

EXHIBIT C



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/007,830	11/25/2005	6032137		5962

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EXAMINER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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DATE MAILED: 01/06/2006

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



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THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO 90/007830

PATENT NO. 6,032,137

ART UNI 3900

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified ex parte reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the ex parte reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Order Granting / Denying Request For Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No.	Patent Under Reexamination	
	90/007,830	6032137	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael O'Neill	3993	

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

The request for *ex parte* reexamination filed 25 November 2005 has been considered and a determination has been made. An identification of the claims, the references relied upon, and the rationale supporting the determination are attached.

Attachments: a) PTO-892, b) PTO-1449, c) Other: _____

1. The request for *ex parte* reexamination is GRANTED.

RESPONSE TIMES ARE SET AS FOLLOWS:

For Patent Owner's Statement (Optional): TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.530 (b)). EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).

For Requester's Reply (optional): TWO MONTHS from the date of service of any timely filed Patent Owner's Statement (37 CFR 1.535). NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME PERIOD IS PERMITTED. If Patent Owner does not file a timely statement under 37 CFR 1.530(b), then no reply by requester is permitted.

2. The request for *ex parte* reexamination is DENIED.

This decision is not appealable (35 U.S.C. 303(c)). Requester may seek review by petition to the Commissioner under 37 CFR 1.181 within ONE MONTH from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.515(c)). EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUCH A PETITION UNDER 37 CFR 1.181 ARE AVAILABLE ONLY BY PETITION TO SUSPEND OR WAIVE THE REGULATIONS UNDER 37 CFR 1.183.

In due course, a refund under 37 CFR 1.26 (c) will be made to requester:

- a) by Treasury check or,
- b) by credit to Deposit Account No. _____, or
- c) by credit to a credit card account, unless otherwise notified (35 U.S.C. 303(c)).



Michael O'Neill
CRU Examiner
Art Unit: 3993

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

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DECISION

A substantial new question of patentability affecting claims 1-43 of United States Patent Number 6,032,137 is raised by the request for *ex parte* reexamination.

Service of Papers

After the filing of a request for reexamination by a third party requester, any document filed by either the patent owner or the third party requester must be served on the other party (or parties where two or more third party requester proceedings are merged) in the reexamination proceeding in the manner provided in 37 CFR 1.248. See 37 CFR 1.550(f).

Waiver of Right to File Patent Owner Statement

In a reexamination proceeding, Patent Owner may waive the right under 37 C.F.R. 1.530 to file a Patent Owner Statement. The document needs to contain a statement that Patent Owner waives the right under 37 C.F.R. 1.530 to file a Patent Owner Statement and proof of service in the manner provided by 37 C.F.R. 1.248, if the request for reexamination was made by a third party requester, see 37 C.F.R. 1.550(f). The Patent Owner may consider using the following statement in a document waiving the right to file a Patent Owner Statement:

WAIVER OF RIGHT TO FILE PATENT OWNER STATEMENT

Patent Owner waives the right under 37 C.F.R. 1.530 to file a Patent Owner Statement.

Extensions of Time

Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a

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reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires that *ex parte* reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extensions of time in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

Amendment in Reexamination Proceedings

Patent owner is notified that any proposed amendment to the specification and/or claims in this reexamination proceeding must comply with 37 CFR 1.530(d)-(j), must be formally presented pursuant to 37 CFR 1.52(a) and (b), and must contain any fees required by 37 CFR 1.20(c).

Submissions

In order to insure full consideration of any amendments, affidavits or declarations or other documents as evidence of patentability, such documents must be submitted in response to the first Office action on the merits (which does not result in a close of prosecution). Submissions after the second Office action on the merits, which is intended to be a final action, will be governed by the requirements of 37 CFR 1.116, after final rejection and by 37 CFR 41.33 after appeal, which will be strictly enforced.

Notification of Concurrent Proceedings

The patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a), to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent No. 6,032,137 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. Likewise, if present, The third party requester is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

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Request's Indications

The request indicates that Requester considers:

Claims 1 and 26 are unpatentable over Campbell et al., USPN 5,373,550, (Campbell).

Claims 42 and 43 are unpatentable over Campbell.

Claims 2, 16, 18, 27, 29, 36 and 38-41 are unpatentable over Campbell.

Claims 3-8 and 28 are unpatentable over Campbell and admitted prior art (APA).

Claims 10 and 33 are unpatentable over Campbell and APA.

Claims 34 and 35 are unpatentable over Campbell, Owens et al., USPN 4,264,808, (Owens) ("old art" viewed in a new light) and Minoli, *Imaging in Corporate Environments* (Minoli).

Claims 20 and 21 are unpatentable over Campbell and Minoli.

Claims 1, 2, 18, 26, 27 and 29 are unpatentable over ANSI/ABA X9.46-1995, version 0.13 Draft (ANSI-1995) and ANSI X9.46-1997 (ANSI-1997).

