, 6 and 15, Turchin teaches mobile lawyer system and a lawyer mobile method for a user subscriber experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database; (Turchin: Fig. 1, Legal Matter Server 150 and Data Store 155);

at least one video camera; **(Though Turchin via Fig. 1 teaches Mobile 110, he does not explicit spell out the camera. It is, however, well-known in the art that the mobile device would include the use of camera. To support this well-known feature, Gabel explicitly teaches the camera to capture and display live image of an event, [0006], event such as such as a user vehicular accident, personal injury, or a workplace accident and/or injury, or other incident, such as an arrest or apprehension, [0009] or driving under the influence arrest, [0099] which certainly involve law enforcement encounter as required by the current claim invention);**

at least one display screen; (Turchin: Fig. 1, Mobile 110 with display 125);

a mobile device executing a mobile application **(Turchin: Fig. 1, Legal Matter Management Application 115)** in communication with the at least one video camera

and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber **(user launches , [0055]),** during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, **(Turchin: Fig. 3B: when the user launches the app 115 to contact "R.U. Hurt, Atty.", it will automatically and immediately connect to the remote "R.U. Hurt, Atty."),** the remote server being configured to:

Turchin teaches, when launching the app115, an automatic and immediate connection from the user to his lawyer for exchange of real-time information streaming, i.e., live image and live audio, (see Turchin's claim 6), not just prerecorded image and audio.

Turchin does not teach (x1), (x2), (x3) and (x4)

(x1) automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database; **(Gabel teaches via Fig. 10H a list of legal service providers, i.e., lawyers including a given record listing may include the name of the legal service provide, … physical address, telephone number, country, postal code, latitude, longitude, service radius, promptness rating, cost rating, state, status (e.g., active, inactive), legal specialty (e.g., workman's compensation, vehicular accidents, personal accidents, etc.), and a link to review past requests for legal services and/or to submit a new request for legal services. A legal service provider registration user interface may be**

provided, optionally with the same or similar fields as described above with respect to the example transportation service registration user interface, as well as a legal specialty field, [0093]";

(x2) automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device; **(By obviousness per Gabel's teaching since Gabel provides area of expertise, i.e., legal specialty field, [0093] as well as the latitude, longitude, service radius, [0093]. To support this obviousness, Hillstrom teaches ""The present invention is a process and system for use by intra-state, multi-state, and international law firms and practices, including multi-disciplinary firms and practices (collectively herein "Practice (s)"), to select particularly qualified lawyers to pursue, prosecute, defend and manage legal claims on behalf of clients. It is a further object of the present invention to enable lawyers and clients to collaborate closely and to enable clients to take a pro-active role in the pursuit and management of their cases, claims, and defenses. It is an object of the present invention to collect, maintain, and use information about lawyers in a manner that improves the match of lawyers to clients and their legal matters and that assures that quality standards among lawyers are maintained,[0011] and also assigned lawyer licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, [0018]; where the legal matter occurred, [0097]".** Hillstrom further teaches **"recording and transmission of live video and audio data of proceedings, including depositions, court hearings, trials, conferences and the like, [0067]".**

(x3) automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer; **(Gabel: One or more emergency/distress alert control may be provided, which when activated by the user will cause alerts to be automatically transmitted to one or more contacts previously identified by the user notifying the contacts of the event (e.g., accident or arrest), [0102] and Fig. 11A);**

(x4) receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; (**Wells** teaches feature via **"Fig. 12, step 1202/1204/1206/1208 (notification to lawyer) , 1210 (Accept or Decline), 1214 (Accept and Connect), where the immediacy helps support real-time consultation, in order to provide immediate consultation, [0616]".**

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; **(Turchin: Fig. 3B: when the user launches the app 115 to contact "R.U. Hurt, Atty.", it will automatically and immediately connect to the remote "R.U. Hurt, Atty.");** and

during the encounter with a law enforcement officer, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, **(Turchin, when launching the app115, teaches an automatic and immediate connection**

from the user to his lawyer for exchange of real-time information streaming, i.e., live image and live audio, (see Turchin's claim 6)), and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber **(Gabel: to capture photographs, videos, and/or audio (without a video component) of the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents, [0052]),** and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database. **(Gabel via Fig. 11U teaches a display of accident location and surrounding area, [0122]).**

Please note that claim 6 is rejected in the same manner as claim 1 with further clarification on "live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage". Gabel teaches "The photographs/videos/audio and/or associated information (e.g., location information, signatures, contact information, other information discussed above, etc.) may be transmitted to the remote system, optionally in an encrypted and/or compressed format, [0053]. Wells teaches "the transmission of media streams (voice, video) SIP typically employs the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) or Secure Real-time Transport Protocol (SRTP). For secure transmissions of SIP messages, the protocol may be encrypted with Transport Layer Security (TLS), [0133]".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Gabel, Hillstrom and Wells into the teaching of Turchin for the purpose of explicitly emphasizing g on the importance of selected lawyer who is specializing in specific area of law relevant of the situation and who has the

knowledge of the local jurisdiction as well as being available to immediately and automatically providing a timely response/acceptance to serve those in need of legal representation.

