

## **EXHIBIT 1**

**Small Business Innovation Research Solicitation  
2 pgs. Addressed to Dorothy M. Hartman ; Talk Shoppe Inc.**

**SBIR Solicitation 3 pages on Definitions**

**SBIR Solicitation -2 pages on Innovations , Inventions , and  
Patents**

I mentioned three thousand dollars but actually I have had to spend over that to even get my case no. 1:20-cv-00832 EMR filed in the Court of Federal Claims . The case is active and I am a Pro Se litigant because I have been blacklisted from legal attorney representation , The federal government stole my intellectual property regarding commercializing telecommunications and the advantages that would bring to the economy . The most powerful country in the world did that to a defenseless minority - steal intellectual property without crediting or compensating her . But why , defame her name , reputation , and character as well as take her home and other illegal and inhumane acts ? I am actively fighting this case in court . Where is the law ? Where is law enforcement ? The telecom "darlings" - agencies that have grown rich because of the government's misappropriation of my intellectual property are busy trying to prevent the circumstances regarding this atrocity. They monitor all of my devices . They track all of my movements online . They prevent the installation of my blogs and business startups by censure , sabotage and misinformation . Now that the case is in court - they are still interfering by even going on my computer and removing documents . I have continuously reported these violations but the FCC nor FTC have done absolutely nothing except ignore these transgressions and abuses although they are obviously illegal . If there actions have been legal and above board then why would all of these violations and suppressions of my rights be necessary ? I have had two microsoft windows computer since beginning my legal battles for not only my intellectual property but also my name and reputation as well as illegally confiscated home(s) , yet thus far the law seems hard to find . I literally had to purchase a second computer because the first one had word processing apparently sabotaged through Word and Microsoft Office Software . The computer was so compromised that I purchased another since starting the new case with the Court for Federal Claims . Now this computer is being sabotaged by the Microsoft Corporation or someone with thorough knowledge of the workings of the microsoft computers and hardware . Sometime between August 24, 2020 and the date of this complaint , September 11, 2020 someone with thorough and intimate knowledge of the microsoft software , apps , and computer workings interfered greatly by removing approximately 5.4 Gigabytes of data from my computer. These primarily consisting of photos , document images , and videos . Shortly after that an extension was added to my microsoft edge browser that I did not request from their app store , the name of that extension ? THESE PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO CONTINUE TO VIOLATE MY PRIVACY ONLINE AND OFF. I HAVE A RIGHT TO LEGAL REVIEW OF THIS SITUATION AND NOT BE HAMPERED BY AGENTS AND AGENCIES NO MATTER WHAT THEIR TITLES HAVING FREE ACCESS TO MY COMPUTERS , DOCUMENTS , AND PRIVACY EVEN MY PHONE . PLEASE INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER . WHOMEVER REMOVED IMAGES AND DOCUMENTS FROM MY COMPUTER THAT CAN BE USED IN A COURT TRIAL SHOULD BE EXPOSED AND HELD ACCOUNTABLE. PLEASE AND THANK YOU VERY MUCH .

## Report Successfully Submitted

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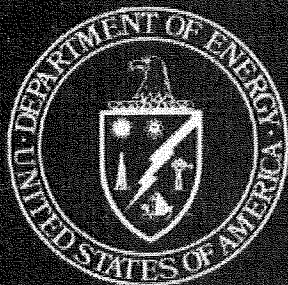
DOE/ER-0731

# SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH

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## PROGRAM SOLICITATION

Closing Date: March 2, 1999



U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Science  
19901 Germantown Road  
Germantown, MD 20874-1290

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DOROTHY M. FANTMAN  
TALK SHOPPE INC.  
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PHILADELPHIA PA 19102

United States  
Department of Energy  
Washington, D.C. 20874-1290

Official Business  
SC-32

**S  
B  
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R**

**Small  
Business  
Innovation  
Research**

**General  
Information  
and  
Guidelines**

## 1.8 CONTACT WITH DOE

Questions about the DOE SBIR program may be addressed to the SBIR Program Office, SC-32, U.S. Department of Energy, 19901 Germantown Road, Germantown, MD 20874-1290, telephone (301) 903-1414, Internet: sbir-str@oer.doe.gov. Requests to be added to the electronic notification list of future DOE small business solicitations should also be forwarded to the SBIR Program office as mentioned above or by calling the DOE SBIR hotline on (301) 903-5707. For reasons of competitive fairness, communications with DOE personnel regarding this solicitation are limited to non-technical matters and to clarifying specific language in the solicitation. Further interpretations of the narrative descriptions of the technical

topics will not be provided. However, the staff of DOE national laboratories, universities, or other research institutions may provide assistance, or may even enter into an agreement to participate in a grant application, as described in Section 1.6.

No information on grant application status will be available until the final selections have been made (approximately four months after the closing date of the solicitation). However, if a grant application acknowledgment with an assigned grant application number is not received from DOE within three weeks of the closing date, the applicant should telephone (301) 903-1414.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply for purposes of this solicitation:

### 2.1 RESEARCH OR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research or R&D is any scientific or engineering activity which is (1) a systematic, intensive study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the subject; (2) a systematic study directed specifically toward applying new knowledge to meet a recognized need; and/or (3) a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.

### 2.2 INNOVATION

Innovation is the process of introducing new ideas into use, or the process of introducing novel uses of existing ideas.

### 2.3 SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

A small business concern is one that at the time of award of Phase I (and of Phase II, if awarded):

a. is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in the field of operation in which it is proposing, has its principal place of business located in the United States (as defined in Section 1.4), and is organized for profit;

b. is at least 51 percent owned, or in the case of a publicly owned business has at least 51 percent of its voting stock owned, by United States citizens or lawfully admitted permanent resident aliens; and

c. has, including its affiliates, a number of employees not exceeding 500 and meets the other regulatory requirements found in 13 CFR Part 121. Business concerns, other than licensed investment companies or state development companies qualifying under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, 15 U.S.C. 661 et seq., are affiliates of one another when either, directly or indirectly, (1) one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or (2) third parties (or party) control or have the power to control both. Control can be exercised through common ownership, common management, and contractual relationship. Business concerns include, but are not limited to, any individual, partnership, corporation, joint venture, association, or cooperative.

### 2.4 SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

A socially and economically disadvantaged small business concern is one:

a. that is at least 51 percent owned by (i) an Indian tribe or a native Hawaiian organization, or (ii) one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and;

management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. A socially and economically disadvantaged individual is defined as a member of any of the following groups: Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Asian-Pacific Americans, American Indian Americans, other groups designated as such by the Small Business Administration, or any other individual who is socially and economically disadvantaged by SBA under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632(a).

## **WOMAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

A woman-owned small business concern is a small business that is at least 51 percent owned by a woman or women who own, manage, and operate it. "Control" in this context means the power to make policy decisions. "Operate" in this context means being actively involved in the day-to-day management of the business.

## **3. PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANT APPLICATIONS**

### **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Grant applications submitted to DOE under the SBIR program must provide sufficient information to convince reviewers and members of the research community who review the application that the application is responsive to the solicitation, that the proposed work represents a sound approach to the investigation of an important scientific or engineering question, and that it is likely to be successful under the stated criteria. The grant application should describe self-contained research that will demonstrate the scientific or technical feasibility of the proposed work. It should be written with the care and attention of a professional, and should be presented in a clear, concise, and informative manner. Promotional and nonproject-oriented information is discouraged. The work proposed for the grant should be such that it proceeds successfully, should be completed, and should lead to subsequent progression to Phases II and III.

Reviewers will base their conclusions only on the information contained in the grant application. Do not

## **2.6 SUBCONTRACT**

A subcontract is any agreement, other than one involving an employer-employee relationship, entered into by the primary recipient of a Federal Government grant, calling for supplies or services required solely for the performance of the original grant award.

## **2.7 JOINT VENTURE**

A joint venture is an association between two or more firms to participate jointly in a single business enterprise. There must be a community of interests, a sharing of profits and losses, and, for the purposes of this solicitation, the new entity must qualify as a small business concern as defined in Section 2.3. If selected for award, the Grants Specialist from the Contracting Office will request a signed agreement from the parties involved. The agreement must state which company will negotiate the grant and serve as the main point of contact.

assume that reviewers are acquainted with the small business, key individuals, or any theory or experiment referred to, but not described. (This includes material in refereed professional journals--those in which the article has been subjected to peer review). Relevant journal articles should be referenced in the grant application.

Specifically excluded from this solicitation are grant applications principally for literature surveys, for compilations of the work of others, for technical assessments, or for technical status surveys. In addition, grant applications primarily for the development of already proven concepts should not be submitted, because such efforts are considered the responsibility of the private sector.

Narrative descriptions of 40 technical topics are provided in the Technical Topics section. Each technical topic is subdivided into a maximum of 4 subtopics, designated by the letters a, b, c, or d. A grant application must respond to only one technical topic and, within it, to only one subtopic, as required in Section 1.5.1.



### 5.3 RESEARCH INVOLVING SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

If the proposed research involves human subjects or vertebrate animals, the following regulations will apply:

a. **Human Subjects**—Guidelines to be used in safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects used in research supported by the Department of Energy are contained in Ch. 10, Part 745 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) available on the internet at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx/10cfr745.html>.

b. **Animal Welfare**—Research work funded by the Department of Energy must be in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act of 1966, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq), (9 CFR Part 1, 2, and 3).

If the proposed scientific research involves human subjects or vertebrate animals, attach a note to that effect to the Checklist, (Appendix D). (The note will not count in the page limit.) If the proposal is selected for award, the SBIR office will provide information regarding additional approvals which must be obtained prior to award.

### 5.4 INNOVATIONS, INVENTIONS, AND PATENTS

a. **Proprietary Information.** Information contained in unsuccessful grant applications will remain the property of the applicant. The Government will retain one file copy of each grant application and destroy the remainder. Public release of information in any grant application submitted will be subject to existing statutory and regulatory requirements.

If proprietary information is provided in a grant application that constitutes a trade secret, confidential personnel information, or proprietary commercial or financial information, it will be treated in confidence, to the extent permitted by law, provided this information is clearly marked by the applicant with the term "Confidential Proprietary Information" and provided appropriate page numbers are inserted into the legend printed at the bottom of the cover page (Appendix A). The Government will limit dissemination of such information to official channels. Any other legend may be unacceptable to the Government and may constitute grounds for removing the grant application

from further consideration and without assuming any liability for inadvertent disclosure.

b. **Protection of Grant Application Information.** DOE's policy is to use data included in grant applications for evaluation purposes only and to protect such information from unauthorized use or disclosure.

In addition to government personnel, scientists and engineers from outside the Government may be used in the grant application evaluation process. The decision to obtain outside evaluation will take into consideration requirements for the avoidance of organizational conflicts of interest and the competitive relationship, if any, between the applicant and the prospective outside evaluator. The evaluation will be performed under an agreement with the evaluator that the information contained in the grant application will be used only for evaluation purposes and will not be further disclosed.

c. **Rights in Data Developed Under SBIR Funding Agreements.** Rights in technical data, including software developed under the terms of any funding agreement resulting from grant applications submitted in response to this solicitation, shall remain with the grantee, except that the Government shall have the limited right to use such data for Government purposes and shall not release such proprietary data outside the Government without permission of the grantee for a period of not less than four years from completion of the project from which the data were generated. However, effective at the conclusion of the four year period, the Government shall retain a royalty-free license for Government use of any technical data delivered under an SBIR award whether patented or not and shall be relieved of all disclosure prohibitions.

d. **Copyrights.** With prior written permission of the Grants Specialist, the awardee may copyright and publish (consistent with appropriate national security consideration if any) material developed with DOE support. DOE receives a royalty-free license for the Federal Government and requires that each publication contain an appropriate acknowledgment and disclaimer statement.

e. **Patents.** Small businesses may retain the principal worldwide patent rights to any invention developed with Federal support. The Government receives a royalty-free license for Federal use, reserves the right to require the patent holder to license others in certain circumstances, and requires that anyone exclusively licensed to sell or normally manufacture it domestically. Information regard

...supported by Federal funding can  
...of Federal Regulations, 37 CFR Part

## NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

...with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,  
...the applicant organization responding to this  
...and agree to ensure that no person in the United  
...on the grounds of race, color, national origin,  
...be excluded from participation in, be  
...of, or be otherwise subjected to  
...under any program or activity in which the  
...Federal assistance from the Department of

## GRANTEE COMMITMENTS

...grant, the grantee will be required to make  
...commitments through acceptance of numerous  
...of the Phase I grant. The outline that follows is  
...the provisions that will be included in the  
...This is not a complete list of provisions to be  
...contain specific wording of these

**Standards of Work.** Work performed under the  
...to high professional standards.

**Inspection.** Work performed under the grant is  
...Government inspection and evaluation at all

**Retention of Records.** The U.S. Comptroller  
...authorized representative) shall have the  
...pertinent records of the grantee involving  
...to this grant.

**Termination.** The government may terminate the grant  
...to perform the work.

**Termination for Convenience.** The grant may be  
...at any time by the government if it deems  
...in its best interest, in which case the  
...for work performed and for  
...costs.

**f. Disputes.** Any dispute concerning the grant which  
cannot be resolved by agreement shall be decided by the  
Grants Specialist with right of appeal.

**g. Grant Work Hours.** The grantee may not require  
an employee to work more than eight hours a day or forty  
hours a week unless the employee is compensated  
accordingly (e.g., overtime pay).

**h. Equal Opportunity.** The grantee will not  
discriminate against any employee or applicant for  
employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national  
origin.

**i. Affirmative Action for Veterans.** The grantee will  
not discriminate against any employee or applicant for  
employment because he or she is a disabled veteran.

**j. Affirmative Action for Handicapped.** The grantee  
will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for  
employment because he or she is physically or mentally  
handicapped.

**k. Officials Not to Benefit.** No government official  
shall benefit personally from the grant.

**l. Covenant Against Contingent Fees.** No person of  
agency has been employed to solicit or secure the grant upon  
an understanding for compensation except bona fide  
employees or commercial agencies maintained by the grantee  
for the purpose of securing business.

**m. Gratuities.** The grant may be terminated by the  
Government if any gratuity has been offered to any  
representative of the Government to secure the grant.

**n. Patent Infringement.** The grantee shall report each  
notice or claim of patent infringement based on the  
performance of the grant.

## 5.7 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**a.** This solicitation is intended for informational  
purposes and reflects current planning. If there is an  
inconsistency between the information contained herein and  
the terms of any resulting SBIR award, the terms of the  
award shall control.

**b.** Before issuing an SBIR award, the Government may  
request the applicant to submit certain organizational

## **EXHIBIT 2**



IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR FEDERAL CLAIMS

Dorothy M. Hartman vs

THE UNITED STATES

Case no. 1:20-cv-0082-EMR

Judge Eleni M. Roumel

Application For Preliminary Injunction or Temporary Restraining Order so

That my case will not be prematurely dismissed via prejudicial rulings and my being unable to Access the court because of crimes being carried out on my computer by Microsoft or someone within microsoft with ties to the defendant and close knowledge of what is going on within the the trial. Although I filed a motion to respond to the Defendant's Reply in Support of his motion to Dismiss on the same day that he filed doc. 17, Judge Roumel would not allow my motion and rejected it without a docket number and hidden within the docket. The seems to show a prejudicial preference for what the defendant writes and seems determined not to show my present filings even today as I was forced to use my hacked computer. Therefore I request a preliminary injunction due to prejudicial rulings in favor of the defendant by the judge, the hacking on my computer barring me from filing pdf documents according to court rules and the theft from my computer of 5-6 Gigabytes of data of images, documents, and other records to be used in my case filings during trial.

Pursuant to Rule 65

- a) 1,2
- b) Temporary Restraining Order  
(1), A, B

The way the situation is set up, my case would be dismissed without a fair review Therefore I would request an injunction until the hacker cease and desist from hacking into my computer once he has returned my computer which is newly bought for me to its previous running condition. I believe the hacker is associated with the defendant because among other things I have enclosed screenshots of the majority Of 105 updates placed on my computer that were unauthorized, unsolicited and unnecessary but have disabled and hampered my computer deliberately to interfere with me filing in court. Approximately 102 of the crippling and unauthorized updates were applied on my computer trough remote command on Aug.14,2020 after my first response to the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss. The second set of unauthorized updates This time apparently disabling my ability to send pdf basically severely hampering me ans causing gross inconvenience Thesecond occurred after my second response to the defendant support of his motion to dismiss o n September 11,2020. These are crimes and obstruction to justice It will rquire time and maybe even additional expense This sets up the scenario for a premature Motion to Dismiss with theplaintiff Pro Se being denied

the ability to file as she should without hardship and inconvenience as she is disabled and chronically ill. This is being delivered by email to Geoffrey Long and signers to the Dept. of Justice, Commercial Litigation Branch, 8th Floor, 1100 L Street NW Washington, D.C. 20530

## **EXHIBIT 3**



NOTE: This disposition is nonprecedential.

# United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

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**DOROTHY M. HARTMAN,**  
*Plaintiff-Appellant*

v.

**UNITED STATES,**  
*Defendant-Appellee*

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2021-1535

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Appeal from the United States Court of Federal Claims  
in No. 1:20-cv-00832-EMR, Judge Eleni M. Roumel.

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Decided: September 3, 2021

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DOROTHY M. HARTMAN, Philadelphia, PA, pro se.

GEOFFREY MARTIN LONG, Commercial Litigation  
Branch, Civil Division, United States Department of Jus-  
tice, Washington, DC, for defendant-appellee. Also repre-  
sented by BRIAN M. BOYNTON, ERIC P. BRUSKIN, MARTIN F.  
HOCKEY, JR.

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PER CURIAM.

Dorothy M. Hartman appeals from the U.S. Court of Federal Claims' dismissal of her complaint for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. We affirm.

#### BACKGROUND

Ms. Hartman filed a complaint in the Court of Federal Claims in July 2020 and an amended complaint in August 2020. The amended complaint, like its predecessor, alleged various government wrongdoing, much of which related to Ms. Hartman's purported inventive efforts that she says led to the modern internet. These efforts included filing a patent application with the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office ("PTO"), which the PTO rejected on grounds of indefiniteness under the then-applicable second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. This court affirmed that rejection on appeal. *See In re Hartman*, 513 F. App'x 955 (Fed. Cir. 2013). According to the amended complaint's allegations, the government stole Ms. Hartman's ideas and used them to enrich itself.

The government moved to dismiss the amended complaint, and the Court of Federal Claims did so. *Hartman v. United States*, 150 Fed. Cl. 794 (2020). The court first observed that Ms. Hartman insisted that she was bringing claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"). *Id.* at 796–97 (describing several categories of claims that Ms. Hartman identified as "FTCA claims or charges"). It then reasoned that it must dismiss such claims under Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(h)(3)<sup>1</sup> because the Court of Federal Claims lacks both FTCA jurisdiction and Tucker Act jurisdiction over claims "sounding in tort." *Id.* at 797–98 (first citing *U.S. Marine, Inc. v. United States*, 722 F.3d 1360,

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<sup>1</sup> The Rules referenced in this opinion are the Rules of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims.

1366 (Fed. Cir. 2013); and then quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1)). The court also noted that it lacked Tucker Act jurisdiction to the extent that the amended complaint could be construed as asserting claims against an entity other than the United States. *Id.* at 797 n.2 (citing *United States v. Sherwood*, 312 U.S. 584, 588 (1941)); *see id.* at 797 (describing the amended complaint as chronicling “a series of tortious and other wrongs . . . which were allegedly committed by private individuals and corporations[] [and] state and local governments”).

The Court of Federal Claims additionally determined that, to the extent the amended complaint included a takings claim against the federal government, that claim must be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. In particular, the court observed that Ms. Hartman’s “sweeping and conclusory claims do not provide supporting facts necessary to meet the level of plausibility required by the Supreme Court’s decisions in *Iqbal* and *Twombly*.” *Id.* at 798 (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). Accordingly, the court dismissed the amended complaint. *Id.*

Ms. Hartman appeals. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(3).

#### DISCUSSION

We review de novo the Court of Federal Claims’ dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. *Waltner v. United States*, 679 F.3d 1329, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2012). We likewise review de novo a dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. *Indian Harbor Ins. Co. v. United States*, 704 F.3d 949, 954 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

On appeal, Ms. Hartman continues her attempt to “invok[e] the [c]ourt’s [j]urisdiction under the FTCA.” Reply Br. 2. She also says that she is bringing tort claims. *See*

Reply Br. 3. But the Court of Federal Claims lacks both FTCA jurisdiction and Tucker Act jurisdiction over claims “sounding in tort.” *U.S. Marine*, 722 F.3d at 1366 (no FTCA jurisdiction); *Rick’s Mushroom Serv., Inc. v. United States*, 521 F.3d 1338, 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (no Tucker Act jurisdiction over claims “sounding in tort”). The Court of Federal Claims therefore appropriately dismissed claims that Ms. Hartman previously characterized as FTCA claims.<sup>2</sup> *Hartman*, 150 Fed. Cl. at 797.

Ms. Hartman also alleges error in the PTO’s handling of her patent application and asks this court to recall its mandate and overturn its previous decision<sup>3</sup> affirming the PTO’s rejection of that application. Appellant’s Br. 4, 6–7, 21. But Ms. Hartman has supplied no legitimate basis for the court to take this extraordinary step. *See Calderon v. Thompson*, 523 U.S. 538, 549–50 (1998) (“In light of ‘the profound interests in repose’ attaching to the mandate of a court of appeals, . . . the power [to recall a mandate] can be exercised only in extraordinary circumstances.” (quoting 16 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Edward H. Cooper, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 3938 (2d ed. 1996))).

Lastly, although Ms. Hartman maintains that she has properly alleged a taking by the government, we see no error in the Court of Federal Claims’ dismissing any such claim under Rule 12(b)(6). To avoid dismissal, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter to “state a claim to

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<sup>2</sup> Because the Court of Federal Claims lacks Tucker Act jurisdiction over claims against entities other than the United States, *see, e.g., Langan v. United States*, 812 F. App’x 982, 985 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (citing *Sherwood*, 312 U.S. at 588), the court also appropriately dismissed Ms. Hartman’s claims to the extent they could be construed as being against entities other than the United States.

<sup>3</sup> *In re Hartman*, 513 F. App’x 955.

HARTMAN v. US

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relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). We agree with the Court of Federal Claims that the amended complaint’s “sweeping and conclusory claims do not provide supporting facts necessary to meet the level of plausibility required by the Supreme Court’s decisions in *Iqbal* and *Twombly*.” *Hartman*, 150 Fed. Cl. at 798. Dismissal was therefore appropriate.

#### CONCLUSION

We have considered Ms. Hartman’s remaining arguments but find them unpersuasive. Accordingly, we affirm the Court of Federal Claims’ decision.

#### AFFIRMED

#### COSTS

No costs.

## **EXHIBIT 4**

should be raised in her briefs. The court notes that on May 18, 2021, Ms. Hartman submitted a corrected formal opening brief, ECF No. 20, and corrected appendices, ECF Nos. 21 and 22.

Upon consideration thereof,

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

(1) ECF No. 12 is denied.

(2) ECF No. 15 is denied as moot.

(3) ECF No. 23 is granted to the extent that the United States' response brief is due no later than June 15, 2021.

(4) ECF No. 25 is granted only to the extent that ECF No. 20 is accepted as Ms. Hartman's formal opening brief and ECF Nos. 21 and 22 are accepted as Ms. Hartman's appendix to that brief.

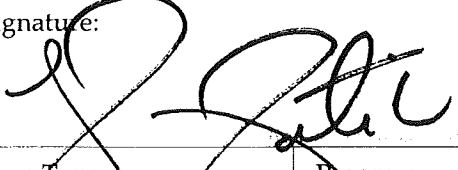

FOR THE COURT

June 02, 2021  
Date

/s/ Peter R. Marksteiner  
Peter R. Marksteiner  
Clerk of Court

## **EXHIBIT 5**

Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County  
Trial Division - Civil  
**TRIAL WORK SHEET**

Judge's Name: <b>PAULA PATRICK</b>		Judge's I.D.: <b>J519</b>		Signature: 	
Caption: <b>THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON VS HARTMAN</b>			Case Type: <b>RESIDENTIAL OWNER OCCUPIED-MR</b>		Program: <b>MAJOR NON JURY COMPLEX</b>
Court Term and Number:  <b>#1202-02759</b>		If Consolidated, Court Term and Number:			
Trial Date: <b>31-AUG-2015</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Jury <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Jury	Total Amount: <b>\$331,999.95</b>	Number of Days: <b>1</b>	Disposition Date: <b>31-AUG-2015</b>	Date Sheet Prepared: <b>31-AUG-2015</b>
Full Description of Disposition (to be entered Verbatim on the Docket)  Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for foreclosure in the amount of \$331,999.95.					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Default Judgment/Court Ordered  <input type="checkbox"/> Directed Verdict  <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinuance Ordered  <input type="checkbox"/> Transferred to binding arbitration  <input type="checkbox"/> Finding for Defendant (Non-Jury)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finding for Plaintiff (Non-Jury)  <input type="checkbox"/> Damages Assessed  <input type="checkbox"/> Judgment entered by agreement  <input type="checkbox"/> Judgment entered  <input type="checkbox"/> Judgment satisfied </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Jury Verdict for Plaintiff  <input type="checkbox"/> Jury Verdict for Defendant  <input type="checkbox"/> Mistrial  <input type="checkbox"/> Hung Jury  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Pros entered  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Suit entered  <input type="checkbox"/> Settled prior to assignment for trial (Team Leaders, only)  <input type="checkbox"/> Settled after assignment for trial  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> prior to jury selection  <input type="checkbox"/> after jury sworn </div> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)   <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">DOCKETED</div>  <div style="font-size: 1.1em; font-weight: bold;">AUG 31 2015</div>  <div style="font-size: 0.9em; font-weight: bold;">S. MacGREGOR COMPLEX LIT. CENTER</div>  <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">The Bank Of New York Me-WSFFP</div>    <div style="font-size: 0.8em;">12020275900175</div> </div> </div>					

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

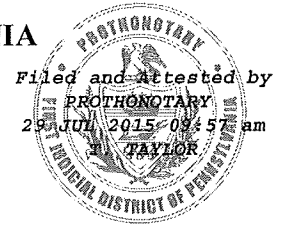
**DOROTHY HARTMAN,**  
**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON,**  
**et al.,**  
**Defendants.**

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:  
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**Civ. No. 13-1909**



**ORDER**

On May 3, 2013, Plaintiff Dorothy Hartman filed in this Court a Complaint against Defendants Bank of New York Mellon and the City of Philadelphia, (along with numerous other defendants against whom Ms. Hartman no longer proceeds). (Doc. No. 16.) On February 23, 2012, BNYM commenced a foreclosure case against Ms. Hartman in the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court. On November 4, 2013, Ms. Hartman attempted to remove that foreclosure action to this Court, under the instant docket number, which belongs to the case she brought in May 2013. (Doc. No. 33.) In her notice of removal, she renews many of the claims made in the instant Complaint. BNYM filed a Motion for Remand. (Doc. No. 34.)

