

What's Really Happening in *Inter Partes* Reexamination¹

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1 Introduction

Inter partes reexamination has been with us for almost four years.³ During that time, we've had many comments on *inter partes* procedures.⁴ Some say that the *inter partes*

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³ This depends on how you count: from the effective date of the legislation, or from the first *inter partes* proceeding.

The *inter partes* reexamination legislation became effective November 29, 1999. The procedure is part of the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999, which is part of the Intellectual Property and Communications Omnibus Reform Act of 1999, **Pub. L. No. 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501**.

You can request *inter partes* reexam only for patents issued on applications filed on or after the effective date of the Act. *See, e.g.*, 37 C.F.R. § 1.913 (2004); MANUAL OF PATENT EXAMINING PROCEDURE (Rev. 2, May 2004) ("MPEP") §§ 2610-2611. The PTO issued the first such design patent, D422,822 ("Toothbrush holder") April 18, 2000, and the first such utility patent, 6,062,457 ("Stapler") May 16, 2000.

It took another 1 1/2 years before the first *inter partes* reexamination proceeding. On July 26, 2001, Lance G. Johnson of Royslance, Abrams, Berdo & Goodman, Washington, DC, delivered the first *inter partes* reexam request: 95/000,001. The PTO assigned the request a July 27, 2001, filing date. Examiner Rabon Sergent examined the case.

⁴ *E.g.*, Kenneth L. Cage & Lawrence T. Cullen, *An Overview of Inter Partes Reexamination Procedures*, 85 J. PAT. & TRADEMARK OFF. SOC'Y 931 (2003); Robert E. Cannuscio, *Optional Inter Partes Reexamination: A Practitioner's Perspective*, SF84 A.L.I.-A.B.A. 75 (2000); Natalie M. Derzko & John W. Behringer, *Inter Partes Reexamination Starting In 2003 – A Potentially Useful Approach To Challenging Invalid Biotechnology Patents*, 21 NATURE BIOTECH. 823-825 (2003) Michael L. Goldman & Alice Y. Choi, *The New Optional Inter Partes Reexamination Procedure and Its Strategic Use*, 28 AIPLA Q.J. 307 (2000); Mark D. Janis, *Inter Partes Patent Reexamination*, 10 FORDHAM INTELL. PROP. MEDIA & ENT. L.J. 481 (2000); Lance G. Johnson, *Inter Partes Reexamination: The USPTO Alternative to Patent Litigation*, SCITECH LAWYER, Fall 2004, at 12; Sherry M. Knowles *et al.*, *Inter Partes Reexamination in the United States*, 86 J. PAT. & TRADEMARK OFF. SOC'Y 611 (2004); Frederick C. Williams, *Giving Inter Partes Patent Reexamination a Chance to Work*, 32 AIPLA

procedures are a recipe for disaster: “It would be legal malpractice to recommend a client initiate an *inter partes* reexamination.”⁵ Others maintain that the recipe is superior: “[I]n view of the many advantages of *inter partes* reexamination, it is not hard to envision it becoming the dominant forum for patent validity disputes”⁶

Evaluations of *inter partes* reexam have been largely theoretical and based on the recipe itself—the statute and regulations. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating.⁷ With the advent of publicly available Image File Wrappers (“IFWs”), we can more readily taste the pudding; we can see what’s actually happening in *inter partes* reexam, and how well it matches up with the theory.

2 Key Features and Benchmarks of *Inter Partes* Reexamination

I won’t review all the reexam statutes, rules, and procedures.⁸ But to understand the data I’m presenting, you need a basic understanding of key features and benchmarks of *inter partes* reexamination.

Q.J. 265 (2004); David L. Stewart, *Inter Partes Reexam—On Steroids*, 85 J. PAT. & TRADEMARK OFF. SOC’Y 656 (2003); M. Patricia Thayer *et al.*, *Inter Partes Reexamination*, PATENT WORLD May 2001, at 1 (available at <http://www.hewm.com/use/articles/interpartes.pdf>); Robert T. Pous & Charles L. Gholz, *Will Inter Partes Reexamination Be Embraced by Third Parties as an Alternative to Litigation?*, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TODAY, vol. 7, no. 3, March 2000, at 37; Frank A. DeLucia, Jr., *Recent Developments in Inter Partes Reexamination Practice*, http://www.fitzpatrickcella.com/images/pub_attachment/attachment177.pdf; Richard L. Kaiser, *Inter Partes Reexamination as an Offensive Strategy for Invalidating Patents*, <http://www.mbf-law.com/pubs/articles/1121.cfm>; V. Bryan Medlock, Jr. & Russell Cass, *Inter Partes Reexamination*, in 2000 Intellectual Property Owners Association Annual Meeting Speakers Materials (2000); *see also, e.g.*, 4 Donald S. Chisum, CHISUM ON PATENTS § 11.07[4][g] (2004); Stephen G. Kunin & Anton W. Fetting, *The Metamorphosis of Inter Partes Reexamination*, 19 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 971 (2004); Paul Morgan & Bruce Stoner, *Reexamination vs. Litigation—Making Intelligent Decisions in Challenging Patent Validity*, 86 J. PAT. & TRADEMARK OFF. SOC’Y 441 (2004); Qin Shi, *Reexamination, Opposition, or Litigation? Legislative Efforts to Create a Post-Grant Patent Quality Control System*, 31 AIPLA Q.J. 433 (2003).

