

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In the Matter of
Nyall Scott Engfield,

Respondent

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Proceeding No. D2025-12

FINAL ORDER

The Acting Deputy General Counsel for Enrollment and Discipline and the Acting Director of the Office of Enrollment and Discipline (“OED Director”) for the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO” or “Office”) and Mr. Nyall Scott Engfield (“Respondent”), have submitted a Proposed Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO Director”) for approval.

The Agreement, which resolves all disciplinary action by the USPTO arising from the Joint Stipulated Facts set forth below, is hereby approved. This Final Order sets forth the parties’ stipulated facts, legal conclusions, and sanctions.

Jurisdiction

1. At all times relevant hereto, Respondent, of Lisbon, Portugal, was an attorney licensed to practice law by the State of California and in good standing in that jurisdiction.
2. Respondent, at all times relevant to this matter, was engaged in practice before the Office in trademark matters and subject to the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct, which are set forth at 37 C.F.R. § 11.101 through 11.901.
3. The USPTO Director has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 2(b)(2)(D) and 32 and 37 C.F.R. §§ 11.19, 11.20, and 11.26.

Background

4. Effective August 3, 2019, any foreign-domiciled trademark applicant or registrant must be represented before the USPTO by an attorney who is licensed to practice in the United States. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 2.11(a); *Requirement of U.S. Licensed Attorney for Foreign Trademark Applicants and Registrants*, 84 Fed. Reg. 31498 (July 2, 2019) (“the U.S. Counsel Rule”).
5. The U.S. Counsel Rule’s requirement for U.S. licensed attorneys to represent foreign-domiciled applicants was intended to (a) increase compliance with U.S. trademark law and USPTO

regulations; (b) improve the accuracy of trademark submissions to the USPTO; and (c) safeguard the integrity of the U.S. trademark registry. *Id.*

6. The USPTO trademark signature rules require that (a) all signatures on trademark documents be signed by a proper person, (b) trademark documents be personally signed by the signatory named on the document, and (c) a person electronically signing a document must personally enter any combination of letters, numbers, spaces, and/or punctuation marks that he or she has adopted as a signature and that combination be placed between two forward slash (“/”) symbols in the signature block on the electronic submission. *See* 37 C.F.R. §§ 2.193(a), (c), and (e). *See also* Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure § 611.01(c) and 37 C.F.R. § 11.18(a).

7. If a trademark signature fails to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 2.193(a) or (e) because it was entered by someone other than the named signatory or not signed by a proper person, the trademark may be subject to cancellation. *See* 84 Fed. Reg. at 31498 (stating that “[i]f signed by a person determined to be an unauthorized signatory, a resulting registration may be invalid.”). *See also In re Dermahose Inc.*, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1793 (T.T.A.B. 2007); *In re Cowan*, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1407 (Comm’r Pat. & Trademarks 1990). When trademark filings are impermissibly signed and filed with the USPTO, the integrity of the federal trademark registration process is adversely affected.

8. A practitioner makes important certifications via 37 C.F.R. § 11.18 whenever presenting (e.g., by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) any trademark or patent paper to the USPTO. Specifically, the practitioner certifies that all statements made on his or her own knowledge are true, and that all statements based on the practitioner’s information and belief are believed to be true. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 11.18(b)(1). The practitioner also certifies that:

[t]o the best of the party’s knowledge, information and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances (i) the paper is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass someone or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of any proceeding before the Office; (ii) the other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law; (iii) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (iv) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

37 C.F.R. § 11.18(b)(2).

9. Accordingly, a practitioner who presents any paper to the USPTO — including patent or trademark documents — certifies that he or she has conducted an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances that supports the factual assertions set forth in the paper. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 11.18(b)(2)(iii).

10. Violations of § 11.18 may jeopardize the probative value of the filing, and any false or fraudulent statements are subject to criminal penalty under 18 U.S.C. § 1001. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 11.18(b)(1).

11. Any practitioner who violates the provisions of this section may also be subject to disciplinary action. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 11.18(d).

Joint Stipulated Facts

12. Respondent was admitted to practice law in the State of California in 2013 (Attorney #295387)

13. Respondent has practiced U.S. trademark law since 2013.

14. In or around 2018, Respondent founded “TrademarKraft,” a solo practitioner law firm that provides trademark services including preparing and filing trademark applications and responding to Office actions for small businesses and individuals.