I will grant BNYM's Motion because Ms. Hartman's removal was grossly untimely. Notice of removal shall be filed "within 30 days after the receipt by the defendant, through service or otherwise, of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief . . . ." 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). The state court docket from the foreclosure action indicates that Ms. Hartman was served with the Complaint on March 6, 2012, and that she filed an Answer on April 2, 2012. (Doc. No. 34, Ex. A.) Ms. Hartman may not now—well over a year and a half after the commencement of BNYM's foreclosure action—remove this action to federal court. Francis v.

TD Bank, No. 12-7753, 2013 WL 4675398, at \*1 n.4 (D.N.J. Aug. 30, 2013). Because I conclude that removal was untimely, I need not address BNYM's myriad other arguments in support of remand.

**AND NOW**, this 22 day of November, 2013, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Bank of New York Mellon's Motion to Remand the foreclosure action (Doc. No. 34) is **GRANTED**. The foreclosure action is hereby remanded to the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court.

**AND IT IS SO ORDERED.**

*/s/ Paul S. Diamond*

---

Paul S. Diamond, J.

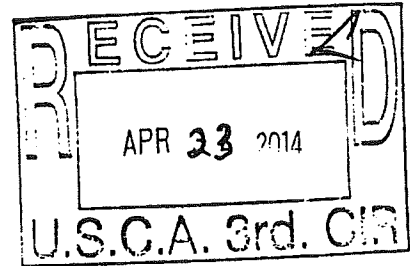
CSA

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
For the THIRD CIRCUIT

DOROTHY HARTMAN : CIVIL ACTION  
V. :

: Case No. 13- 4622

**BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON**  
Bank of New York Mellon f/ka The Bank  
of New York , as Trustee for the  
Certificate Holders of CWALT , Inc.  
Alternative Loan Trust 2005-86CB,  
Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Series  
2005-86CB c/o Bank of America , N.A



et

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA : Trial Court  
District Ct. Case No. 13-cv-1909

**REQUEST FOR REHEARING EN BANC**

In response to the Court's Judgment of April 17 , 2014 , the Appellant seeks an En Banc review of the Court's decision . Pursuant to 50 U.S.C. , 1803 (a) (2) and because the decision by the Review Panel is **clearly erroneous** , the Appellant seeks an En Banc rehearing of the Matter(s) as there violations in Due Process.

1. The Appellant did not remove this case from State Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447 nor 28 U.S.C. § 1446 (b) (1) The synopsis on pages 1- 2 shows Appellant's proper removal of this case from State Court to Federal Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1443 . Entry can be verified on Common Pleas Docket and District Court Docket , date of entry November 4 , 2013 also entry at November 5, 2013 :
2. Judge Paul S. Diamond's actions and flagrant violations under U.S.C. 28 and 29 , described in pages 7-15 (disqualifying himself ) demonstrate clearly that Judge Paul Diamond clearly intended on disposing of this case in federal court by granting both defendants Bank of New York Mellon et al and the City of Philadelphia Motions to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim and remanding the matter back to State Court enabling the Banks to continue with what the Appellant alleges is a fraudulent mortgage foreclosure . His were final orders . Additionally Plaintiff elected to stand on complaint .

**The following is a synopsis of the Plaintiff's Notice of Removal filed with both State and District Court :**

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY  
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
CIVIL TRIAL DIVISION

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON : FEBRUARY  
TERM, 2012

ET AL : No. 02759

Plaintiffs

V.

DOROTHY HARTMAN :

Defendant

Mortgage Foreclosure-

Common Pleas

Ct. Docket 120202759

**NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR REMOVAL TO FEDERAL COURT**

Pursuant to 28 USC § 1443 - Civil rights cases , statutes 1 and 2 as follows (1) Against any person who is denied or cannot enforce in the courts of such State a right under any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction thereof; (2) For any act under color of authority derived from any law providing for equal rights, or for refusing to do any act on the ground that it would be inconsistent with such law , Plaintiff Pro Se files this Notice seeking removal of the above mentioned Mortgage Foreclosure Case ID. No. 120202759 from the Court of Common Pleas , Philadelphia County to the U.S. District Court For the Eastern District of Pennsylvania .

1. Enclosed please find copy of Notice of Request for Removal of the above referenced case to federal court filed with the United States District Court in Case No. 2:13-cv-01909-PD by Homeowner/Defendant , Dorothy Hartman on November 4, 2013 .

Signature : "/S/" 11/05/2013 Dorothy Hartman Defendant Pro Se  
Case ID: 120202759

Filed and Attested by  
PROTHONOTARY  
05 NOV 2013 08:42 am  
T. TAYLOR

**Following is a synopsis of the Cover Page of the Docket for Case No. 2:13-cv-01909-pd in Federal Court . The captions in red show the fraudulent dismissal of defendants under the auspices of Judge Paul S. Diamond . The Appellant / Plaintiff explains fully in her request for **Disqualification** how surrounding her initial complaint filed on April 6, 2013 was not amended as she requested . The none amended complaint was used by the Judge and/or his staff to fraudulently alter the Plaintiff's pleadings – leaving agencies though under the authority of the City of Philadelphia to be dismissed according to the Judge's desire . The judge essentially violated the Plaintiffs Constitutional Right to Free Speech under the first amendment by dismissing from accountability agencies that the Plaintiff never dismissed but listed under the City of Philadelphia . Further Judge Diamond in his indiscretion also dismissed **ALTERNATIVE LOAN TRUST 2005-86CB** and **MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH CERTIFICATES SERIES****

## **EXHIBIT 6**

*See Addendum 1*

*See Addenda 2-10 in*

### Table of Contents ...

Addenda shown in order of Appearance

Page 1a . Cover Page of Dorothy Hartman Deposition by Defense , Hartman vs. Greenwich Walk Homeowners Association. Listed as Addenda.1a,

The following listed under Excerpts from Respondents re Fraud

Pages 1, 2, 3 show pages from John D'Angelo Motion to Dismiss – Note the some of the insults and events Hartman complained about are in Mr. D' Angelo's Motion but in his words as they did occur.

Page 4 shows Hartman's \$66,000 down payment on home in left column , right column shows balance for which Hartman ( buyer ) had obtained a mortgage . See \$134,000 due to Seller .

Page 5 Shows \$134,000 as the original mortgage debt listed her on a MERS document owned by CHL Countrywide Home Loans

Page 6 shows a Satisfaction Piece \$61,500. original mortgage debt that Hartman alleges she paid from her sale of the condominium . Bank of America claims payment .

Page 7 Bank of America , another fraudulent assignment of mortgage debt

Page 8 Greenwich Walk Homeowners Assoc. as it turns out was more it was a corporation Greenwich Walk Homeowners Assoc. Investors Inc. with

CEO , Howard Milstein whom Hartman never met , but his son Dennis Milstein signed for his father using a Power of Attorney on the sales agreement – not disclosing this to Hartman before or during the sell .

Page 9 – shows a page from the transcript at the trial Case No. 120202759 where Hartman alleges the federal court Judge remanded her case so that the fraud and the fraudulent foreclosure could occur illegally taking her home . Her home was later sold in sheriff sale in 2016 for \$275,000 .

LAW OFFICES  
**BANK, MINEHART & D'ANGELO**

540 S. 11th Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19147-1242  
(215) 627-2430  
Fax: (215) 627-2431  
e-mail: dangelolaw@aol.com

John J. D'Angelo  
Melvin A. Bank

James J. Corsetti, Jr.  
Associate

J. Bradley R. Bank\*  
Richard S. Bank\*

\*Leave of Absence

Thomas Z. Minehart  
(1933-1989)

Maurice A. Bank  
(1930-1974)

Vincent B. Corsetti  
Of Counsel

May 21, 2002

Ms. Dorothy M. Hartman  
1105-C South Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19147

RE: *Dorothy M. Hartman vs.  
Greenwich Walk Homeowners' Association, Inc., et al*  
*United States District Court, No. 99CV4685*

Dear Ms. Hartman:

Enclosed please find copies of the following pleadings, the originals of which have been filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court this date:

- Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment Under Fed.R.C.P. 56
- Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Under Fed.R.C.P. 12(b)(6) For Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief Can Be Granted

Sincerely yours,



JOHN J. D'ANGELO

JJD'A:rw

Encs.

conspiracy insufficient without support facts). See also, Sporn et al v. Ocean Colony Condo Assn. et al, USDC D.New Jersey No. 00-1179 (JEI) 10/29/01 (allegations of violation of Fair Housing Act are conclusionary without supporting facts evidencing coercion, intimidation, threats and interference.

It is respectfully submitted that all of the allegations that are contained in the Plaintiff's complaint are simply her subjective perception of events and that they, therefore, represent her unfounded conclusions, none of which can be the basis to establish racial discrimination, etc., by the Defendants. When there is not a single shred of evidence as to exactly what rights were violated or how the named defendants could be responsible for such violations, then dismissal under 28 USC §1915(d) is appropriate. Snipes v. Redevelopment Authority et al, ED of Pa., (1997) CA-96CV6137

Plaintiff's own testimony demonstrates that there is no credible, independent evidence to corroborate her allegations of repeated incidents of vandalism. Some examples of acts/conduct or remarks evidencing discrimination allegedly directed against the Plaintiff by the Defendants involve such trivial complaints as a delay in changing a light bulb in the common area hallway (R1-91), repair of a two inch piece of wood trim in the same hallway (R1-91) and neglect in watering two trees in the common area (R1-92).

Plaintiff refers to a comment made by Judy Spielman, an Association member she overheard at a Condominium Association meeting, i.e. "how they hate it, when non-yogurt eating people move in 'cause she hates the cooking smells put in the hallway." (R1-93), (R2-34-34), and another comment Plaintiff overheard at the same meeting made by another Association member, Frank Pryor, that "Well my concern is that they be cleaned, because so many of them are dirty." (R1-93), (R2-34). We submit that these complaints and comments cannot be construed as having been directed against the Plaintiff in a racially discriminatory manner. She admits that they were not directed towards her or anyone (R2-34), and were just chatter she overheard at the meeting (R2-34). She also believes that the people who were present at that

meeting chose their seating because she is black (R2-30) and didn't want to converse with her and were acting out some form of "racial slur". Plaintiff considers small print on the outside step stating, "suck 16 inches", to have been directed at her personally and racially motivated. (R1-173). She alleges that possibly Defendant D'Angelo, personally committed acts of graffiti on the steps to sexually or racially offend her, or had some other unknown person commit these acts, but can offer no evidence to support this conclusion.

Plaintiff has taken pictures of trash on South Street and pictures of graffiti on public street signs. She claims these are evidence of discrimination and harassment personally directed at her. She claims that a street sign on South Street that said, "Jesus, the face of evil", is attributable to racial discrimination and personally directed at her. (R2-167,169-172). Plaintiff also has stated that she believes that a Christmas decoration in her neighbor's window depicting Santa Claus with an arrow pointing upwards to the North Pole must be directed towards her because she lives upstairs and is heavy (R2-164).

Plaintiff alleges discrimination claiming that the Association refused to allow her to operate a business from her unit without a zoning variance (R2-22). Mr. D'Angelo, the Association President, advised the Plaintiff that the applicable procedure was to seek a variance, just as he had done for the law office he operates (R172-190). Plaintiff still operates her business, although without a variance, and no complaints have ever been filed against her by the Association.

Plaintiff contends that the Condominium Association wouldn't allow placement of a satellite dish on the common area roof "because she is a black woman and they didn't want her to be comfortable in her own home." In reality, she was given permission to place a dish on her patio or from her window, and has done so. No other unit has been permitted to put a satellite dish on the common area condominium roof (R2-133).

This lawsuit is not a legitimate claim for racial discrimination. Rather, it is Plaintiff's attempt to retaliate against the two individual Defendants and against the Owners' Association

A. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT		B. TYPE OF LOAN:				
SETTLEMENT STATEMENT		1. <input type="checkbox"/> FHA 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FmHA 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONV. UNINS. 4. <input type="checkbox"/> VA 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CONV. INS.				
		6. FILE NUMBER: PH049442PA		7. LOAN NUMBER:		
		8. MORTGAGE INS CASE NUMBER:				
C. NOTE: This form is furnished to give you a statement of actual settlement costs. Amounts paid to and by the settlement agent are shown. Items marked [POC] were paid outside the closing; they are shown here for informational purposes and are not included in the totals.						
D. NAME AND ADDRESS OF BORROWER:		E. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SELLER:		F. NAME AND ADDRESS OF LENDER:		
Dorothy Hartman 822 S. 5TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19147		Marc Dunston and Kyrin Feagans- Dunston, husband and wife		E-Loan 5875 Arnold Road Dublin, CA 94568		
G. PROPERTY LOCATION: 822 South 5th Street Philadelphia, PA 19147 Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania		H. SETTLEMENT AGENT: 23-3004328 Trident Land Transfer Company			I. SETTLEMENT DATE: May 30, 2003	
		PLACE OF SETTLEMENT 1800 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, 14th Floor Philadelphia, Pa. 19103				
J. SUMMARY OF BORROWER'S TRANSACTION						
100. GROSS AMOUNT DUE FROM BORROWER:						
101. Contract Sales Price		196,500.00				
102. Personal Property						
103. Settlement Charges to Borrower (Line 1400)		7,424.92				
104.						
105.						
Adjustments For Items Paid By Seller in advance						
106. City/Town Taxes 05/31/03 to 01/01/04		988.50				
107. County Taxes to						
108. School Taxes to						
109.						
110.						
111.						
112.						
120. GROSS AMOUNT DUE FROM BORROWER		204,913.42				
200. AMOUNTS PAID BY OR IN BEHALF OF BORROWER:						
201. Deposit or earnest money		4,002.99				
202. Principal Amount of New Loan(s)		134,000.00				
203. Existing loan(s) taken subject to						
204. Buyers Funds						
205.						
206.						
207.						
208.						
209. Closing Cost Credit		500.00				
Adjustments For Items Unpaid By Seller						
210. City/Town Taxes to						
211. County Taxes to						
212. School Taxes to						
213. Water Service Usage 05/16/03 to 05/31/03		8.46				
214.						
215.						
216.						
217.						
218.						
219.						
220. TOTAL PAID BY/FOR BORROWER		138,511.45				
300. CASH AT SETTLEMENT FROM/TO BORROWER:						
301. Gross Amount Due From Borrower (Line 120)		204,913.42				
302. Less Amount Paid By/FOR Borrower (Line 220)		66,401.97				
303. CASH ( X FROM ) ( TO ) BORROWER		66,401.97				
K. SUMMARY OF SELLER'S TRANSACTION						
400. GROSS AMOUNT DUE TO SELLER:						
401. Contract Sales Price		196,500.00				
402. Personal Property						
403.						
404.						
405.						
Adjustments For Items Paid By Seller in advance						
406. City/Town Taxes 05/31/03 to 01/01/04		988.50				
407. County Taxes to						
408. School Taxes to						
409.						
410.						
411.						
412.						
420. GROSS AMOUNT DUE TO SELLER		197,488.50				
500. REDUCTIONS IN AMOUNT DUE TO SELLER:						
501. Excess Deposit (See Instructions)						
502. Settlement Charges to Seller (Line 1400)		16,104.46				
503. Existing loan(s) taken subject to						
504. Payoff of first Mortgage to SunTrust Mortgage/LN 0		59,505.03				
505. Payoff of second Mortgage						
506.						
507. (Deposit disb. as proceeds)						
508.						
509. Closing Cost Credit		500.00				
Adjustments For Items Unpaid By Seller						
510. City/Town Taxes to						
511. County Taxes to						
512. School Taxes to						
513. Water Service Usage 05/16/03 to 05/31/03		8.46				
514.						
515.						
516.						
517.						
518.						
519.						
520. TOTAL REDUCTION AMOUNT DUE SELLER		76,117.97				
600. CASH AT SETTLEMENT TO/FROM SELLER:						
601. Gross Amount Due To Seller (Line 420)		197,488.50				
602. Less Reductions Due Seller (Line 520)		76,117.97				
603. CASH ( X TO ) ( FROM ) SELLER		121,370.53				

## SATISFACTION PIECE

NAME OF MORTGAGE : DOROTHY HARTMAN  
 NAME OF MORTGAGEE : Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.  
 NAME OF CURRENT ASSIGNEE : CHL  
 DATE OF MORTGAGE : 05/30/2003  
 ORIGINAL MORTGAGE DEBT : \$134,000.00  
 PROPERTY ADDRESS : 822 SOUTH 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19147

Mortgage recorded on 06/12/2003 in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of PHILADELPHIA County, Pennsylvania, in Mortgage book N/A, Pg. N/A, Doc# 50689731. Current Assignment recorded on N/A in the Office of said Recorder of Deeds in Mortgage Book Vol. N/A, Page N/A, Doc# N/A.  
 Premises situated in the city/township of N/A, County of PHILADELPHIA, State of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned hereby certifies that the debt secured by the above-mentioned Mortgage has been fully paid and discharged and that upon the recording hereof said Mortgage shall be and is hereby fully and forever satisfied and discharged. We hereby empower the Recorder of Deeds to mark the same of record.  
 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. has caused this instrument to be executed in its corporate name by Leticia Smith-Schneider, its Assistant Secretary authorized signer this 11/30/2005.

Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.


BY

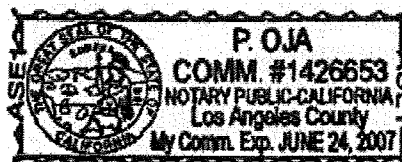
  
 Leticia Smith-Schneider, Authorized Officer  
 Assistant Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

On 11/30/2005, before me P. Oja the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared Leticia Smith-Schneider who acknowledged himself/herself to be the Assistant Secretary of Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. a corporation, and that he/she as such Assistant Secretary, being authorized so to do, executed the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein contained, by signing the name of the corporation by him/her as such corporate officer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

  
 P. Oja, NOTARY PUBLIC  
 My commission Expires: 06/24/2007



Mail Recorded Satisfaction To:  
 DOROTHY HARTMAN  
 822 S 5th St  
 Philadelphia, PA 19147

Document Prepared By:  
 ReconTrust Company, N.A.  
 1330 W. Southern Ave., MS: TPSA-88  
 Tempe, AZ 85282-4545  
 (800) 540-2684

DOCID#000292622262005N

This Document Recorded  
 12/16/2005  
 10:15AM

Doc Code: S Commissioner of Records, City of Philadelphia

Doc Id: 51334290  
 Receipt #: 468438  
 Rec Fee: 124.50

SATISFACTION PIECE

ACCOUNT NUMBER # 20434494

Made the 26TH day of **DECEMBER, 2002**

Name of Mortgagor: DOROTHY M HARTMAN

Name of Mortgagee(s): **SUMMIT FINANCIAL MORTGAGE CORP**

Date of Mortgage: 9-19-1994 Original Mortgage Debt: \$61,500.00

Mortgage recorded on 9-22-1994, in the Office of the Recorder of deeds of PHILADELPHIA County, Pennsylvania, township of Philadelphia in Mortgage Book 1255, Page 279.

Assigned from Summit Financial Mortgage Corp to Arbor National Mortgage Inc on 9-22-1994 in book 307 page 279.

Brief Description of Location of Mortgage Premises: 1105-C South St.  
**Legal Description: See attached**

The undersigned hereby certifies that the debt secured by the above-mentioned Mortgage has been fully paid or otherwise discharged and that upon the recording hereof said Mortgage shall be and is hereby fully and forever satisfied and discharged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned executed this Satisfaction Piece on the March 30, 2004.

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. successor in interest by merger of Arbor National Mortgage, Inc.

Amate  
WITNESS

C. NEAL  
**OPERATIONS OFFICER/MANAGER**

GUILFORD COUNTY/ NORTH CAROLINA

ON THIS, the March 30, 2004 before me, **C. NEAL** the **OPERATIONS OFFICER/MANAGER**, personally appeared and acknowledged himself/herself to be the **OPERATIONS OFFICER/MANAGER** of BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. a corporation and that he/she as such **OPERATIONS OFFICER/MANAGER** being authorized to do so. Executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained by signing the name of the corporation by himself/herself as **OPERATIONS OFFICER/MANAGER**.

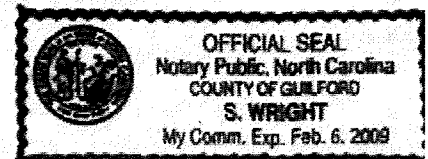
Witness my hand and notary seal.

S. Wright  
Notary Public

My commission Expires:

Record and Return to:

**BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.**  
**P.O. BOX 23500**  
ATLANTA, GA 30380



Name: BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.  
Address: 4161 PIEDMONT PKWY  
NC4-105-01-50  
GREENSBORO NC 27410  
Telephone: (800) 444-4302

<input type="checkbox"/> Deed	<input type="checkbox"/> Mortgage	<input type="checkbox"/> Lease/Memorandum of Lease
<input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff's Deed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release of Mortgage	<input type="checkbox"/> Assignment of Lease & Rent
<input type="checkbox"/> Deed of Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> Assignment of Mortgage	<input type="checkbox"/> Easement
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Deed	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction of Mortgage	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

(specify)

3) Date of Document: 5 / 10 / 2004  
month day year

a) BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.

b) FORMERLY ARBOR NATIONAL MORTGAGE INC

(Last Name First Name Middle Initial)

5) ☐ Additional names on Continuation Page of RIS

a) DOROTHY M HARTMAN

b1

(Last Name First Name Middle Initial)

7) ☐ Additional names on Continuation Page of RIS

a) House No. & Street Name: 1105 C S STREET

Condo Name(if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_ Unit # \_\_\_\_\_ Philadelphia, PA Zip Code: 19147

BRT Account # (optional): \_\_\_\_\_ Parcel Identification Number (PIN) (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Condo Name(if applicable):

Unit  
#

Philadelphia, PA

Zip Code: 19147 -

**BRT Account # (optional):**

Parcel Identification Number (PIN) (optional):

9) ☐ Additional addresses on Continuation Page of RIS

10) Grantee's Mailing Address (Deed Only):

(If Grantee is at a different address than the Property Address listed in Section 8, complete this section.)

a) Grantee or Designee Name: PO BOX 54194

House No. & Street Name:

City:

PHILADELPHIA

State: PA

**Zip Code:**

19105

11) Recording information to be Referenced. Mortgage to be released/satisfied/assigned/modified:

a) Name of Original Mortgagee: SUMMITT FINANCIAL MORTGAGE CORP

Recording Date of Original Mortgage: 9 / 22 / 1994  
month day Year

**Recorder's Index Information of  
Original Mortgage:**

BK 1255 PG 279

Initials, Book and Page or Doc. ID

12) ☐ Additional references on Continuation Page of RIS

13) If applicable, please check:

## Consolidation

### Subdivision

#### 14) Signature Information

for Records Department use only

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.

a) 'OR -or- 'EE Name

(800) 444-4302

b) 'OR -or- 'EE Telephone Number

c) 'OR -or- 'EE Signature

115) Page 1 of

99 16:47:87

-&gt;

215 856 9418

Page 88

DER #: 1074847

**SCHEDULE A continued**

ALL THAT CERTAIN UNIT #1105 "C" SOUTH STREET IN THE PROPERTY KNOWN, NAMED AND IDENTIFIED AS "GREENWICH WALK, A CONDOMINIUM", LOCATED IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH HAS HERETOFORE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNIFORM CONDOMINIUM ACT, 68 PA. C.S.A. 3101 ET. SEQ., BY THE RECORDING IN THE PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS, OF A DECLARATION, DATED 11/05/1987 AND RECORDED 11/09/1987 IN DEED BOOK FHS 923 PAGE 218.

BEING AND DESIGNATED ON SUCH DECLARATION PLAN AS UNIT #1105 "C" AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN SUCH DECLARATION.

TOGETHER WITH THAT PARKING SPACE BEING AND DESIGNATED ON SUCH DECLARATION PLAN AS PARKING SPACE "P26" AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN SUCH DECLARATION.

TOGETHER WITH A PROPORTIONATE UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN THE COMMON ELEMENTS (AS DEFINED IN SUCH DECLARATION) AS .0286%.

