UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

)	
)	
In re)	Decision on Petition for Review
)	Under 37 C.F.R. § 10.2(c)
)	
_____)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

(Petitioner) petitions for review of a decision of the Director of

the Office of Enrollment and Discipline (Director). The Director's decision denied Petitioner's

request to be admitted to the Examination for Registration to practice before the Patent and

Trademark Office (PTO) in patent cases because he does not meet the scientific and technical

training requirement found in 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii). For the reasons set forth below, the

petition is denied.

Background

The Director denied Petitioner's application for admission to the patent practitioner's

examination on the basis that, in view of the submitted materials, he did not meet the scientific

and technical training requirement set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii). The Director found

that Petitioner does not possess sufficient technical expertise to render valuable service to patent

applicants.

Prior to being admitted to the patent practitioner's examination, an applicant must show

the "scientific and technical qualifications necessary to enable him or her to render applicants

for patents valuable service." 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii). In view of this requirement, Petitioner

submitted the following materials:

(1)   transcript from

(2)   transcript from ,

(3)   letter from

(4)   letter from `   ; and

(5)   letter from

Before each patent practitioners' examination, the PTO publishes a bulletin entitled

"GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION FOR

REGISTRATION TO PRACTICE IN PATENT CASES BEFORE THE U.S. PATENT AND

TRADEMARK OFFICE" (Bulletin). The Bulletin sets forth three categories, A-C, for showing

the technical background required by 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii).

Category A concerns possession of a Bachelor's degree in one of thirty-one historically

recognized technical subjects. Category B concerns taking a substantial number of college

semester hours in various scientific fields and includes the following options: Option 1 involves

24 semester hours in physics; Option 2 concerns 24 semester hours in biological sciences and

8 semester hours in chemistry or physics; Option 3 involves 30 semester hours in chemistry;

Option 4 concerns 40 semester hours of chemistry, physics, the biological sciences, or

engineering with 8 hours of chemistry or physics. Category C involves taking and passing a

State Fundamentals of Engineering test administered by a State Board of Engineering Examiners.

See Bulletin at 2-4.

Petitioner argues that his computer science degrees came from accredited programs thereby qualifying him for admission under Category A;* that his training is equivalent to a Bachelor's degree in computer engineering or computer science qualifying him under Category B; that his situation is extraordinary; and that his submitted evidence shows the necessary technical background required by 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii).

<u>Opinion</u>

Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 31, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks:

> "may require [agents and attorneys], before being recognized as representatives of applicants or other persons, to show that they are of good moral character and reputation and are <u>possessed of the necessary qualifications to render</u> to applicants or other persons <u>valuable service, advice, and assistance</u> in the presentation or prosecution of their applications or other business before the Office."

35 U.S.C. § 31 (emphasis added). Under his statutory authority, the Commissioner promulgated 37 C.F.R. § 10.7 which reads in pertinent part:

> "(a)   No individual will be registered to practice before the Office unless he or she shall:
>
> . . . .
>
> (2)   Establish <u>to the satisfaction of the Director</u> that he or she is:
>
> . . . .
>
> (ii)   Possessed of the legal, <u>scientific, and technical qualifications</u> necessary to enable him or her to render applicants for patents valuable service."

37 C.F.R. § 10.7 (emphasis added). Accordingly, the issue before the Commissioner of Patents

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* Petitioner's degrees in computer science from and the do not fall under Category A since the computer science programs at those schools have not been accredited by the Computer Science Accreditation Commission of the Computing Sciences Accreditation Board. <u>See</u> Bulletin at 2, column 2 and attached at 3, 7 (showing accredited programs by State). Also, Petitioner has not submitted evidence qualifying under Category C or Category B, Options 1-3.

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and Trademarks is whether Petitioner has shown that he possesses the scientific and technical qualifications necessary to enable him to render valuable service to patent applicants in order to be admitted to the patent practitioner's examination.

I.   Admission under Category A

The attached printout from the Computing Sciences Accreditation Board (CSAB) internet site, www.csab.org, shows by State the schools and degree programs accredited by the Computer Science Accreditation Commission (CSAC) of the CSAB. Based on Petitioner's submitted evidence, he has computer science degrees from the

                                    Pages 3 and 7 of the attached document, however, do not show that either of these schools is accredited for their respective States of

Thus, these programs have not been accredited and Petitioner does not qualify under Category A of the Bulletin. See Bulletin at 2, column 2 ("The computer science program for which your degree was awarded must be accredited by the Computer Science Accreditation Commission (CSAC) of the Computing Sciences Accreditation Board (CSAB) on or before the date your degree was awarded.").