15. At all relevant times, Respondent offered two options to applicants seeking trademark protections – pro se assistance or represented assistance. Respondent informed OED that pro se assistance was his practice’s “Do-It-Yourself” option for trademark applicants that want to own the process but want some help and guidance with the process.

16. From 2019 until April 25, 2024, Respondent’s signature —either entered by him or by another person—appeared on over 8,221 trademark documents (including declarations) filed with the USPTO.

17. World IP Law LTD (“World IP”), translated as 世界知识产权法有限公司, is an intellectual property agency registered and headquartered at Room 1201, No. 989, Road Anling, Huli, Xiamen, China. World IP advertises that it specializes in intellectual property, including trademark applications.

18. In February 2019, World IP contacted Respondent.

19. On March 8, 2019, Respondent and World IP entered into a “Co-Operation Agreement” (“the Agreement”).

20. The Agreement provided, *inter alia*, that Respondent agreed to:

- Appoint World IP as the exclusive agency in China to deal with all U.S. intellectual property business;
- Refer all inquiries, orders, or cooperation letters that he may receive from Chinese trademark agents, other entities and individuals and not take any cases that were not directly through World IP; and

- Not found any companies directly or indirectly to take a case from Chinese clients.

21. The Agreement also provided, *inter alia*, that World IP agreed to appoint Respondent as the exclusive licensed attorney to deal with U.S. trademarks business and to pay Respondent on a per-filing basis.

22. Respondent provided information to OED indicating that, from March 2019 until April 2024, he completed approximately 7,210 matters for World IP customers and was paid \$278,519.00 by World IP for completing these trademark matters.

23. At all relevant times, Respondent understood that World IP had its own USPTO.gov account for filing trademark documents with the USPTO via TEAS. Respondent did not have access to that USPTO.gov account.

24. At all relevant times, Respondent's sole contact at World IP was its representative, Xiaowan Xie (a.k.a. "Tony"). Mr. Xie is not known to be, or ever have been, a U.S.-licensed attorney or otherwise to have the authority to represent foreign-domiciled trademark applicants or registrants before the USPTO.

25. For purposes of completing trademark filings, World IP would send an .obj file with draft instructions to Respondent. Respondent would review the instructions and drafts of trademark filings and then email World IP indicating his approval, sometimes with comments for edits to be made. He did not transmit a courtesy copy of the email to the client trademark applicants on these emails. Respondent represents this was due to the clients' limited command of the English language.

26. Respondent represented to OED that, from March 2019-January 2022, he indicated his approval of a draft trademark filing by emailing to World IP a screenshot of his signature inserted into the .obj file. Respondent represented to OED that he expected that World IP then would (a) take the steps to acquire the entry of the applicant's signature on the application and (b) file the application with the USPTO and pay the filing fees.

27. Respondent represented to OED that he did not provide screenshots of signed .obj files to World IP as authorization for anyone to copy or cut-and-paste his S-signature or enter it into a trademark application, but, rather, he did so only to confirm for World IP that (a) he had reviewed the application and supporting information and documentation, (b) the application was in good order and met the USPTO's requirements, and (c) the application was in condition to be signed by the applicant.

28. Respondent told OED that this approval process via screenshots of his signature in .obj files was unique to his work for World IP customers and that he did not use it with any other trademark clients.

29. World IP provided acknowledgement of Respondent's emailed communications 50-60 percent of the time.

30. Respondent did not communicate directly with his trademark applicant clients whose draft submissions he reviewed and approved via his relationship with World IP.

31. Respondent acknowledged that he did not personally know whether his applicant clients actually signed any of the submitted trademark documents he had approved. He further acknowledged that he relied on World IP to handle that process and that he did not monitor whether or how World IP purportedly acquired client signatures on trademark documents, including applications and declarations.

32. Respondent represented to OED that, around November or December 2020, he noticed that World IP had entered his signature in some trademark applications. Respondent identified approximately 500 trademark applications filed with the USPTO prior to January 2020 wherein World IP may have entered his signature.

33. Despite discovering the improper signatures issue around the end of 2020, Respondent did not take prompt action to notify clients or the USPTO about the issue. Instead, Respondent continued to work with World IP.