⁵ Knowles *et al.*, *supra* note 4, at 614, 627; *see* Kunin & Fetting, *supra* note 4, at 978; Stewart, *supra* note 4, at 656.

⁶ Goldman & Choi, *supra* note 4, at 333.

⁷ Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, DON QUIXOTE pt. ii, ch. xxiv, *quoted in* John Bartlett, FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS (10th ed. 1919).

⁸ For the statute, rules, or procedures, go to the source: 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-18 (2002); 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.902-.997 (2004); MPEP chapter 26. For a summary, check the articles listed in note 4 above.

2.1 Key Features

2.1.1 Continuing Requester Participation

The identifying feature of *inter partes* reexamination is that it involves not merely the patent owner and the PTO. In contrast to *ex parte* reexam, a third-party requester participates throughout an *inter partes* case: the requester initiates the proceeding, the patent owner may respond to any office action, and the requester may comment on any response by the owner.⁹ In *ex parte* reexam, a non-owner *ex parte* requester's participation ends before the first office action.

2.1.2 Statutory Estoppel

Another key feature of the current *inter partes* procedure is estoppel. If the PTO orders reexam and finally determines that a claim is valid, you can't defend an infringement suit on that claim on grounds that you could have raised in the reexam.¹⁰ Likewise, if there's a final decision against you (a) in civil litigation that you didn't sustain your burden of proof on invalidity, or (b) in *inter partes* reexamination that a claim is valid, you can't request *inter partes* reexam based on issues you could have raised in the earlier proceeding.¹¹ I mention estoppel only because the estoppel created in *inter partes* reexam may be the greatest deterrent to filing *inter partes* requests.¹² I have no data about estoppel.

2.2 Key Benchmarks

This article considers four benchmarks: Reexamination Order; First Action on the Merits; Right of Appeal Notice; Reexamination Certificate.

⁹ 35 U.S.C. § 314(b)(2).

¹⁰ See 35 U.S.C. § 315(c).

¹¹ See 35 U.S.C. § 317(b).

¹² See, e.g., Goldman & Choi, *supra* note 4, at 326-29; see also, e.g., USPTO, *Round Table Meeting: The Equities of Inter Partes Reexamination Proceedings* (Feb. 17, 2004), http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/dapp/opla/comments/reexamproceed/round_tbl_transcript.pdf (last visited Nov. 30, 2004) ("*Inter Partes Round Table*"), at 13 ("[B]ecause of the estoppel that arises should the third-party requester lose, *inter partes* reexamination always puts the requester at a significant legal disadvantage.") (remarks of Michele Cimbala, Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox); *id.* at 15-19 (remarks of Collin Webb, chair, ABA Subcommittee for Patent Reexamination and Opposition).

2.2.1 Reexamination Order

Based on the request,¹³ an examiner decides whether to order reexamination and enters an appropriate order.¹⁴ The test is whether the request (with any additional patents and publications found by the examiner) raises “a substantial new question of patentability.”¹⁵

2.2.2 First Action on the Merits

The second significant benchmark is the first office action on the merits. Normally, the PTO issues a nonfinal decision on the validity of every claim of the patent.¹⁶

2.2.3 Right of Appeal Notice

The case proceeds iteratively with owner comments and amendments, requester comments,¹⁷ and subsequent office actions until the examiner decides to issue the *inter partes* equivalent of a final action: an Action Closing Prosecution.¹⁸ The owner has one more chance to comment and amend (and if the owner does so, the requester may comment).¹⁹ After considering owner and requester comments on the Action Closing Prosecution, the examiner

¹³ The examiner may also perform a search and consider patents and publications that were not part of the request. MPEP § 2644. This is supported by the statute, 35 U.S.C. § 312(a) (“[T]he Director shall determine whether a substantial new question of patentability affecting any claim of the patent concerned is raised by the request, *with or without consideration of other patents or printed publications.*” (emphasis added)), but seemingly contradicted by the regulations. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.923 (“[T]he examiner will consider the request and determine whether or not a substantial new question of patentability affecting any claim of the patent *is raised by the request and the prior art citation.*” (emphasis added)).

¹⁴ See 35 U.S.C. § 312(a). The examiner normally uses form PTOL-2063, “Order Granting/Denying Request for *Inter Partes* Reexamination.” See MPEP § 2646.