Claim 10. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location. **(Gabel: GPS location information, [0006]).**

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user. **(Gabel: determining, by the accident information processing system, which attorney has a first set of rights with respect to the location of the first accident and/or the physical address associated with the user, and attorney information accessed from a data store; selecting, by the accident information processing system, at least a first attorney based at least in part on the determination as to which attorney has the first set of rights, [0010, 0011]; Hillstrom: geographically convenient to the client, [0025]).**

Claim 12. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises to identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user. (Gabel: information regarding the selected first attorney including a rating provided by at least one other user, [0010]; Turchin: Fig. 3B, label RATING 352. Here examiner maps rating to approval).

Claim 19. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the remote server is configured to: automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database; automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber; automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber; automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer; receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device. (See the rejection of the independent claim).

20. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising: automatically generating and sending an alert to the at least one remote lawyer; receiving at least one response from the at least one remote lawyer; automatically selecting one lawyer from the at least one remote lawyer who sent a response; and automatically engaging the selected lawyer. **(Gabel: automatically transmitting an accident notification to the user-specified one or more contacts to whom an accident notification is to be provided, [0010]; enable the user to request referrals to an attorney, [0010]).**

Claims 2, 7, 8 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Turchin in views Gabel, Wells and Hillstrom and further in view of Moore et al (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee et al (US 2015/0172561) and Hudman et al (US 2016/0295197).

Claims 2, 7 and 16, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone **(see Cuban, Fig. 8B),** at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back facing cameras native to the mobile device **(Lee, fig. 3, front camera 131 and back camera 132),** at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle **(Moore, fig. 1, device 10 with camera 20),** at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle (Moore, fig. 3, camera 20a mounted in an overhead console as shown in Fig. 3), at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera **(Hudman: "The 360-degree audiovisual communications system 300 comprises an imaging**

subsystem 302, which may include one or more depth camera(s) 304, one or more 2D (two-dimensional) image sensor(s) 306, such as RGB (red-green-blue) cameras and/or infrared cameras, and/or any other suitable image sensors, [0024]).

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teachings of Moore, Cuban, Lee and Rudman into the teaching of Turchin for the purpose of presenting multiple options for a system that can provide the user choices in gaining the information during a video session.

Claim 8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer. Cuban teaches **"approaches in accordance with various embodiments utilize at least some amount of object recognition and analysis on the drones themselves in order to determine changes in position and flight path that can assist in obtaining appropriate image data. This can include processes such as foreground detection and relatively simple object recognition in order to identify information such as density of objects, object movement and flow, etc. This data does not have to be incredibly accurate, but sufficient to enable the drone to determine an occurrence of a type that the drone should investigate, [0032]".**

Claims 3-5, 13-14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Turchin in views Gabel, Wells and Hillstrom and further in view of Wang (US 2016/0061625).

Claims 3, 13-14 and 17, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database (Same analysis/discussion shown in claim 5 with detail below).

Claim 4. The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database. **(See the rejection of independent claims above or Hillstrom, [0021] data available only to the lawyer and prospective client).**

Claims 5 and 18, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

Hillstrom teaches pre-filled information for pursuing, prosecuting and managing Clients' legal claims, [0036], but not “a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location”.

Wang teaches a method to provide driver's license pertinent information such as their name, email address, plate information such as type of plate, type of vehicle, the state/country issuing the driver license to create a user ID for each user of the mobile application. Other user's information, such as age, level of education, occupation, ethnicity and marital status, if such can be provided by the user, will be required as well, since this type of information holds actuarial significance and is used for calculation of probability of the specific user of getting into an accident. The user IDs are also necessary for the purposes of tracking reports and ratings made by each user, [0089]. The method comprises collecting and storing information related to accidents and updating accident information in real-time. The accident related information includes but is not limited to: date, time, borough, zip code, latitude, longitude, location, street names, vehicle types, reasons, ages, number of pedestrians injured/killed, number of cyclists injured/killed, number of motorists or drivers injured/killed, street direction, street type, surface condition, surface type, road condition, road type, alignment, weather, lighting etc., [0076].