34. Respondent represented to OED that, after August 2022, he prepared World IP trademark applications "from scratch" as an .obj file after receiving instructions from World IP and that he then "hand signed" applications that came from World IP and filed them using the World IP company credit card to pay the filing fees.

35. By letter dated August 1, 2024, Respondent, through counsel, reported to the USPTO (i.e., via a letter emailed to the Deputy Director for Trademark Examination Policy) that he was aware of approximately 230 instances in which his s-signature were "not 'personally' typed-in by him."

36. The USPTO had sent filing receipts of the 230 impermissibly signed applications that Respondent identified in the letter to three email addresses that Respondent used and to which he had access in connection with his representation of trademark applicant clients referred to him by World IP.

37. A filing receipt for a trademark filing contains detailed information including, but not limited to, the applied-for mark, the assigned application number (also known as a "serial number"), the filing date, the applicant's name, the name of the counsel of record, the name of each signatory, and the signature(s) set forth in the application. Accordingly, in 2020 when the filing receipts were transmitted to Respondent's email addresses, Respondent contemporaneously knew, or contemporaneously should have known, about World IP impermissibly entering his signature on trademark applications.

38. In addition to the 230 impermissibly signed filings that Respondent reported to the Deputy Director for Trademark Examination Policy, OED identified several additional trademark applications in which it appears that World IP impermissibly entered Respondent's signature. For each of these additional filings, Respondent was the attorney of record and the named signatory, the signature method used was DIRECT, the geographic location of the IP address of the filer was attributable to a computer in a location where Respondent was not located at the time of the filing

(e.g., Hong Kong or China), the USPTO.gov account used to file was World IP's, and the filing receipt was sent to an email address used by Respondent.

39. Respondent provided OED with email notifications to six clients whose trademarks had already been registered, which he represented that he had sent on September 24, 2024, and in which Respondent informed the clients, *inter alia*, that, "... there was a technical error in the way in which my name was signed on your trademark application. Specifically, it appears that someone from World IP entered my signature on your application when it was filed in the USPTO," and that "[a]lthough this error should not impact the validity of your trademark registration, I am writing to inform you that the USPTO has taken the position that it may not allow registrations to be 'renewed' if there was a signature mistake in the original application. I do not know if the USPTO will take that position in your matter."

Additional Considerations

40. Respondent has never been the subject of professional discipline by the USPTO, and he represents that he has not been subject to discipline by any court or any state bar.

41. Respondent understands and acknowledges that (a) the USPTO trademark signature rule requiring the named signatory to enter his or her signature on a trademark document to be presented to the Office is a substantive rule, not a technical requirement and (b) a failure of the named signatory to enter his or her signature on a trademark document potentially adversely affects trademark applicants' and trademark registrants' intellectual property rights as well as the integrity of the USPTO trademark registration process.

42. Respondent has demonstrated genuine contrition and accepted responsibility for his acts and omissions.

43. Respondent cooperated with OED's investigation by participating in an online interview with OED.

44. Much of the misconduct involving the presentation to the USPTO of trademark documents (including declarations) that were not signed by the named signatory occurred prior to published disciplinary decisions concerning the U.S. Counsel Rule and representation of foreign-domiciled trademark clients before the USPTO.

Joint Legal Conclusions

45. Respondent acknowledges that, based on the information contained in the joint stipulated facts above, Respondent's acts and omissions violated the following provisions of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct:

- a. 37 C.F.R. § 11.101 (competence) by, *inter alia*, (1) not taking reasonable steps to ensure that his foreign-domiciled clients' trademark applications were signed in accordance with the USPTO trademark signature rules such that hundreds of trademark applications were filed with the USPTO where the signatures of the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) were entered on the

application by someone other than the named signatory (i.e., Respondent), in violation of (i) the intent and purpose of the U.S. Counsel Rule, (ii) the USPTO signature rule, and (iii) the duty to conduct an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances prior to presenting trademark applications to the USPTO pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 11.18; (2) presenting trademark documents (including declarations) to the USPTO that were not signed by the named signatory; (3) not timely or accurately notifying clients of actual or potential harm to their intellectual property rights in pending trademark applications or issued registrations resulting from violating the USPTO trademark signature rules; and (4) not timely informing the USPTO of trademark applications that were filed with the USPTO where the signatures of the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) were entered on the application by someone other than the named signatory (i.e., Respondent);