¹⁵ 35 U.S.C. § 312(a).

¹⁶ Even if the request asks for reexamination of a limited number of claims, the PTO reexamines every live claim. MPEP § 2658(IV)(B).

¹⁷ See 35 U.S.C. § 314(b); 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.945, 1.947.

¹⁸ See 37 C.F.R. § 1.949.

¹⁹ See 37 C.F.R. § 1.951.

normally issues a Right of Appeal Notice.²⁰ This notice triggers the deadline to appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (“BPAI”).²¹

2.2.4 Reexamination Certificate

At the end of the case—including any appeals—the PTO issues a Reexamination Certificate.²² Obviously, there are proceedings between the Right of Appeal Notice (if any) and the Reexamination Certificate. But I won’t discuss those proceedings, because there simply aren’t enough appeals.

3 Theoretical Advantages

Inter partes reexamination has theoretical and/or perceived advantages (and disadvantages) for the requester. Only a third party—and not the owner—may file an *inter partes* request.²³ Because only the third-party requester can act on these advantages, I’ll discuss them only from the requester’s viewpoint.

3.1 Speed

One theoretical advantage is speed. The statute requires the PTO to enter a Reexamination Order within three months after the request.²⁴ This isn’t an advantage over *ex parte* reexamination, which has the same statutory deadline.²⁵ And, by itself, the speed of the reexamination order offers little advantage over litigation; the test for ordering reexamination—“a substantial new question of patentability”²⁶—is so broad; a reexamination order by itself has little substantive import.²⁷

²⁰ See 37 C.F.R. § 1.953(a). The examiner may instead choose to reopen prosecution. *See id.*

²¹ See 37 C.F.R. § 1.953(c).

²² See 35 U.S.C. § 316; 37 C.F.R. § 1.997.

²³ See 35 U.S.C. § 311(a) (“Any *third-party requester* at any time may file a request for *inter partes* reexamination . . .” (emphasis added)).

²⁴ See 35 U.S.C. § 312(a); 37 C.F.R. § 1.923.

²⁵ See 35 U.S.C. § 303(a).

²⁶ 35 U.S.C. § 312(a). The test for *ex parte* reexamination is identical. *Compare id.* with 35 U.S.C. § 303(a); *see also* MPEP § 2642(I).

²⁷ See MPEP § 2642; *see also, e.g., Hoechst Celanese Corp. v. BP Chems. Ltd.*, 78 F.3d 1575, 1584 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (“We take notice that the grant by the examiner of a request for reexamination is not probative of unpatentability. The grant of a request for reexamination, although surely evidence that the criterion for reexamination has been met (*i.e.*, that a

The statute allows the PTO to take an initial action on the merits—the second benchmark—with the reexamination order.²⁸ (This contrasts with *ex parte* reexamination, where the owner may file a statement—and the requester may reply to the owner’s statement—after the reexamination order and before the initial action on the merits.²⁹) The *inter partes* regulations go further; they say that an action on the merits will “usually” accompany a reexam order.³⁰

The statute also says that *inter partes* reexamination—like *ex parte* reexamination—must be conducted with “special dispatch.”³¹ Some people cite this as an advantage of *inter partes* reexam.³² Neither the statute nor regulations define “special dispatch.”³³ One notable feature of

‘substantial new question of patentability’ has been raised, 35 U.S.C. § 303), does not establish a likelihood of patent invalidity.”).

²⁸ 35 U.S.C. § 313.

²⁹ See 35 U.S.C. § 304; 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.525-.535 (2004); see also 37 C.F.R. § 1.939(b) (“Unless otherwise authorized, no paper shall be filed prior to the initial Office action on the merits of the *inter partes* reexamination.”).

³⁰ See 37 C.F.R. § 1.935 (“The order for *inter partes* reexamination will usually be accompanied by the initial Office action on the merits of the reexamination.”).

³¹ See 35 U.S.C. § 314(c) (*inter partes*); 35 U.S.C. § 305 (*ex parte*).

³² See, e.g., Johnson, *supra* note 4, at 13:

Fast. The entire reexamination process is expedited and treated with “Special Dispatch”: two months for the examiner to decide whether to proceed (one month if in litigation), two months for the Patentee to respond, and 30 days for Requester rebuttal comments. There are no extensions of time other than for “sufficient cause” and these are by no means automatically granted.

³³ *But cf. Ethicon, Inc. v. Quigg*, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426 (Fed. Cir. 1988):

“Special dispatch” is not defined in the statute. . . . According to *Webster’s New World Dictionary*, special means distinctive, unique, exceptional, or extraordinary, and dispatch means to finish quickly or promptly. Consequently, the ordinary, contemporary, and common meaning of special dispatch envisions some type of unique, extraordinary, or accelerated movement. In fact, the PTO itself has interpreted special dispatch to require that “reexamination proceedings will be ‘special’ throughout their pendency” in the office, and provides for an accelerated schedule. MPEP § 2261. Whatever else special dispatch means, it does not admit of an indefinite suspension of reexamination proceedings pending conclusion of litigation.