DEED FROM GREENWICH WALK INVESTORS, INC. AS SET FORTH IN DEED BOOK VCS685, PAGE 1 DATED 09/19/1994 AND RECORDED 09/22/1994, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY RECORDS, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1105 C South St



58613522  
Page 6 of 6  
10/24/1999 10:07

## **EXHIBIT 7A**

The National Science Foundation permitted only government agencies and universities to use the network until 1989 when the first commercial Internet service provider emerged. By 1991, the NSF removed restrictions on access and the commercial ISP business grew rapidly.<sup>[2]</sup>

Contents [hide]	
1	History
1.1	56 kbit/s backbone
1.2	1.5 Mbit/s (T-1) backbone
1.3	45 Mbit/s (T-3) backbone
2	Regional networks
3	Commercial traffic
3.1	Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)
3.2	Commercial ISPs, ANS CO+RE, and the CIX
3.3	An unfortunate state of affairs
4	Privatization and a new network architecture
5	Controversy
6	References
7	External links

## History [edit]

See also: *History of the Internet*

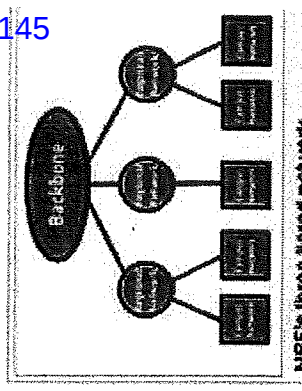
Following the deployment of the Computer Science Network (CSNET), a network that provided Internet services to academic computer science departments, in 1988 the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) aimed to create an academic research network facilitating access by researchers to the supercomputing centers funded by NSF in the United States.<sup>[3]</sup>

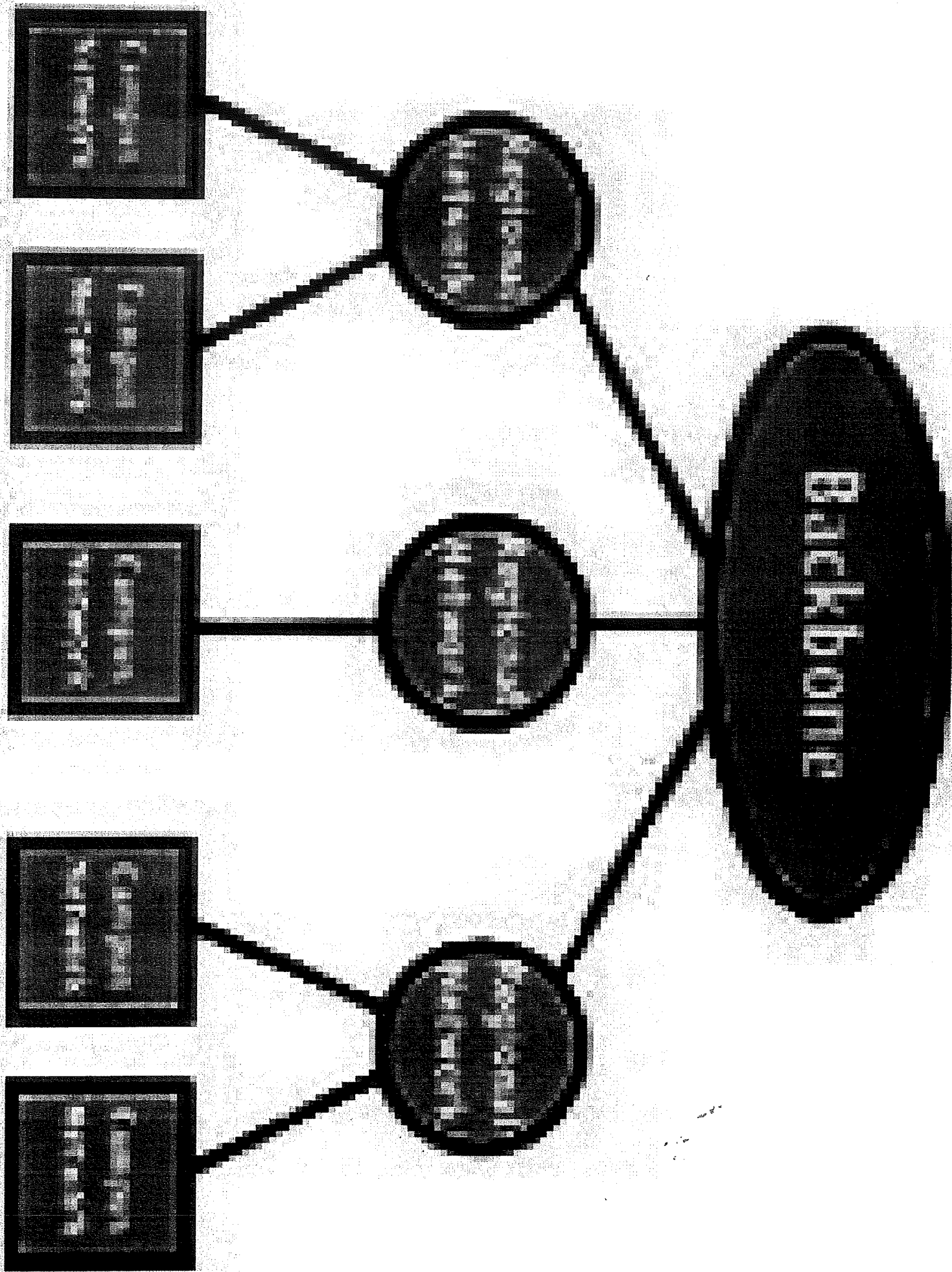
In 1985, NSF began funding the creation of five new supercomputing centers:

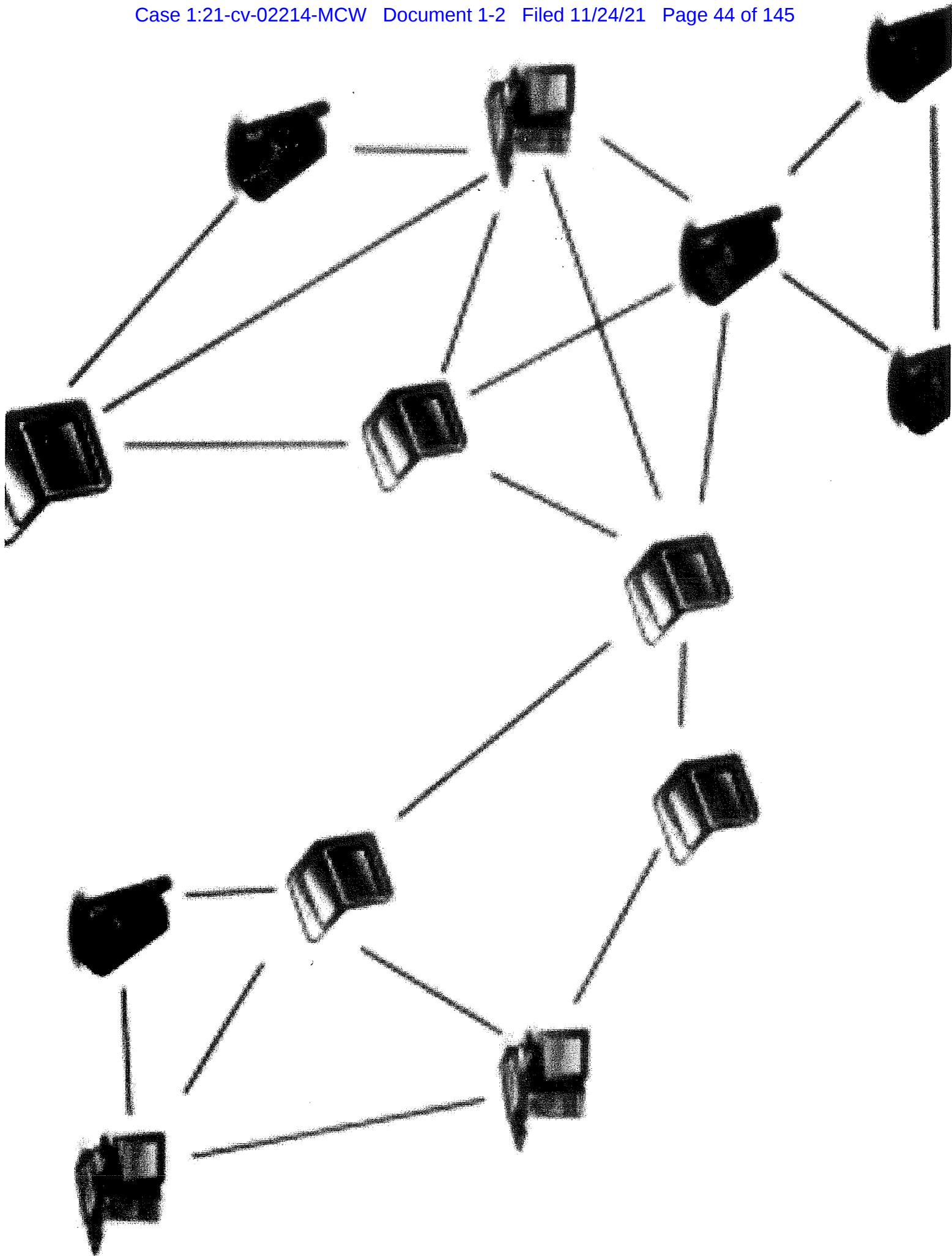
- John von Neumann Center at Princeton University
- San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC) on the campus of the University of California, San Diego (UCSD)
- National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- Cornell Theory Center at Cornell University
- Pittsburgh Supercomputing Center (PSC), a joint effort of Carnegie Mellon University, the University of Pittsburgh, and Westinghouse

Also in 1985, under the leadership of Dennis Jennings, the NSF established the National Science Foundation Network (NSFNET). NSFNET was to be a general-purpose research network, a hub to connect the five supercomputing centers along with the NSF-funded National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) to each other and to the regional research and education networks that would in turn connect campus networks. Using this three tier network architecture NSFNET would provide access between the supercomputer centers and other sites over the backbone network at no cost to the centers or to the regional networks using the open TCP/IP protocols initially deployed successfully on the ARPANET.

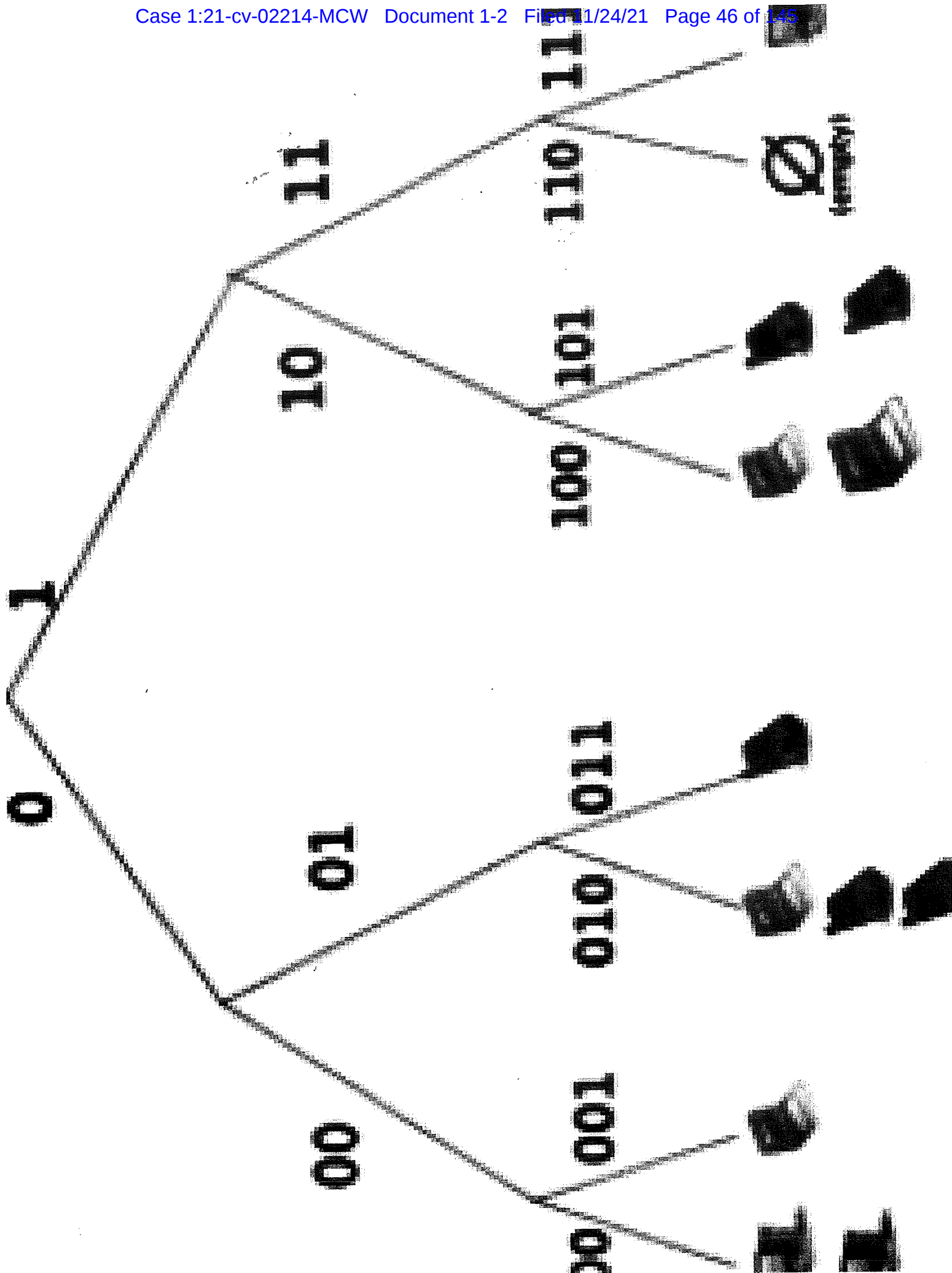
## 56 kbit/s backbone [edit]

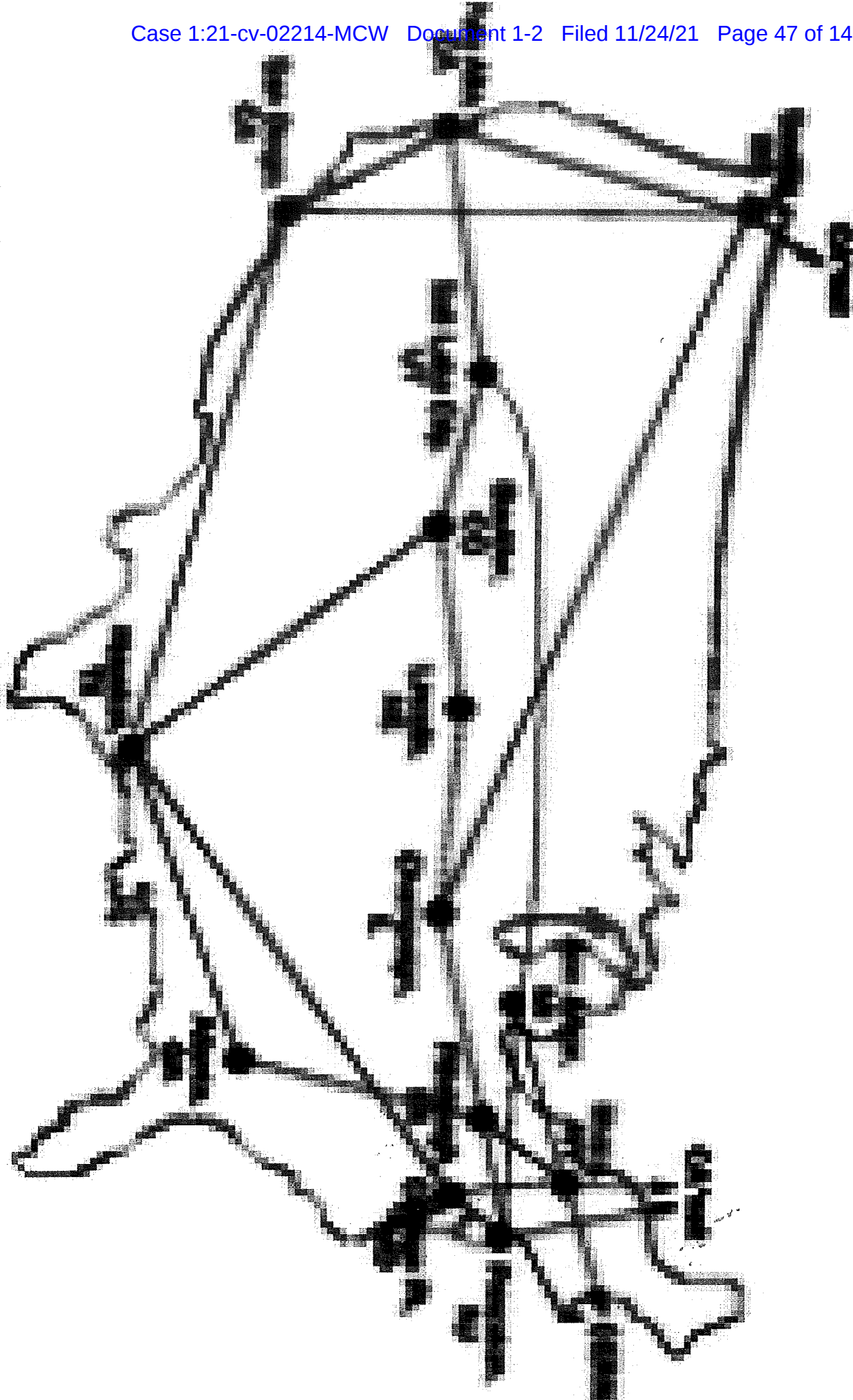






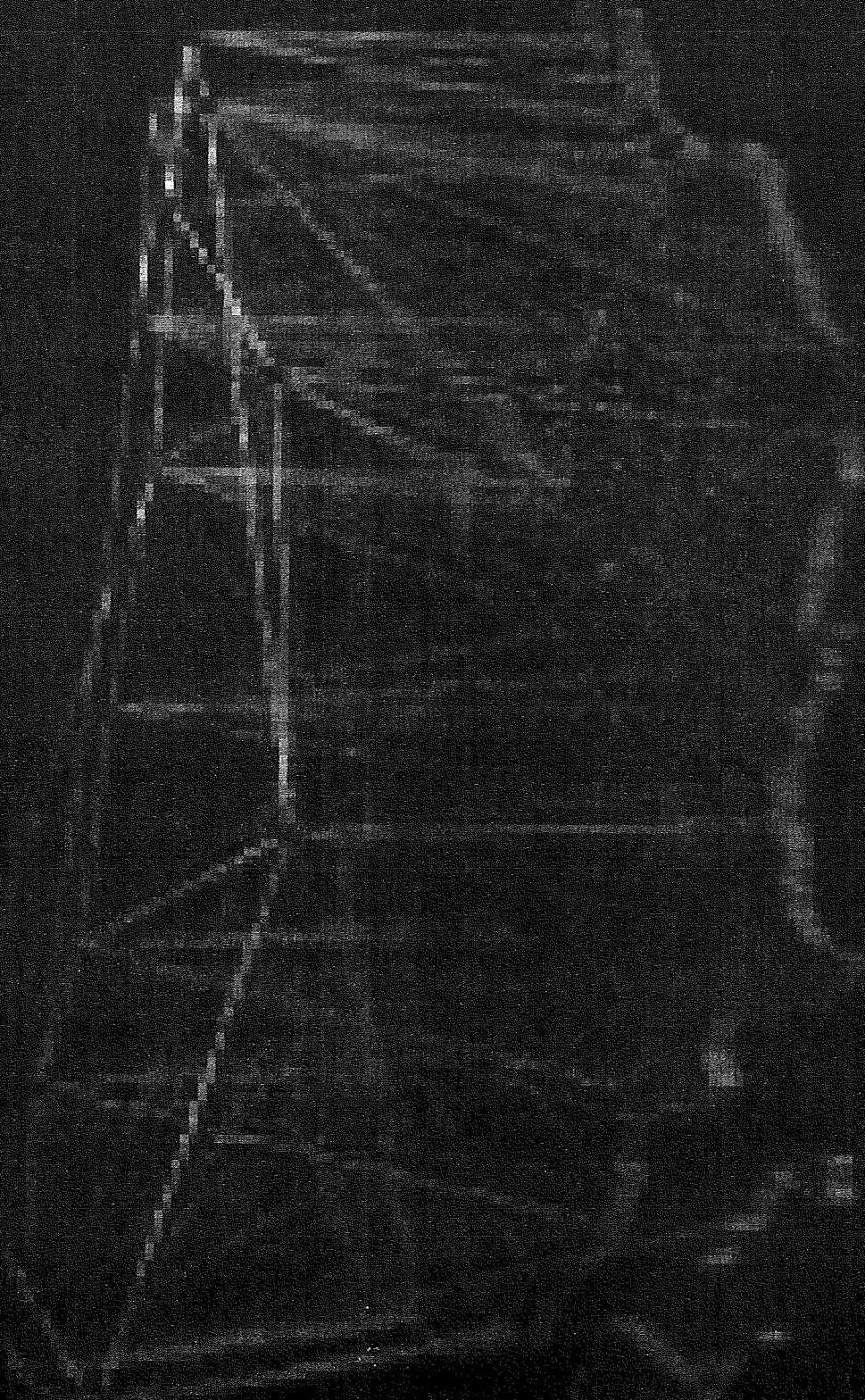
## **EXHIBIT 7B**





RECEIVED BY THE COURT

## **EXHIBIT 7C**



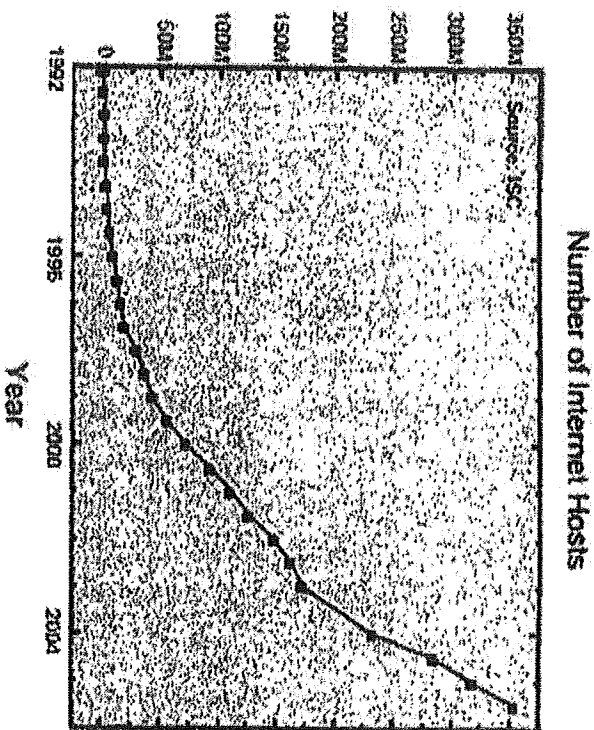
History of the Internet - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Page 9 of 16

1989. <sup>P11</sup> dialup ISP in the East was world.std.com, opened in

This caused controversy amongst university users, who were outraged at the idea of noneducational use of their networks. Eventually, it was the commercial Internet service providers who brought prices low enough that junior colleges and other schools could afford to participate in the new arenas of education and research.

By 1990, ARPANET had been overtaken and replaced by newer networking technologies and the project came to a close. In 1994, the NSFNet, now renamed ANSNET (Advanced Networks and Services) and allowing non-profit corporations access, lost its standing as the backbone of the Internet. Both government institutions and competing commercial providers created their own backbones and interconnections. Regional network access points (NAPs) became the primary interconnections between the many networks and the final commercial restrictions ended.



## **EXHIBIT 7D**

## New ANS Service Will Provide Commercial Access to Internet

**O**n June 6, 1991, Advanced Network and Services, Inc. (ANS) announced a new service that will help broaden commercial access to the Internet. Eric Aupperle, President of Merit, Inc., commented: "I am delighted with the opportunity for commercial access that ANS has announced. I believe that it will be an important contribution to the furtherance of the work of educators, librarians, scientists and students by providing wider access to essential information sources." The text of the news release follows:

ELMSFORD, N.Y., June 6, 1991 — ANS CO+RE Systems, Inc., today announced CO+RE Service\*, a new service that will allow commercial as well as research and education users to interconnect to the Internet through the ANS high speed computer networks. ANS CO+RE Systems, Inc. is a newly formed taxable subsidiary of Advanced Network & Services, Inc.

"The new CO+RE Service will enable the private sector and the research and education community to interconnect with fewer restrictions via existing computer networks. This will help technology transfer, enhance productivity and promote the exchange of ideas across many disciplines," said Allan H. Weis, President and CEO of ANS.

To ensure the broad connectivity required to make the new service a success, a series of agreements are being entered into with other network service providers and private organizations. CO+RE Service's objectives are to expand connectivity, broaden access, and make the Internet a more useful and productive tool. Revenues from the provision of CO+RE Service, after covering associated expenses, will be used to enrich national networking infrastructure.

"The new service will not only enrich the network resources accessible to the research and education communities the National Science Foundation is charged to support, but will enable all network users to benefit from the infrastructure enhancements and accompanying economies of scale," said Steve Wolff, Director of the National Science Foundation's Division of Networking Communications Research and Infrastructure (DNCRI).

By broadening access to the Internet, CO+RE Service will further ANS's efforts to complement and support the concepts proposed in the National Research and Education Network (NREN) put forward by the Administration and Congress as a part of the High Performance Computing and Communications Program. The Internet is a collection of interconnected networks which serves research and education institutions and federal agencies.

"By strengthening and improving the ability of American business and industry to move information and to communicate, we strengthen and improve our economy," said Sen. Al Gore, D-TN, author of the High Performance Computing Act that would create a national high speed computer network. "Just as local roads provided invaluable access to the interstate highways, this new service will provide invaluable access to the Internet and eventually to the new national network. And, the national network will further encourage development of private networks connecting computer users in every sector of the economy. Investments by the federal and state governments will be made even more valuable."

CO+RE Service is the result of several months of detailed work between ANS and many of the midlevel networks.

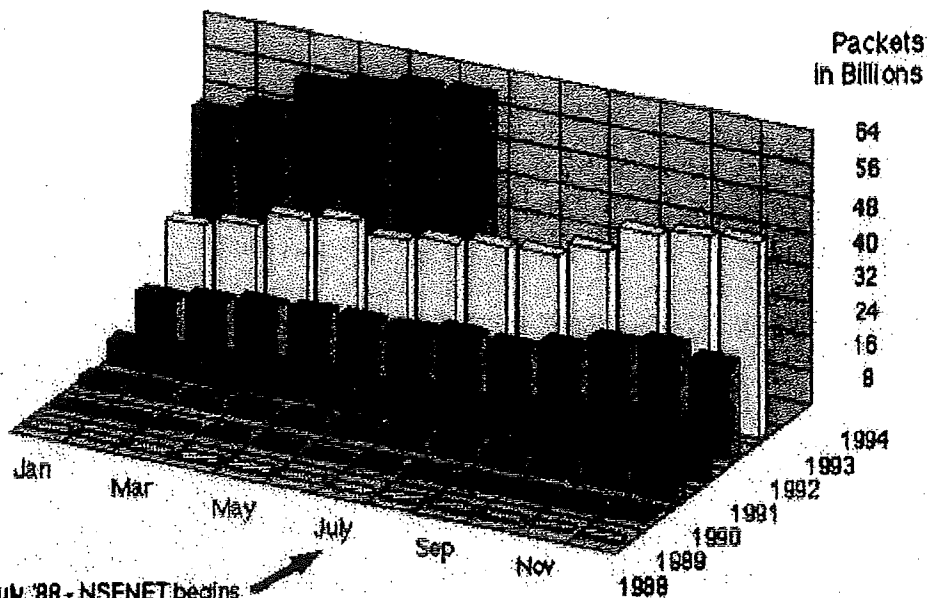
*"The new CO+RE Service will enable the private sector and the research and education community to interconnect with fewer restrictions"*

*"By strengthening and improving the ability of American business and industry . . . to communicate, we strengthen and improve our economy."*

See ANS, following page

# NSFNET Packet Traffic History

June, 1994 - 60.6 billion packets



July '88 - NSFNET begins operation under Merit's Management.  
© 1994, Merit Network, Inc.