- b. 37 C.F.R. § 11.103 (practitioner shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client) by, *inter alia*, (1) not taking reasonable steps to ensure that his clients' trademark filings were signed in accordance with the USPTO trademark signature rules such that hundreds of trademark applications were filed with the USPTO where the signatures of the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) were entered on the application by someone other than the named signatory (i.e., Respondent); (2) presenting trademark documents (including declarations) to the USPTO that were not signed by the named signatory; (3) not timely or accurately notifying clients of actual or potential harm to their intellectual property rights in pending trademark applications or issued registrations resulting from violating the USPTO trademark signature rules; and (4) not timely informing the USPTO of trademark applications that were filed with the USPTO where the signatures of the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) were entered on the application by someone other than the named signatory (i.e., Respondent);
- c. 37 C.F.R. § 11.104(a)(3) (keeping the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter) and § 11.104(b) (explaining a matter to the extent reasonably necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation) by, *inter alia*, not timely or accurately notifying clients of actual or potential harm to their intellectual property rights in pending trademark applications or issued registrations resulting from violating the USPTO trademark signature rules;
- d. 37 C.F.R. § 11.503 (responsibilities regarding non-practitioner assistance) by, *inter alia*, not having adequate measures in place to monitor the means by which World IP handled trademark applications and purportedly acquired trademark applicants' signatures after Respondent had approved the applications for filing, which led to World IP impermissibly entering his signature on hundreds of trademark applications (including declarations) filed with the Office;

- e. 37 C.F.R. § 11.804(c) (conduct involving misrepresentation) by, *inter alia*, presenting trademark documents (including declarations) to the USPTO where (1) Respondent reasonably should have known that the named signatory had not signed the document and (2) Respondent knew that the USPTO would rely on such documents as a part of the trademark registration process; and
- f. 37 C.F.R. § 11.804(d) (conduct prejudicial to the administration of the trademark registration process) by, *inter alia*, (1) not taking reasonable steps to ensure that his clients' trademark filings were signed in accordance with the USPTO trademark signature rules such that hundreds of trademark applications were filed with the USPTO where the signatures of the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) were entered on the application by someone other than the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) in violation of (i) the intent and purpose of the U.S. Counsel Rule, (ii) the USPTO signature rule, and (iii) the duty to conduct an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances prior to presenting trademark applications to the USPTO; (2) presenting trademark documents (including declarations) to the USPTO that were not signed by the named signatory, (3) not timely informing the USPTO of trademark applications on which Respondent was the attorney of record that were filed with the USPTO where the signatures of the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) were entered on the application by someone other than the named signatory (i.e., Respondent) where Respondent reasonably should have known that World IP was entering his signatures because Respondent received the email sent by the USPTO stating that the application had been filed (i.e., the filing receipt email); and (4) not having adequate measures in place to monitor the means by which World IP handled trademark applications and purportedly acquired trademark applicants' signatures after Respondent had approved the applications for filing, which resulted in World IP impermissibly entering his signature on hundreds of trademark applications (including declarations) filed with the Office.

Agreed-Upon Sanction

46. Respondent freely and voluntarily agrees, and it is hereby ORDERED, that:

- a. Respondent is publicly reprimanded;
- b. Respondent shall cooperate fully with the USPTO in any present or future USPTO inquiry made into improper trademark filings by World IP Law LTD or any other person or entity into which such an inquiry is being made;
- c. Respondent shall serve a probationary period that commences on the date this Final Order is signed and terminates six (6) months after this Final Order is signed;
- d. (1) if the OED Director is of the good faith opinion that Respondent, during Respondent's probationary period, failed to comply with any provision of the Agreement, this Final

Order, or any provision of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct, the OED Director shall:

(A) issue to Respondent an Order to Show Cause why the USPTO Director should not enter an order immediately suspending the Respondent for up to ninety (90) days for the violations set forth in the Joint Legal Conclusions, above;

(B) send the Order to Show Cause to Respondent at the last address of record Respondent furnished to the OED Director;

(C) grant Respondent fifteen (15) days to respond to the Order to Show Cause; and