Claims 9, 11-15, 19 and 30-32 are unpatentable over Campbell, Owens and Minoli.

Claims 17, 22-25 and 37 are unpatentable over Campbell and Minoli.

Substantial New Question

There are substantial new questions of patentability (SNQP) is based on Campbell, Minoli, ANSI/ABS X9.46-1995, v. 0.13, and ANSI X9.46-1997. A discussion of the specifics now follows:

It is agreed that the consideration of Campbell raises an SNQP as to Claims 1 and 26 of the Ballard patent ('988 patent or Ballard). As pointed out in the request on pages 5-7, Campbell teaches in col. 5:23-28 "[t]hat a controller (42) may read some data accompanying check images,

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for example, it may identify that TCP/IP protocol information accompanying those images. That information may instruct the node (12) about the identity of the sending institution and the intended receiving institution." In col. 3:43-58 Campbell teaches "the processing node (12) receives check images and performs certain processing procedures on those images, including at least temporary storage of the received check images." Campbell teaches the processing node (12) "transmits frames of digital information representing check images to the network (38) after those images have been processed by the node (12)." *Id.* Campbell teaches "[a] node controller and router (42) control the routing of check images to their intended destinations, both in the controller and to their ultimate destinations outside the network (38)." Campbell in col. 2:20-22 and 50-63 teaches a communication network being a public switched telephone network either electrically or optically based and/or digital or analog; and suitable digital networks are a packet network and a frame relay network. In col. 5:55-60 Campbell teaches "[t]he controller (42) may also be configured to handle information encrypted by sending institutions to provide security for the images transported by the network (38). The controller (42) may have its own encryption and decryption equipment to provide a secure environment in the node (12)." In col. 5:26-27 Campbell teaches this encrypted information includes check images and also information "about the identity of the sending institution. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, Campbell raises an SNQP as to Claims 1 and 26, which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of Campbell raises an SNQP as to Claims 42 and 43 of the Ballard patent. As pointed out in the request on pages 7-8, in addition to incorporating the

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above stated teachings herein, Campbell further teaches destination identifying data identifies one of the banks involved in the underlying transaction represented by the check and this data may be obtained from the endorsements on the check, and this data can be obtained by an operator who views the image of the check and manually enters the destination data, thus verifying the accuracy of the endorsement from the image. See Campbell, col. 3:65-67. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, Campbell raises an SNQP as to Claims 42 and 43, which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of Campbell raises an SNQP as to Claims 2, 16, 18, 27, 29, 36 and 38-41 of the Ballard patent. In col. 2:64 - col. 3:12 Campbell teaches a scanner means. In col. 2:46-49 and Figure 2 Campbell teaches a data collecting subsystem. In col. 7:15-27 Campbell teaches tagged, encrypted, compressed bitmap images. In col. 2:27-49 Campbell teaches having plural remote and central locations. In col. 3:10-31; col. 4:56-58 and col. 2:61 Campbell teaches LANs and a WAN communication architecture. In col. 2:25-33 Campbell teaches that a collection may occur at a processing node (12) that transmits check images between two or more banks. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, Campbell raises an SNQP as to Claims 2, 16, 18, 27, 29, 36 and 38-41 which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of a combination of Campbell and APA raises an SNQP as to claims 3-8 and 28 of the Ballard patent. As pointed out in the request on page 10,

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Ballard in col. 6:46-60 teaches “[a]s is known to person of ordinary skill in the art, the DATs 200 could also include additional devices for capturing other biometric data for additional security. These devices include facial scans, fingerprints, voice prints, iris scans, retina scans and hand geometry.” This APA in combination with the teachings of Campbell in col. 7:15-27 of compressed tagged images and in col. 6:57-60 of digital storage make a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, Campbell in combination with APA raise an SNQP as to Claims 3-8 and 28 which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of the combination of Campbell, Owens and Minoli raises an SNQP as to Claims 34 and 35 of the Ballard patent. In figure 1 Campbell shows transmitting within a remote subsystem. In col. 2:26-32 Campbell teaches transmitting between a remote and central subsystem. In col. 3:41-52 Campbell teaches transmitting within a central subsystem. In col. 3:20-43 Campbell teaches connecting a remote to a central subsystem. In col. 3:32-52 Campbell teaches connecting a central to a remote subsystem. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, the combination of Campbell, Owens and Minoli raises an SNQP as to Claims 34 and 35 which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agree that the consideration of the combination of Campbell and Minoli raises an SNQP as to Claims 20 and 21 of the Ballard patent. Campbell teaches temporary and long-term archiving of the images at the check processing node (12). Minoli teaches several image storage systems. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these