“special dispatch” is limits on extensions for the parties: the owner may get a time extension only for good cause shown,³⁴ and the requester cannot get an extension.³⁵

3.2 Cost

Another cited advantage of *inter partes* reexamination over litigation is cost. One estimate is “less than \$50,000 before experts in the technology and the law” and “3-10 percent of what a judicial proceeding costs.”³⁶

3.3 Greater Likelihood of Favorable Result for Requester

The most important advantage of *inter partes* reexam would be a better outcome than in other proceedings. I haven’t found an author who explicitly says that you’re more likely to get better results in *inter partes* reexam. But this is implicit in articles that recommend the procedure.³⁷

4 What’s Actually Happening?

The PTO recently made IFWs available on the Internet.³⁸ Although publicly available IFWs are far from perfect,³⁹ they are a relatively easy way to see the details of *inter partes*

³⁴ 37 C.F.R. § 1.956.

³⁵ The requester’s deadlines are fixed by statute. 35 U.S.C. § 314(b)(3); *see* MPEP § 2647.01 (“Extensions of time are not available for third party requester comments, because a comment period of 30 days from service of patent owner’s response is set by statute.”).

³⁶ Johnson, *supra* note 4, at 14.

³⁷ *E.g.*, Goldman & Choi, *supra* note 4, at 323-24 (“By removing the participation hurdle, *inter partes* reexamination is not merely a proceeding that is neutral to the parties, but rather it may decidedly benefit the patent challenger.”).

³⁸ IFWs became available via Public PAIR around August 1, 2004. *See, e.g.*, USPTO Press Release No. 04-13, “Internet Access to Patent Application Files Now Available” (Aug. 2, 2004), <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/04-13.htm>.

³⁹ The IFWs suffer from a host of problems including: documents not yet scanned, missing documents, double scanning, and incorrect indexing. *See also Inter Partes Round Table*, *supra* note 12, at 55 (“[A]s they get scanned in, the lowest GS-minus whatever level is scanning them in, and the papers get lost and skewed and filed. We can check on the [PAIR] sites and find cases which are every which way but loose with half the papers filed in the last year not there, and no response in over a year on some of the most important reexams that we’ve seen.”) (remarks of Harold C. Wegner, Foley & Lardner).

For a longer review of some problems with IFWs, see the article in the November 2004 newsletter of the PTO professional employees’ union, “POPA Proposes Much-Needed IFW

reexams.⁴⁰ The data in this article are based on my review of IFWs available in Public PAIR through July 1, 2005.

I have been reviewing all available IFWs for *inter partes* cases. I generally look at each filing in the Public PAIR IFW⁴¹ and at the original patent claims. I note (among other things): the claims for which reexam was requested, how long it took to issue the reexam order, whether the PTO issued an action on the merits with the reexam order, how the examiner ruled on the claims, and how far the case progressed. I also reviewed the PAIR “Transaction History.” If there is a concurrent PTO proceeding (such as an *ex parte* request), I look at any available IFW for the concurrent proceeding. If there is concurrent litigation, I at least look at the electronic docket for that litigation.

Here’s what I have found, based on the 100 *inter partes* requests filed so far:

4.1 Speed

Inter partes reexamination generally moves quickly to the earliest benchmarks—the Reexamination Order and the First Office Action. But later activity can be relatively slow.

4.1.1 Reexamination Order

So far, the PTO has been timely in meeting the three-month statutory deadline for the Reexamination Order.⁴² Of the 100 requests filed so far, 85 are older than three months. In 2 cases, the PTO vacated the proceeding for procedural reasons before deciding whether to allow reexamination.⁴³ In the remaining 83, the PTO entered a Reexamination Order in a timely fashion. It typically takes about 80 days from request to the Reexamination Order.

Changes,” POPA Newsletter, Nov. 2004, Vol. 4, No. 7, *available at* <http://www.popa.org/newsletters/nov04.shtml>.

⁴⁰ Before the PTO made IFWs publicly available, you could track the details of PTO proceedings only by ordering the file wrappers from the PTO or another source. You also could easily track the *contents* of a wrapper via the PAIR “Transaction History”. *See, e.g.*, Johnson, *supra* note 4, at 13 (listing status of 20 reexams). But the contents often reveal next to nothing. For instance, the fact that there’s an office action doesn’t reveal whether the claims were rejected or confirmed. *See id.*

⁴¹ Some papers in the IFW are not available via Public PAIR.