Petitioner repeatedly argues that these programs are accredited. See petition at 1, 2, 4-7, 9. However, the attachment shows that they are not and Petitioner's argument is therefore unpersuasive.

II.   Admission under Category B, Option 4

This option is met by showing 40 semester hours in technical courses, including 8 hours in physics or chemistry. This is one of several ways to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii). See Bulletin at 2-4. Since this historically used standard is definite, fair and objective, it is

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permissible. See Gager v. Ladd, 212 F. Supp. 671, 673, 136 USPQ 627, 628 (D.D.C. 1963) ("[T]he Commissioner established a standard of what constitutes sufficient basic training. That standard is definite, fair, and objective.") (cited with approval in Maresca v. Comm'r of Patents and Trademarks, 871 F. Supp. 504, 507 n.2, 33 USPQ2d 1691, 1694 n.2 (D.D.C. 1994), aff'd, 56 F.3d 80 (Fed. Cir. 1995)). Accord Saxbe v. Bustos, 419 U.S. 65, 74 (1974) ("[a] longstanding administrative construction is entitled to great weight"). This overall standard includes the standard of taking eight semester hours in physics or chemistry.

The Director has awarded Petitioner 33 semester hours, but none in physics or chemistry. See Director Decision at 3. Petitioner admits that he has not taken a satisfactory amount of physics or chemistry. See Petition at 10 (acknowledging that he would need to take eight semester hours of physics or chemistry to qualify under Category B, Option 4). Accordingly, Petitioner has not shown that he qualifies under Category B, Option 4 of the Bulletin. He does not argue that any courses meet the physics/chemistry standard.

III.   Other Evidence and Independent Review

If an applicant for admission does not meet one of the credentials set forth in the bulletin, the PTO will conduct an independent review for compliance with the technical background requirement set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii). Premysler v. Lehman, 71 F.3d 387, 390, 37 USPQ2d 1057, 1060 (Fed. Cir. 1995).

The May 26, 1999, letter by   states that Petitioner has been a systems engineer at   is responsible for understanding and documenting that company's "flag ship product," is responsible for maintaining "the key software program," and has significant work responsibility. The letter also states that the average person in Petitioner's role at   has a minimum of a Master's degree in engineering.

The   letter, however, is entitled to little weight. The letter does not concretely

show that Petitioner has studied extensively in several technical fields. Rather, it shows that he

has worked in one technical field and is being judged in this matter only by a peer, as opposed to

a disinterested institution such as a college or university. In sum, this letter fails to provide

sufficient information regarding Petitioner's technical expertise.

The May 27, 1999, letter by   states that he and Petitioner have been

in the same   work group that specifies requirements for operational

interfaces to switched circuit fiber optic telecommunications systems, that Petitioner has specific

responsibilities for transmission circuit connections, and that Petitioner has worked effectively

Along this same line, the   letter (letter) states that

Petitioner has worked well in computer science, telecommunications and software engineering,

and that he has a postgraduate degree from an upper tier school in the computer science field.

The postgraduate degree identified in the   letter has been acknowledged by the

Director, but was awarded by an unaccredited institution (see above part I). These letters,

however, also do not concretely show that Petitioner has studied extensively in several technical

fields. For example, official transcripts issued by a college showing course work in several of the

technical subjects listed in Category A would be probative for individuals not qualifying under

Categories A, B, or C. The letters are simply not entitled to the kind of weight that is accorded to

evidence issued by an institution or State that concretely shows extensive study in several of the

historically recognized technical fields. See Premysler, 71 F.3d at 390, 37 USPQ2d at 1060

(statements from colleagues did not support admission to the examination).

With regard to admission to the patent practitioner's examination, "the primary responsibility for protection of the public from unqualified practitioners before the Patent [and Trademark] Office rests in the Commissioner of Patents [and Trademarks]." Gager, 212 F. Supp. at 673, 136 USPQ at 628 (quoting with approval Cupples v. Marzall, 101 F. Supp. 579, 583, 92 USPQ 169, 172 (D.D.C. 1952), aff'd, 204 F.2d 58, 97 USPQ 1 (D.C. Cir. 1953)). Representing patent applicants before the Patent and Trademark Office is "a highly specialized and technical position designed to protect and assist the public." Leeds v. Mosbacher, 732 F. Supp. 198, 203, 14 USPQ2d 1455, 1458 (D.D.C.) (emphasis in original), aff'd mem., 918 F.2d 185 (Fed. Cir.), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 983 (1990). Applicants without an accepted technical degree have a "high burden to show sufficient expertise and professionalism in science or engineering." Premysler, 71 F.3d at 389, 37 USPQ2d at 1059. In sum, the submitted letters do not meet this burden.

