

does not impose any additional collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act which are subject to further review by OMB.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Courts, Freedom of Information, Inventions and patents, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small Businesses.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the interim rule amending 37 CFR part 1 which was published at 79 FR 12384–12386 on March 5, 2014, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: November 6, 2014.

Michelle K. Lee,

Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2014–27032 Filed 11–13–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

37 CFR Part 1

[Docket No.: PTO–P–2014–0003]

RIN 0651–AC93

Changes To Permit Delayed Submission of Certain Requirements for Prioritized Examination

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act includes provisions for prioritized examination of patent applications (also referred to as “Track I”), which have been implemented by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) in previous rulemakings. The Office published an interim rule on March 5, 2014 (prioritized examination interim rule), to simplify the Track I prioritized examination practice to reduce the number of requests for prioritized examination that must be dismissed. In order to enable rapid processing and examination of those applications, the previous rulemakings provided that a request for Track I

prioritized examination requires, upon filing of the application, an inventor’s oath or declaration and all required fees, and that the application contain no more than four independent claims, thirty total claims, and no multiple dependent claims. If a request for Track I prioritized examination failed to meet these requirements on filing, then the request was dismissed. After operating under the previous rulemakings for some time, the Office determined that the time period for meeting the identified requirements could be expanded and still enable the Office to timely examine the patent application. Hence, on March 5, 2014, the Office published the prioritized examination interim rule to expand the time period for meeting the identified requirements.

The Office received no comments from the public in response. This final rule adopts as final the amendments to the rules of practice originally set forth in the prioritized examination interim rule.

DATES: Effective Date: This final rule is effective on November 14, 2014. The prioritized examination interim rule published on March 5, 2014 at 79 FR 12386 was effective on March 5, 2014.

Applicability Date: The changes to 37 CFR 1.102 apply only to applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) on or after September 16, 2012, in which a first action has not been mailed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John R. Cottingham, Director, Office of Petitions, at (571) 272–7079, or Michael T. Cygan, Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Patent Legal Administration, at (571) 272–7700.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Summary: Purpose: The prioritized examination interim rule simplified prioritized examination (“Track I”) practice to reduce the number of requests for prioritized examination that must be dismissed and to improve access to prioritized examination. This final rule adopts as final the amendments to the rules of practice originally set forth in the prioritized examination interim rule.

Summary of Major Provisions: The prioritized examination provisions (37 CFR 1.102(e)) formerly required that: (1) The inventor’s oath or declaration be present on filing; (2) all fees be paid upon filing; and (3) the application as filed contain no more than four independent claims, no more than thirty total claims, and no multiple dependent claims. The prioritized examination interim rule revised 37 CFR 1.102(e) to provide that: (1) The filing of an inventor’s oath or declaration may be postponed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.53(f)(3) if an application data sheet

meeting the conditions specified in 37 CFR 1.53(f)(3)(i) is present upon filing; (2) if an application contains more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or any multiple dependent claim, the applicant is given a non-extendable one-month period to file an amendment to cancel any independent claims in excess of four, any total claims in excess of thirty, and any multiple dependent claim; and (3) any excess claims fees due under 37 CFR 1.16(h), (i), or (j) and any application size fee due under 37 CFR 1.16(s) is not required to be paid on filing. This final rule adopts as final the amendments to the rules of practice originally set forth in the prioritized examination interim rule.

Costs and Benefits: This rulemaking is not economically significant under Executive Order 12866 (Sept. 30, 1993).