(2) in the event that after the fifteen (15) day period for response and consideration of the response, if any, received from Respondent, the OED Director continues to be of the opinion that Respondent, during Respondent's probationary period, failed to comply with the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct, the OED Director shall:

(A) deliver to the USPTO Director: (i) the Order to Show Cause; (ii) Respondent's response to the Order to Show Cause, if any; and (iii) argument and evidence supporting the OED Director's position; and

(B) request that the USPTO Director enter an order immediately suspending Respondent for up to ninety (90) days for the violations set forth in the Joint Legal Conclusions above;

- e. Nothing herein shall prevent the OED Director from seeking discrete discipline for any misconduct that formed the basis for an Order to Show Cause issued pursuant to the preceding subparagraph;
- f. In the event the Respondent seeks a review of any action taken pursuant to subparagraph d., above, such review shall not operate to postpone or otherwise hold in abeyance the suspension;
- g. While Respondent is on probation, Respondent shall, at least on a bi-weekly basis, (i) search the USPTO's online trademark search system (currently located at <https://tmsearch.uspto.gov/search/search-information>) for applications identifying him as the attorney of record; and (ii) promptly inform in writing the USPTO Office of Trademark Examination Policy of each trademark document filing identifying him as the attorney of record that was made without his knowledge or consent;
- h. While Respondent is on probation, Respondent shall, at least every three months, submit a written report to the OED Director stating that he has completed the bi-weekly searches of the USPTO's online trademark search system database, and, as applicable, (i) stating that he identified no applications or other trademark filing in which he was named as the attorney of record that were made without his knowledge and consent or (ii) providing copies of correspondence sent to the USPTO Office of Trademark Examination Policy as described in the preceding subparagraph;

- i. Nothing in this Final Order shall prevent the Office from considering the record of this disciplinary proceeding, including this Final Order: (1) when addressing any further complaint or evidence of similar misconduct concerning Respondent brought to the attention of the Office; and/or (2) in any future disciplinary proceeding against Respondent (i) as an aggravating factor to be taken into consideration in determining any discipline to be imposed, and/or (ii) to rebut any statement or representation by or on Respondent's behalf; and/or (3) in connection with any request for reconsideration submitted by Respondent pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 11.60;
- j. The OED Director shall electronically publish this Final Order publicly including at the OED's electronic FOIA Reading Room, which is publicly accessible through the Office's website at: <https://foiadocuments.uspto.gov/oed/>;
- k. The OED Director shall publish a notice publicly including in the Official Gazette that is materially consistent with the following:

Notice of Reprimand and Probation

This notice concerns Nyall Scott Engfield of Rancho Sante Fe, California. Mr. Engfield is an attorney licensed in the State of California (Attorney #295837) who engaged in practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") or ("Office") in trademark matters. The USPTO Director has reprimanded Mr. Engfield and placed him on probation for violating 37 C.F.R. §§ 11.101, 11.103, 11.104(a)(3), 11.104(b), 11.503, 11.804(c), and 11.804(d) of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct.

Mr. Engfield received foreign-domiciled trademark applicant clients from World IP Law ("World IP"), translated as 世界知识产权法有限公司, a China-based entity. Mr. Engfield provided trademark services such as drafting and filing U.S. trademark applications on behalf of the applicants referred to him by World IP. Mr. Engfield's business practice for handling trademark applications prepared by World IP resulted in World IP, using other than Mr. Engfield's USPTO.gov account, filing well over 200 applications with the USPTO where someone other than Mr. Engfield entered his signature on the documents. Mr. Engfield (a) did not properly monitor trademark filings made by World IP in matters where Mr. Engfield was the attorney of record, (b) did not have adequate measures in place to ensure that signatures were entered on documents in accordance with the USPTO trademark signature rules, (c) presented trademark documents (including declarations) to the USPTO that were not signed by the named signatory, (d) did not timely inform his clients of the impermissible signatures and the potential consequences to their intellectual property rights in their pending applications or issued registrations, and (e) did not timely inform the USPTO that trademark documents with impermissible signatures had been filed with the Office. Much of the misconduct involving the submission of trademark documents (including declarations) that were not signed by the named signatory occurred prior to

published decisions concerning the U.S. Counsel Rule and representation of foreign-domiciled trademark clients before the USPTO.