Therefore it would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to modify the teaching of Turchin to explicitly include Wang's detail identification of a user, i.e., a driver, as well as information related to date, time, location of an accident for police report for clear and concise date to be used by court, lawyer for legal proceedings, insurance claims.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Turchin in view Gabel, Wells, and Hillstrom and further in view of Cuban (US 2017/0053169).

Claim 9, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

Cuban teaches "image data is captured from multiple angles to provide enhanced image data that can be utilized in accordance with various embodiments, Fig. 6".

It would have been obvious to the ordinary artisan before the effective filing date to incorporate the teaching of Cuban into the teaching of Turchin for the purpose of providing another method of observing the real-time happening of an current events, i.e., an accident, a police routine stop, to gain more accurate information of the event.

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 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.

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/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/688,764	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	US-20170054770-A1	02-2017	Wells; Carrie Chitsey	H04L65/1006	1/1
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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	pjn

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
EAST and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update with attachment	07/16/2019	pjn
EAST Review	01/27/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/08/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/22/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2020	pjn
Internal Review 5/20/21	06/16/2021	pjn
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EAST Update	07/14/2021	pjn
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(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15688764
Filing Date	2017-08-28
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2651
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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	1	20160232593	A1	2016-08-11	Xu	
	2	20180018831	A1	2018-01-18	Thorpe	
	3	20180367820	A1	2018-12-20	Abulikemu	

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Art Unit	2651
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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Application Number	15688764
Filing Date	2017-08-28
First Named Inventor	Clayton K. Redmon
Art Unit	2651
Examiner Name	Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP

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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).

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See attached certification statement.

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

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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)	2021-10-21
Name/Print	Wei Wei Jeang	Registration Number	33305

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 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 1 hour 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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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.

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Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 12/03/2021

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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))	19 minus 20 =	* 0		x $40 =	0
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	3 minus 3 =	* 0		x $210 =	0
☐ 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	0

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	06/01/2022	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 20	Minus	** 20	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $240 =	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".	/GERALDINE L STANLEY/
*** 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.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US-CIP

Filed as Large 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 $0 paid	1253	1	1480	1480
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**1480**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	45847633
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US-CIP
Receipt Date:	01-JUN-2022
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	13:29:52
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1480
RAM confirmation Number	E202261D30262143
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	Amendment/Request for Reconsideration-After Non-Final Rejection	REDM-P0001US-CIP6-1-2022.pdf	253651 c6bf414a439eeb849eabc129ff6cb0744b13f0b1	no	19
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	38196 4dd5b440bfa5362fb5cb777114d20d96d4102711	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	291847		

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-CIP
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	Group Art Unit: 4080
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

RESPONSE

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

Sirs:

This Response is submitted in response to an Office Action dated December 3, 2021. 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.

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 a user subscriber ~~experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer~~, the system comprising:

a remote server and a remote database;

at least one video camera;

at least one display screen;

a mobile device executing a mobile application in communication with the at least one video camera and the at least one display screen, and configured, upon command from the user subscriber~~, during the encounter with a law enforcement officer~~, to automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server, the remote server being configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device;

automatically transmit at least one notification to at least one computing device associated with the identified at least one lawyer;

receive an acceptance of <u>legal representation</u> engagement from the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that

live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and

during the video communication session ~~encounter with a law enforcement officer~~, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

2. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

3. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 1, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the database.

4. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, further comprising a lawyer app for execution on the computing device and configured to provide access by the at least one lawyer to user subscriber data and incident data stored in the database.

5. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 3, wherein the lawyer app is further configured to include a police complaint function that automatically pre-fills certain data fields of a police complaint with data obtained from the database.

6. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer method comprising:

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

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

automatically and immediately determining a current location of the mobile device;

automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the mobile device to the remote server;

automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;

automatically live-streaming captured video images of the user to the at least one remote lawyer via the remote server;

automatically displaying the live-streaming video data of the identified at least one remote lawyer on a display monitor viewable by the user; and

automatically storing the captured video data of the user and the at least one remote lawyer in the remote server for encrypted storage.

7. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings comprises initiating a capture of video images by at least one video camera selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

8. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 7, further comprising receiving remote control input of a flight path and position of the drone from the remote lawyer.

9. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising receiving remote control input of viewing angle direction for the at least one video camera from the remote lawyer.

10. (Original) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, wherein automatically determining a location of the user comprises accessing a GPS location of the user, and determining a street address location from the GPS location.

11. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising automatically searching, by the remote server, a database storing data associated with a plurality of lawyers, and automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that matches the current location of the user.

12. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 11, wherein automatically identifying at least one remote lawyer comprises ~~to~~ identifying remote lawyers with an approval rating level set by the user.

13. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising providing secured access by the remote lawyer to user data and incident data comprising user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location, stored in the database.

14. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 13, further comprising automatically pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

15. (Previously Presented) A mobile lawyer system comprising:

at least one video camera;

a display device;

a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and

the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

16. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the at least one video camera is selected from the group consisting of: at least one video camera mounted on a drone, at least one camera native to the mobile device, front and back-facing cameras native to the mobile device, at least one camera integrated and mounted on a vehicle, at least one camera mounted at various points of a vehicle, at least one camera with infrared capabilities, and at least one 360-degree video camera.

17. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the mobile application is configured to automatically determine incident data comprising at least one of the user subscriber name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time,

and incident location of captured video and automatically store this information in the remote database.

18. (Original) The mobile lawyer system of claim 17, wherein the remote server is configured to automatically, upon request by the remote lawyer, pre-filling certain data fields of a police complaint form with data obtained from the database, including user name, driver's license identifier, home address, age, sex, incident date, incident time, and incident location.

19. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer system of claim 15, wherein the remote server is configured to:

automatically search a plurality of information records associated with a plurality of lawyers stored in the remote database;

automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the user subscriber;

automatically select a lawyer according to criteria set by the user subscriber;

automatically transmit at least one notification to a computing device associated with the selected lawyer;

receive an acceptance of engagement from the computing device associated with the selected lawyer; and

automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the selected lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with

the selected lawyer and live video data of the at selected lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display device.

20. (Previously Presented) The mobile lawyer method of claim 6, further comprising:

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

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

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

automatically engaging the selected lawyer.

REMARKS

Claims 1-20 are pending in this patent application. Applicants respectfully request an early examination and allowance of the claims in view of the remarks that follow.

Applicants are willing and ready to enter into a terminal disclaimer upon receiving indication of allowance of the claims.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Turchin (US2011/0119197) in view of Gabel (US2016/0182707) and Wells (US2017/0054770) further in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Turchin teaches a method for a client to receive "legal matter updates." It is clear that Turchin contemplates a method that involve a client's communication with a legal counsel that ***already*** represent him/her in an ***ongoing*** legal matter or proceeding. No where in Turchin is there any disclosure of ***automatically identifying a legal counsel*** and to ***begin legal representation*** and engagement between the identified legal counsel and the client. Turchin is only occupied with providing case ***updates*** to a client. Turchin therefore teaches away from an initial engagement between a client and a legal counsel. *See* MPEP 2145 X.D.1. ("A prior art reference that 'teaches away' from the claimed invention is a significant factor to be considered in determining obviousness.")

Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "***automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device***." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is ***licensed to practice law***. Para. [0040]. Gabel also does not "automatically and immediately communicate a current location of the mobile device to the remote server."

Further, in para. 41, Gabel indicates that "the system may transmit some or all of the information provided by the user regarding the accident to the selected attorney, and may provide the user's contact information (e.g., mobile device phone number) so that the attorney can contact the user." Further, Gabel contemplates that "the system may also enable the user to call the selected attorney by activating a call link presented by the app in conjunction with the attorney referral." Clearly, Gabel does not disclose or suggest:

> ...automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
>
> during the video communication session, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

The only context for which Gabel mentions capturing video is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report for the lawyer. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user at the time the user is "experiencing an encounter with a law enforcement officer." Nothing in Gabel suggests automatically and immediately, at the traffic stop, identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the driver and view the encounter between the driver and the officer.

The third reference, Wells, teaches a multimedia teleconference streaming architecture between heterogeneous computer system. However, Kelts does not remediate any of the deficiencies in Turchin, Gabel and Hillstrom identified above. Nothing in Wells suggests automatically and immediately identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent a user specific to the current real-time location of the user.

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 to an attorney based on said information" in the database. Hillstrom ***does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time at the time 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match ***based on the current location of the user's mobile device***. In fact, Hillstrom does not mention a mobile device location at all because it is irrelevant. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims. Nothing in Hillstrom suggests automatically and immediately identifying at least one lawyer who may legally represent the user on a real-time basis.

Even if it were proper to combine these references, i.e., adding Hillstrom to Turchin, Gabel, and Wells, the combination still lacks at least:

> ***automatically identify at least one lawyer licensed in a jurisdiction that correspond to the current location of the mobile device***;…
> …***automatically and immediately set up a video communication session between the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and the mobile device***, so that live video data of the user subscriber is automatically transmitted to the computing device associated with the at least one lawyer and live video data of the at least one lawyer is automatically transmitted to the display screen; and
> ***during the video communication session***, the at least one display screen being configured to stream live video data of the at least one lawyer, and ***the at least one video camera being configured to capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings to the computing device for viewing by the at least one lawyer and for storage in the remote database***.

