



United States Patent and Trademark Office
Performance and Accountability Report
Fiscal Year 2007



accountability



innovation

creativity

results



global



Transforming for the Future Today

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Dollars In Thousands)	% Change 2007 over 2006	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006
Fund Balance with Treasury	0.1%	\$ 1,402,663	\$ 1,401,771
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	24.3%	204,577	164,538
Other Assets	30.3%	18,221	13,987
Total Assets	2.9%	<u>\$ 1,625,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,296</u>
Deferred Revenue	6.9%	\$ 828,070	\$ 774,425
Accounts Payable	(7.5)%	96,602	104,390
Accrued Payroll, Benefits, and Leave	18.7%	120,326	101,368
Other Liabilities	14.0%	116,443	102,115
Total Liabilities	7.3%	<u>\$ 1,161,441</u>	<u>\$ 1,082,298</u>
Net Position	(6.8)%	464,020	497,998
Total Liabilities & Net Position Program	2.9%	<u>\$ 1,625,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,296</u>
Total Program Cost	16.9%	\$ 1,769,658	\$ 1,514,169
Total Earned Revenue	8.9%	(1,735,706)	(1,594,437)
Net Cost/(Income) of Operations	(142.3)%	<u>\$ 33,952</u>	<u>\$ (80,268)</u>
Budgetary Resources Available for Spending	6.8%	\$ 1,794,460	\$ 1,680,101
Total Outlays/(Collections), Net	(105.5)%	<u>\$ 8,283</u>	<u>\$ (151,818)</u>
Federal Personnel	8.8%	8,913	8,189
Disbursements by Electronic Funds Transfer	—	99%	99%
On-Time Payments to Vendors	(1.0)%	96%	97%

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Performance Measures	Target	Actual	Met/Not Met Score ¹
Patent Average First Action Pendency (months)	23.7	25.3	●
Patent Average Total Pendency (months)	33.0	31.9	●
Patent In-Process Examination Compliance Rate	90.0%	92.2%	●
Patent Allowance Compliance Rate	96.0%	96.5%	●
Patent Applications Filed Electronically	40.0%	49.3% ²	●
Patent Applications Managed Electronically	99.9%	99.9%	●
Patent Efficiency	\$4,253	\$3,961	●
Trademark Average First Action Pendency (months)	3.7	2.9	●
Trademark Average Total Pendency (months)	17.3	15.1	●
Trademark First Action Compliance Rate	95.5%	95.9%	●
Trademark Final Action Compliance Rate	96.0%	97.4%	●
Trademark Applications Filed Electronically	90.0%	95.4%	●
Trademark Applications Managed Electronically	99.0%	99.9%	●
Trademark Efficiency	\$685	\$660	●
Instances which USPTO Experts Review IP Policies/Standards	80	461	●
IP Plans of Action, Mechanisms, & Support Programs in Developing Countries	8	15	●
Improving Worldwide IP Expertise for U.S. Government Interests	10	17	●

¹ We are using three ratings for "met" or "not met." Green is for actually meeting or exceeding the target. Yellow indicates that the target is at least 75% met. Red indicates that the target was not met by at least 75%.

² This is preliminary data and is expected to be final by December 2007 and will be reported in the fiscal year (FY) 2008 PAR.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

Message from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	9
Mission and Organization of the USPTO	10
Performance Goals and Results	14
USPTO Strategic Plan	14
Strategic Goal 1: Optimize Patent Quality and Timeliness	16
Strategic Goal 2: Optimize Trademark Quality and Timeliness	20
Strategic Goal 3: Improve Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Domestically and Abroad	24
Management Goal: Achieve Organizational Excellence	29
Management Challenges	31
What's Ahead?	33
Accompanying Information on USPTO Performance	35
The President's Management Agenda	35
Performance Audits and Evaluations	39
Management Assurances and Compliance with Laws and Regulations	45
Financial Highlights	50
Financial Section	63
Message from the Chief Financial Officer	64
Principal Financial Statements and Related Notes	66
Independent Auditors' Report	93
Other Accompanying Information	101
Management and Performance Challenges Identified by the Inspector General	102
The Nature of the Training Provided to USPTO Examiners	104
Fiscal Year 2007 USPTO Workload Tables	108
Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviation List	139

WEB ADDRESS FOR THE USPTO PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/annual/index.html>

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The USPTO Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2007 provides a comprehensive summary of program and financial results and is structured to help the President, the Congress, and the American public assess our performance relative to our mission and accountability for our financial resources.