Merit/NSFNET  
2901 Hubbard, Pod G  
Ann Arbor, MI 48105-2016

The  
Merit/NSFNET  
Project

# T1 NSS's Go to "Big NOC in the Sky"

*IBM Customer  
Engineer, Jeff  
Comella removes T1  
router hardware  
from the Network  
Operation Center in  
Ann Arbor, MI*  
UNIV. OF MICH.

JUN 28 1993

CURRENT SOURCE

ruary, IBM  
began visiting  
sites in order

to dismantle router hardware which was used to support the T1 backbone network. This step followed the official turn-off of the circuits in December 1992. The routers, officially termed Nodal Switching Systems (NSSs) and based on IBM/RT® technology, were located at each of the original thirteen NSFNET sites as well as in Boston.

## Provision for OSI encapsulation

Some of the IBM RT equipment will have a temporarily-extended life in NSFNET activities as final steps in transitioning from T1 to T3 technologies continue. An RT machine located at each NSFNET site serves as an encapsulation node to provide Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) infrastructure across the backbone. It is anticipated that the ANS backbone nodes will support native CLNS capability later this year, which will allow the RTs to be removed completely. In addition, work continues to transition CA\*net connections from the NSS technology. A single RT will be used at each of three sites (Princeton, Cornell, and Seattle) to support ongoing CA\*net/NSFNET connectivity.

## Gone but not forgotten

Although gone, the T1 network will not be forgotten. To memorialize its place in the growth of networking, one NSS will be do-

nated to the Computer Museum in Boston, MA, to take its place along with other mementos of the digital past.

When first implemented just over four years ago, the T-1 (1.5 Mbps) NSFNET backbone was state-of-the-art for the Internet. Demands for higher speed services along with increasing backbone traffic led to the T-3 (45 Mbps) backbone service implemented over the Advanced Network & Services, Inc. Network (ANSnet). ANS provides the service under subcontract to Merit, which manages NSFNET by cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation. Under an extension of the agreement, T3 service will continue through April 1994.

For more details on NSFNET technology and engineering, regular monthly reports are available for Anonymous FTP from [nic.merit.edu](ftp://nic.merit.edu) in the directory: [/nsfnet/engineering.reports](ftp://nic.merit.edu/nsfnet/engineering.reports).

-Ellen Hoffman, Merit



April 1993 • Vol. 6 No. 1

## INSIDE:

- 2-Regional techs meeting
- 4-Brooklyn 4th graders
- 5-Internet, RFD
- 6-\$12 million NSF award
- 8-Paying for Internet services



This newsletter is printed on recycled paper

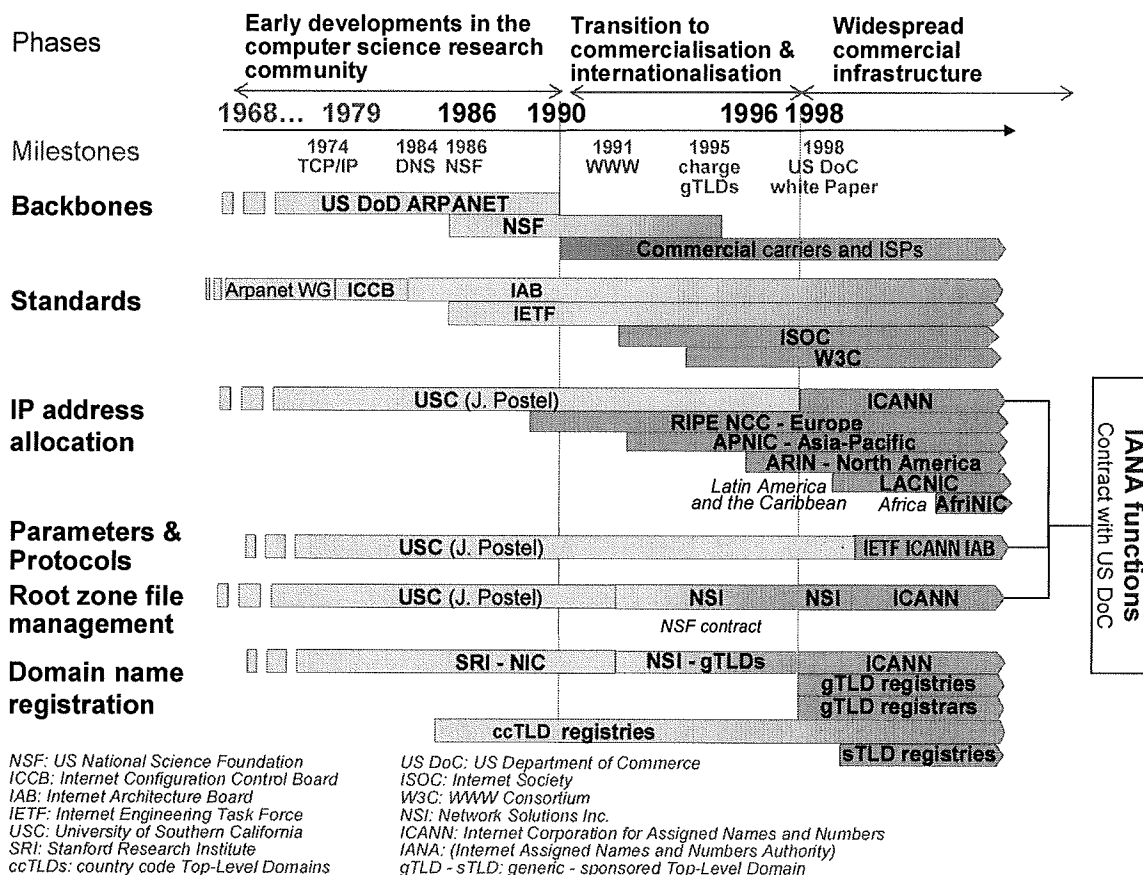
Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DSTI/ICCP(2005)4/FINAL

## COMMERCIALISATION OF THE INTERNET

34. The purpose of this section is to show that the Internet has undergone significant transformation from its early developments to its present stage of commercialisation where market-based rules dominate. The Internet started in the 1960s as the creation of a small group of dedicated researchers and has grown to be a widespread commercial information infrastructure with tremendous influence on economies and societies. The Internet's evolution has been characterised by rapid development and flexibility enabled by little governmental interference and by significant investment and innovation by the private sector. Technical coordination structures were created in parallel to address issues relative to the Internet's operation.

Figure 8. Simplified chronology of Internet technical coordination structures



*Note: The time-scale for Phase 1, the first years of Internet development is shrunk*

Source: OECD, 2005

**EXHIBIT 8**

NOTE: This disposition is nonprecedential.

**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit**

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IN RE DOROTHY M. HARTMAN

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2013-1070  
(Serial No. 11/003,123)

---

Appeal from the United States Patent and Trade-  
mark Office, Patent Trial and Appeal Board.

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Decided: March 8, 2013

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DOROTHY M. HARTMAN, of Philadelphia, Pennsylv-  
ania, pro se.

RAYMOND T. CHEN, Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor,  
United States Patent and Trademark Office, of Alexan-  
dria, Virginia, for appellee. With him on the brief were  
NATHAN K. KELLEY, Deputy Solicitor, BENJAMIN T.  
HICKMAN, Associate Solicitor and SYDNEY O. JOHNSON,  
JR., Associate Solicitor.

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Before NEWMAN, DYK, and PROST, *Circuit Judges*.

PER CURIAM.

Dorothy M. Hartman filed Patent Application No.

11/003,123 for a business method called the “Accessing Accessibility Process.” In essence, Hartman claimed to have invented the Internet. The examiner rejected all thirty-five claims of Hartman’s amended application as indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2. The Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (“Board”)<sup>1</sup> affirmed. We *affirm*.

#### BACKGROUND

Section 112 of title 35 requires that a patent “conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his [or her] invention.” 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2 (2006). “The statutory requirement of particularity and distinctness in claims is met only when [the claims] clearly distinguish what is claimed from what went before in the art and clearly circumscribe what is foreclosed from future enterprise.” *United Carbon Co. v. Binney & Smith Co.*, 317 U.S. 228, 236 (1942). Indefiniteness is a question of law, which we review de novo. *Exxon Research & Eng’g Co. v. United States*, 265 F.3d 1371, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

In December 2004, Hartman filed a patent application entitled “Accessing Accessibility Process.” The specification described the invention as “a new and revolutionary business process in which the computer by way of a modem is used to access, retrieve, and exchange goods, services, and information.” Supp’l App. 85. Hartman asserted that her “introduction of this invention in 1990 . . . led to the formation of the INTERNET [sic].” *Id.* at 91.

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<sup>1</sup> The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act renamed the Board the Patent Trial and Appeal Board. *See* Pub. L. No. 112-29, § 7(a)(1), 125 Stat. 284, 313 (2011). The Act also amended paragraph 2 of section 112 and redesignated it as subsection 112(b). *See id.* § 4(c)(a)(A), 125 Stat. at 296. No substantive changes were made of relevance to this appeal. For consistency with the decisions on review, we use the prior designations.

IN RE DOROTHY HARTMAN

3

In May 2011, Hartman replaced the original claims with thirty-five new claims, of which the first (designated claim 26) is representative:

Claims a novel business method whereby the computer with its communicable devices is the focal point of the business and transactions occur online or in cyberspace. Herein cyberspace is referred to as that virtual space within which transactions and exchanges occur and that exists between the interconnection(s) of the communicable devices with remote websites. Cyberspace is infinite and thus an infinite number of transactions or interactions is possible. A website(W) is herein referred to as pages that are received from the host or recipient computer and that display on the monitor of the user's computer once the connection is established. See Figs[.] 1-6.

Supp'l App. 1818.

The examiner rejected all thirty-five claims in a June 2011 final action, concluding that each claim was indefinite under paragraph 2 of section 112. The examiner observed that the claims "fail[] to define the invention in the manner required by" the statute, "are narrative in form and replete with indefinite and functional or operational language," and are not limited to a single sentence per claim. Supp'l App. 1966.

Hartman appealed to the Board, which affirmed the examiner's indefiniteness rejection. The Board found that Hartman had failed to address the substance of the examiner's rejection in her brief on appeal, and therefore had not "contest[ed]" the rejection sufficiently to allow the Board to review it. *See Ex Parte Hartman*, No. 2012-8681, at \*5-6 (B.P.A.I. July 25, 2012).

#### DISCUSSION

Hartman makes no effort to distinguish between the

claims in her briefs on appeal, or to address individually the grounds on which the examiner rejected each of the claims. Nonetheless, we have reviewed each of the thirty-five claims, and we conclude that each one is indefinite.

The majority of the claims are denominated as method claims.<sup>2</sup> Many of these method claims (specifically, claims 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 43, 44, 48, 51, 52, and 57) fail to recite any specific steps, instead merely stating the existence of a “novel business method” (or an “innovative business method”) and describing the benefits that flow from its use. Supp’l App. 1818-28. Hartman’s failure to recite any required steps renders these claims indefinite, since it leaves the claims without any meaningful limitations. The remaining method claims (claims 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, and 60) fare no better. These claims recite what appear to be individual steps of a method, in various permutations. The specification discloses that these steps are similar to those taken by users of prior-art online databases. Because Hartman has not “clearly distinguish[ed] what is claimed from what went before in the art and clearly circumscribe[d] what is foreclosed from future enterprise,” see *Union Carbon Co.*, 317 U.S. at 236, the examiner properly rejected these claims as indefinite.

We have considered Hartman’s other arguments, in-

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<sup>2</sup> The few claims that defy classification as method claims appear to consist of nothing more than descriptions of benefits allegedly flowing from Hartman’s invention. These claims recite “a revolutionary way of doing business wherein the term cyberspace is used interchangeably as a ‘marketplace,’ ‘warehouse,’ [and] ‘clearinghouse,’” claim 36; “teaching the concept of the infinity of cyberspace as a tool to improve commerce and to grow the economy,” claim 38; and “aiding small businesses and entrepreneurs [by] mak[ing] startups easier and more affordable,” claim 55. See Supp’l App. 1821, 1826.

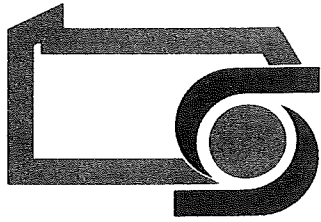
IN RE DOROTHY HARTMAN

5

cluding her allegations of misconduct by the Patent and  
Trademark Office, and find them to be without merit.

**AFFIRMED**

**EXHIBIT 9**



# Ben Franklin Technology Center of Southeastern Pennsylvania®

University City Science Center • 3624 Market Street • Philadelphia, PA 19104  
(215) 895-3103 • FAX: (215) 387-6050

July 24, 1991

Dear Innovation Applicant:

In early April your company applied for an Innovation Award from the Ben Franklin Technology Center. Your application has received a thorough review of its technical merits and commercial potential from university and business experts.

With the approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, a number of the applications were scheduled to receive investments beginning in September 1991. As I am sure you know, the Commonwealth does not yet have an approved budget for fiscal year 1991-92. Consequently, the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce is not able to approve applications that we would recommend.

We are not able to predict when these issues will be resolved. We had hoped to be able to indicate which applications would be recommended by early July. For planning purposes, we estimate that we will be able to inform you of the outcome of your application within two weeks after a budget is adopted for the Commonwealth. We still expect that funds will be able to be available to successful applicants in the early part of September.

This letter is sent for your information only and is not meant to be an indicator in any way of the likelihood of the funding of your application.

Sincerely,

William H. Harrington  
Director  
Entrepreneurial Development

WHH/s



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT OFFICE

REGION III

ALLENDALE SQUARE

475 ALLENDALE ROAD

KING OF PRUSSIA, PA. 19406

(215) 962-3800

October 1, 1991

Dorothy Hartman  
Talke Shoppe, Inc.  
TO: 7720C Stenton Avenue 101  
Philadelphia PA 19118

RE: Invitation To Become a member of the Small Business  
Administration, Philadelphia District Office 8 (a) Portfolio.

Dear Potential 8 (a) Firm:

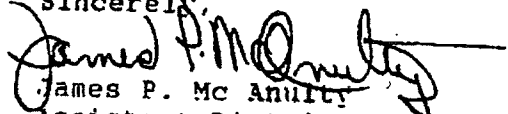
The Small Business Administration (SBA), Philadelphia District Office, is attempting to enhance its outreach efforts to substantially increase the participation of small socially and economically disadvantage business concerns in our 8 (a) program. See the attached Fact Sheet 36 for a general description of the program.

As you may or may not know, through the 8 (a) program, small companies owned by socially and economically disadvantaged persons can obtain all types of Federal Government contracts (including but not limited to: supply, services, construction, research and development) with other Government Departments and Agencies on a non competitive basis up to \$5,000,000 for manufacturing and up to \$3,000,000 for all other Standard Industrial Classification Codes.

Your organization was submitted by Ms. Linda Karl of the La Salle University Small Business Development Center as an organization which might be interested in our program. If you would be interested in hearing more about the 8 (a) program, the SBA holds a monthly seminar, usually on the fourth Thursday of the month. The next three seminars are scheduled for October 24, November 21 and December 19 at 10 A.M. at the above address.

I hope you will take advantage of this program.

Sincerely,

  
James P. McAnulty  
Assistant District Director  
for Minority Small Business &  
Capital Ownership Development



**U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

PHILADELPHIA REGIONAL OFFICE  
SUITE 201  
475 ALLENDALE ROAD  
KING OF PRUSSIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19406

August 20, 1992

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. P 748 795 841  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Dorothy M. Hartman, President  
TALK SHOPPE  
653 North 15th Street 3rd Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19130

Dear Ms. Hartman:

The Division of Program Certification and Eligibility at the Philadelphia Regional Office has completed processing your 8(a) application to participate in the 8(a) program. Your application was mailed to our Central Office in Washington, DC.

We request that you not call our Central Office regarding the status of your application. Having to respond to telephone inquiries from applicants nationwide simply slows down the process for everyone.

Your application will be processed as soon as possible. When our Central Office makes a final determination on your eligibility, you will be advised of the decision by letter. We would appreciate your patience and cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Severiano Alonzo", is written over the typed name.

Severiano Alonzo, Chief  
Division of Program  
Certification and Eligibility



**U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT OFFICE

REGION III

ALLENDALE SQUARE

475 ALLENDALE ROAD

KING OF PRUSSIA, PA. 19406

(215) 962-3800

November 7, 1990

Ms. Dorothy M. Hartman  
7720 C Stenton Avenue #101  
Philadelphia, PA 19118

Dear Ms. Hartman:

We are writing in response to the business plan you submitted for the Talk Shoppe. Mr. James Danna of our office originally reviewed your proposal but was unable to reach you by telephone. In a followup our Mr. George Galuska was also unsuccessful in reaching you at either (215) 247-8974 or at 224-5492 shown on your resume.

The eligibility for SBA's Handicapped Assistance Loan Program requires evidence that the business owner has a disability of major importance which limits the individual from competitively engaging in the proposed business activity. From the data provided we are uncertain as to whether your circumstances would warrant eligibility under this program or not.

Your business appears to be eligible under our regular guaranty loan program; however, our normal credit requirements apply to either program. Although an actual loan application has not been received we have analyzed your submission and find that we cannot encourage a formal loan application. The credit deficiencies cited in the Bank's decline letter including an insufficient equity injection into the business and inadequate collateral would present similar credit concerns for an SBA loan.

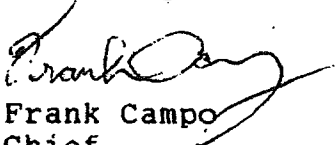
The information presented failed to evidence any significant cash or savings on hand for your capital investment into the business and the related office furnishings you listed are of minimal value. The personal assets proposed as security would provide insufficient collateral to secure your proposed financing and the personal credit history on the Transunion Credit Report (which you included) was unfavorable. In addition, we have reservations about prospects for repayment ability. The total reflected in your "Estimated Monthly Expenses" was more than \$400.00 below the individually totaled numbers and there was no explanation whether the costs of obtaining appropriate licensing or other permits to transfer certain computer telecommunications source data has been obtained. Even more critical is the lack of assurance that the sales levels would be obtained.

-2-

We regret that conditions are such that an SBA loan does not appear possible but if you would like to discuss this matter further please contact Mr. Danna at (215) 962-3829 or Mr. Galuska at 962-3828.

If your phone number has changed and you would like to discuss these matters, please provide a number where you may be reached during the day.

Sincerely,



Frank Campo  
Chief  
Financing Division



U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT OFFICE

REGION III

ALLENDALE SQUARE

475 ALLENDALE ROAD

KING OF PRUSSIA, PA. 19406

(215) 962-3800

December 11, 1990

Ms. Dorothy Hartman  
7720C Stenton Ave. #101 PO Box 27660  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

RE: Talk Shoppe

Dear Ms. Hartman,

Reference is made to the request of the captioned applicant seeking a \$30,000.00 Small Business Administration direct Handicap loan.

We have reviewed the request and find that temporarily we must withdraw the application pending receipt of the following information:

Complete signed and dated copies of your personal tax returns for the last three (3) years.

Written documentation must be provided by your physician confirming the permanent nature of your handicap and the limitations it places on you.

The source an amount of your proposed equity injection is not considered evident based on the information given.

Also, the personal items you listed can not be considered reasonable collateral for this loan.

Based on our preliminary review of your application, we are reluctant to request the above information because there are credit deficiencies which make prospects for a loan approval doubtful. The credit weaknesses include lack of convincing evidence that loan repayment ability would be assured, inadequate collateral and what appears to be insufficient equity capital. We caution that although you may choose to provide the missing items cited above, if the credit deficiencies remain unresolved they could still prevent an approval of your loan request.

**EXHIBIT 10**

1208  
catalogs, manuals, or other reference resources. Whenever commercial databases are used in our research in an effort to provide service to our clients, the databases will be fully compensated for the time spent on-line according to their fees and pay arrangements.

Finally in closing I would like to talk about the positive aspects of investing in a business like TALK SHOPPE. The type of business which I propose which is using information and information services to help people to organize their everyday lives can only help everyone concerned. That in itself cannot assure success but it is almost a sure bet that if people can afford the service they will buy it. People want more organization in their lives. They also want more leisure and fun in their lives. With the depressed state of the economy they also want as much value as they can get for their dollar. People are more hesitant to spend today and when they do spend they want to be able to buy something that they want or which has value. TALK SHOPPE can do that for them. We can hone in on what they want.

This business can also stimulate the economy as it can increase consumer confidence and actually increase interaction between businesses and consumers. Frankly, Mr. Campo I find it difficult to understand why the Small Business Administration would not support a business like TALK SHOPPE which could help significantly in vitalizing the economy. I am not the only person who would be helped by the business being a success. The consumers and even the businesses would be helped. \$25,000 is a small investment to make into a potentially lucrative business for all concerned.

I hope that I have been able to allay your concerns and that you will not let a few negative aspects overshadow the merit and the value that I sense you, Mr. James Danna and Mr. George Galuska see in the plan. The real value in TALK SHOPPE is that is relatively easy and inexpensive business to start with a maximum potential for growth. To my knowledge this is a novel and original business idea conceived by me. I do not know of any other business currently in existence like TALK SHOPPE. I have taken you into my confidence by sharing my personal proprietary information with you in the hopes of obtaining a loan. Whether or not I am denied a formal loan application, I would hope and trust that I would be protected by whatever proprietary rights that exist under the law and that the SBA would not divulge the contents of my business plan to others for their profit and gain.

I have again included both my residential and business telephone numbers for your convenience. Feel free to call me anytime.

[Res] (215) 247-8974  
[Bus.] (215) 247-2972

Yours truly  
Dorothy M. Harty

P20C

**SENDER:** Complete items 1 and 2 when additional services are desired, and complete items 3 and 4.

Put your address in the "RETURN TO" Space on the reverse side. Failure to do this will prevent this card from being returned to you. The return receipt fee will provide you the name of the person delivered to and the date of delivery. For additional fees the following services are available. Consult postmaster for fees and check box(es) for additional service(s) requested.

1. ☐ Show to whom delivered, date, and addressee's address. (Extra charge) 2. ☐ Restricted Delivery (Extra charge)

3. Article Addressed to:  
MR. FRANK CONPO  
US. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT  
475 ALLENDALE ROAD  
KING OF PRUSSIA PA. 19106

4. Article Number  
P 409 407 142

Type of Service:  
☐ Registered ☐ Insured  
☒ Certified ☐ COD  
☐ Express Mail ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise

Always obtain signature of addressee or agent and **DATE DELIVERED**.

5. Signature - Addressee  
X  
SRK

6. Signature - Agent  
X

7. Date of Delivery  
11-13-80

8. Addressee's Address (ONLY if requested and fee paid)

PS Form 3811, Apr. 1989 U.S.G.P.O. 1989-220-615 DOMESTIC RETURN RECEIPT

P 409 407 142  
RECEIPT FOR CERTIFIED MAIL  
NO INSURANCE COVERAGE PROVIDED  
NOT FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL  
(See Reverse)

Sent to MR. FRANK CONPO  
US. Small Business Admin.  
Philadelpia District  
475 Alendale Road  
P.O. Box 210  
King of Prussia Pa. 19106

Postage \$2.75  
Certified Fee .85  
Special Delivery Fee .1  
Restricted Delivery Fee

Return Receipt shown to whom and Date Delivered  
Return Receipt shown to whom and Date Delivered  
Date and Address of Addressee  
TOTAL POSTAGE \$3.65  
Postmark or Date

PS Form 3800, June 1985 U.S.G.P.O. 1985-220-615

**EXHIBIT 11**

cheaper and better than marketplace decisions made by others.

- **Actual Events/Impact** - For all new connections using any NSF funds, all connections were terminated at Merit/ANS nodes, allowing ANS to own the connection to a foreign market. Free market decisions by non-NSF funded parties were delayed up to 6 months, while NSF insisted on seeking approval from foreign PTIs for these "non NSF connections". Connections from the UK, Germany, Singapore and Korea which involved no NSF funds were denied access to NSFNet for up to six months. According to NSF, this delay was caused by State Department regulations.
- **Conclusion** - NSF has effectively given ANS indirect control over many international connections, while free market connections continue to be delayed.

✓ **Decision C** NSF approves ANS organization, (and privately authorizes ANS's exclusive use of NSFNet for commercial use) - 1990

- **Rationale** - ANS was formed by the Merit, IBM, MCI team to leverage MCI/IBM equipment, staff, and bandwidth and to position itself for competition in the future. Private ANS meetings with NSF and select Regional Networks, and public comments about a complex shared "infrastructure pool", introduced a packet charging concept (called settlements) which ANS would fund by charging commercial customers attaching through the Regionals. There was no public mention or debate of the exclusive commercial use by ANS, which was the key element of their earlier private agreements with the NSF. Yet, these private agreements between NSF and ANS drove these complex agreements with the Regionals.
- **Actual Events/Impact** - This situation publicly positioned ANS as a not-for-profit, public spirited company willing to share its "profits" with Regional Networks which were willing to sign additional (complex) agreements. NSF approved this subcontracting arrangement without prior public notice, debate, or open bidding. Further, NSF helped provide visibility with press releases quoting Senator Gore and Dr. Wolff.

Once approved, ANS took over the NSFNet leadership from Merit in the marketplace by hosting all negotiations and discussions with Regionals and issuing policy/contract related statements which represented NSF backing. ANS began competing for commercial and non-commercial customers by telling prospective customers that they could "connect directly to the backbone" without using the Regional Networks, and that they should connect to ANS since "at any time, ANS could disconnect [ ] or any of the Regionals which had not signed the ANS agreements".