⁴² There’s one possible exception. The request in 95/000,067 was filed December 20, 2004, making the Reexamination Order due March 20, 2005 – a Sunday. The Public PAIR Transition History page shows the Order mailing date as Monday, March 21. But the Order itself, as well as the Public PAIR Image File Wrapper Page, show the mailing date as Tuesday, March 22. The MPEP says that when the 3-month period ends on a weekend or holiday, the order “must be mailed by the *preceding* business day.” MPEP § 2641 (emphasis in original).

⁴³ In 95/000,011, the request was incomplete. In 95/000,019, the requester was estopped.

<u>time to reexam order</u>	<u>days</u>
mean	76
median	79
maximum	92
minimum	43

4.1.2 First Action on the Merits

The PTO has made good on its intent that an action on the merits “usually” accompany the Reexamination Order. Indeed, of the 86 orders granting reexamination, 67 have been accompanied by an Action on the Merits. In the remaining 19 cases, the Action on the Merits followed soon after the Reexamination Order, or there’s usually an obvious (and good) reason why there was no simultaneous Action on the Merits.⁴⁴

Getting a ruling on the merits – even an interim one – within three months is an advantage of *inter partes* reexam. In contrast, after an *ex parte* reexam order the PTO must wait for (1) any owner’s statement on the reexam order, and (2) any response to such a statement from the third-party requester. Only then does the examiner rule on patentability.

The first *inter partes* office action does not merely give a ruling; it gives a reasoned response to each of the requester’s invalidity arguments, and a reason for any new grounds of rejection.⁴⁵ So far, the Office Actions on the merits have been long, thorough documents – much

⁴⁴ Here are some examples:

In 95/000,005, when the PTO ordered *inter partes* reexamination, there was a pending *ex parte* request (filed by a different third-party requester) awaiting an owner’s statement and requester’s response.

In 95/000,020, there is a pending Director-ordered *ex parte* reexamination. The PTO decided to merge the proceedings. Furthermore, the patent in reexamination has 665 claims.

In 95/000,025, a reissue application was pending when reexamination was ordered. Instead of wasting time ruling on the merits of the original patent, the PTO ordered the reexam to proceed on the basis of the reissued claims.

In 95/000,031, the PTO said that the originally filed request papers lacked a detailed explanation why some of the claims were invalid. The requester filed additional papers, and the PTO entered an action on the merits less than two months after the reexam order.

In 95/000,053, when the PTO ordered *inter partes* reexamination, there was a pending *ex parte* request (filed by the owner) awaiting an owner’s statement and requester’s response.

⁴⁵ See MPEP § 2660(III).

longer than the samples in the MPEP.⁴⁶ You're unlikely to convince the examiner to change his mind about these decisions.

No patent owner has yet succeeded in changing an examiner's mind about a rejection.⁴⁷ Thus, in all the other *inter partes* with a second office action, the examiner has not had a change of heart from the position taken in the first action. Thus the first action on the merits is a guide to the viability of the original claims. It therefore also is a speedy and excellent predictor whether the requester will have mandatory intervening rights.

4.1.3 Later Benchmarks

In the 86 cases in which it ordered *inter partes* reexamination, the PTO has issued only 17 Actions Closing Prosecution which were not withdrawn and 3 Right of Appeal Notices. The parties have appealed only 2 case to the BPAI, which hasn't ruled on either appeal. The PTO has issued only 2 Reexamination Certificates; in those cases there was no appeal to the BPAI. No case has made it as far as the Federal Circuit.

From this data, it's apparent that *inter partes* cases move more slowly after the initial office action, and that it may take years for the examiner to issue a final order.⁴⁸ The time to a final order is longer than in *ex parte* reexamination.⁴⁹ Indeed, in the time that the PTO (*i.e.*, both the examiner and BPAI) takes to reach a result on an *inter partes* reexamination, some courts could reach a judgment on the merits.⁵⁰

4.2 Cost

The IFWs say nothing explicit about costs. *Inter partes* reexam is doubtless less expensive than litigation. One author says:

⁴⁶ See MPEP § 2660(IV).

⁴⁷ In 95/000,003, the examiner changed her mind in favor of the requester. The initial Office Action confirmed 23 claims. But a later Office Action rejected all live claims, including all the ones previously confirmed. This is the only examiner change of position I've noticed.

⁴⁸ USPTO Director Jon Dudas recently laid out a plan for speeding up both *ex parte* and *inter partes* reexamination. This plan includes establishing "firm processing time periods for all reexamination proceedings ordered (after the Office order for reexamination) on or after October 1, 2005, for both *ex parte* and *inter partes* reexamination proceedings." Statement Of Jon W. Dudas Before The Subcommittee On Intellectual Property Committee On The Judiciary United States Senate, at 7 (Apr. 21, 2005) (available as <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/speeches/2005apr21.pdf>; last visited June 14, 2005).