Background: Section 11(h) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act provides for prioritized examination of an application. See Public Law 112–29, 125 Stat. 283, 324 (2011). Section 11(h) of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act also provides that the Office may by regulation prescribe conditions for acceptance of a request for prioritized examination. See *id.*

The Office implemented the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act prioritized examination provision for applications upon filing, referred to as “Track I,” in a final rule published on September 23, 2011. See *Changes to Implement the Prioritized Examination Track (Track I) of the Enhanced Examination Timing Control Procedures under the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act*, 76 FR 59050 (September 23, 2011). The Office subsequently implemented prioritized examination for pending applications after the filing of a proper request for continued examination under 35 U.S.C. 132(b) and 37 CFR 1.114. See *Changes to Implement the Prioritized Examination for Requests for Continued Examination*, 76 FR 78566 (December 19, 2011).

The rule implementing prioritized examination, 37 CFR 1.102(e), sets forth the requirements that must be met to permit a request for prioritized examination to be granted. These requirements were selected after public discussion with, and feedback from, patent practitioners and stakeholders. These requirements were selected in such a manner as to permit the Office to examine applications undergoing prioritized examination in a timely manner. In furtherance of timely examination, the Office required that requests for Track I prioritized examination conform to all of the requirements listed in 37 CFR

1.102(e)(1) as of the filing date of the application.

Upon review of the implementation of the Track I program, the Office has found that an unexpected number of requests for prioritized examination were being dismissed for failure to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.102(e) upon filing. In order to improve access to prioritized examination, the Office reevaluated the necessity for each requirement to be met upon filing. The Office published the prioritized examination interim rule simplifying the Track I prioritized examination practice as the Office determined that permitting certain requirements to be met after the filing date of the application would avoid dismissal of bona fide attempts to request Track I prioritized examination and result in only minimal delay in the processing of the Track I request and the subsequent examination.

Under the procedure set forth in the prioritized examination interim rule, the requirements for prioritized examination now permit an applicant to postpone submission of an inventor's oath and declaration after the filing date of the application, so long as the application as filed includes an executed application data sheet meeting the conditions specified in 37 CFR 1.53(f)(3)(i). Additionally, where a request for prioritized examination is received for an application having more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or any multiple dependent claim, the Office notifies the applicant and provides a non-extendable period of one month in which the applicant may cancel or amend the claims accordingly. If the applicant provides the required claim amendment or cancellation within the one-month period, the Track I request is considered again. If the applicant fails to place the application in conformance with the above-listed claim requirements within that period, no further corrective period is given, and the Track I request is dismissed.

Under the procedure set forth in the prioritized examination interim rule, any excess claims fees due under 37 CFR 1.16(h), (i), or (j) and any application size fee due under 37 CFR 1.16(s) are not required to be paid on filing. An application in which excess claims fees or the application size fee are outstanding is treated under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.53(f)(4), which require that those fees be paid prior to the expiration of the time period set for reply by the Office in any notice of fee deficiency.

Discussion of Specific Rules

This final rule adopts as final the amendments to §§ 1.102 originally set forth in the prioritized examination interim rule. The following is a discussion of the amendments to Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1, in the prioritized examination interim rule.

Section 1.102: The prioritized examination interim rule amended § 1.102(e)(1) to eliminate the requirement that the inventor's oath or declaration be submitted on the filing date. An application having a properly executed application data sheet that meets the requirements set forth in § 1.53(f)(3)(i) is eligible for prioritized examination (provided that the conditions of § 1.102(e) as revised in the prioritized examination interim rule are met). Pursuant to § 1.41(b), such an application data sheet sets the inventorship for the application, and the applicant may delay submission of the inventor's oath or declaration no later than the date on which the issue fee for the patent is paid. *See Changes To Implement the Inventor's Oath or Declaration Provisions of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act*, 77 FR 48776, 48779–80 (Aug. 14, 2012), and *Changes to Implement the Patent Law Treaty*, 78 FR 62367, 62376 (Oct. 21, 2013). Accordingly, the prioritized examination interim rule amended § 1.102(e)(1) to provide that the application must include a specification as prescribed by 35 U.S.C. 112 including at least one claim, a drawing when necessary, and the inventor's oath or declaration on filing, except that the filing of an inventor's oath or declaration may be postponed in accordance with § 1.53(f)(3) if an application data sheet meeting the conditions specified in § 1.53(f)(3)(i) is present upon filing.