**EXHIBIT 12**



## 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

APPL NO.	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO	DRAWINGS	TOT CLMS	IND CLMS
11/003,123	03/07/2005	3624	495		4	4	4

Dorothy M. Hartman  
 822 So. 5th St. (FR.)  
 Philadelphia, PA 19147

CONFIRMATION NO. 4653

## FILING RECEIPT



\*OC000000015523835\*

Date Mailed: 03/21/2005

Receipt is acknowledged of this regular Patent Application. It will be considered in its order and you will be notified as to the results of the examination. Be sure to provide the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION when inquiring about this application. 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 write to the Office of Initial Patent Examination's Filing Receipt Corrections, facsimile number 703-746-9195. 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 (if appropriate).

## Applicant(s)

Dorothy M. Hartman, Philadelphia, PA;

Power of Attorney: None

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

Foreign Applications

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 03/21/2005

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US11/003,123**

Projected Publication Date: 09/07/2006

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

\*\* SMALL ENTITY \*\*

Title



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1500  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1150  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO.	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
11/003,123	03/07/2005	3625	2240		4	4

Dorothy M. Hartman  
#W105  
2200 Benjamin Franklin Parkway  
Philadelphia, PA 19130-3830

**CONFIRMATION NO. 4653**  
**CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT**



OC000000052948695

Date Mailed: 03/05/2012

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**

**Applicant(s)**

Dorothy M. Hartman, Philadelphia, PA;

**Power of Attorney:** None

**Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant**

**Foreign Applications** (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see <http://www.uspto.gov> for more information.)

**If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted:** 03/21/2005

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 11/003,123**

**Projected Publication Date:** Not Applicable

**Non-Publication Request:** No

**Early Publication Request:** No

**\*\* SMALL ENTITY \*\***



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY  
A Commonwealth University

School of Business and Management  
Office of Academic Services

Speakman Hall (006-00)  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122  
(215) 787-7672

To Whom it May Concern,

I am pleased to write a letter of recommendation for Dorothy Hartman. During my tenure as the Director of the Bio-Medical Sciences Program for High School Students, which was conducted by Temple University, I directly supervised Ms. Hartman. Ms. Hartman was employed by the program as a part-time science instructor for over a three year period.

Ms. Hartman proved to be an excellent teacher. She was extremely competent in both her area of expertise -the biological and physical sciences, and in her ability to work with a student population with diverse academic backgrounds and levels of preparation. She has both a theoretical and working knowledge of learning theory and teaching methodologies.

Ms. Hartman was an outstanding employee and I have no doubt that she will complete her Master's Degree Program in Computer Education at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science.

My understanding of her career interest is to develop software for use in training teachers in the sciences and to design tutorial software for use with student populations. Her combination of academic preparation in the sciences, knowledge of computer education and her skills as a teacher will more than adequately give her the background to be successful in meeting this career goal.

I strongly recommend her to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Linda J. Whelan'.

Linda J. Whelan  
Curriculum Advisor

Accessing accessibility process

**Preliminary Class**

705

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**LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER  
Title 35, United States Code, Section 184  
Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15**

**GRANTED**

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Office of Export Administration, Department of Commerce (15 CFR 370.10 (j)); the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

**NOT GRANTED**

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

**EXHIBIT 13**



## DOROTHY M. HARTMAN

822 So. 5<sup>th</sup> Street ( Fr. )  
Philadelphia , PA 19147  
215-462-3490

BY PRIORITY MAIL , DELIVERY CONFIRMATION

June 7, 2008

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Attn: Secretary

Re : Telecommunications Industry , Internet  
and Intellectual Property

Dear Secretary Guterrez ,

To you and to others whom this letter may concern , I am respectfully asking that the Department of Commerce not allow the Federal Communications Commission or any other government body to continue to auction away sections of the spectrum or cyberspace having to do with the INTERNET or "give away FREE access to the internet " .

These agency(ies) nor telecom corporations have the rights or entitlement to barter , exchange or give away license to the INTERNET without serious consideration of just what are the licensing rights and just to whom and where they belong . Until now , I do not believe that any serious consideration has been given as to whether there are rights regarding Intellectual Property when it comes to the INTERNET .

Perhaps because as it stands , the thousands who have participated in its origin and development are perhaps already enjoying the fame or financial achievement which has accompanied their participation . The pioneers and inventors of the ARPANET and INSTINET

-  
Have already been recognized for their achievements and have gone on perhaps to lifelong positions and occupations with major telecommunications corporations . I , too am one of the inventors of the INTERNET and refer to myself as the inventor of the " modern day internet and worldwide web " as my contributions have thus far not been recognized by my country and the world does not even know who I am yet . Yet , the world is globally communicating today as well as the Internet has flourished and continues to evolve because of my creative visions and business plan presented to the U.S. Small Business Administration and the U.S. Department of Commerce as early as 1989 -1990 .

In my business method and plan which I introduced as ACCESSING ACCESSIBILITY - I introduced the feasibility of COMMERCIALIZING the use of a computer and a modem as a medium of exchange of information , goods , and services . The use of telecommunications at the time was highly underutilized . By increasing accessibility and access to it ( making the means available to the masses ) - we could dramatically increase commerce . Obviously , the ideas caught on and they have worked as evidenced by the success of the INTERNET and the WORLDWIDE WEB which continues to grow even as under developed nations begin to experience their dot.com booms .

I was not present at the development of the switching packets that comprised the backbone of the skeletal beginnings of the internet , did not provide software or any of the technical expertise that Internet service providers and other telecommunications companies provided . This development was accomplished by thousands of individuals with access to jobs , funding , and other networking personnel working together to achieve the success that the INTERNET is today .

HOWEVER , NONE OF IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT MY IDEAS WHICH WERE SUBMITTED TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION , THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TECHNOLOGY CENTER , AND THE PA. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ALL OF WHICH DOVETAIL WITH THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION . It was the funneling of my ideas into the National Science Foundation through the programs like the SBIR ( SMALL BUSINESS

**INNOVATION RESEARCH** ) through which these ideas and ones similar to them were researched and developed . This resulted in the **NSFNET** which later melded with the **ARPANET** and **INSTINET** which later became defunct and the resulting creation is the **INTERNET** or **WORLDWIDE WEB** .

Though my ideas were kept and absorbed by the Department of Commerce , my grant application(s) were denied and my name quickly forgotten . I was 47 years old when I first presented my ideas to the government – not in the hopes that I would be the only millionaire out of it but I certainly did not anticipate that my ideas would be used and by lacking means and opportunity I would be left out altogether .

I am 64 years old now and as you can see by the enclosed letter dated that I sent to Mr. William Campo in 1992 after a few years of submitting applications to the various programs including the Handicapped Assistance of being turned down for grants – I finally gave up . However I was angry and felt completely disappointed by the fact that I did not receive funding because I knew the value intrinsic in the plan and the beneficial effect that it would have on the economy if mine and other businesses like it were to make a start . I just wanted to be the prototype as my ideas were innovative and at the time – there was a window of opportunity of approx . 15-20 years because most of the population did not own computers at the time . I sent this certified letter to Mr. Campo because I sincerely felt at the time that I had been let down – but that my proprietary information which was supposed to have remained confidential was evidently shared and passed on to those who had the health , the opportunity , and the funding . I have many if not all of the original documents of my writings to the various government organizations in reference to my writings on **ACCESSING ACCESSIBILITY** or improving what at that time was a very underdeveloped and underutilized internet .

I am a patriotic and loyal person and even when you read my writings which were submitted all those years ago – you can read the hope , the optimism , and the inclusiveness that I felt for all . I wanted the economy to improve , the country to thrive , and the consumers lives to be better for the invention . I did not anticipate that I would be hurt the most . Not being blind to the faults of our country and the horrendous racial divide – I am not surprised at the way that I was treated . However , I am still hopeful that will change . Though I am deeply distressed and saddened that I who gave so much and continue to give have received so little . It literally breaks my heart because I have been rebuffed , ridiculed , my name attached to the number “13.” I have been everything but credited and paid . The **INTERNET** is the gift that keeps on giving . It has given rise to jobs , inventions , businesses , blogs , other telecom gadgetry and it continues . It is now taken for granted , but its occurrence was not a coincidence . It was my vision and I am hoping that my country will “do right by me” and award what is due me while I yet live .

Please suspend all matters relating to further giveaways of intellectual property rights which these agencies and corporations do not have – at least until it is known what my rights are . I ask respectfully and humbly as I do not want to be viewed in anyway as an adversary to my country . I am the same generous and hopeful person who optimistically brought my ideas to the government 18 years ago . However because my ideas were unique and original – and apparently not published or sold as there seems to be no evidence of that – I should still have the opportunity to obtain a patent or at least breach of proprietary rights .

In light of my tremendous contribution which has netted trillions of dollars and kept our U.S. economy afloat for many years ( the pressures against it now being created by other factors ) , I pray that you will grant my request to suspend these actions by the FCC and perhaps even within a manner and time of your choosing – acknowledge me and compensate me in such a way that would be appropriate . I believe I deserve at least that , don't you ?

Yours Truly ,

Dorothy M. Hartman  
Inventor



## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

JUN 19 2012

Ms. Dorothy Hartman  
#W105  
2200 Benjamin Franklin Parkway  
Philadelphia, PA 19130-3830

Dear Ms. Hartman:

Thank you for your letter of June 5, 2012, addressed to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), Mr. David Kappos. Your letter was referred to the Office of the Commissioner for Patents for response since it pertains to patent matters.

In your letter, you appear to express frustration with the prosecution of your Application, Serial Number 11/003,123. In particular, you are demanding the immediate issue of your application because the USPTO "has known or should have known" that you are the true inventor of your claimed invention which resulted in the "internet." You further call attention to several electronically-submitted documents (submitted on computer disks) that corroborate your inventive contribution as early as 1990. You further state that this evidence was not referenced by the examiner(s) during the eight years your application has been pending. You also appear to suggest that because you have evidence that you invented the internet, we are improperly denying you a patent.

I would like to start by apologizing for any difficulties that you may have encountered in some of your interactions with the USPTO.

A thorough review of USPTO records and contact with the management of the Technology Center where the patent application was examined was conducted. Our investigation leads us to believe that all submitted documents were sufficiently considered to the extent that they related to the prosecution of your claims. As you mentioned in your letter, the filing of letters of correspondence with Federal government officials were submitted on computer disks "as part of the specification of the original filing" of your patent application in December 2004. However, as you also mentioned, the filing date of your application was later changed to March 7, 2005. You appear to challenge the 2005 filing date because of the evidence submitted on these disks which even predate 2004. Thus, you allege that the USPTO is deliberately barring you from justice.

In order to receive an effective filing date of a nonprovisional patent application, an application must be complete as of the date received in the USPTO. 37 CFR 1.53(b) states:

*Application filing requirements - Nonprovisional application.* The filing date of an application for patent filed under this section, except for a provisional application under paragraph (c) of this section or a continued prosecution application under paragraph (d) of this section, is the date on which a specification as prescribed by 35 U.S.C. 112

containing a description pursuant to §1.71 and at least one claim pursuant to §1.75, and any drawing required by §1.81(a) are filed in the Patent and Trademark Office. No new matter may be introduced into an application after its filing date. A continuing application, which may be a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part application, may be filed under the conditions specified in 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c) and §1.78(a).

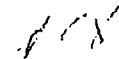
As noted in the letter mailed January 10, 2005, a filing date for your application was not accorded due to the noted deficiencies under 37 CFR 1.53(b). These deficiencies were corrected (papers filed March 7, 2005), and the Office duly assigned you (letter mailed March 21, 2005) the filing date of March 7, 2005. The fact that you have submitted documents or evidence of conception of your invention prior to 2005 or 2004 does not change the effective filing date of your application. In fact, applicants for patents are barred from obtaining a patent if the public came into possession of the invention on a date before the 1-year grace period ending with the U.S. filing date. Further, as noted by the examiner during prosecution of your application (See Final Rejection mailed July 12, 2011), the evidence and/or affidavits you supplied to overcome the prior art was considered, but it was ineffective in antedating the cited references because the cited references were a "statutory bar under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)" which cannot be antedated by way of affidavit or declaration. For more detailed information, see the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) 706.02(b).

It is further noted that you are concerned about the new patent laws under the America Invents Act (AIA) where the USPTO is converting from a First to Invent to a First to File. As your application is currently under the jurisdiction of the Board of Patent Appeals & Interferences, you state that the outcome of the Board's decision would not come before the patent law changes "due to occur on September 13, 2012" and that your rights would be lost. First, the effective date for the First Inventor to File provision of AIA is March 16, 2013. Secondly, the changes to the law would not change the effective filing date of your application. Prior disclosure of the invention which is publically available more than one year before the effective filing date of an application continues to be a statutory bar. For more information on the First to File provision see, [http://www.uspto.gov/aia\\_implementation/patents.jsp#heading-11](http://www.uspto.gov/aia_implementation/patents.jsp#heading-11).

I hope this letter addresses your concerns. If you have any further questions relating to this matter, please contact Eduardo C. Robert at (571) 272-8800.

Should you require further information on the status of your appeal, please contact the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences at (571) 272-9797.

Sincerely,



Anthony Caputa  
Office of the Commissioner for Patents

**EXHIBIT 14A**

PTO/SB/27 (09-04)

Approved for use through 07/31/2006. 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 collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED  
EXAMINATION OF A DESIGN  
APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.155)**

Application Number	11/003,123
Filing Date	03 /07 /2005
First Named Inventor	Dorothy Hartman
Title	Accessing Accessibility
Atty Docket Number	

**ADDRESS TO:**

MAIL STOP EXPEDITED DESIGN  
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

This is a request for expedited examination of a design application under 37 CFR 1.155.

NOTE: If the Request made by this form accompanies original application papers, include form PTO/SB/18 "Design Patent Application Transmittal" or its equivalent.

A preexamination search was conducted. The field of search was: Internet Protocol/ Telecomm. Portions of Internet "on sale." Related. Related applications cited. Accessing Accessibility method precedes other methods and prior art cited. Inventor claims priority. Accessing Accessibility method established in 1989-1990 before other related Internet Protocol eliminating the previous limited use of communications enabling worldwide data and commerce exchange.

\* See INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

If not previously filed for the above-identified application, the following items required by 37 CFR 1.155 are enclosed:

- Formal drawings (see 37 CFR 1.84).
- The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(k).
- An information disclosure statement in compliance with 37 CFR 1.98.



Signature

November 3, 2005

Date

Dorothy M. Hartman

Typed or printed name

215-102-3490

Telephone Number

Registration Number, if applicable

**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.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.155. 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 8 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 this form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

NOTICE TO CHECK RECIPIENT		TREASURY-FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE TFS FORM 3090 (Rev. 1)		
VENDOR NAME:	DOROTHY HARTMAN		VENDOR I.D. NUMBER:	DOROTHY HART
AGENCY NAME AND BILLING ADDRESS:	Department of Commerce US Patent and Trademark Office 2051 Jamieson Avenue Alexandria VA22314	U.S. TREASURY REG. FINANCIAL CENTER:	AUSTIN, TEXAS	
	CHECK NUMBER	CHECK AMOUNT	CHECK DATE	
	2221-75590379	\$*****900.00	12-27-05	
MAILROOM DATE: 11/03/2005 NAME/NUMBER: 11003123 AMOUNT REFUNDED: 900.00 OVERPAYMENT FOR A SERVICE ON UTILITY APPLICATION THERE IS NO EXPEDITE FEE FOR QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUND, CONTACT ELEANOR KURTZ - 703/308-9010 EXT 177			AGENCY SCHEDULE NUMBER OCC2006055 AGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 571-272-6500	

PLEASE DIRECT ANY INQUIRIES CONCERNING THIS PAYMENT TO THE AGENCY AT THE ADDRESS (OR PHONE NUMBER) INDICATED ABOVE

*Money Refunded*

Dorothy Hartman  
822 S 5th (rd) St  
Philadelphia, PA 19147

*Accounts Receivable*

7576


DATE *Nov 3, 2005*

02-64  
311

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *U.S. Patent and Trademark Office \$ 900.00*

*Nine Hundred and 00/100*

DISCOVER BANK  
GREENWOOD, DELAWARE

DOLLARS  Security features included. Details on back.

Memo: *Application # 11/003,123*

*1103123*



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1475  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

Dorothy M. Hartman  
[REDACTED]

DATE: 06/06/2006

To: Applicant of Serial Number 11003123  
Filed on 07-MAR-2005.  
(Art Unit 3624)

✓ 12 years?

It is estimated that this application will receive an Office action in approximately 132 months. This is an estimate that is based on the current inventory level of applications filed in this art area and the current staffing levels in this Art Unit. The USPTO is dedicated to minimizing first action and total pendency, and we are targeting resources to help address backlogs in art areas with high new application filings. Thank you for your inquiry.

Customer Service Office in Technology Center: 3600

Phone Number: 571-272-3600  
Central Fax Number: 571-273-8300

Applicant/Attorney Contact Information:

Phone Number:  
Fax Number:

**EXHIBIT 14B**

PTO/SB/27 (09-04)

Approved for use through 07/31/2006. 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 collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED  
EXAMINATION OF A DESIGN  
APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.155)**

Application Number	11/003,123
Filing Date	03 /07 /2005
First Named Inventor	Dorothy Hartman
Title	Accessing Accessibility
Atty Docket Number	

**ADDRESS TO:**

MAIL STOP EXPEDITED DESIGN  
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

This is a request for expedited examination of a design application under 37 CFR 1.155.

NOTE: If the Request made by this form accompanies original application papers, include form PTO/SB/18 "Design Patent Application Transmittal" or its equivalent.

A preexamination search was conducted. The field of search was Internet Protocol/ Telecomms. Portions of Internet "on sale." Related. Related applications cited. Accessing Accessibility method precedes other methods and prior art cited. Inventor claims priority. Accessing Accessibility method established in 1989-1990 before other related Internet Protocol eliminating the previous limited use of communications enabling worldwide data and commerce exchange.

\* See INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

If not previously filed for the above-identified application, the following items required by 37 CFR 1.155 are enclosed:

- Formal drawings (see 37 CFR 1.84).
- The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(k).
- An information disclosure statement in compliance with 37 CFR 1.98.



Signature

Dorothy M. Hartman

November 3, 2005

Date

Typed or printed name

245-112-3450

Telephone Number

Registration Number, if applicable

**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.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.155. 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 8 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.

Supreme CT

32

2004-2010 practically equaling in number the complete number of revisions since 1949.

First Edition, November 1949  
Second Edition, November 1953  
Third Edition, November 1961  
Fourth Edition, June 1979  
Fifth Edition, August 1983  
Sixth Edition, January 1995  
Seventh Edition, July 1998  
Eighth Edition, August 2001  
Revision 1, February 2003  
Revision 2, May 2004  
Revision 3, August 2005  
Revision 4, October 2005  
Revision 5, August 2006  
Revision 6, September 2007  
Revision 7, July, 2008  
Revision 8, July 2010

**The Patent Office finally found a way to bar this patent, but it used and continues to use illegal means to do so. This ought not to be allowed in a lawful society - one which has the United States Constitution as its governance. Therefore the Petitioner files this Writ of Certiorari and hopes that the Court will grant her Petition.**

**The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has failed to review the Violations of the Constitutional Rights of the Inventor by the Patent Office by its Denial of her Petition for a Rehearing. The Court's Opinion issued May 14, 2013. With all due respect, the Petitioner prays**

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA GRADUATE DIVISION, SCHOOL

STUDENT'S NAME: (LAST) HANEMAN, (FIRST) DOROTHY, (MIDDLE) M.

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	C. U.	YEAR	S.S.	GRADE		C. U.	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	S.C.	YEAR
					TERM I	TERM II					
Biol. 411T	Basic Biology for Teachers	2	67-68		/	B	2				
Chem. 403T	General Chemistry and Intermediate Chemical Principles I	2	"		/	B	2				
Ed. 636	Teaching Mathematics and Science	1	"		-	A - A	1				
Ed. 669	Educational Measurements	1	"		/	B	1				
Chem. 404T	General Chemistry and Intermediate Chemical Principles II	2	"		/	A	2				
Biol. 411T	Basic Biology for Teachers	2	"		/	B	2				
Ed. 648	Philosophy of Education	1	"		/	B	1				

*William B. Co. H. H.*

*William B. Co. H. H.*

3.2

This Certificate was placed in the hands of the Student.

*William B. Co. H. H.*

DEAN  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

NOV 05 1968

DATE

1 COURSE UNIT (C. U.) - 3 SEMESTER CREDITS

Grading System before July 1932

D - Distinguished N - Not Passed and Research Seminar counts after Sept.

G - Good F - Failure may be either letter grades or

P - Passed I - Incomplete S - Satisfactory U - Unsatisfactory

Grading System after July 1932

A - Excellent E - Not Passed

B - Very Good F - Failed

C - Good I - Incomplete

D - Passed

Degree of Master of Science in Education Conferred: May 20, 1968

Degree of Doctor of Education Conferred:

**EXHIBIT 15**

MAR 05 1990

Firm Number 90101081

Filed with the Department of State on

Number 1554833

Christopher A. Lewis  
Secretary of the Commonwealth

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF FICTITIOUS NAME

DECS-54-311 (Rev. 88)

In compliance with the requirements of 54 Pa. C.S. § 311 (relating to registration), the undersigned entity(ies) desiring to use a fictitious name under 54 Pa. C.S. Ch. 3 (relating to fictitious names), hereby state(s) that:

The fictitious name is: TALK SHOPPE  
Mailing address: P.O. Box 27660 Chestnut Hill, Penna. 19118  
The address, including street and number, if any, of the principal place of business is: (P.O. Box alone is not acceptable)  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19119 Phila.  
City State Zip County

A brief statement of the character or nature of the business is: TELECOMMUNICATIONS - USING A COMPUTER AND MODEM FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL FOR CUSTOMERS REFORMATS, TELEMARKETING, RESERVATIONS.  
The name and address, including street and number, if any, of individual(s) interested in the business is (are):  
Name Street and Number City State Zip

With respect to each entity, other than an individual, interested in such business is (are):

Name	Form of Entity	Organizing Jurisdiction	John. Address	PA Registered Office, City
------	----------------	-------------------------	---------------	----------------------------

The applicant is familiar with the provisions of 54 Pa. C.S. § 302 (relating to effect of registration) and understands that filing under the Fictitious Name Act does not create any exclusive or other right in the fictitious name.

Optional: The name(s) of the agent(s), if any, any one of whom is authorized to execute amendments to, withdrawals from or cancellation of this registration, in behalf of all then existing parties to the registration, is (are): DOROTHY HARRMAN JR.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned have caused this registration to be executed this 24 day of Feb, 1990.

(Individual Signature)

(Individual Signature)

(Individual Signature)

(Individual Signature)

(Name of Entity)

(Name of Entity)

BY:

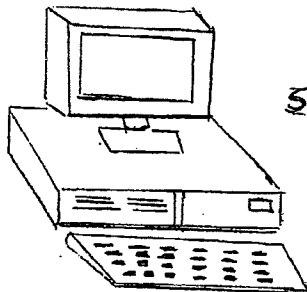
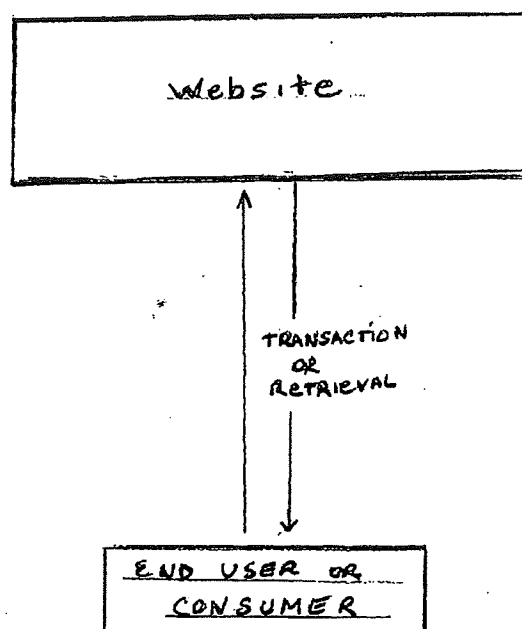
TITLE:



US 20060200386A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) Pub. No.: **US 2006/0200386 A1**  
Hartman (43) Pub. Date: **Sep. 7, 2006**(54) **ACCESSING ACCESSIBILITY PROCESS**(76) Inventor: **Dorothy M. Hartman**, Philadelphia, PA  
(US)Correspondence Address:  
**Dorothy M. Hartman**  
**822 So. 5th St. (FR.)**  
**Philadelphia, PA 19147 (US)**(21) Appl. No.: **11/003,123**(22) Filed: **Mar. 7, 2005****Publication Classification**(51) Int. Cl. **G06Q 30/00** (2006.01)(52) U.S. Cl. **705/26**(57) **ABSTRACT**

This is a new business process where the computer is used as an integral part of a business transaction. Data retrieval, the delivery of goods and services from a remote site are made available by the operation of the computer and modem. These are exchanged by the proprietor of the database and/or merchant and the end-user or consumer. This enhances commerce as it increases the consumer's exposure to number and variety of products and increases the market's ability to maximize the number of consumers that it can reach. This accessibility increases convenience and makes time available to the end-user. If more consumers have more access and more opportunity to purchase this boosts the commercial potential of the economy. It creates a unique market with enormous growth potential as its existence is in cyberspace. It is useful for social communication with the use electronic mail being adaptive to sight and sound with cameras and speakers.