⁴⁹ The average pendency of *ex parte* reexams (filing date to reexamination certificate) is 21.6 months and the median is 16.9 months. USPTO, "Ex Parte Reexamination Filing Data – March 31, 2005" ¶ 7.

⁵⁰ Of course, there won't be an appeal in every appealable reexam.

Inter partes reexamination through the USPTO can address the issue of patentability, including the enhanced filing fee, for less than \$50,000 before experts in the technology and the law. The 2001 AIPLA survey notes a median cost of patent infringement litigation in Texas to be \$500,000 (less than \$1 million at risk) and \$1.5 million (\$1-\$25 million at risk). *Inter partes* reexamination costs 3-10 percent of what a judicial proceeding costs.^[51]

Because that author prosecuted an *inter partes* reexamination to completion,⁵² his comments are a good starting point for a cost estimate. In that reexam, the Request for Reexamination was only five pages long and included neither claim charts nor expert declarations. The patent owner disclaimed half of the patent before the reexamination order was entered.⁵³ The owner also abandoned its efforts after the second office action⁵⁴ (and, obviously, there was no appeal to the BPAI). So if the \$50,000 estimate is based on the fees in this reexam, consider increasing the upper end of an estimate to account for a longer, more involved proceeding; a less compromising opponent; a more complex patent; a more important patent;

⁵¹ Johnson, *supra* note 4, at 14.

⁵² 95/000,001.

⁵³ The patent had 39 claims. The owner disclaimed 17 of them after the request was filed but before the PTO ordered reexamination.

⁵⁴ The second office action rejected amended claims filed by the owner. The owner didn't respond.

etc.⁵⁵ For instance, another lawyer suggests that at least \$150,000 to \$200,000 is a reasonable cost for a major reexam of a “company-buster” patent.⁵⁶

Consider, for instance, the *inter partes* request in 95/000,053. This request is 79 pages long and cites 121 prior art references. The requester is a defendant in infringement litigation and also filed two other *inter partes* requests of similar complexity for two related patents.⁵⁷ And there are pending *ex parte* reexaminations filed by the owner.⁵⁸

4.3 Results

There are at least preliminary results on validity in at least 83 *inter partes* cases. We can review those actual results. We can also compare them to historical *ex parte* data to get some feeling for which procedure works better for the requester.⁵⁹

⁵⁵ Also note that a different (and probably earlier) version of Mr. Johnson’s article uses slightly different language to discuss costs. See Lance G. Johnson, *United States: Inter Partes Reexamination: The USPTO Alternative to Patent Litigation* (Sept. 30, 2003), at http://www.mondaq.com/article.asp?article_id=22747 (last accessed Nov. 30, 2004); see also Lance G. Johnson, *Reexamination as a Limited Alternative to Litigation*, IP LITIGATOR Jan./Feb. 2005 at 19, for the latest version of this article.

Here is a marked-up comparison showing the differences between the first and second versions of this article:

Inter partes reexamination through the USPTO can address the issue of patentability, including the enhanced filing fee, [should cost no more than] for less than \$50,000 before experts in technology and the law. The 2001 AIPLA survey notes a median cost of patent infringement litigation in Texas to be [between \$502,000] \$500,000 (less than \$1 million at risk) and [\$3.495 million (more than \$25 million at risk)] \$1.5 million (\$1-\$25 million at risk). *Inter partes* reexamination costs [much less than a judicial proceeding] 3-10 percent of what a judicial proceeding costs.

⁵⁶ *Inter Partes Round Table*, *supra* note 12, at 95 (“[W]e did a major *ex parte* reexamination for a client a couple of years ago, and this brings me to comment on how authoritative your prior art search would have to be. When an opposing patent is potentially a company buster, you have to go all out, and \$150,000 to \$200,000 of expense for an *ex parte* or *inter partes* reexamination is—it makes people wince, but it’s not a company buster.”) (remarks of Frederick C. Williams, Burns & Levinson).

⁵⁷ 95/000,057 and 95/000,058.

⁵⁸ 90/007,169, 90/007,170, and 90/007,171.

⁵⁹ There are weaknesses in these comparisons, including: the *inter partes* data is interim, whereas the *ex parte* data is final; the *ex parte* data is older than the *inter partes* data; the number of *inter partes* cases is orders of magnitude smaller than the number of *ex parte* cases; a

How many requests are denied? From the start of *ex parte* reexam through March 2005, the PTO denied 9% of *ex parte* requests.⁶⁰ In recent years the denial rate has been lower. More recently, the PTO rejected about 4% of *ex parte* requests.⁶¹ The reason for rejection typically is lack of a substantial question of patentability.