The prioritized examination interim rule also amended § 1.102(e)(1) to eliminate the requirements that an application include any excess claims fees due under § 1.16(h), (i), or (j) or any application size fee due under § 1.16(s) on filing. An application in which excess claims fees or the application size fee are outstanding is treated under the provisions of § 1.53(f)(4), which require that those fees be paid prior to the expiration of the time period set for reply by the Office in any notice of fee deficiency in order to avoid abandonment.

The prioritized examination interim rule further amended § 1.102(e)(1) to eliminate the requirements that an application not contain more than four independent claims, not contain more

than thirty total claims, and not contain any multiple dependent claim upon filing. Upon review of the Track I request, the Office will provide the applicant a non-extendable one-month period in which to submit an amendment cancelling claims, or removing multiple dependencies. If, upon expiration of that one-month period, the application still contains more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or a multiple dependent claim, the request for prioritized examination will be dismissed.

Section 1.102(e)(1) maintains the requirement that an application for which prioritized examination is requested must include payment of the basic filing fee, the search fee, and examination fees on filing, or the application will be ineligible for Track I. Specifically, § 1.102(e)(1) continues to require that if the application is a utility application, it must be filed via the Office's electronic filing system and include the filing fee under § 1.16(a), search fee under § 1.16(k), and examination fee under § 1.16(o) upon filing. Section 1.102(e)(1) also continues to require that if the application is a plant application, it must include the filing fee under § 1.16(c), search fee under § 1.16(m), and examination fee under § 1.16(q) upon filing.

Section 1.102(e) further maintains the requirement that an application for which prioritized examination is sought must be accompanied by the prioritized examination fee set forth in § 1.17(c), the processing fee set forth in § 1.17(i)(1), and the publication fee set forth in § 1.18(d). The request and each of these fees must be present on the same day the application is filed, or the application is ineligible for Track I.

The prioritized examination interim rule, while providing additional time for the filing of an inventor's oath or declaration, for payment of any excess claims fees or any application size fee, and for filing an amendment to limit an application to four independent claims and thirty total claims without any multiple dependent claim, does not remove the requirement that those items be filed within the appropriate time period. Applicants are reminded that any request for an extension of time will cause an outstanding Track I request to be dismissed, or cause an application to lose its Track I status if previously conferred upon that application. *See Changes to Implement the Prioritized Examination Track (Track I) of the Enhanced Examination Timing Control Procedures under the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act*, 76 FR 59050, 59051 (September 23, 2011).

To reduce delays in processing the application, the Office recommends that all of the requirements under § 1.102(e)(1) be met upon filing. An applicant should not delay meeting a requirement merely because an additional time period will be supplied. Applicants should recognize that the twelve-month goal for final disposition of the application is measured from the time the Track I request is granted, not from the filing of the application. As an applicant is seeking Track I prioritized examination to receive rapid examination, any delay in meeting the requirements for Track I merely adds processing time onto the twelve-month goal for final disposition of the application.

The changes in the prioritized examination interim rule apply to any application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) on or after September 16, 2012, in which a first action has not been mailed. An applicant may have previously submitted a Track I request which was dismissed, but would have been granted, or the applicant would have been provided additional time to meet a requirement, if the changes to the interim rule had been in effect at the time of the dismissal. An applicant may file a request for reconsideration of the dismissal of the previous Track I request based upon the changes set forth in this interim rule if: (1) The application is still pending; (2) the application contains, or has been amended to contain, no more than four independent claims, no more than thirty total claims, and no multiple dependent claims; and (3) a first Office action has not been mailed in the application. Any such petition should be directed to the Office of Petitions.

Comments: The Office received no comments in response to the prioritized examination interim rule.