SIMPLE STEP:

END USER → log-on website → contact → TRANSACTION OR RETRIEVAL  
→ log-off

VIA COMPUTER AND MODEM

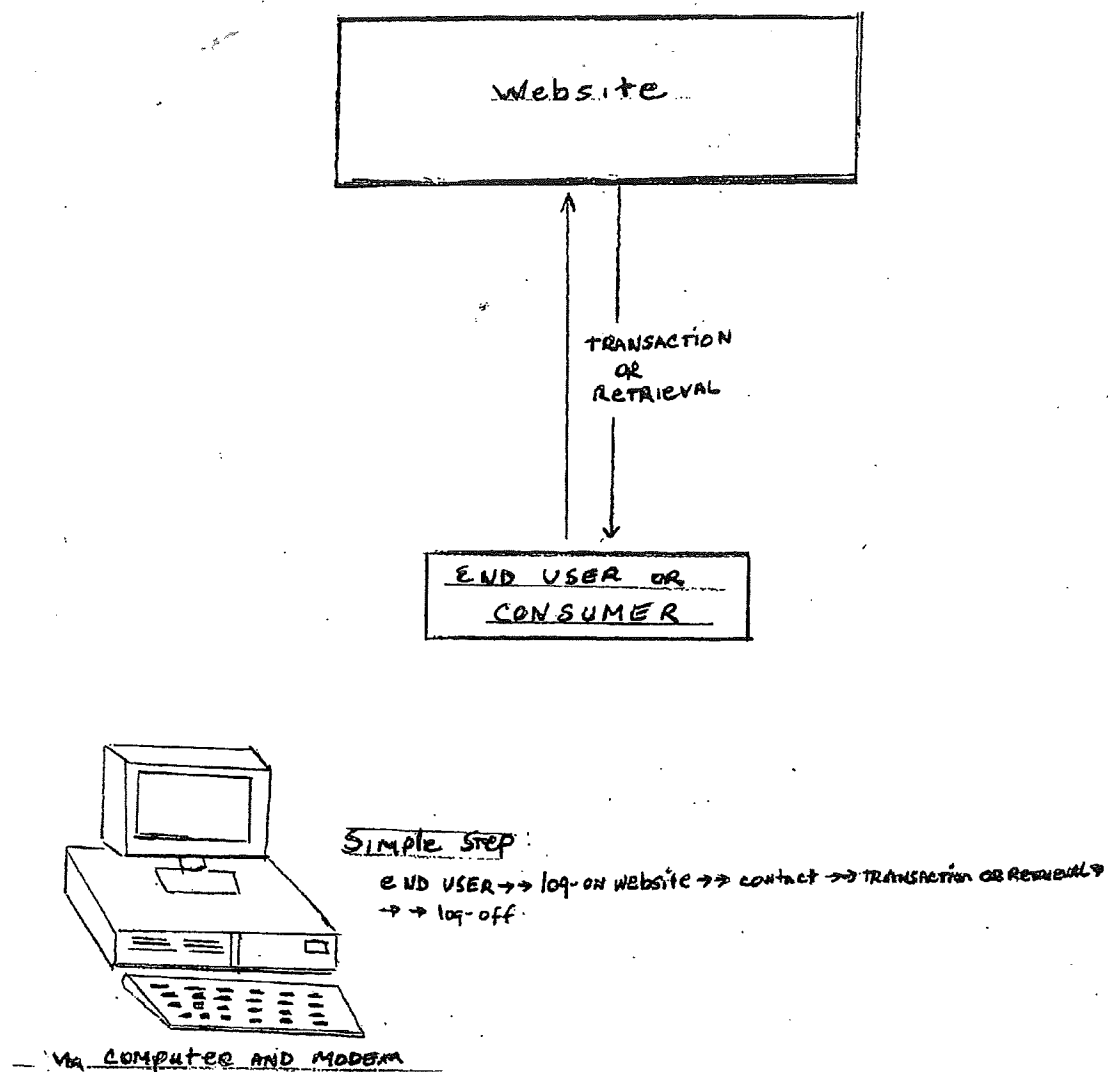


FIG. 1

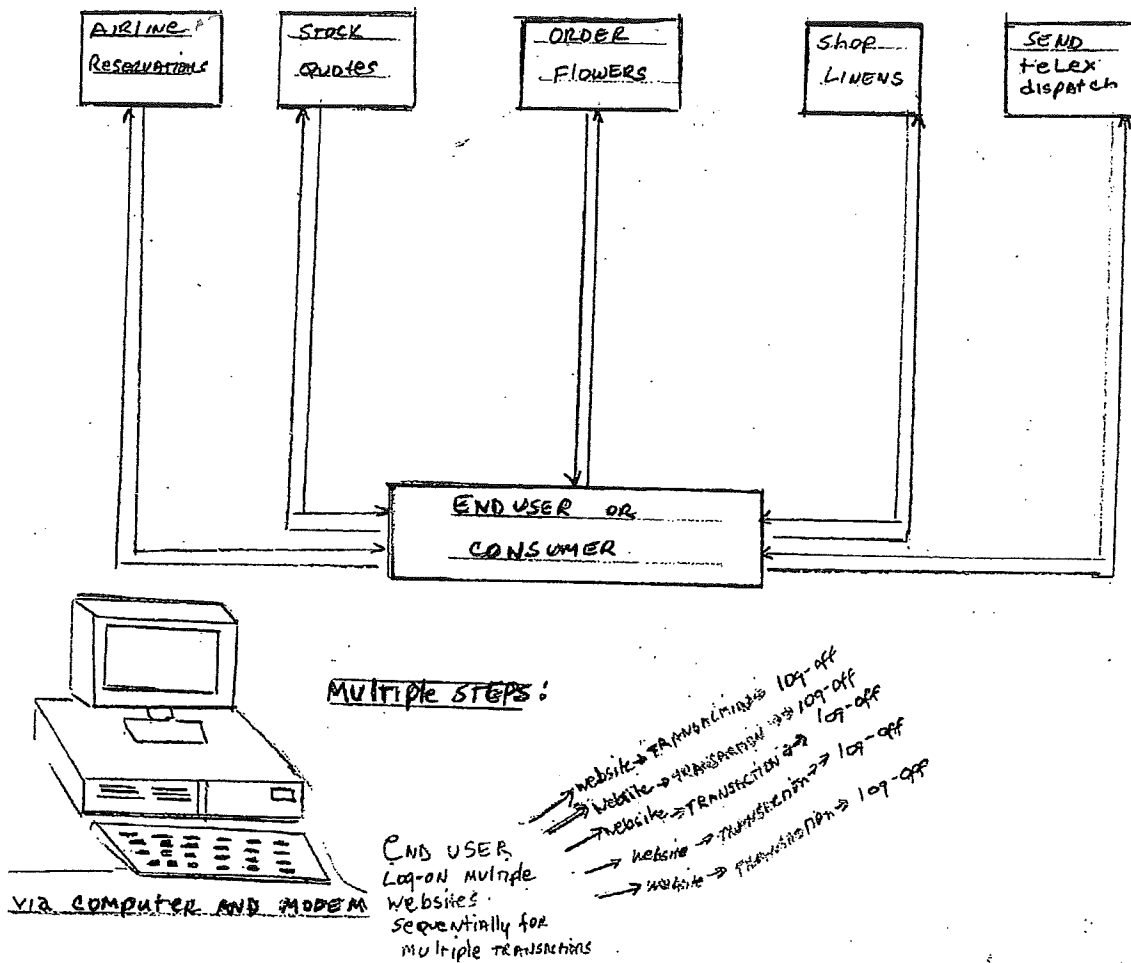
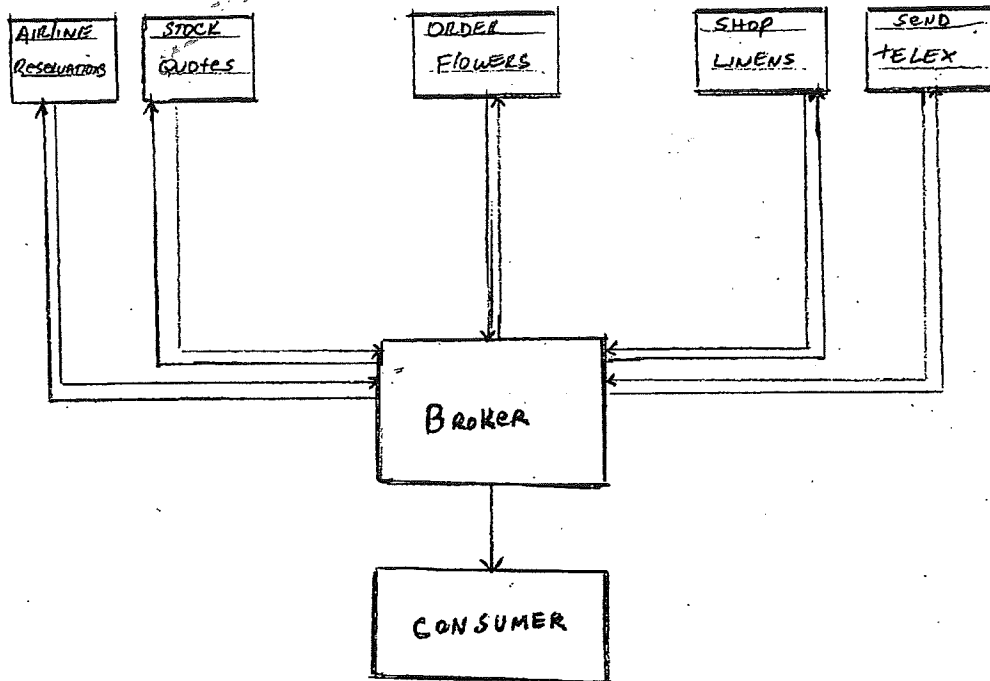


FIG. 2



MULTIPLE STEPS WITH THIRD PARTY BROKER

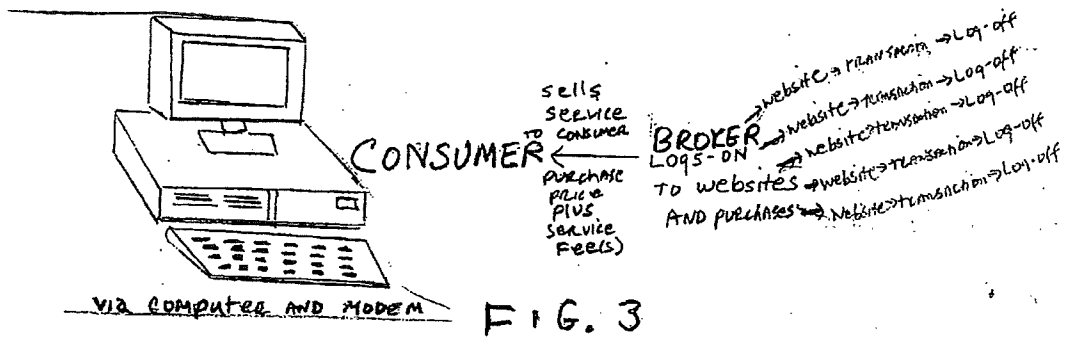
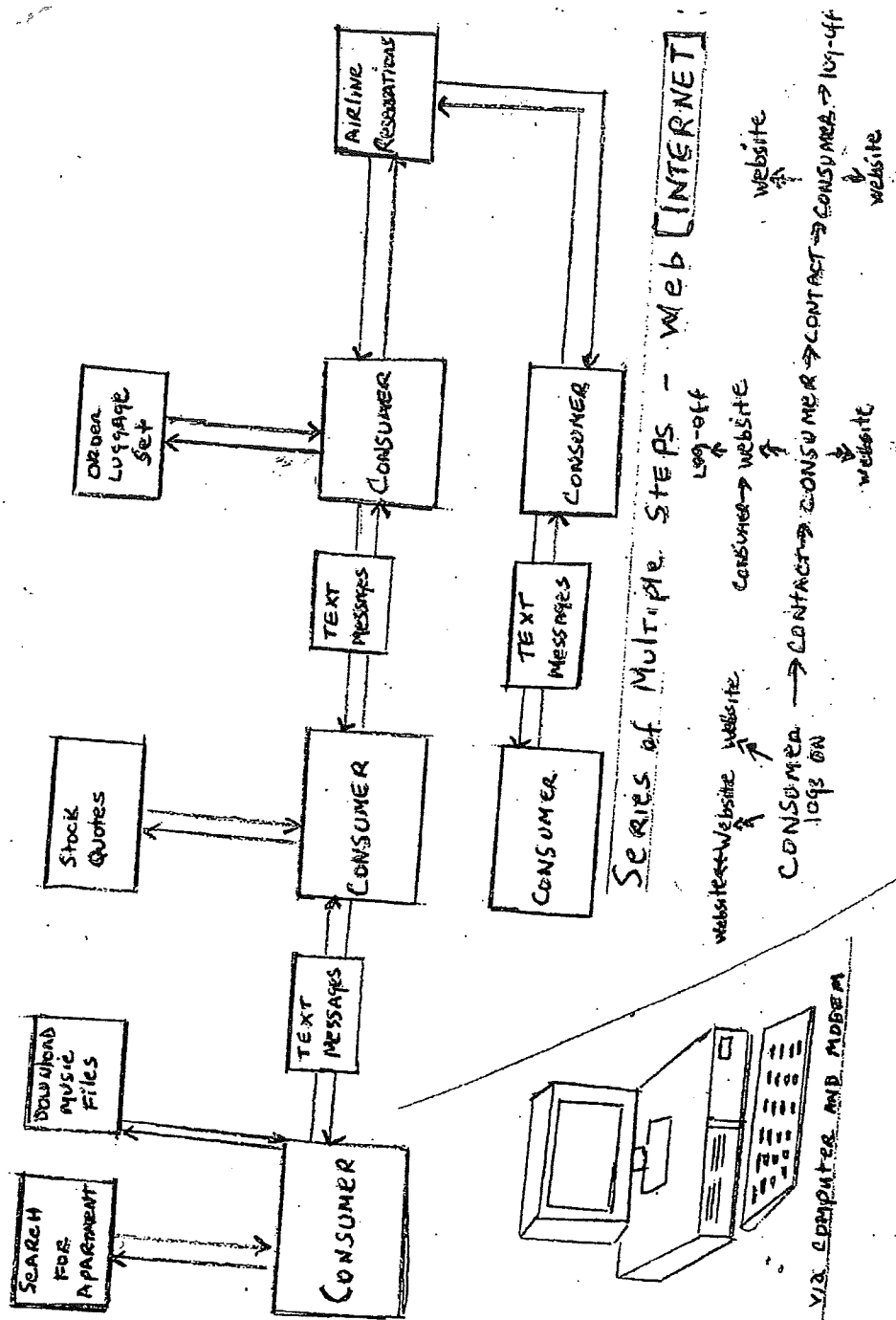


FIG. 4



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**ACCESSING ACCESSIBILITY PROCESS**

[0001] This invention is a new and revolutionary business process in which the computer by way of a modem is used to access, retrieve, and exchange goods, services, and information. It is a new method whereby information can be brokered and the exchange of goods and services used for commercial profit. This enhances the user's access to greater information in a shorter period of time without having to be physically present in order for the transaction to occur. It creates a network in which businesses have additional opportunities to reach consumers. The accessibility to goods and services is magnified. It makes time management easier and can substantially reduce costs as the user need not spend time or effort in traveling or send messengers to accomplish the task.

[0002] Information retrieval for the first time can be used for a commercial exchange between a database or website and the average consumer. It encourages the creation of databases or websites which can be set up to advertise products and services. These web pages also provide sites or addresses in cyberspace where the end-user or consumer may accomplish the transaction or simply download the desired information. It also makes possible global communication as the computer uses its modem via telephone, cable wires, or wireless radio signals into cyberspace making contact almost instantaneous.

[0003] This new process was introduced in a business plan and similar writings in 1990 by the inventor. These documents are enclosed on the CD entitled *Hartman Patent Docs. #1-12* and are comprised of the following: (1) Accessing Accessibility (Marketing Information and Service Brokerage)—11 pages submitted 1991-1992 for Innovation Award Ben Franklin Partnership Program of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; (2) The Feasibility of Accessing Accessibility submitted March 1991 to Pennsylvania Department of Commerce for Benjamin Franklin Partnership Fund Project; (3) Talk Shoppe Telecommunications Services business offering Information Retrieval application for registration of fictitious name—Mar. 5, 1990; (4) Hartman letter to Frank Campo—U.S. Small Business Administration Sep. 27, 1990; (5) Hartman letter to Twanna Bivins, P.C.D.C. May 31, 1990; (6) Hartman letter to Don Lonergan LaSalle Small Business Development Center, Feb. 13, 1990; (7) Hartman letter to Shelly Fudge Benjamin Franklin Technology Center of Southeastern Pennsylvania, Aug. 23, 1990; (8) Hartman letter to Phillip A. Singerman, Benjamin Franklin Technology Center of Southeastern Pennsylvania, Mar. 30, 1991; (9) William H. Harrington, Director of Benjamin Franklin Technology Center of Southeastern Pennsylvania letter to Hartman, Aug. 15, 1991; (10) U.S. Small Business Administration letter to Hartman, Aug. 5, 1992; (11) U.S. Small Business Administration letter to Hartman, Aug. 20, 1992; (12) Certified Mail envelopes from U.S. Business Administration to Hartman dated Aug. 21, 1992 and Jan. 22, 1993.

[0004] This process Accessing Accessibility is a method in which an end-user logs on to a website on a remote computer; accesses goods, services, or information; carries out a transaction, retrieves or downloads information and logs off. This can be accomplished by the use of a computer and a modem. The steps of this process can be illustrated as follows: a Simple Step as illustrated in FIG. 1 where a sole

consumer logs onto a single website; carries out transactions and logs off. FIG. 2 illustrates Multiple Steps where a single consumer logs onto multiple websites for multiple transactions and logs off. FIG. 3 illustrates a third party broker who accesses websites in lieu of the consumer who does not have access to a computer for which the broker receives a fee for services.

[0005] These steps can be continued into a web or network of numerous steps of this process all occurring at the same time. The consumer or end-user may log onto a website to retrieve information or services. Simultaneously or at separate times the website can log-on and contact the consumer or end-user. Similarly end-users can log-on and contact the website or other end-users directly by chatting across the electronic keyboards. The computer may deliver this electronic mail instantly or at separate times. The infinitude of cyberspace makes all of these actions possible at the same time thereby making telecommunication highly accessible with the keystrokes of a computer and modem. This accessibility is adaptable to sight and sound by the use of cameras and audio capability. FIG. 4 illustrates this by showing multiple end-users all accessing various websites or other end-users simultaneously forming a telecommunications web or network.

[0006] The steps in the process consist of logging onto the remote location or website by accessing the computer's ability to send messages via its modem over telephone and cable wires or through wireless technology. This is generally accomplished by specific software designed to enable the computer to contact various websites. The user accomplishes his or her objective and then logs off or essentially hangs up. Logging on and logging off can be accomplished at any time that the end-user decides to or the remote computer can do so depending upon its program. The Simple Step in the process is represented in FIG. 1 where the end-user or consumer logs on to desired website, achieves transaction (for example airline reservations) or downloads information (such as scheduling) and then logs off. FIG. 2 illustrates that the end-user may carry out Multiple Steps by visiting several websites usually sequentially before logging off. While visiting at those websites or databases the consumer may accomplish a variety of tasks of which the illustration shows certain examples. Numerous databases may exist offering a variety of information, services, and goods for sale. FIG. 3 shows a commercial set-up whereby a broker or third party purchases services, goods or information and then in turn delivers this information goods or services to a consumer who does not have access to a computer. The broker or computer marketing consultant carries out multiple steps of the process by accessing various databases and services reflecting the needs and desires of his or her clients.

[0007] FIG. 4 shows a series of multiple steps of the Accessing Accessibility Process wherein the numerous end-users may log-on to numerous websites simultaneously or end-users may connect with other end-users by text messages or electronic mail. All of these steps of the Accessing Accessibility Process working together and occurring across a web or network simultaneously comprise the INTERNET.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] FIG. 1 is a diagram which shows how a single end-user with a computer and modem can connect to a single website and conduct a transaction and/or download information.

[0009] FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a single end-user with a computer and modem connecting to multiple websites, conducting multiple transactions and/or downloading information.

[0010] FIG. 3 is a diagram which shows multiple steps wherein an end-user connects to multiple websites except the end-user is a broker who is selling his services to a consumer who does not have access to a computer. In this diagram the broker is a third party or liaison between the website and the consumer.

[0011] FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a series of multiple steps in which websites may be connected to each other; end-users may be connected to websites; end-users may be connected to other end-users simultaneously. This forms a web or network.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

[0012] A process whereby a user through a computer and its modem interfaces with information stored on a website at a remote computer or interfaces with another user on a remote computer. This process enables the user to access and retrieve information and/or allows user to carry out transactions for the purchase of goods and services from a remote site without having to be physically present in order to communicate or carry out the transaction(s). It enables the user to access and carry out conversations with another user(s) at a remote computer by the sending and receiving of text messages or electronic mail. It makes telecommuting likely by allowing workers to converse and participate at a distance from each other and from their jobs by working directly from computers to share files and labor. This invention makes teleconferencing likely with multiple parties participating at the same time across a network of computers. It further enables a multiplicity of transactions to occur simultaneously—users interfacing with multiple websites or with other users. Transactions are occurring in cyberspace making the number of transactions infinite limited only by the technology itself—the capability of machinery hardware and the availability of software.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0013] This invention pertains to expanding the use of computers which heretofore were used primarily for the creation of and storage of records and files and to do computations. Their major jobs being the input, processing, and retrieval of data and the building and maintaining of databases which helped with storage space by the elimination of paper files. These databases also provided a more permanent method of storage for records as data could be more readily destroyed by fire or other methods on paper, tape, or film.

[0014] Some databases like Dow Jones News Retrieval and MCIMAIL specialized primarily to corporate consumers. Databases like Compuserve provided bulletin boards where the computer literate and a small community of text messengers could post messages to each other. This inven-

tion spurs the development of consumer friendly databases and encourages the production of more commercial databases or websites by making telecommunications accessible to the ordinary citizen or consumer.

[0015] The use of telephone, cable wires and even radio transmissions had existed for a number of years making telecommunications possible for the previous 50 years or more. However all of this technology had been limited in its previous applications and under utilized until the onset of this invention. The telephone and radio in their prior capacities and cable in its use in television were underutilized. Wireless technology and radio transmission outside of commercial radio stations were primarily used in a military capacity.

[0016] With the exception of the growth of gigantic databases like Dow Jones News Retrieval which was more or less geared to corporations and Wall Street, the technology of creating websites was basically stagnant. The advent of this process Accessing Accessibility which proposes using telecommunications for the desires and needs of ordinary consumers and providing access to cyberspace for them while at the same time increasing commercial opportunities catalyzes the field of telecommunications. This process provides a method which melds all the previous technologies like the telephone, television, and radio together taking each of these technologies to new heights and uses. This new idea(s) revolutionizes the field of telecommunications. Growth and evolution in the use of telephones, radio transmitters, and other electronic and technological gadgetry will continue to increase as a result of this revolutionary process Accessing Accessibility and the invention of the INTERNET. Communication and tasks that at one time may have only been possible by long transcontinental airplane flights or oceanic voyages are now possible electronic strokes on a keyboard making global communication almost instantaneous.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The process of Accessing Accessibility by using the computer as much more than storage but a communications tool with the capacity for immediate responses and/or the completion of an actual transaction has revolutionized man's ability to communicate and carry out business transactions over a distance without leaving the place of origin of his correspondence. The introduction of this invention in 1990 which led to the formation of the INTERNET is by far the most reaching and revolutionary use of telecommunications. It ushers in the "Information age" making global communications possible in an instant. It makes possible a more commercialized seemingly smaller world with more countries involved and advancing in education, technology, and growth. This invention is a method which has achieved an intermarriage of preexisting telecommunications technologies which makes possible a telecommunications boom which will continue to evolve for years to come as Cyberspace is infinite with only the confines of the hardware and software to slowdown the technology and the refinement of monitoring techniques to continue its progress.

1. Claim one as seen in FIG. 1 comprises a user at a computer who logs onto a remote website by using modem. It comprises user being able to access information at that website. Information may be simply viewed for knowledge

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research purposes. Information may be downloaded also from remote database to user's computer. User may view commercial databases for the purpose of purchasing information, goods, or services. These goods may be purchased for by credit card, check or money order or some other means agreed upon by website proprietor and user.

2. Claim 2 as viewed in FIG. 2 comprises a user accessing multiple websites. The user is therefore able to view a variety of websites and accomplish a variety of tasks. Examples of tasks that a user might engage in on one occasion of logging-on might be to reserve a seat on an airline flight; view stock quotes; order flowers; shop for items; send a telex dispatch. The user may view whatever websites are available by the modem's calling capability and the computer's software and may log-on and log-off at will.

3. Claim 3 as illustrated in FIG. 3 shows how in this process a broker or third party may intervene for the user or consumer who does not have access to a computer. The broker may instead visit the websites, view and/or retrieve data, purchase goods or services and transfer them to the consumer for a fee.

4. Claim 4 in FIG. 4 comprises several users interfacing with websites or with other users. The users may elect to visit various websites to browse, download, or purchase or they may elect to contact and chat with other users through text messaging or electronic mail. A series of multiple steps of this process comprise a web or network {INTERNET}.

\* \* \* \* \*

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows schematic diagram of how prior art or the current art might be utilized-  
generally in a single and simple step . The most common process , simple search and  
al of a document that had been saved in computer files . The current art in this  
on provides for single step or multiple steps with the end- user searching and  
ading information . The end-user defined in this instance as  
ent who logs on , carries out a single transaction such as ordering flowers and logs –  
transaction is defined as the step of accessing a remote database by way of a  
ter and modem and retrieving data , goods , or service –purchase if necessary – and  
; off . Data , goods , and services may be viewed , downloaded , stored as saved ,  
tted ; or delivered . Transmission of all signals is by way of modem or M .  
lowing key is to be used for the drawings : **A** = AGENT = computer user , customer  
ation , broker ; **W** = WEBSITE = database ; **WP** = PRIMARY WEBSITE ; **WS** =

SECONDARY WEBSITE ; M = MODEM ; C = CUSTOMER ; E = ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD , electronic mail . An example of a secondary website would be a Nursery which may sell directly to a flower shop which would be a primary website or may sell to individual customers .

[0052] Fig. 2 shows schematic diagram of how use of the method with one Agent or consumer interfacing with computer monitor so as to accomplish transactions which involve multiple steps and comprises one aspect in which present invention differs from prior art . Fig . 2 shows Agent visiting three different databases to accomplish multiple transactions . These transactions might be to shop for luggage , search for an apartment , view stock quotes or something else . The Agent may shop from one location at his computer and visits multiple sites in a search for what he is seeking , obtain such item(s) and log off – all from one location .