In addition to combining references that form an incomplete mapping to the pending claims, Applicants further submit that the combination of Turchin, Gabel, Wells, 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 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 the 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). Moreover, the references teach away from one another, which is strong evidence that the references should not be combined and their forced combination is improper.

- Turchin ***teaches away*** from the claimed invention because it is about communication between a legal counsel and a client to provide ***updates*** on an ***ongoing legal proceeding***. Therefore, Turchin teaches away from a situation where legal counsel is initially identified and engaged to represent a client, based on the client's current location.
- Gabel teaches away from the claimed invention because it does not disclose or suggest automatically setting up a two-way video communication session between the user and the remote lawyer. Gabel actually ***teaches away*** from the live-streaming video conferencing session because it explicitly teaches submitting video recordings of witnesses and other accident participants to be part of the accident report, and is silent on any disclosure about live two-way video communication between the driver and the legal counsel.
- Hillstrom also ***teaches away*** from the claimed invention as it also does not teach or suggest identifying a lawyer qualified to practice law based on the location of the user's mobile device and immediately conducing a live-steaming video communication

session between the lawyer and the user. Seen as a whole, Hillstrom teaches a system that requires a Managing Lawyer's manual/in-person action to respond to the user's 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.

- Seen as a whole, Gabel teaches away from Turchin and Hillstrom, and Hillstrom teaches away from Turchin and Gabel. ***These references teach away from one another!*** Accordingly, it is improper to combine Turchin, Gabel, Wells, and Hillstrom because these references explicitly teach away from their combination. 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 claimed catalyst which contained both iron and an alkali metal was not suggested by the combination of a reference which taught the interchangeability of antimony and alkali metal with the same beneficial result, combined with a reference expressly excluding antimony from, and adding iron to, a catalyst.). MPEP 2145 X.D.2.

Accordingly for all of these reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Turchin combined with Gabel, Wells, and Hillstrom.

Independent claim 6 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Turchin (US2011/0119197) in view of Gabel (US2016/0182707) and Wells (US2017/0054770) further in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 is patentable because as set forth above, these references teach away from one another and therefore should not be combined. Even if they were combined, the combined references still do not disclose or render obvious all of the limitations in claim 6. For example, the combination still lacks:

- receiving a live consultation request from a user's mobile device;
- automatically and immediately initiating capture of images of the user and surroundings, and live-streaming the captured images to a remote server for encrypted storage via a computer network in response to receiving the consultation request;
- automatically and immediately determining a current location of the mobile device;
- automatically and immediately transmitting the current location of the mobile device to the remote server;

- automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device;

Turchin teaches a method for a client to receive "legal matter updates." It is clear that Turchin contemplates a method that involve a client's communication with a legal counsel that ***already*** represent him/her in an ***ongoing*** legal matter or proceeding. No where in Turchin is there any disclosure of ***automatically identifying a legal counsel*** and to ***begin legal representation*** and engagement between the identified legal counsel and the client. Turchin is only occupied with providing case ***updates*** to a client. Turchin therefore teaches away from an initial engagement between a client and a legal counsel. *See* MPEP 2145 X.D.1. ("A prior art reference that 'teaches away' from the claimed invention is a significant factor to be considered in determining obviousness.")

Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040].

The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

Hillstrom ***does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time at the time 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match ***based on the current location of the user's mobile device***. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims.

Wells does not remedy these deficiencies. Therefore, independent claim 6 and its dependent claims 10-12 are patentable over the combination of Turchin-Gabel-Wells-Hillstrom.

Independent claim 15 also has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Turchin (US2011/0119197) in view of Gabel (US2016/0182707) and Wells (US2017/0054770) further in view of Hillstrom (US 2002/0002469). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 6 is patentable because as set forth above, these references teach away from one another and therefore should not be combined. Even if they were combined, the combined references still do not disclose or render obvious all of the limitations in claim 15. For example, the combination still lacks:

- a mobile device executing a mobile application configured to be in communication with the at least one video camera and the display device, and configured, upon command from a user subscriber, to automatically and immediately transmit a current location of the user subscriber and automatically stream live video of the user subscriber and surroundings captured by the at least one video camera to be stored in a remote database, and to automatically communicate with a lawyer located remotely and selected at least in part in response to the current location of the user subscriber via a communication channel set up by a remote server; and
- the at least one display screen configured to automatically display a live video image of the remote lawyer, and the at least one video camera being configured to automatically capture and live-stream video of the user subscriber and surroundings for viewing by the remote lawyer and for storage in the remote database.