Rulemaking Considerations

A. Administrative Procedure Act: This final rule simply adopts as final changes in the prioritized examination interim rule, which pertain to the procedures that an applicant must follow in requesting Track I prioritized examination and do not change the substantive criteria of patentability. Therefore, the changes in this rulemaking involve rules of agency practice and procedure, and/or interpretive rules. See *JEM Broad. Co. v. FCC*, 22 F.3d 320, 326 (D.C. Cir. 1994) (“[T]he critical feature of the procedural exception [in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A)] is that it covers agency actions that do not themselves alter the rights or interests of parties, although [they] may alter the manner in which the parties present

themselves or their viewpoints to the agency”) (quoting *Batterton v. Marshall*, 648 F.2d 694, 707 (D.C. Cir. 1980)); see also *Bachow Commc’ns Inc. v. FCC*, 237 F.3d 683, 690 (D.C. Cir. 2001) (rules governing an application process are procedural under the Administrative Procedure Act); *Inova Alexandria Hosp. v. Shalala*, 244 F.3d 342, 350 (4th Cir. 2001) (rules for handling appeals were procedural where they did not change the substantive standard for reviewing claims).

In addition, the Office, pursuant to authority at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), found good cause to adopt the changes in the prioritized examination interim rule without prior notice and an opportunity for public comment, as such procedures would have been contrary to the public interest. Delay in the promulgation of the prioritized examination interim rule to provide prior notice and comment procedures would have caused harm to those applicants who filed a request for Track I prioritized examination in an application that did not contain the inventor’s oath or declaration, did not include all required fees on filing, or that contained more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or a multiple dependent claim. Immediate implementation of the changes in the prioritized examination interim rule was in the public interest because: (1) The public did not need time to conform its conduct as the changes in the prioritized examination interim rule did not add any additional requirement for requesting prioritized examination of an application; and (2) those applicants who were ineligible for prioritized examination due to the previously stated reasons benefited from the changes in the prioritized examination interim rule. See *Nat’l Customs Brokers & Forwarders Ass’n v. U.S.*, 59 F.3d 1219, 1223–24 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

Accordingly, prior notice and opportunity for public comment were not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b) or (c) (or any other law). See *Cooper Techs. Co. v. Dudas*, 536 F.3d 1330, 1336–37 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (stating that 5 U.S.C. 553, and thus 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2)(B), does not require notice and comment rulemaking for “interpretive rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice”) (quoting 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A)). In addition, pursuant to authority at 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), the changes in the prioritized examination interim rule were made immediately effective because they relieved restrictions in the requirements for requesting prioritized examination of an application.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act: As prior notice and an opportunity for public comment were not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, neither a regulatory flexibility analysis nor a certification under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) is required. See 5 U.S.C. 603.

C. Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review): This rulemaking has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866 (Sept. 30, 1993).

D. Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review): The Office has complied with Executive Order 13563. Specifically, the Office has, to the extent feasible and applicable: (1) Made a reasoned determination that the benefits justify the costs of the rule; (2) tailored the rule to impose the least burden on society consistent with obtaining the regulatory objectives; (3) selected a regulatory approach that maximizes net benefits; (4) specified performance objectives; (5) identified and assessed available alternatives; (6) involved the public in an open exchange of information and perspectives among experts in relevant disciplines, affected stakeholders in the private sector and the public as a whole, and provided on-line access to the rulemaking docket; (7) attempted to promote coordination, simplification, and harmonization across government agencies and identified goals designed to promote innovation; (8) considered approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public; and (9) ensured the objectivity of scientific and technological information and processes.

E. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism): This rulemaking does not contain policies with federalism implications sufficient to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment under Executive Order 13132 (Aug. 4, 1999).

F. Executive Order 13175 (Tribal Consultation): This rulemaking will not: (1) Have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes; (2) impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments; or (3) preempt tribal law. Therefore, a tribal summary impact statement is not required under Executive Order 13175 (Nov. 6, 2000).