[0053] Fig. 3 shows how an Agent – this time acting as a broker or III party selling computer transactions such as ordering goods , data , and services from online and delivering them to the customer for a fee . This is designed to offer these conveniences indirectly to consumers without personal computers by the broker acting as a computer consultant who directly accessing these online transfers them to the customer for a fee. At the time of this invention , less than 15% of the population owned personal computers. Although Fig. 3 only shows the Agent ( Broker ) interfacing with computer to accomplish single transaction simple step – order processed and delivered to customer , multiple step orders are shown in Figs. 5 and 6 .

[0054] Fig. 4 shows Agent such as a corporation , for example a law firm carrying out a number of transactions online . Transactions may be singular or numerous . It is entirely up to the user and the capability of the computer and modem and availability of websites . For

[0055] Fig. 5 shows Agent acting as a broker or III party interfacing with computer to accomplish multiple transactions – orders processed and delivered to multiple customers . These transactions might involve anything from shopping for appliances , to finding affordable health care insurance , or finding day camps that have rock climbing activities for example . The services are provided by the Broker who does the online searches and charges the customer who receives the information or delivery a fee . Consumers who own their own computers can do this for themselves . This invention creates an interest in computers and on- line services and all of the inherent advantages of being able to access what you need to organize your life online . This saves money , time , traveling , parking , etc.

[0056] Fig. 6 shows the interactions of various Agents – some involved in single step transactions , others in multiple steps – some visiting websites , while others interact with each other via electronic bulletin boards or email but also visit websites . Multiple Agents or computer users online simultaneously comprise a network referred to as the INTERNET . When this plurality of users and multiplicity of transactions to various websites plus email occurs simultaneously around the globe , it is referred to as the WORLDWIDE WEB . In the diagram A interfacing with computer – to communicate with another A via electronic mail ( E ) – visits database ( W ) Simultaneously A ( Broker ) visits database ( W ) , visits a

database ( WP ) which is supplied by database ( WS ) which is also being visited by another Agent ( A ) – and arranges delivery to all 3 of his customers . Agent ( A ) who visits database ( WS ) , a wholesaler also visits ( WP ) a primary database , a retailer . This capacity for millions of these transactions to occur simultaneously comprises other differences between

#### **DRAWINGS – 7 FIGURES**

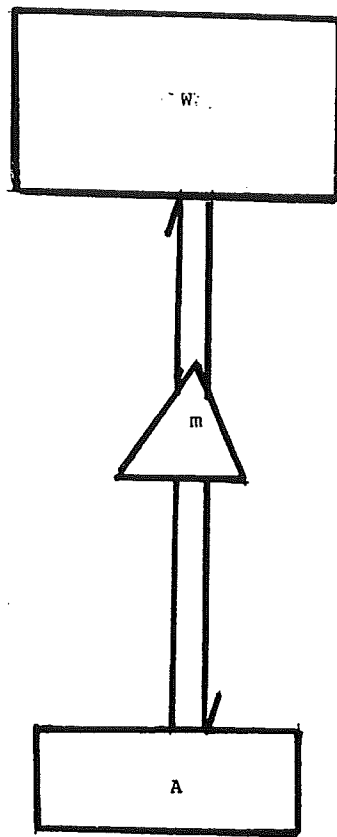
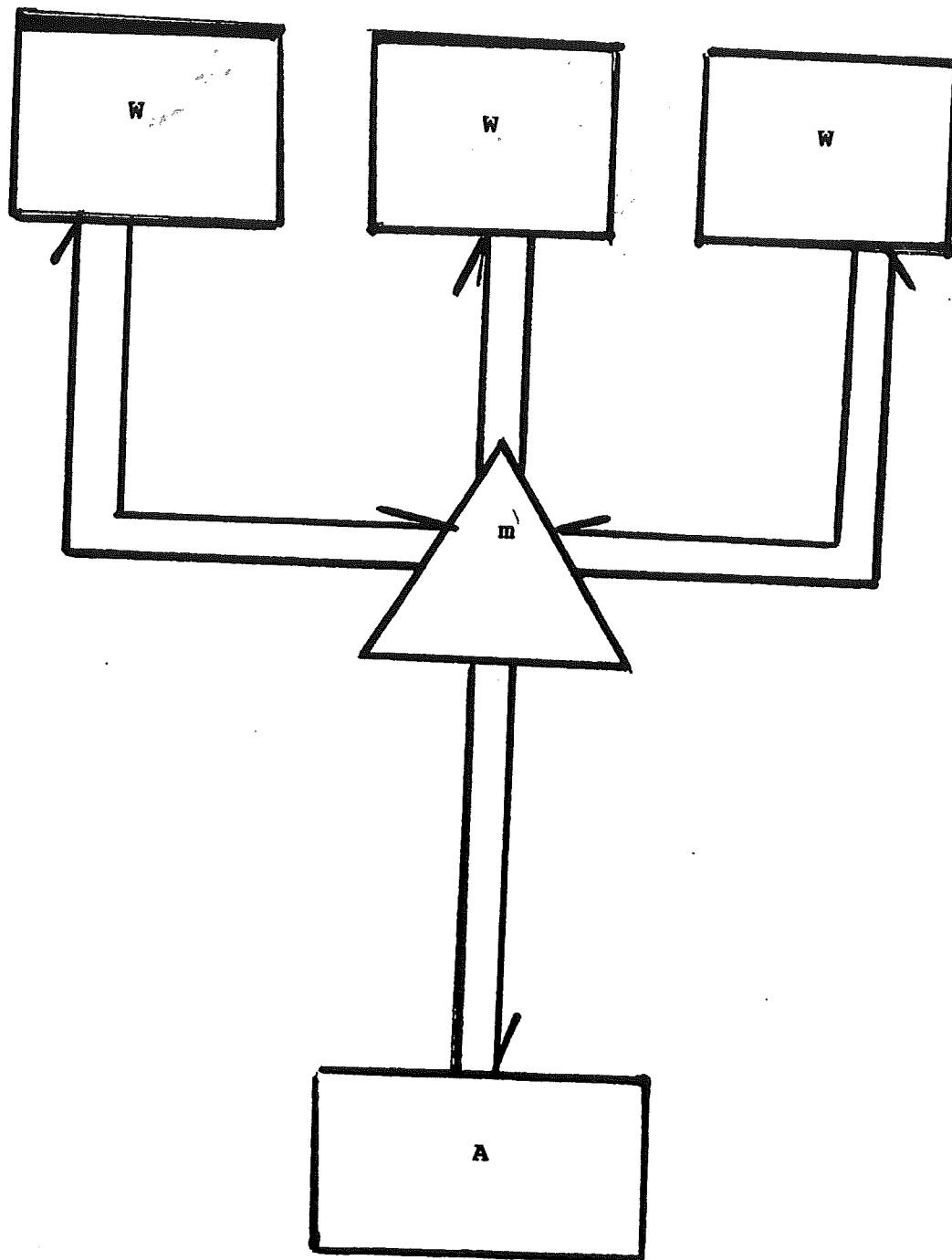


Figure 1



**Figure 2**

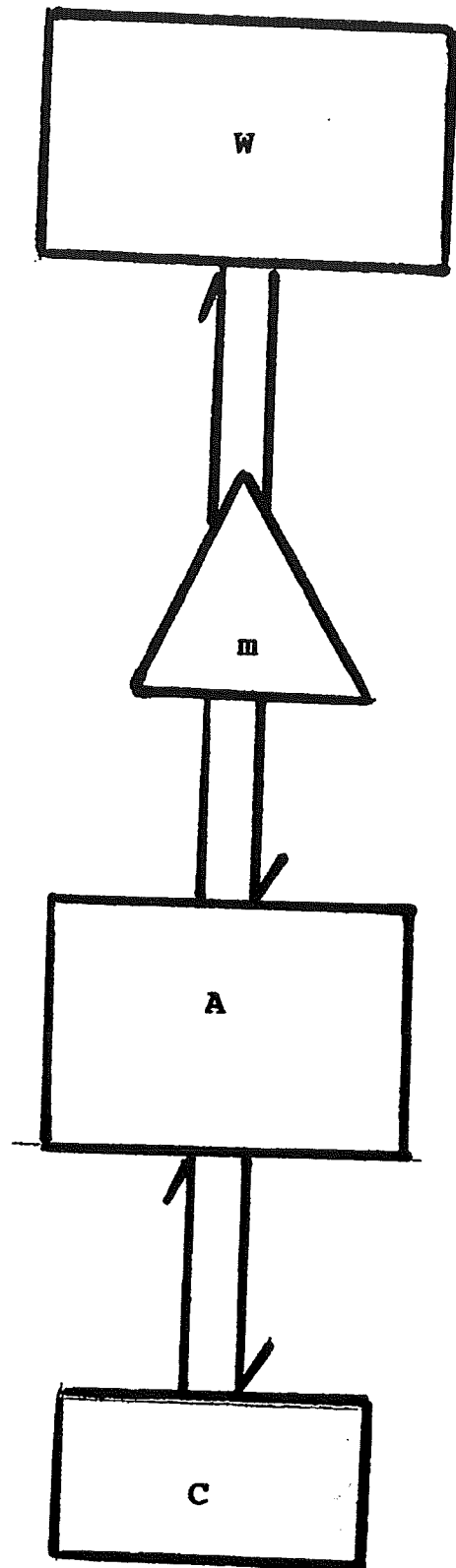


Figure 3

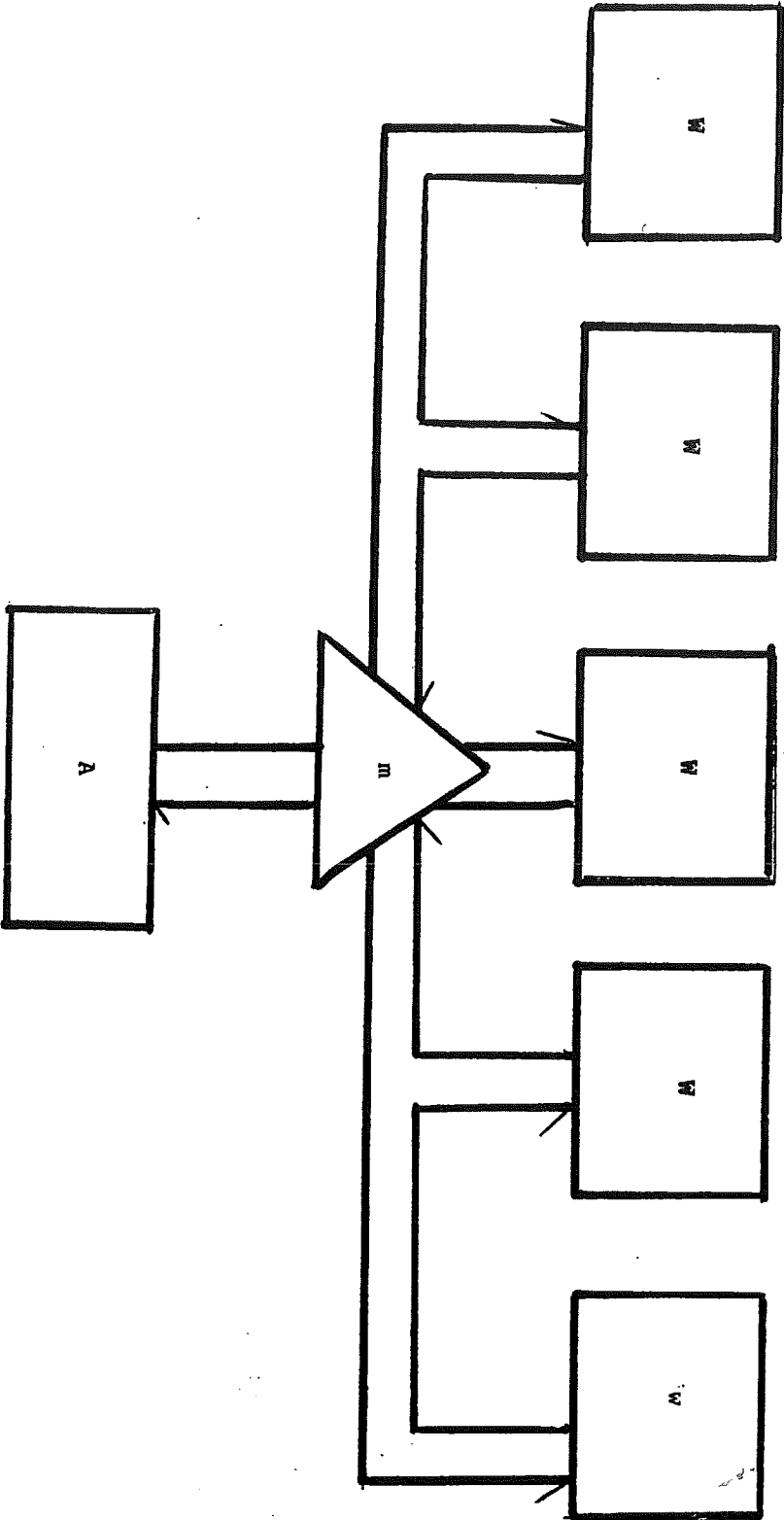


Figure 4

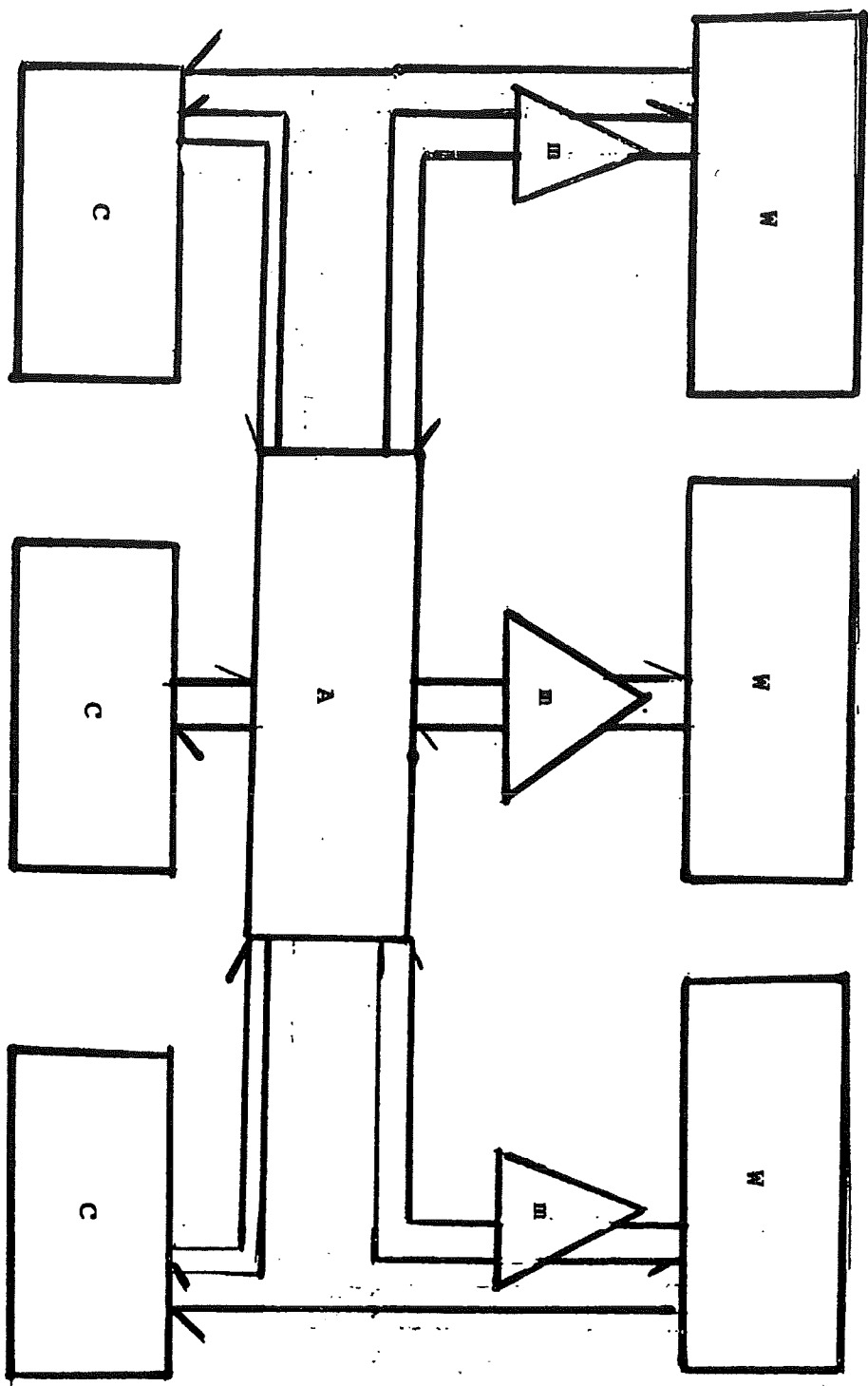


Figure 5

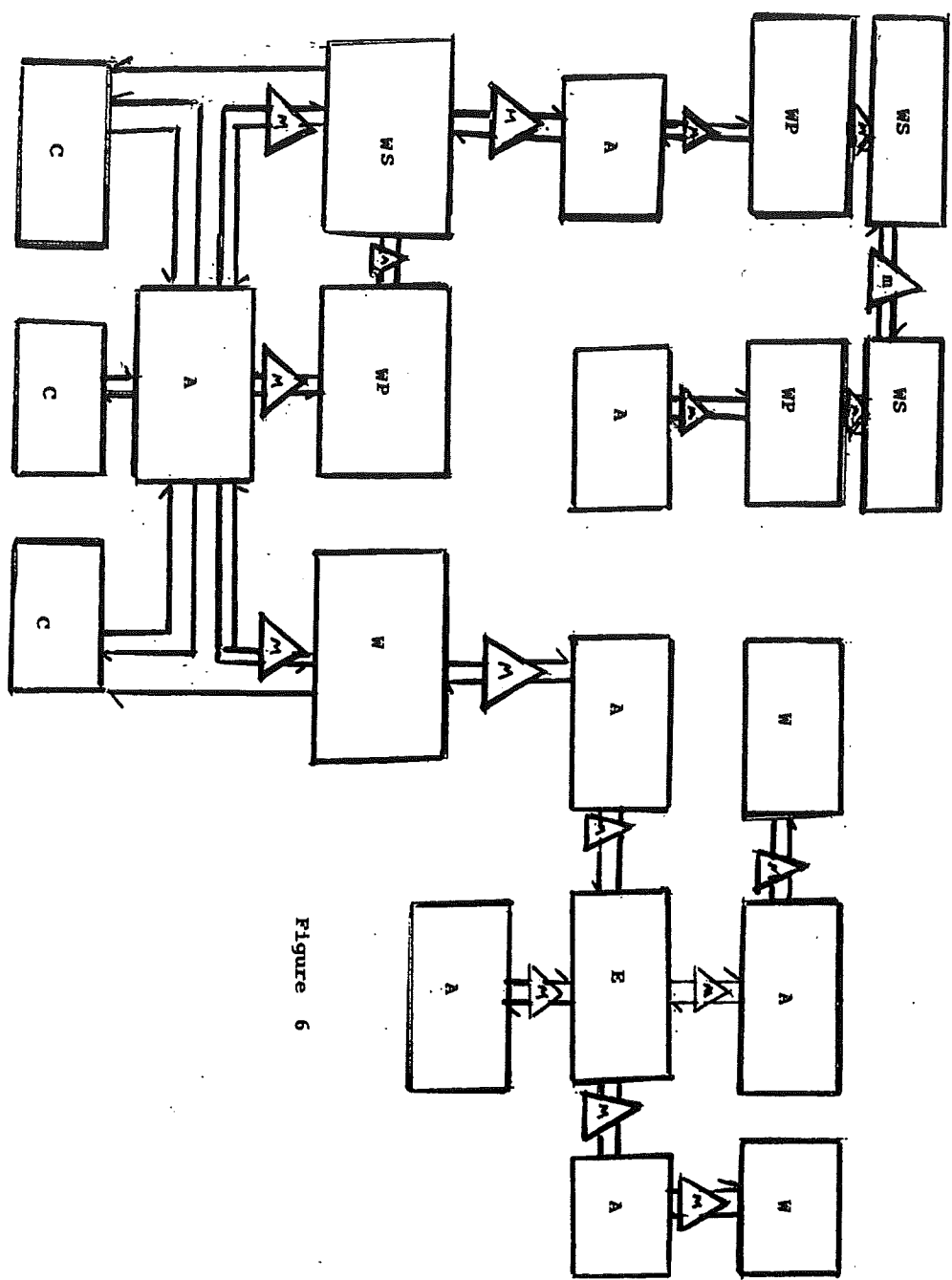


Figure 6

## **EXHIBIT 16**

GGP

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BEN FRANKLIN

PARTNERSHIP

FUND BOARD

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Small Business Research

"Seed" Grant Program

1990-91 Program Solicitation

Proposals Due September 28, 1990

Robert P. Casey  
Governor

Department of Commerce  
Ben Franklin Partnership Fund  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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NOTICE OF PROGRAM OPPORTUNITY

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BEN FRANKLIN PARTNERSHIP FUND  
"SEED" GRANT PROGRAM FOR SMALL BUSINESS RESEARCH

The Board of the Ben Franklin Partnership Fund will accept proposals under the Small Business Research "Seed" Grant Program. These grants are intended to help small businesses within Pennsylvania perform high quality research on scientific or engineering problems and opportunities with a potential to lead to significant public benefit.

Eligibility is limited to small businesses with 250 or fewer employees. Such small business firms may apply for grants to perform either technical feasibility research or applied research and development in a variety of technological topics. Proposed projects should be designed to strengthen the technological innovation of small businesses in Pennsylvania and help create new sources of employment through eventual commercial application of the research results.

Individual grants are limited to a maximum of \$35,000. Companies may submit more than one proposal. Applicants receiving funding under the Federal Small Business Innovation Research Act for projects in one of the designated subject areas are encouraged to apply. Applicants who have applied for but not received funding under the Federal SBIR Program may also apply after making the necessary limited adjustments to their proposals.

These grants will be made on a competitive basis. The determination of which proposals will receive funding will be made by the Board of the Ben Franklin Partnership Fund. Linkages to Pennsylvania colleges and universities and to one or more of the Ben Franklin Partnership Advanced Technology Centers are strongly encouraged. The Advanced Technology Centers are prepared to assist with proposal preparation.

Further information can be obtained from:

PA Department of Commerce  
Office of Technology Development  
Room 352 Forum Building  
Harrisburg, PA 17120  
Telephone: (717) 787-4147

The Board of the Ben Franklin Partnership Fund reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. All proposals must be postmarked or delivered no later than September 28, 1990 to the above address.

## SECTION A

APPLICATION TO THE  
BEN FRANKLIN PARTNERSHIP FUND  
SMALL BUSINESS RESEARCH  
SEED GRANT PROGRAM

Project Title: The Feasibility of Accessing Accessibility

Classification: I , II X, Other (attach explanation)

Topic Area of Focus (list 1 of the topic areas in guidelines):

## Telecommunications products & Services

Submitted By: Firm: Talk Shoppe

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 27660

Telephone: (215) 247-8974 Philadelphia State PA Zip Code: 19118  
County

Telephone: (215) ~~Philadelphia~~  
247-8974

County

Federal and State Tax ID Numbers

(SSN for Individual Proprietorships):

Type of Firm (check one):   X   Corporation;        Partnership;  
       Sole Proprietorship;        Other

**Small Business Certification:**

1. The above organization certifies that it is a small business firm as defined in the guidelines.                      yes X    no
2. The above organization certified that it is a minority-owned small business firm as defined in the guidelines.                      yes X    no
3. The above organization certifies that it is a small business firm as defined in the guidelines owned and operated by women.    yes X    no

Total Project Amount Requested: \$ 35,000

List Other Funding - List Source & Amount: Applicant's Contributions

Proposed Duration of Project: 1 year

Year Firm Founded: 1990

Number of Employees (average for previous 12 months) 1  
(currently) 1

**Endorsement:**

Corporate Official (Business)

Name :

Title:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Telephone Number ( )

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SECTION B

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BEN FRANKLIN PARTNERSHIP FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME OF FIRM & ADDRESS:

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES INVOLVED:  
(List Name, Address, Program Unit & List Contact Person(s))

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

TITLE OF PROJECT:

ABSTRACT:

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT OF THE  
RESEARCH:

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Telecommunications - Basically using a computer, modem and dedicated phone lines to find information designed to fill the needs of individual consumers and corporations to serve as a liaison, a link between the client and whatever information or service he or she needs. Our aim is to help our clients better organize their lives or their businesses, saving them time, money and energy to follow other pursuits.

Target date is to begin on or before January 1, 1991.

The business will work because it is a workable idea. The only thing needed now is equipment to begin. It will be profitable because there exists a place in the market now. With the value of the dollar shrinking and our workday and lives being more filled with activities and travel than ever, businesses like mine will become more and more attractive to consumers.

Out job is to help them organize their lives, making it easier for them to have more leisure time or spend their time following other, more important pursuits. Ours is a service organization which acts as a secretary, manager, and organizer all rolled into one.

The advantage is they do not have to pay us a salary because we are not there all the time. Only when they need us. Information and service on demand. The demand can be made by a phone call, mail or fax machine. I plan to make this service available to everyone, from the average consumer to giant corporations. Our brochure will include the wording: "No job too large or too small." (See attached sample cover letter for brochures in Appendix.) If the information or service is available we will get it for our clients.

The future should hold success. We are forever into the world of the computer. There is no turning back. We have only begun to see the tip of the iceberg in terms of the growth and expansion of telecommunications.

Now with the establishment of a common European market and the growth of the Asian and other economies, eventually the whole world will be completely net worked and interlocked via telecommunications. The sky is the limit. Even now there is a French commercial database available and the number of databases is growing rapidly.

This worldwide interlocking and networking is the wave of the future. My business will help to interconnect and network other American businesses. Eventually mine and perhaps other businesses similar to it will extend into European and Asian markets. It is a field that can only grow and expand.

NAME

Talk Shoppe  
7720C Stenton Avenue # 101  
Philadelphia, PA 19118

Assoc. Colleges or Universities Involved

Principal Investigator: Dorothy M. Hartman

Title of Project: The feasibility of accessing accessibility.