So far, the *inter partes* Reexamination Orders have found a substantial new question of patentability and ordered reexamination in all but 2 cases.⁶² In those cases, the examiner did not compare the patent to the references.⁶³ The numbers look like this:

Total Reexam Orders	88	100%
Orders Granting Reexam	86	98%
Orders Denying Reexam	2	2%

What happens on the merits? In *inter partes* proceedings in which there's been an action on the merits, the PTO has allowed all the claims in 1 case – 2% of the cases in which it has issued an office action. The PTO has so far rejected all claims in 71% of the cases in which there's been an office action. In the remaining 29% of *inter partes* cases, there have been some claim changes—either new or amended claims. This table shows this data and compares it to *ex parte* data:⁶⁴

	<i>inter partes</i> (interim)	<i>ex parte</i> (certificate)
all claims confirmed	1%	26%
all claims rejected / cancelled	71%	10%
some claim changes	28%	64%

substantial number of *ex parte* requests are filed by owners; and each case is different, so comparing numbers may not be valid.

⁶⁰ See, USPTO, “*Ex Parte* Reexamination Filing Data – March 31, 2005” ¶ 5.b; see also, e.g., FY 1999 USPTO ANNUAL REPORT (“CENTURY OF AMERICAN INNOVATION”), Table 13;

⁶¹ See USPTO, 2003 PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT 119 Table 13A (about 4% of *ex parte* requests denied). This data covers FY1999 to FY2003. In earlier years, the PTO denied 5-10% of *ex parte* requests.

⁶² The PTO also vacated two *inter partes* requests for procedural reasons. See note 43 above.

⁶³ The cases denying reexam were companion cases, 95/000,082 and 95/000,08. The same requester asked for reexamination of two closely related patents of the same inventor. The same examiner ruled that the requester's references were not prior art.

⁶⁴ The *inter partes* data is from the 76 cases with an action on the merits. The *ex parte* data is for issued reexamination certificates and is from USPTO, “*Ex Parte* Reexamination Filing Data – March 31, 2005” ¶ 8.

Based on the first two rows, *inter partes* reexamination is, in fact, much more favorable to the third-party requester.

The information in the last row is almost useless. When the Reexamination Certificate includes some claims, the critical questions are whether (1) the issued claims cover the requester's product(s), and (2) the requester acquired intervening rights.⁶⁵ This depends on *which* claims issue. If the PTO confirms any claim (including a new or amended claim) that covers the requester's product, the requester's future path may be cut off. On the other hand, if the PTO cancels all *original* claims covering the requester's product, the requester will avoid back damages.

There's no easy way to compare all confirmed claims to the requester's product(s). Indeed, the IFW rarely reveals the requester's products. But we can make an educated guess about intervening rights: if the PTO rejects all the claims for which reexam was requested, then the requester will get intervening rights. The next table shows what is happening to the claims for which *inter partes* reexam was requested ("requested claims"). Unfortunately, nobody has yet compiled similar data for *ex parte* cases:

	<i>inter partes</i> (<i>interim</i>)
some requested claims confirmed	16%
all requested claims rejected	84%

So *inter partes* requesters likely have gained at least intervening rights at least 84% of the time. It's hard to tell anything about most of the remaining cases—the requester may have asked for reexam of more claims than needed to obtain intervening rights.⁶⁶

4.4 Popularity

I've seen contrasting statements about the actual or projected popularity of *inter partes* reexam—for instance, on the one hand that it will be "dominant"⁶⁷ or, on the other that it's hundreds of times less popular than *ex parte* reexamination.⁶⁸ At this moment, the truth is in between.

⁶⁵ Also in some cases, the requester could theoretically convince a court to grant equitable intervening rights. See 35 U.S.C. §§ 307(b), 252 (1999).

⁶⁶ But we can certainly say that the requester is striking out in the one case in which all claims were confirmed, 95/000,009. This is one of the cases now before the BPAI.

⁶⁷ Goldman & Choi, *supra* note 4, at 333 ("[I]n view of the many advantages of *inter partes* reexamination, it is not hard to envision it becoming the dominant forum for patent validity disputes . . .").

⁶⁸ See Knowles *et al.*, *supra* note 4, at 614 ("In the years following its inception, less than forty only three [*sic*] requests for *inter partes* reexaminations were have been filed, as compared to hundreds of requests for *ex parte* reexaminations received each year.").

Only 100 *inter partes* requests have been filed in the four years from the first request. So *inter partes* reexam isn't dominant.