IV.   Extraordinary Situation

Finally, Petitioner argues that his situation is extraordinary since he is an evening third-year law student, works full time to support his family, and would gain better employment if admitted now. Petitioner contends that a waiver of the technical training requirement set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii) would be appropriate. See Petition at 10.

Under 37 C.F.R. § 10.170(a), the technical training requirement may be waived "[i]n an extraordinary situation, when justice requires." An extraordinary situation may be found when no meaningful alternative is available. See Margolis v. Banner, 599 F.2d 435, 443, 202 USPQ 365, 373 (CCPA 1979) (case would terminate with no appeal right if abandonment determination was not vacated). It may also exist when exercising due care is negated by a subsequent event.

See Sturzinger v. Comm'r of Patents, 377 F. Supp. 1284, 1286, 181 USPQ 436, 437 (D.D.C. 1974) (paper mailed to the PTO was stolen from the U.S. mail system). However, neither situation is present for Petitioner.

More specifically, Petitioner has the alternative of taking, at some point in the future, eight semester hours of physics or chemistry, as identified in the Bulletin in order to be admitted under Category B, Option 4. Many applicants must take additional courses to meet the requirements for admission to the examination. Similarly, there has been no intervening event by a third party which prevents Petitioner from taking these additional courses at some time. Accordingly, Petitioner has not shown either that his situation is extraordinary or that justice requires a waiver of 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii). Therefore, he has not met the burdens set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 10.170(a) for a waiver of the technical training requirement.

The Commissioner has considered all of Petitioner's arguments and find them to be unpersuasive.

Conclusion

Petitioner has failed to present evidence to the Director that he has sufficient technical training to render patent applicants valuable service, and thereby qualifies for admission to the patent practitioners' examination. Upon a careful review of the evidence of record, and independent from the information provided in the Bulletin, the Commissioner finds that Petitioner lacks the scientific and technical training required by 37 C.F.R. § 10.7(a)(2)(ii).

ORDER

Upon consideration of the petition to the Commissioner for admission to the patent

practitioner's examination, it is ORDERED that the petition is denied.

This is a final agency action.
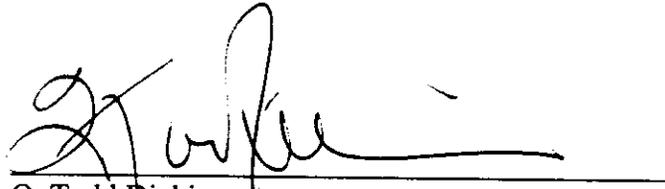
Q. Todd Dickinson
Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce and
Acting Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Enclosure

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Computer Science Programs
Accredited by the
Computer Science Accreditation Commission (CSAC)
of the Computing Sciences Accreditation Board (CSAB)

as of October 1998 and Followed by Year of Initial Accreditation

Index by State

UNIVERSITY	DEGREE PROGRAM	DATE
ALABAMA		
AUBURN UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	B.S. Computer Science	1990
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE	B.S. Computer Science	1988
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA	B.S. Computer and Information Sciences. Computer Science Specialization	1988
ALASKA		
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS	B.S. Computer Science	1991
ARIZONA		
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1992
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science & Engineering*	1996
ARKANSAS		
ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK	B.S. Computer Science	1990
CALIFORNIA		
CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN LUIS OBISPO	B.S. Computer Science	1986

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY. POMONA	B.S. Computer Science	1994
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, CHICO	B.S. Computer Science General. Mathematics/Science, and Systems Options	1987
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMINGUEZ HILLS	B.S. Computer Science	1996
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FULLERTON	B.S. Computer Science	1988
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH	B.S. Computer Science Option in Computer Science	1995
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE	B.S. Computer Science	1987
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO	B.S. Computer Science	1986
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY. SAN BERNADINO	B.S. Computer Science	1990
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1993
SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY	B.S. Computer Science & Engineering*	1995
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS	B.S. Computer Science & Engineering*	1995
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA	B.A. Computer Science	1986
	B.S. Computer Science	1986
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES	B.S. Computer Science	1995
	B.S. Computer Science & Engineering*	1995
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC	B.S. Computer Science	1990