Abstract: To develop a business prototype for the commercialization of computer telecommunications as a product. To assess the needs for services which could be provided via computer telecommunication to the general population at large. To determine to what extent referrals by telecommunications consulting might aid in the growth and recovery of American businesses.

Using Commercial Databases to provide:

Whereas I do need funding to support this project, in exchange the data gathered from my research could be extremely valuable in creating new positions, titles, and jobs for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This data in telecommunications would be helpful to both the technological and business communities. Colleges could also use it in modifying and improving existing curricula and programs in computer science.

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#### **INDIVIDUAL CONSUMERS**

- repairs, alterations and contracting referrals for home, auto, etc.
- up-to-date information on life, health and auto insurance. Rates and investment availability.
- day care, camp and school referrals including colleges and universities
- hotel, theater, sports and airline reservations
- physician referrals
- lawyer referrals
- telemarketing ... electronic shopping. On-line search for quality goods
- Real Estate Market

#### **SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES**

- providing support services--recruiting eligible students
- providing referral services
- on-line search for information for research papers for college students and faculty
- providing schedules for sports events
- reservations and travel arrangements

#### **LAWYERS AND LEGAL SERVICES**

- providing support and information services
- researching insurance coverage
- researching documents
- reservations, bookings, and travel arrangements

#### **CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS**

- up-to-date business and financial news
- latest stock market information
- researching and screening CPA's and other prospective employees
- waste management information, equipment and supplies
- railroads, trucking and marine transportation
- EPA and pollution guidelines
- engineering and contracting referrals
- theater, restaurant, and sports reservations
- airline reservations and hotel accommodations
- Worldwide availability of resources and materials.

**Economic benefit would be immediately available.**

**Advantages:**

Businesses like "Talk Shoppe" which is primarily a data retrieval or information service would immediately offer clients;

1. Better organization of their private lives. By using the telecommunications service, they could save time, money and energy for other pursuits. In these hard pressed economic times, when most family members work, some of them more than one job, this is a decided advantage.
2. With the shrinking value of the dollar, any service which can help us make the best possible buy or deal leading to more efficient use of our income, is a decided advantage.
3. This will aid consumers in targeting or zeroing in on goods and services more specifically geared to their needs rather than a "hit or miss" approach.
4. This will aid businesses as it can increase their clientele also make the public more aware of goods and services that they are offering. This will help business and the consumer to "find each other," thereby increasing accessibility and increasing more lucrative business transactions both from the business and consumer perspectives.
5. This will bring immediate relief to an already depressed economy, if this is a successful prototype. Similar businesses will make the economy more efficient by elimination a lot of "hit or miss" business and consumer interaction. This can only strengthen an already weak economy.
6. This approach to economics can, if it is a successful prototype, open a new world to business. It can give up a new look on commercial markets.
7. Another great advantage and economic benefit is that this can be expanded at anytime beyond the economy of the United States and into world markets.
8. It is essential that we "accentuate the positive" during uncertain economic times." What I am proposing is a novel way of using existing technologies in telecommunication to make the most of what we have. We can make a decided difference in our economy by testing this theory, the feasibility of Accessing Accessibility. I am asking for a grant in the amount of \$35,000 for a grant through the Ben Franklin Partnership Fund to test this theory for one year.

**Title of Project:** The feasibility of Accessing Accessibility

**Principal Investigator:** Dorothy M. Hartman

The way I plan to go about establishing this project and testing this theory is by establishing my own business and setting it up as a prototype for the commercialization of telecommunications.

If after one year I find a positive response to this new product and service, I plan to expand and enlarge my enterprise. I also plan to share with the Ben Franklin Partnership in Technologies program whatever research information and feedback available from my pilot experience which has been mutually agreed upon for sharing.

I would hope that the establishment of not only my company but other similar companies and offshoots of this new idea development would provide additional jobs and growth to the economy of Pennsylvania.

On the following pages, I have presented a modified abbreviated business plan to give you an overview of how I expect to establish the business and approach the research.

**PROPRIETARY INFORMATION**

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Telecommunications - Basically using a computer, modem and dedicated phone lines to find information designed to fill the needs of individual consumers and corporations to serve as a liaison, a link between the client and whatever information or service he or she needs. Our aim is to help our clients better organize their lives or their businesses, saving them time, money and energy to follow other pursuits.

Target date is to begin on or before January 1, 1991.

The business will work because it is a workable idea. The only thing needed now is equipment to begin. It will be profitable because there exists a place in the market now. With the value of the dollar shrinking and our workday and lives being more filled with activities and travel than ever, businesses like mine will become more and more attractive to consumers.

Our job is to help them organize their lives, making it easier for them to have more leisure time or spend their time following other, more important pursuits. Ours is a service organization which acts as a secretary, manager, and organizer all rolled into one.

The advantage is they do not have to pay us a salary because we are not there all the time. Only when they need us. Information and service on demand. The demand can be made by a phone call, mail or fax machine. I plan to make this service available to everyone, from the average consumer to giant corporations. Our brochure will include the wording: "No job too large or too small." (See attached sample cover letter for brochures in Appendix.) If the information or service is available we will get it for our clients.

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Now with the establishment of a common European market and the growth of the Asian and other economies, eventually the whole world will be completely net worked and interlocked via telecommunications. The sky is the limit. Even now there is a French commercial database available and the number of databases is growing rapidly.

This worldwide interlocking and networking is the wave of the future. My business will help to interconnect and network other American businesses. Eventually mine and perhaps other businesses similar to it will extend into European and Asian markets. It is a field that can only grow and expand.

## PRODUCT OR SERVICES

Our product is information retrieval or services based on information retrieval.

A description of these services is included in the sample cover letter(s). As more databases become available the number and variety of services will grow.

The basic product is information. Services related to information retrieval may also be requested by the client. Of course, there is a limit to the type and kind of information which we will retrieve. Whatever information required will be within the rules and regulations regarding acceptable moral and ethical standards and nothing impinging upon the rights of others or violating the Privacy of Information Act. Those purchasing the service must be at least 18 years of age.

It is not our job to judge what is "best" or what is "worst." Our job is to match the services or information with the needs and wishes of our clients. In some situations we may make several recommendations based on what is available relevant to the client's request and let the client make the final decision. Ours is a information retrieval service not one which presumes to make decisions for our customers.

Advantages - Providing a variety of services and information. Fees could range as low as \$10 to as high as \$100, depending on the type of service. The fee for finding a repairman would be considerably less than finding a building contractor for a large corporation which may save hundreds of thousands of dollars by dealing with a reputable, experienced contractor who is cost efficient. We can also find qualified CPA's or other prospective employees for top firms which may save them time and money in management costs. Our business can handle time-consuming tasks, freeing our clients to use their time more advantageously.

Benefits - This type of business benefits all concerned. By Finding additional customers for businesses it stimulates the economy. By finding prospective employees for corporation sand in other ways expediting their operations it may stimulate capital gains. It gives the consumer more value for his money and strengthens the economy by making good business better. In the long run it will benefit the economy. As the business expands and similar businesses come on board, telecommunications should strengthen the economy, not weaken it.

## MARKET

This is a vital Service needed now, during a time when the economy is suffering and the U.S. is losing its business abroad. Now is the time for rebuilding and reinvestment in our own future. Telecommunications has only begun to pull the world together. Now more than ever when the nuclear family is often isolated and sometimes estranged and pulled apart by economic pressures, we need communications that will help us bring our lives to a higher level of organization. During these stressed economic times when most of the adult members in a family are working, leisure time becomes an even more precious commodity.

An organization like **Talk Shoppe** can eliminate some of the time-consuming tasks from our lives like finding information, goods and services, and making appointments and reservations.

The total universe for this service is unlimited. In the beginning stages, I would limit my mailing lists to Philadelphia and the surrounding counties, but as the business grows, it could expand throughout the country. The exciting aspect is that one day it will be possible to web with world markets and extend throughout the world.

Telecommunications is an exploding market. I want to move quickly, decisively, and NOW. There is an even greater impact to come as more of these businesses begin to appear. Since this is an original idea, I want to be among the leaders.

I would guess that in a pie that the present market of similar types of businesses occupies a very small slice, perhaps between 0-1%. I estimate my own percentage will be 33%-50% of the market with a maximum potential for growth.

Most of the present services are only run for special interest groups like doctors and realtors. Many hospitals use telecommunications, especially in the search for blood and organ donors, medical information and such. Commercial clearinghouses for information such as the type that I propose is a new idea conceived by me as far as I know. However, there are bound to be others who will soon see the benefits in establishing information services.

With a grant of \$35,000 I can make necessary improvements to my already existing office and purchase necessary equipment immediately. This is a great business opportunity. Once you have the equipment installed and are on line you can begin immediately. Necessary equipment involves a good top-of-the-line personal computer, modem, fax machine, letter-quality printer, copier and dedicated phone lines, software and accessories. Though there are other pieces of equipment and supplies needed to set up a good office, one can start with these basic items.

-2-

The charges for my services will be based on (1) the type of information requested; (2) the level of the consumer; (3) the effort and time spent in research and (4) the rental time on commercial databases.

I feel that pricing will be both fair and competitive. The consumers will be anyone 18 years or older who applies for and receives the service. They will buy the service because it will help them. Once they have used it I feel they will be satisfied and will use it again, and hopefully will refer other clients.

## MARKETING STRATEGY

Since mine is a small business, primarily run by one person to start, I will target only four (4) groups of consumers within the first three years. I have decided my first four mailing lists will come from available sources. This is also the order in which I will begin contacts.

### A. List of Consumers

1. Names listed in the white pages of the Chestnut Hill/Mt. Airy sections of Philadelphia. This is the area where I live. Chestnut Hill is a middle to upper class neighborhood with a business district and a fairly diverse population.
2. List of businesses published each week in the Philadelphia Inquirer newspaper.
3. List of physicians in Philadelphia area - yellow pages.
4. List of lawyers in Philadelphia - yellow pages directory.

I anticipate contracting physicians and lawyers by the 2nd or 3rd year of the business and eventually major corporations as my experience and the number of databases grow.

### B. Mail Correspondence

Brochures with attached response sheets will be mailed. She sample cover letter.

### C. Process Responses

1. Answer response sheets.
2. Keep database on personal computer files of all active and potential customers.
3. Periodically mail out friendly reminder letters of the availability of the service.

### B. Do Quality Work

Aim for customer satisfaction. If prospective customers are pleased with the service, they will use the service again and hopefully tell others about it.

### E. Expand my Market

by the end of the year if I am getting repeat customers, then I will know that the business is working, than I will begin to expand my market. I will begin to target consumers in other

-2-

areas of the city as well as professional groups and organizations.

To start, advertising will be limited to letters by mail and advertisements in neighborhood periodicals. I am hoping my greatest sell will be consumer satisfaction and experience.

If the customer is indeed able to expedite matters in his or her life through the use of my service, then he will use it again and again and hopefully recommend it to his family and friends.

In years to come, as my budget increases, I would hope to add newspaper, radio and television advertising.

## DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Job responsibilities would include:

1. Targeting various consumer groups
2. Developing mailing lists
3. Ordering brochures and response cards
4. Picking up mail from commercial box
5. Reviewing response letter
6. Follow-up phone calls or correspondence where needed to clarify exactly what customers want
7. Establishing a fee--sending out correspondence advising client of fee
8. Doing on-line research or manual or telephone research if the job dictates
  - a. Using computer to tap into database - researching information
  - b. Follow-up research if necessary using other resource guides, manuals, catalogs, library, etc.
9. Receiving deposits my mail
10. Sending out data or notifying client by phone call or postcard of a reservation or booking
11. Sending out invoices for balance of fee
13. Deposits and bookkeeping (paying bills, debts, etc.)
14. Accountant will probably keep weekly or biweekly accounts
15. As business expands payroll will have to be distributed
16. Establishing files and databases in computer keeping stock of existing accounts and potential customers
17. Updating computer files
18. Answering phone inquires dealing with clients' questions and concerns
19. Using the fax - sending and receiving messages
20. Inventory, management, and maintenance of office supplies
21. Paying out monthly expenditures
22. Deposits and management of assets
23. Organizing and ordering printing, typing and mailing.

At this stage the organization begins and ends with me. At the end of one year, I anticipate being able to make my first expansion my being able to employ at least one assistant.

Job responsibilities will be distributed by me. Final decisions will be made by me. I will have the services of an accountant and lawyer when needed. To start, I will use certain supportive services like:

- (a) Printer - brochures, business stationery, envelopes
- (b) Typing services - only when needed
- (c) Copiers - when needed

### **SALARIES**

I will forgo salaries in the first year unless there are significant profits. Fees will be paid to consultant as needed.

### **PERSONNEL**

1. Myself, for at least the first year.
2. In three years: 1-3 employees.

### **SKILLS**

3. Computer Literacy - to some extent. Need not be college graduates. Must be high school graduates and must be able to use modem and software. Some typing skill.
4. Will need computer literature college graduates eventually to manage. They should have knowledge of:
  - (a) Telecommunications
  - (b) Some computer language
  - (c) Knowledge of software
  - (d) Some managerial experience, though I am willing to train

Yes, employees are readily available. A vast pool exists among college students and graduate students who need part or full-time work. Some high school graduate who have had experience in data processing may also be useful. At least 1 full-time employee, perhaps 2 or 1 part-time employees.

- Weekly - Managers begin at \$675 per week  
- Regular full-time \$425 per week  
- Part-time \$150 per day

Salaries are based on what I anticipate competitive salaries to be in five years. Overtime might possibly be necessary if there is an unusually heavy amount of research to be done. I would rarely ask them to stay longer than 2-3 hours beyond dismissal time. If they desire, I might ask them to work extra time on Saturday. I would pay an hourly rate, probably \$20 per hour for over-and extra-time.

Two-week training period should be sufficient as some computer literacy is a definite prerequisite for hiring.

Potentially this business could grow into a major corporation with increased diversity in its services and employing hundreds of employees working at top salaries within a period of ten years or less.

**SAMPLE COVER LETTER**

**(BROCHURE)**

TALK SHOPPE is a computer-based organization that uses the most up-to-date commercial data-based information available to fulfill the needs of corporations and factories, firms and organizations, consumers and individuals. No job is too large or too small. Because of the nature of our operation which is using telecommunications to research on-line data to fill information gaps or provide needed services to our clients, we can fulfill the needs of all who apply. If the information is there or the service is available, we will get it for you.

The exciting thing is that telecommunications is a growing field. Eventually, markets will network all over the world. This is indeed an exciting thought. Minitel Telecommunications Network to France is already available. Currently we are using the following databases:

Dow Jones - the latest information in industry, stocks and other market news, business and economic news, government and current-day news.

Prodigy - shopping, banking, expert advice, education, brokerage, consumer reports, sports events, airline, hotel/motel reservations.

CompuServe - search capabilities and access to other databases.

The Source - state and federal news.

Dialog/Classmate - educational topics.

#### CORPORATIONS AND FIRMS

- \* up-to-date business and financial news
- \* latest stock market information
- \* researching and screening cpa's and other prospective employees
- \* waste management information, equipment and supplies
- \* railroads, trucking and marine transportation
- \* EPA and pollution guidelines
- \* engineering and contracting referrals
- \* theatre, restaurant, and sports reservations
- \* airline reservations and hotel accomendations

#### PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS

- \* latest pharmaceuticals -availability/ research data
- \* Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) /scope and coverages
- \* Medical and biotechnology information and supplies
- \* Ordering equipment and supplies
- \* waste management information and costs
- \* latest Food and Drug Administration information and guidelines.

#### LAWYERS AND LEGAL SERVICES

- \* providing support and information services
- \* researching insurance coverages
- \* researching documents
- \* reservations, bookings, and travel arrangements

#### SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

- \* providing support services- recruiting eligible students
- \* providing referral services
- \* on-line search for information for research papers for college students and faculty
- \* providing schedules for sports events
- \* coordinating social events
- \* reservations and travel arrangements

#### INDIVIDUAL CONSUMERS

- \* repairs, alterations and contracting referrals for home, auto, etc.
- \* stock market information
- \* up-to-date information on life, health and auto insurance. Rates and investment availability.
- \* day care, camp and school referrals including colleges and universities
- \* hotel, theater, sports and airline reservations
- \* physical referrals
- \* lawyer referrals
- \* telemarketing..... electronic shopping.On -line search for quality goods at bargain prices.

# TALK SHOPPE

Let us know the scope and text of information and service that you desire. One of our representatives will contact you by phone if necessary to get more details. We will not begin our work until your agency and ours are in agreement as to what your precise needs are.

A fee will be discussed and agreed upon before any on-line searching begins. Fees may range from \$10 to \$100, depending on the service involved. Fees are based on time spent in search, on-line costs for the database service and the worth of the referral.

One-half of your fee must be paid before the search is begun and the other half paid once the information is processed or the service rendered.

I hope that you will take advantage of this opportunity to make your organization better. Please fill out the response portion of this letter and mail it if you are interested or would like further information.

Our customer service representative(s) can be reached between the hours of 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. daily Monday through Friday at this number:

1-800-TALK-SHOP

Our fax number which is also available can be used anytime, day or night.

Yours truly,

D.M. Hartman  
Manager

APPLICATION FOR TALK SHOPPE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Type of service you desire (please explain briefly the type of service you desire).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fees may range from \$10 to \$100, depending on what type of service you desire. You will always be apprised of the fee before a search is done.

If you simply desire further information, please check [ ].

### RESEARCH ANALYSIS

I would like to do research to determine:

1. the validity of using telecommunications as a commercialized product.
  - a. To assess whether a need exists for such a product.
  - b. To determine the effects both on consumers and businesses.
2. Devising methodology for on-line research.
  - a. Develop a quick efficient use of rental/time-on, databases.
3. To assess whether there exists a need to further promote additional training and research in the area of telecommunication in our colleges and universities.
  - a. Whether or not new educational programs should be developed to produce telecommunications specialists.
  - b. What additional guidelines, restrictions or regulations.
4. The effects of using telecommunications as an economic tool - the advantages and disadvantages.
5. To determine if any scientific advantages should be adopted.
6. To assess whether or not the need exists to establish more commercial databases.
  - a. To determine the validity of placing all directory listing ("yellow pages") into databases with descriptive summaries of each business.
  - b. To determine the validity and need for establishing more "information clearing house" businesses like talk shoppe.

## **RESEARCH ANALYSIS**

### **PROCEDURE -**

#### **STEP 1. ESTABLISH MARKET**

- A. Record all responses.
- B. Establish separate charts for number and rate of responses.
- C. Plot growth and rate tables.
- D. Assess response rate to determine success or failure.

#### **STEP 2. ESTABLISH METHODOLOGY FOR EACH RESPONSE**

- A. If response requires using commercial databases, devise step-by-step method of finding information quickly and efficiently.
- B. If response requires looking up information in journals or manuals, make note and devise step-by-step method for saving time and energy.

#### **STEP 3. MEASURE CURRENT TRAINING IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGAINST ANY DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES.**

- A. Record observations.
- B. Make notes and suggestions gained from using this technology commercially.

#### **STEP 4. SHARE RESEARCH WITH TECHNOLOGY CENTER AND COLLEGE-UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE EXISTS A NEED FOR FURTHER TRAINING IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS.**

- A. Is there a link between the use of telecommunications and an increase in business transactions?
- B. Would it be advantageous to use telecommunication in a further effort to improve the economy?
- C. Should colleges and universities move toward developing programs to prepare students to move towards other business careers using this technology?
- D. Should colleges and universities move towards developing programs in telecommunications security?
  - 1. What guidelines should govern commercial telecommunications?

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2. Gaining further knowledge in enforcing restrictions and regulations against those who use telecommunications fraudulently.

**STEP 6. KEEP A LIST OF REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WHICH CANNOT BE ASSESSED BY COMMERCIAL DATABASES.**

- A. Suggest a list of databases that may be created.

**STEP 7. USING A CONSULTANT STATISTICIAN TRY TO PROJECT RESEARCH RESULTS TO THE POPULATION AT LARGE.**

**SECTION D**

**COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

1. What makes your product/process special? What is different or better than current products, processes or services? How significant are the added performance features or cost savings? Can the advantages be lasting: for example, do you have a unique technical approach that competitors would find hard to copy?
  
2. Who are your potential customers? Are there groups of customers or market segments who would place greater value on your product/process or service than others? Which ones will you go after first? How big is your customer base or dollar market? How fast is expected to grow over the next three years? What do you think your share of this market will be in the future?
  
3. What are some of the economics of your business? If this is a product development, what do you expect to be the product selling price? How much will the product cost to make? What are the capital costs or the variable costs of production? If this is a process development, what economic advantage do you anticipate from the development?

## SECTION D

### COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This is a new way of using already existing technologies. It is raising the potential of existing technologies to a higher level. What we are doing is bringing the use of telecommunications to the masses, making telecommunications a marketable product while at the same time maintaining a definite separation from that area of telecommunications which is for governmental security and corporate uses only. Just as in many ways the uses and features of the telephone has become many and varied by the ever growing changes in computer technology it is important that we do not overlook the many and varied uses of telecommunications which can be beneficial to us and can actually promote healing in an ailing economy which is actually spreading worldwide.

I think the advantages speak for themselves and the cost savings is highly significant not just in terms of dollars but efficiency in time and energy.

I feel that what i propose is a unique approach which competitors would find difficult to copy. You must be trained to do the research. You must be highly skilled in reading and analytical skills and be able to demonstrate considerable computer literacy.

Potential customers are any adults 18 years of age or older. I feel that initially middle class to upper middle class consumers who are probably more familiar with the capabilities of computers would probably be more responsive to the service. But as the service becomes more widely used and familiar to the general public that everyone would find value in the use of our service. Certainly as the business grows and I and my employees become more experienced and more expert in what we are doing, I would like to approach major firms and corporations in seeking contracts to do all of their telecommunications and research need hopefully at a lower cost and more efficiently than the cost of doing it themselves. Our contracts could considerable reduce their work load.

I will target customers in a specific area first, a neighborhood like Chestnut Hill/Mt. Airy in Philadelphia, a typical middle class to upper middle class neighborhood. I expect this business to boom, as to my knowledge no other type of business as what I propose, a virtual "telecommunications clearing house" does not exist in this area. I feel that my share of the market could become 33% - 55% of the market.

I do not suspect a higher share because as this idea becomes known to more people in the business community those with more powerful resources than myself and more money will probably have a more competitive edge. However I feel that my knowledge and organization of what I plan to do right now does give me the ability to compete and with counseling and financial support I feel

that I can do a lot for my business and for other businesses in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I am selling a service. Basically, our job will be to acquire data and provide information services to our clients for a fee. These fees may range as low as \$10 or as high as \$100 based on the type of information and how much time we spend in research. This fee will also include rental time spent on commercial data bases. There is no cost to producing the product aside from purchasing of computers, modems, printers, and necessary accessory equipment.

Most of the project costs after purchase of permanent equipment is involved in printing, supplies and equipment, line rentals, and mailings. There is a great deal of time spent in reading, collecting data, and interpreting results. It will probably be necessary to bring in a research assistant as soon as it is economically feasible for me to do so to expedite the large amount of research to be done.

I anticipate that this business would mushroom in a very short period of time because it is needed now. The demand is great and the market is ripe for it now. I would expect this business to significantly increase my own standard of living in the hopes of sending my daughter who now attends the William Penn Charter School to college. I also anticipate rapid growth and a company which would expand to increase to hundreds of employees.

I also feel that whatever research gathered from this project could possibly uncover other economic opportunities and uses of telecommunications as a product and that this will provide a boom to other businesses and the growth and development of other new economic ventures.

-2-

Please review my proposal and feel free to make any comments or suggestions that you may find helpful. I would be interested in knowing the response of the regional center before submitting this proposal to Harrisburg. My phone number is included for your convenience.

Yours truly,

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Dorothy M. Hartman

DMH:st

Attachments

**EXHIBIT 17**

# Key Players in Patent Litigation

## Top Patent Challenger Parties

Apple Inc. (110)

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (92)

Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (87)

Google LLC M/a Google Inc. (75)

Unified Patents, LLC M/a Unified Patents Inc. (55)

Comcast Cable Communications, LLC (55)

Microsoft Corporation (52)

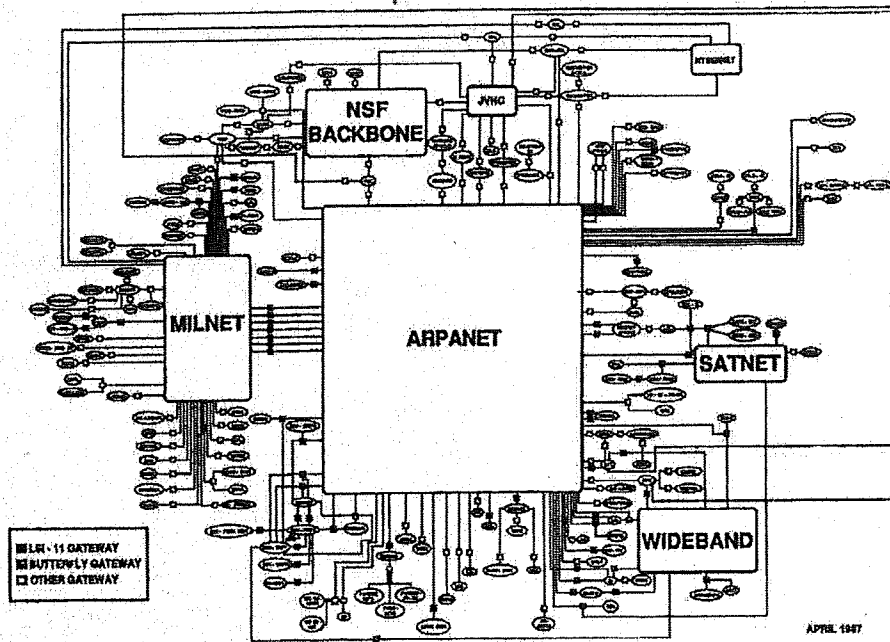
Intel Corporation (52)

Ericsson Inc. (41)

Verizon Wireless Communications Inc. (31)

**EXHIBIT 18**

*This map shows  
what the Internet  
looked like in 1987.*



BBN Communications Corporation