Ex parte requests do outnumber *inter partes* requests by one to two orders of magnitude (something like 15:1). But don't make the mistake of concluding that third parties choose *ex parte* reexam by a similar ratio. *Inter partes* reexam is not an option for most requesters: (1) many *ex parte* requesters are patent owners⁶⁹ (*inter partes* reexam is not an option for owners), and (2) so far, the vast majority of patents in *ex parte* requests issued from applications filed before November 29, 1999, so *inter partes* reexam is not an option for those requesters.⁷⁰

It would be more useful to know how often requesters pick *inter partes* reexamination when they actually have a choice. To get a handle on this, I looked at the *ex parte* requests in the Electronic Official Gazettes from July 6 through November 30, 2004. These Gazettes covered requests filed May 21 through October 21, 2004. I identified and counted the requests that were eligible to be filed *inter partes*—*i.e.*, the requests filed by third parties on patents that issued from applications filed on or after November 29, 1999. Here's what I found, and how it compares to *inter partes* requests filed in the same period:

May 21 – Oct. 21, 2004	<i>ex parte</i>	<i>inter partes</i>	total
requests filed	210	14	224
% of requests filed	94%	6%	100%
<i>inter partes</i> eligible requests filed	33	14	47
% of <i>inter partes</i> eligible requests	70%	30%	100%

So if this data is a fair sample, requesters who have a choice currently choose *ex parte* over *inter partes* reexam by a ratio of 2.3:1. *Ex parte* is still the procedure of choice, but not by an order of magnitude. Also, the pace of *inter partes* requests is gradually increasing, as shown by this table:

⁶⁹ From the inception of reexam through FY2003, patent owners filed 43% of *ex parte* requests. See USPTO, "Reexamination Filing Data—September 30, 1995" at 1, ¶ 1 (data from inception through FY1995); USPTO, 1998 Annual Report, Table 13 (FY1996-FY1998); USPTO, 2003 PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT, 119, Table 13A (1999-2003).

⁷⁰ See *Inter Partes Round Table*, *supra* note 12, at 92-93 ("I did a really back-of-the-envelope calculation of how many patents are subject to *inter partes* reexamination in comparison to how many patents are actually in force at the current time, with some very gross assumptions, and I came out with a figure like 6.25 percent. This leads to a ratio of patents available for [*inter partes*] reexamination to patents in force of something like a factor of 16. If you look at the numbers cited in the notes that were handed out to us, the ratio between *ex parte* reexamination requests during the time period cited and *inter partes* reexamination requests during the same time period is approximately 9 or 10 to one.") (remarks of Frederick C. Williams, Burns & Levinson).

period	new <i>inter partes</i> requests
07/01/01-06/30/02	4
07/01/02-06/30/03	18
07/01/03-06/30/04	26
07/01/04-06/30/05	52

5 Conclusions

Review of the records in *inter partes* reexaminations shows that within three months, the PTO will actually rule on the reexamination request and – in almost all cases – issue an action on the merits. After the first office action, no patent owner has yet convinced an examiner to change his mind about how prior art applies to the original claims. After the first office action, the case likely will proceed more slowly than an *ex parte* reexam, and possibly as slow as infringement litigation in faster districts. Thus *inter partes* reexam is best suited (compared to litigation and to *ex parte* reexam) to requesters who need a fast interim result and are willing to live with lack of finality for years.

So far, requesters have achieved good results in *inter partes* reexamination. Even given the difficulty of comparing interim *inter partes* results to old, final *ex parte* data, third-party requesters are doing significantly better in *inter partes* cases than in *ex parte* cases. *Inter partes* requesters likely will gain mandatory intervening rights in about three-quarters of the cases. Thus third parties who decide to seek reexamination are significantly more likely to do better by filing *inter partes* as opposed to *ex parte*.

6 Data

Based on IFWs available through PAIR as of July 1, 2005.

Filed <i>inter partes</i> requests	100	
Number of requests at least 3 months old	85	
Number of proceedings vacated prior to reexam order	2	2% of requests
Number of requests at least 3 months old, not vacated	83	
Reexamination Orders	88	
Reexam Orders within 3 months of filing date	88	
Mean days to Reexamination Order	76	
Median days to Reexamination Order	79	
Minimum days to Reexamination Order	43	
Maximum days to Reexamination Order	92	
Orders Denying Reexamination	2	2% of reexam orders
Orders Granting Reexamination	86	98% of reexam orders
Reexam Orders accompanied by action on the merits	67	78% of orders granting reexam
Reexam Orders <i>not</i> accompanied by action on merits	19	12% of orders granting reexam
Cases with at least one action on merits	76	
Cases with Action Closing Prosecution	17	
Right of Appeal Notices	3	

Appeals to BPAI	2		
BPAI decisions	0		
Appeals to Federal Circuit	0		
Reexamination Certificates	2		
Cases rejecting (so far) all claims	54	71%	of cases with actions
Cases rejecting (so far) all original claims	55	72%	of cases with actions
Cases rejecting (so far) all claims for which reexam was requested	64	84%	of cases with actions
Cases allowing (so far) at least some claims for which reexam was requested	12	16%	of cases with actions
Cases allowing (so far) some claims	21	28%	of cases with actions
Cases allowing (so far) all claims	1	1%	of cases with actions
Cases allowing (so far) some or all claims	22	29%	of cases with actions