Turchin teaches a method for a client to receive "legal matter updates." It is clear that Turchin contemplates a method that involve a client's communication with a legal counsel that ***already*** represent him/her in an ***ongoing*** legal matter or proceeding. No where in Turchin is there any disclosure of ***automatically identifying a legal counsel*** and to ***begin legal representation*** and engagement between the identified legal counsel and the client. Turchin is only occupied with

providing case ***updates*** to a client. Turchin therefore teaches away from an initial engagement between a client and a legal counsel. *See* MPEP 2145 X.D.1. ("A prior art reference that 'teaches away' from the claimed invention is a significant factor to be considered in determining obviousness.")

Gabel teaches a method and system for managing the exchange of information between a driver and a lawyer after an accident has occurred. Gabel's system is able to communicate with "one or more legal service provider systems 114" and an "attorney referral process." However, Gabel does not disclose or suggest "automatically receiving live-streaming video data of an identified at least one remote lawyer licensed to practice law in a jurisdiction associated with the current location of the mobile device in response to the determined current location of the mobile device." Although Gabel discusses determining the user's current location and/or home location, its referral service is based on "whether the attorney has retained ***advertising rights*** for the user's current location and/or home location," and not where the lawyer is licensed to practice law. Para. [0040]. The only context for which Gabel mentions video data is that its system enables the user to submit videos of "the accident, participants, witnesses, and/or of documents," which can be a part of a report. Para. [0052]. The video data described in Gabel is taken post-incident and part of the data collection process to prepare a litigation case for the lawyer. Gabel never contemplated a live video consultation session between a lawyer and a user and for this video session to be stored in a remote server.

Hillstrom ***does not disclose or suggest performing this match in real-time at the time 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 also does not disclose or suggest performing this attorney-client match ***based on the current location of the user's mobile device***. Although Hillstrom discusses using videoconferencing for depositions or other communication purposes, it is irrelevant to the limitations set forth in the pending claims.

Wells does not remedy these deficiencies. Therefore, independent claim 15 and its dependent claims 19 and 20 are patentable over the Turchin-Gabel-Wells-Hillstrom combination.

Claims 2, 7, 8, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom in view of Moore (US 2015/0371456), Cuban (US 2017/0053169), Lee (US 2015/0172561), and Hudman (US 2016/0295197). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and recites additional limitations. These additional references do not remedy the deficiencies in Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claim 2 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claims 7 and 8 depend from claim 6 and recite additional limitations. These additional references do not remedy the deficiencies in Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claims 7 and 8 are also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claim 16 depends from claim 15 and recites additional limitations. These additional references do not remedy the deficiencies in Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. Claim 16 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

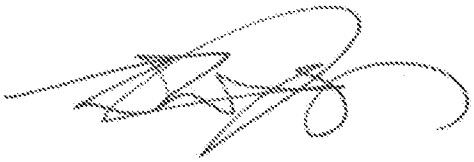
Claims 3-5, 13, 14, and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom and Wang (US 2016/0061625). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claims 3-5 depend from claim 1 and recite additional limitations. Claims 13 and 14 depend from claim 6 and recite additional limitations. Claim 17 depends from claim 15 and recites additional limitations. Wang does not remedy the deficiencies in Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is still improper. These dependent claims are therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

Claim 9 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 over Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom and Cuban (US 2017/0053169). This rejection is respectfully traversed. Claim 9 depends from claim 1 and recite additional limitations. Cuban does not remedy the deficiencies in Turchin+Gabel+Wells+Hillstrom as pointed out above. The combination of these references is

still improper. Claim 9 is therefore also patentable over the art as combined for substantially the same reasons as recited above.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants respectfully request an early examination of claims 1-20 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: June 1, 2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
Telephone: 469.878.8643
Email 1: WJeang@GCHub.com
Email 2: Docketing@GCHub.com

Doc Code: DIST.E.FILE Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer - Filed	PTO/SB/25 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Department of Commerce

Electronic Petition Request	**TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A PROVISIONAL DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A PENDING "REFERENCE" APPLICATION**
Application Number	15688764
Filing Date	28-Aug-2017
First Named Inventor	Clayton Redmon
Attorney Docket Number	REDM-P0001US-CIP
Title of Invention	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method

☒ Filing of terminal disclaimer does not obviate requirement for response under 37 CFR 1.111 to outstanding Office Action

☒ This electronic Terminal Disclaimer is not being used for a Joint Research Agreement.

Owner	Percent Interest
Clayton K. Redmon	50 %
Wei Wei Jeang	50 %

The owner(s) of percent interest listed above in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on pending reference Application Number(s)

16892277 filed on 06/03/2020

15644524 filed on 07/07/2017

17507884 filed on 10/22/2021

as the term of any patent granted on said reference application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending reference application. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and any patent granted on the reference application are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on said reference application, "as the term of any patent granted on said reference application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending reference application," in the event that any such patent granted on the pending reference application: expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee, is held unenforceable, is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321, has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate, is reissued, or is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to its grant.