COLORADO

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, COLORADO SPRINGS	B.S. Computer Science	1989

CONNECTICUT

CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1990
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1992
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT	B.S. Computer Science and Engineering*	1993

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987

HOWARD UNIVERSITY	B.S. Systems and Computer Science	1988

FLORIDA

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1991
FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	B.S. Computer Science	1998
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1993
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer and Information Science	1987
	B.A. Computer and Information Science	1996
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	B.S. Computer Science	1989
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA	B.S. Computer and Information Sciences Computer Science Specialization	1987
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA	B.S. Computer Science	1989

GEORGIA

ARMSTRONG ATLANTIC STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1991
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1993
MERCER UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1998

IDAHO

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	B.S. Computer Science	1993

ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - CHICAGO	B.S. Computer Science	1997

IOWA

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986

KANSAS

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1992
THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	B.S. Computer Science	1995

KENTUCKY

EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1991
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	B.S. Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science	1996
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science System/Scientific Application	1993

LOUISIANA

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1997

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN SHREVEPORT	B.S. Computer Science	1991
LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1988
NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1995
NORTHEAST LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY AND A&M COLLEGE	B.S. Computer Science, Scientific Option	1989
TULANE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1990
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	B.S. Computer Science	1987
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA	B.S. Computer Science Scientific Option/Commercial Option	1987

MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE	B.S. Computer Science	1995
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE	B.S. Computer Science	1994

MARYLAND

BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1998
LOYOLA COLLEGE IN MARYLAND	B.S. Computer Science	1990
TOWSON STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY	B.S. Computer Science	1987

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	S.B. Computer Science & Engineering*	1994
	S.B. Electrical Engineering & Computer Science*	1994
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH	B.S. Computer Science	1988
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL	B.S. Computer Science	1990
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	B.S. Computer Science	1986

MICHIGAN

OAKLAND UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1988
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN - DEARBORN	B.S. Computer and Information Science	1997
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science, Theory amp; Analysis Option	1986

MINNESOTA

ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1989
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, DULUTH	B.S. Computer Science	1989

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science Math-Oriented Concentration	1996
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986 -
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	B.S. Computer Science	1990
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI	B.S. Computer Science	1987

MISSOURI·

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1989
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI. ROLLA	B.S. Computer Science	1986

MONTANA

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOZEMAN	B.S. Computer Science	1993
THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	B.S. Computer Science	1996

NEVADA

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS	B.S. Computer Science	1993

NEW HAMPSHIRE

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE	B.S. Computer Science	1987

NEW JERSEY

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	B.S. Computer Science	1997
FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science Concentration in Professional Computing	1993
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
	B.A. Computer Science	1995
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	B.S. Computer Science	1986

NEW MEXICO

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO	B.S. Computer Science	1988

NEW YORK

CITY COLLEGE. CUNY	B.S. Computer Science	1992
COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND. CUNY	B.S. Computer Science	1989
PACE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1988
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	B.S. Computer Science	1989

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON	B.S. Computer Science	1989
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ	B.S. Computer Science	1991
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT	B.S. Computer Science	1994
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY	B.S. Computer Science	1997

NORTH CAROLINA

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1988
NORTH CAROLINA A&T STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO	B.S. Computer Science	1995
WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1995

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA	B.S. Computer Science	1987

OHIO

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON	B.S. Computer Science	1991
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	B.S. Computer Science and Engineering*	1991
WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987

OKLAHOMA

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA	B.S. Computer Science	1997
UNIVERSITY OF TULSA	B.S. Computer Science	1988

OREGON

PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994

PENNSYLVANIA

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1991
	B.S. Computer Science & Engineering*	1997
DREXEL UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science in the College of Engineering and Applied Science	1987
UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON	B.S. Computer Science	1990

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences	1991

SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1986
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	B.S. Computer Science	1992
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	B.S. Computer Science	1990
WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1990

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY	B.S. Computer Science	1993

TENNESSEE

EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1994
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1998

TEXAS

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1996
PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1992
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1993
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1990
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	B.S. Computer Science	1987
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	B.S. Computer Science	1986
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON	B.S. Computer Science & Engineering*	1995
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO	B.S. Computer Science	1986

UTAH

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1989
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1998

VIRGINIA

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1995
HAMPTON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1989
NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1991
RADFORD UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1992
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1988

WASHINGTON

EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987
PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1989
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1996
WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	B.S. Computer Science	1987

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