Mr. Engfield has not been previously disciplined by the USPTO, and he represents that he has never been the subject of professional discipline by any court or state bar.

The USPTO has published ample, readily available information for practitioners regarding what is competent practice before the Office in trademark matters. In particular, the agency maintains a webpage regarding important trademark information including specific links to relevant laws, rules, regulations, and rulemaking. (*Available at* www.uspto.gov/trademarks)

The agency publishes online and regularly updates its Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure (“TMEP”) (*Available at* tmepp.uspto.gov/RDMS/TMEP/current). The TMEP is a guidance document that provides trademark practitioners, *inter alia*, with a reference work on the practices and procedures relative to prosecution of applications to register marks in the USPTO. For example, TMEP § 611.01 provides clear guidance on the agency’s signature rules, including that (a) the person(s) identified as the signatory must personally sign the document (e.g., a paralegal, legal assistant, or secretary may not sign or enter the name of an attorney or other authorized signatory), (b) a person may not delegate their authority to sign, and (c) no person may use document-signing software to enter or electronically generate someone else’s signature.

The USPTO has published ample information about the U.S. Counsel Rule. *See, e.g., Requirement of U.S. Licensed Attorney for Foreign Trademark Applicants and Registrants*, 84 FR 31498 (Final Rule) (July 2, 2019); 37 C.F.R. § 2.11 (Requirement for representation); TMEP § 601. There is also ample, readily-available information for practitioners regarding what is ethical practice before the Office in trademark matters. For example, the USPTO has a searchable OED FOIA webpage (found at <https://foiadocuments.uspto.gov/oed>).

Therefore, practitioners who represent applicants, registrants, or others before the USPTO in trademark matters — including those who serve as U.S. counsel for foreign-domiciled clients — are reasonably expected to know (a) the applicable trademark prosecution rules, (b) the provisions of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct implicated by such representation, and (c) the potential disciplinary consequences when such provisions of the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct are violated. The USPTO Director has issued numerous orders imposing discipline on trademark practitioners who violated the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct based on not complying with USPTO trademark signature rules, not adequately supervising non-attorneys, and/or not fulfilling obligations under 37 CFR § 11.18 to conduct an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances in support of factual assertions made in trademark documents presented to the USPTO, including:

In re Swyers, Proceeding No. D2016-20 (USPTO Jan. 26, 2017)
In re Meikle, Proceeding No. D2019-17 (USPTO Mar. 21, 2019)
In re Crabtree, Proceeding Nos. D2018-31 & -47 (USPTO Apr. 25, 2019)
In re Sapp, Proceeding No. D2019-31 (USPTO May 15, 2019)
In re Sweeney, Proceeding No. D2019-33 (USPTO June 19, 2019)
In re Mar, Proceeding No. D2019-11 (USPTO Aug. 2, 2019)
In re Rajan, Proceeding No. D2019-30 (USPTO Sep. 5, 2019)
In re Caraco, Proceeding No. D2019-50 (USPTO Sep. 12, 2019)
In re Caldwell, II, Proceeding No. D2020-12 (USPTO Mar. 17, 2020)
In re Bashtanyk, Proceeding No. D2020-09 (USPTO Apr. 17, 2020)
In re Lou, Proceeding No. D2021-04 (USPTO May 12, 2021)
In re Mincov, Proceeding No. D2020-30 (USPTO Aug. 23, 2021)
In re Reddy, Proceeding No. D2021-13 (USPTO Sep. 9, 2021)
In re David, Proceeding No. D2021-08 (USPTO Sep. 24, 2021)
In re Di Li, Proceeding No. D2021-16 (USPTO Oct. 7, 2021)
In re Hom, Proceeding No. D2021-10 (USPTO Dec. 17, 2021)
In re Yang, Proceeding No. D2021-11 (USPTO Dec. 17, 2021)
In re Pasquine, Proceeding No. D2019-39 (USPTO Mar. 28, 2022)
In re Wan, Proceeding No. D2022-04 (USPTO Apr. 11, 2022)
In re Morton, Proceeding No. D2022-07 (USPTO Apr. 20, 2022)
In re Hao, Proceeding No. D2021-14 (USPTO Apr. 27, 2022)
In re Zhang, Proceeding No. D2022-16 (USPTO July 11, 2022)
In re Daoyou Tim Liu, Proceeding No. D2022-03 (USPTO Aug. 9, 2022)
In re Han, Proceeding No. D2022-23 (USPTO Jan. 6, 2023)
In re Song, Proceeding No. D2023-10 (USPTO May 1, 2023)
In re Gallagher, Proceeding No. D2023-08 (USPTO June 23, 2023)
In re Jabbour, Proceeding No. D2023-33 (USPTO Sep. 6, 2023)
In re Wang, Proceeding No. D2023-38 (USPTO Nov. 21, 2023)
In re Niu, Proceeding No. D2023-32 (USPTO Jan. 3, 2024)
In re Huang, Proceeding No. D2023-37 (USPTO Jan. 8, 2024)
In re Bethell, Proceeding No. D2019-42 (USPTO Jan. 27, 2024)
In re Koh, Proceeding No. D2024-07 (USPTO Feb. 7, 2024)
In re Che-Yang Chen, Proceeding No. D2024-01 (USPTO Mar. 20, 2024)
In re Haffner, Proceeding No. D2023-35 (USPTO May 21, 2024)
In re Oldham, Proceeding No. D2024-11 (USPTO May 29, 2024)
In re Harper, Proceeding Nos. D2020-10 and D2024-15 (USPTO Aug. 13, 2024)
In re Yu, Proceeding No. D2024-24 (USPTO Aug. 20, 2024)
In re Khalsa, Proceeding No. D2019-38 (USPTO Sep. 5, 2024)
In re Weitao Chen, Proceeding No. D2024-21 (USPTO Sep. 11, 2024)
In re Campbell, Proceeding No. D2019-41 (USPTO Oct. 10, 2024)
In re Jie Luo, Proceeding No. D2024-02 (USPTO Oct. 25, 2024)
In re Qinghe Liu, Proceeding No. D2023-39 (USPTO Nov. 21, 2024)
In re Angus Ni, Proceeding No. D2024-20 (USPTO Dec. 19, 2024)
In re Okeke, Proceeding No. D2024-18 (USPTO Jan. 6, 2025)