- (●) Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) is included with Electronic Terminal Disclaimer request.
- ( ) I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4), that the terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) required for this terminal disclaimer has already been paid in the above-identified application.

Applicant claims the following fee status:

- (●) Small Entity
- ( ) Micro Entity
- ( ) Regular Undiscounted

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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 is of record in this application

  Registration Number _____
- ( ) 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 request

Signature	/Clayton K. Redmon/
Name	Clayton K. Redmon
Signature	/Wei Wei Jeang/
Name	Wei Wei Jeang

*Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is required if terminal disclaimer is signed by the assignee (owner).
Form PTO/SB/96 may be used for making this certification. See MPEP § 324.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-2017
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US-CIP

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
STATUTORY OR TERMINAL DISCLAIMER	2814	1	170	170
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**170**

Doc Code: DISQ.E.FILE
Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer – Approved

Application No.: 15688764

Filing Date: 28-Aug-2017

Applicant/Patent under Reexamination: Redmon

Electronic Terminal Disclaimer filed on August 8, 2022

☒ APPROVED

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer

☐ DISAPPROVED

Approved/Disapproved by: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer automatically approved by EFS-Web

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46361163
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
Title of Invention:	Mobile Legal Counsel System and Method
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Clayton K. Redmon
Customer Number:	134449
Filer:	Wei Wei Jeang
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	REDM-P0001US-CIP
Receipt Date:	08-AUG-2022
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	13:24:50
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$170
RAM confirmation Number	E202288D24462713
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	Terminal Disclaimer-Filed (Electronic)	eTerminal-Disclaimer.pdf	46702 af80c4aa45e01df3c0464fa0bfac084ec2120f76	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37649 a05510ddd6a5e0b4d6d8354778a9294f15066fad	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	84351		

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

134449 7590 08/19/2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
750 N. Saint Paul St., Ste. 250
PMB 51281
Dallas, TX 75201-3206

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2022

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

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	11/21/2022

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 08/19/2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
750 N. Saint Paul St., Ste. 250
PMB 51281
Dallas, TX 75201-3206

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.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

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	11/21/2022

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. _____

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 457 of 503

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 08/19/2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
750 N. Saint Paul St., Ste. 250
PMB 51281
Dallas, TX 75201-3206

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2022

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. 15/688,764	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.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 15/688,764	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 06/01/2021.
   ☐ 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 1-20 . 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. _____.
5. ☐ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651

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.

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 Appeal Brief filed 5/10/2021 and Applicant's Remarks filed June 1, 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 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 https://ppair-my.uspto.gov/pair/PrivatePair. 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 2651

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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.	01/31/2019	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
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
EAST and IDS searches	01/31/2019	pjn
Search attached	02/11/2019	pjn
EAST Review/Update with attachment	07/16/2019	pjn
EAST Review	01/27/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/08/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	06/22/2020	pjn
EAST Review/Update	07/02/2020	pjn
Internal Review 5/20/21	06/16/2021	pjn
EAST Update	06/16/2021	pjn
EAST Update	07/14/2021	pjn
EAST Review/Update	11/30/2021	pjn
IDS search	11/30/2021	pjn
PE2E Review/Update	08/08/2022	pjn

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	**US Subclass/CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**
	as above	07/14/2021	pjn
	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	08/08/2022	pjn

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

CPC							
Symbol						**Type**	**Version**
G06Q	/	50	/	182		F	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	15		I	2013-01-01
H04W	/	4	/	025		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	306		I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	147		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	65	/	1069		I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	155		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	52		I	2022-05-01
H04L	/	67	/	535		I	2022-05-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol						**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
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NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	08 August 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.: 20220808

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
G06Q50/18	/	50	/	18
H04N7/15	/	7	/	15
H04W4/02	/	4	/	02
H04L29/08	/	29	/	08
H04N7/14	/	7	/	14
H04L29/06	/	29	/	06

NON-CLAIMED				
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US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	**SUBCLASS**

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	**SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)**					

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	08 August 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.: 20220808

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	08 August 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.: 20220808