G. Executive Order 13211 (Energy Effects): This rulemaking is not a significant energy action under Executive Order 13211 because this rulemaking is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not

required under Executive Order 13211 (May 18, 2001).

H. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform): This rulemaking meets applicable standards to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden as set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 (Feb. 5, 1996).

I. Executive Order 13045 (Protection of Children): This rulemaking does not concern an environmental risk to health or safety that may disproportionately affect children under Executive Order 13045 (Apr. 21, 1997).

J. Executive Order 12630 (Taking of Private Property): This rulemaking will not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630 (Mar. 15, 1988).

K. Congressional Review Act: Under the Congressional Review Act provisions of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), prior to issuing any final rule, the United States Patent and Trademark Office will submit a report containing the rule and other required information to the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office. The changes in this rulemaking are not expected to result in an annual effect on the economy of 100 million dollars or more, a major increase in costs or prices, or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets. Therefore, this final rule is not a “major rule” as defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

L. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995: The changes set forth in this rulemaking do not involve a Federal intergovernmental mandate that will result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, of 100 million dollars (as adjusted) or more in any one year, or a Federal private sector mandate that will result in the expenditure by the private sector of 100 million dollars (as adjusted) or more in any one year, and will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions are necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. See 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*

M. National Environmental Policy Act: This rulemaking will not have any effect on the quality of the environment and is thus categorically excluded from review under the National

Environmental Policy Act of 1969. See 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*

N. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act: The requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) are not applicable because this rulemaking does not contain provisions which involve the use of technical standards.

O. Paperwork Reduction Act: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) requires that the Office consider the impact of paperwork and other information collection burdens imposed on the public. This rulemaking involves information collection requirements which are subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3549). An applicant who wishes to participate in the prioritized examination program must submit a certification and request to participate in the prioritized examination program, preferably by using Form PTO/AIA/424. OMB has determined that, under 5 CFR 1320.3(h), Form PTO/AIA/424 does not collect “information” within the meaning of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. This rule making does not impose any additional collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act which are subject to further review by OMB.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number.

List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 1

Administrative practice and procedure, Courts, Freedom of information, Inventions and patents, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small businesses.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the interim rule amending 37 CFR part 1 which was published at 79 FR 12386–12390 on March 5, 2014, is adopted as a final rule without change.

Dated: November 6, 2014.

Michelle K. Lee,

Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Deputy Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 2014–27037 Filed 11–13–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 12

RIN 2900–AO41

Designee for Patient Personal Property

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is amending its regulation that governs a competent veteran’s designation of a person to receive the veteran’s funds and personal effects in the event that such veteran was to die while in a VA field facility. We are eliminating reference to an obsolete VA form, clarifying the role of a VA fiduciary for an incompetent veteran-patient, as well as restructuring the current regulation for ease of readability.

DATES: This final rule is effective December 15, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristin J. Cunningham, Director, Business Policy, Chief Business Office (10NB6), Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20420; (202) 382–2508. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a document published in the **Federal Register** at 78 FR 63139 (October 23, 2013), VA proposed to amend its regulation concerning the disposition of a veteran’s funds and effects. We proposed several changes to 38 U.S.C. part 12. We proposed that, if a competent veteran who is receiving VA medical care dies in a VA field facility, any funds and personal effects belonging to the veteran must be turned over to the person who had been designated by the veteran upon admission to such VA field facility. VA requests and encourages a competent veteran to designate an individual and provide the facility with the individual’s information in order to facilitate the process of disposition of the veteran’s funds and personal effects in the event of his or her death, and to help alleviate some of the burden on the deceased veteran’s survivors. VA currently requests a veteran to name a designee during the registration process when VA admits a veteran for care at a VA field facility and the designee information is recorded by VA personnel directly into the veteran’s medical record. However, having a VA employee enter the designee into the veteran’s medical record without having a signed written designation by the