Trademark practitioners should be mindful that the USPTO trademark signature

rule requiring the named signatory to enter his or her signature on a trademark document to be presented to the Office is a substantive rule, not a mere technical requirement; therefore, a failure of a named signatory to enter his or her signature on a trademark document potentially adversely affects a trademark applicants' and trademark registrants' intellectual property rights as well as the integrity of the USPTO trademark registration process.

This action is the result of a settlement agreement between Mr. Engfield and the OED Director pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 2(b)(2)(D) and 32, and 37 C.F.R. §§ 11.19, 11.20, and 11.26. Disciplinary decisions involving practitioners — including the many who have been disciplined for not complying with the USPTO trademark signature rules and their ethical obligations under the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct connected with serving as counsel for foreign-domiciled trademark applicants — are posted for public reading at the Office of Enrollment and Discipline Reading Room accessible at: <https://foiadocuments.uspto.gov/oed>.

- l. Based on Respondent's agreement to do so, Respondent waives all rights to seek reconsideration of this Final Order under 37 C.F.R. § 11.56, waives the right to have this Final Order reviewed under 37 C.F.R. § 11.57, and waives the right otherwise to appeal or challenge this Final Order in any manner;
- m. The OED Director and Respondent shall each bear their own costs incurred to date and in carrying out the terms of the Agreement and this Final Order.

Users, Choe, Tricia

Digitally signed by Users, Choe,
Tricia
Date: 2025.03.10 08:42:57 -04'00'

Tricia Choe
Associate General Counsel for General Law
United States Patent and Trademark Office

Date

on delegated authority by

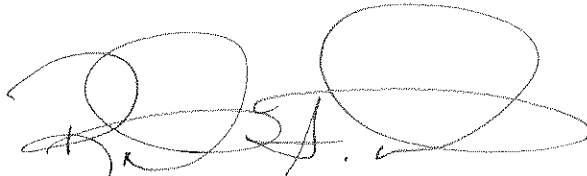
Coke Stewart
Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify the foregoing Final Order was transmitted by electronic mail on this day to Respondent via counsel as follows:

Mike McCabe
McCabe Ali, LLP
mike@mccabeali.com
Counsel for Respondent

3.10.2025
DATE



U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450