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Page 478 of 503

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
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L117	4	"20170054770"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2021/11/29 07:38 PM
L118	11	("20020002469"|"20050128283"|"20120204029"|"20140214702"|"20150015706"|"20150371456"|"20160140179"|"20160173742"|"20160239714"|"7061521"|"9288446").PN.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2021/11/30 07:09 AM
L119	3	("20160232593"|"20180018831"|"20180367820").PN.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2021/11/30 07:10 AM
L120	11	("20020002469"|"20050128283"|"20120204029"|"20140214702"|"20150015706"|"20150371456"|"20160140179"|"20160173742"|"20160239714"|"7061521"|"9288446").PN.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2021/11/30 07:12 AM
L121	18138	(G07C5/008 G01S19/13 G06K9/00838 G06K9/00791 G01S19/17 G06K9/00832 G07C5/0866).cpc.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2022/08/08 06:09 PM

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Interference)

There are no Interference searches to show.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O.BOX 1450
ALEXANDRIA VA 22313-1451

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Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
750 N. Saint Paul St., Ste. 250
PMB 51281
Dallas, TX 75201-3206

Courtesy Reminder for
Application Serial No: 15/688,764

Attorney Docket No: REDM-P0001US-CIP
Customer Number: 134449
Date of Electronic Notification: 08/19/2022

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@grablemartin.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.

PTO/AIA/01 (06-12)
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 15/688,764 filed on August 28, 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 the 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/AIA/01 (06-12)
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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This declaration is directed to:

- ☐ The attached application, or
- ■ United States application or PCT international application number 15/688,764 filed on August 28, 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.

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Clayton K. Redmon Date (Optional): 6/13/22

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.**

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

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46658628
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	20-SEP-2022
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	22:33:45
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	764-decl.pdf	915252 0ce0be5d0f959958cdc49220715e00e238c78b22	no	2

Warnings:

Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	915252

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.

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 08/19/2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
750 N. Saint Paul St., Ste. 250
PMB 51281
Dallas, TX 75201-3206

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.

Denise Wilson	(Typed or printed name)
/Denise Wilson/	(Signature)
September 30, 2022	(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

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	11/21/2022

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: Redmon Jeang LLC

(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY): Parker, Texas

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 September 30, 2022

Typed or printed name Wei Wei Jeang Registration No. 33,305

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15688764
Filing Date:	28-Aug-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-CIP

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:				
UTILITY APPL ISSUE FEE	2501	1	600	600

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**600**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46728434
Application Number:	15688764
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4080
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-CIP
Receipt Date:	30-SEP-2022
Filing Date:	28-AUG-2017
Time Stamp:	09:56:03
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$600
RAM confirmation Number	E20229T056224256
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	Issue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	15688764-issuefee.pdf	123782 a078bcc94e71917af7d7725c50bb608e89dd3511	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37586 e8509774fa54270c0d88306bace3c6d780e53166	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	161368		

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.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	08/28/2017	Clayton K. Redmon	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 10/13/2022

Grable Martin Fulton PLLC
750 N. Saint Paul St., Ste. 250
PMB 51281
Dallas, TX 75201-3206

EXAMINER
NGUYEN, PHUNG HOANG JOSEPH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2651	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/13/2022	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@grablemartin.com

Corrected ***Notice of Allowability***	**Application No.** 15/688,764	**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 06/01/2021.
   ☐ 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 1-20 . 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. _____.
5. ☐ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☐ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

CPC						
Symbol					**Type**	**Version**
G06Q	/	50	/	182	F	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	15	I	2013-01-01
H04W	/	4	/	025	I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	306	I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	147	I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	65	/	1069	I	2013-01-01
H04N	/	7	/	155	I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	52	I	2022-05-01
H04L	/	67	/	535	I	2022-05-01

CPC Combination Sets							
Symbol					**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	07 October 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.: 20221007

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 499 of 503

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	Redmon et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN	2651

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
G06Q50/18	/	50	/	18
H04N7/15	/	7	/	15
H04W4/02	/	4	/	02
H04L29/08	/	29	/	08
H04N7/14	/	7	/	14
H04L29/06	/	29	/	06

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	**SUBCLASS**

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	**SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)**					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	07 October 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.: 20221007

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/688,764	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

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/PHUNG-HOANG J NGUYEN/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2651	07 October 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.: 20221007

TurnSignl - Exhibit 1006
Page 501 of 503

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Clayton K. Redmon et al.	§	Docket No.: REDM-P0001US-CIP
	§	
	§	Customer No.: 134449
Serial No.: 15/688,764	§	
	§	Group Art Unit: 4080
Filed: August 28, 2017	§	
	§	Examiner: Phung Hoang Joseph Nguyen
For: **MOBILE LEGAL COUNSEL SYSTEM AND METHOD**	§	
	§	Confirmation No.: 4080

RESPONSE

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

Sirs:

This Response is submitted in response to an Office Action dated December 3, 2021. 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.

OK TO ENTER: /P.J.N/

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APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/688,764	11/08/2022	11494861	REDM-P0001US-CIP	4080

134449 7590 10/19/2022

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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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