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teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, the combination of Campbell and Minoli raises an SNQP as to Claims 20 and 21 which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of ANSI-1995 and ANSI-1997, collectively "ANSI", raise an SNQP as to Claims 1, 2, 18, 26, 27 and 29 of the Ballard patent. As pointed out in the request on pages 16-19, ANSI teaches an electronic data interchange protocol for exchange of electronic digitized images of financial documents among different financial institutions involved in a payment transaction. The exchange occurs across diverse computing platforms and the original imaging application captures images of paper transaction data. ANSI teaches a concept of functional groups that are packaged and interchanged between financial institutions. These functional groups are defined as "items views" and "creation computer". The "item views" include images of documents. The "creation computer" is a data element which "conveys the system name of the originator's host computer that was used to create and digitize the imaging data." See ANSI-1995, page 105; ANSI-1997, page 105. Thus, both images of documents and associated identification information which identifies the source of the digitized images are transmitted through the system. ANSI teaches a system that processes, sends, verifies and stores transaction data and identification information. As taught on page 12 of both ANSI-1995 and ANSI-1997, "upon receipt of the interchanged data, the FII-translator will parse the incoming data for the receiving imaging application. Then, the receiving imaging application may generate acknowledgements or replies to query requests, and become the originating imaging application for a new image interchange." ANSI teaches a communication network where data may be transmitted within and between financial institutions. As taught in ANSI-

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1995, page 15-16, and ANSI-1997 page 16, "packaged interchanged content is delivered from the originating imaging application's financial image interchange translator to the receiving imaging application's financial image interchange translator through a computer network by transmitting the packaged interchange data electronically." ANSI teaches encrypting data prior to transmission. As taught on page 57 of both ANSI-1995 and ANSI-1997, "encryption key name ... conveys the name of the key used to encipher the contents of this functional group" (meaning the image and originator data). "Th[is] name is mutually known to the security originator and the security recipient, is unique for this relationship, and allows a particular key to be specified." Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, ANSI raises an SNQP as to Claims 1, 2, 18, 26, 27 and 29 which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of the combination of Campbell, Owens and Minoli raise an SNQP as to Claims 9-15, 19 and 30-33 of the Ballard patent. As pointed out in the request on page 11, for Claims 10 and 33, and pages 20-21, for Claims 9, 11-15, 19 and 30-32, Minoli teaches a "polling server". This teaching causes the teachings of Owens with respect to its "polling server" (col. 12:12-16); the database (col. 12: 18-27; the report generator (col. 14:12-18); the CPU (col. 12:27-36); the domain name services program (col. 21:1-17) and the memory hierarchy (col. 12:23-27) to be viewed in a new light with the teachings of Minoli as to its teachings of a domain name services program, see pages 248-249, along with the "polling server" teaching found on pages 33 and 350 in Minoli. Minoli teaches using WORM jukebox and optical storage jukebox to store check images, see pages 30-31 of Chapter 7. On page 33,

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Minoli teaches CD-ROM optical storage being faster than video servers. Owens discusses ways of storing data into predefined fields, i.e. "machine pattern recognition units" which include "a conventional character recognition reader which reads the decompressed image of a document (18) and ascertains the monetary amount thereon." See Owens col. 23:44-47. Owens teaches manners to correct errors, "[w]hen data is missing, the associated image is routed to one of the processors (396,398) for display on one of the CRTs (150) where an operator keys in the appropriate data on an associated keyboard (152). See Owens col. 23:47-52. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, the Campbell, Owens and Minoli combination raise an SNQP as to Claims 9, 11-15, 19 and 30-32, which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

It is agreed that the consideration of the combination of Campbell and Minoli raise an SNQP as to Claims 17, 22-25 and 37 of the Ballard patent. As pointed out in the request on page 22, Minoli teaches using modem connections and connecting several networks in addition to the hardware typically part of a communication network. See Minoli pages 31, 263, 268-271. Also, Minoli teaches dynamic assigning, see pages 248-249. Likewise, Campbell teaches dynamic assigning, col. 3:30-39 in addition to polling, col. 3:30-39; and storing, col. 3:43-58. Thus, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding whether or not these claims are patentable. Accordingly, the Campbell and Minoli combination raise an SNQP as to Claims 17, 22-25 and 37 which has not been decided in a previous examination of the Ballard patent.

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Issues not within Scope of Reexamination

It is noted that an issue not within the scope of reexamination proceedings has been raised: patent owners' belief of claim coverage. The issue will not be considered in a reexamination proceeding. 37 CFR 1.552(c). While this issue is not within the scope of reexamination, the patentee is advised that it may be desirable to consider filing a reissue application provided that the patentee believes one or more claims to be partially or wholly inoperative or invalid based upon the issue.

Conclusion

Per MPEP § 2258 all "live" claims are reexamined during reexamination.

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Communications

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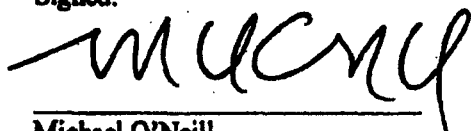
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner, or as to the status of this proceeding, should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number (571) 272-7705.

Signed:



Michael O'Neill
CRU Examiner
GAU 3993
(571) 272-4442

CONF: 