TRANSFORMING FOR THE FUTURE TODAY – FISCAL YEAR 2007



Inspiring Invention — An innovative ad campaign to encourage young people to invent is launched at the National Press Club by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Carlos Gutierrez; Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and USPTO Director Jon Dudas; National Inventors Hall of Fame inductee Dr. James West; and Ad Council Vice President Kathy Crosby. The three-year ad campaign features creative TV and radio spots, along with an engaging Web site, inventnow.org.

Message from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

The United States Patent and Trademark Office continued leading the world in intellectual property (IP) protection and policy in fiscal year (FY) 2007. Beyond achieving another record-breaking year in performance, we took steps to **transform for the future today**. In other words, we are building a foundation for gains that will be fully realized in the years ahead.

The USPTO granted patents and registered trademarks that will affect countless lives in the future. We once again improved the quality and efficiency of our patent and trademark processes. Quality is our primary focus, and our quality results have been phenomenal. To keep the momentum, we started down a path to future quality improvements by encouraging greater collaboration with our constituents.

In FY 2007, we reached out to encourage individual inventors and small and medium businesses to innovate and protect their IP. We also worked to foster innovation among America's next generation. We began a three-year partnership with the Ad Council to reach young people through a national ad campaign called, "Inspiring Invention." Our radio and TV commercials are now playing throughout the country with the message, "Anything's possible. Keep thinking."

The USPTO continued to move forward on improving IP rights and enforcement here and around the world. For example, we hosted a "heads of office meeting" with the leaders of the world's five largest IP offices — China, Europe, Japan, Korea, and the United States — to discuss how we can better work together. With the growth of China and Korea's offices over the past few years, the top five IP offices now handle more than three-fourths of the world's patent applications. So, these IP leaders recognize that close cooperation among our offices is essential to ensuring high quality and maximizing efficiencies.

To define exactly how the USPTO will remain the world's leader in IP, we rolled out our **2007-2012 Strategic Plan**, with these major goals:



World IP Leaders Meet — USPTO Director Jon Dudas hosts the leaders of the world's five largest intellectual property offices at a meeting to discuss shared issues and ways the offices can work together.

GOAL 1: *Optimize patent quality and timeliness*

GOAL 2: *Optimize trademark quality and timeliness*

GOAL 3: *Improve IP protection and enforcement domestically and abroad*

And MANAGEMENT GOAL: *Achieve organizational excellence*

I am pleased to present the FY 2007 USPTO Performance and Accountability Report, which demonstrates that we are achieving the goals of our Strategic Plan – the basis for achieving even greater results in the future.

GOAL 1: OPTIMIZE PATENT QUALITY AND TIMELINESS

Our Patent organization improved on a record-breaking FY 2006 performance, examining more applications at a high level of quality.

Providing high quality

Last year, Patents achieved its highest examination compliance rate in a quarter of a century, at 96.5 percent. This year, Patents matched that with 96.5 percent compliance again.

We recognize that this accomplishment is the result of several quality initiatives put into place four years ago. For example, we added a new quality review mid-way through the patent examination process. This gives patent examiners the chance to realize possible errors and learn from them before they make a final decision. This in-process review has reduced errors at a growing rate since it was implemented in 2005.

Beyond achieving higher compliance and in-process review rates, our patent examiners' decisions are also increasingly being affirmed by our Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. This is the first time in recent history that the Board approved outright the majority of decisions.

We have revamped our patent examiner hiring process, developed a new, more intensive patent training academy, and started testing and certifying patent examiners at critical times throughout their careers.

This year, Patents hired and trained another 1,215 new patent examiners. We increased the number of patent examiners who can work from home to more than 1,000, and gave them better electronic tools. Both programs helped us retain more examiners. We also deepened partnerships with industry to keep our patent examiners' knowledge on the cutting edge.

Improving e-systems

Patents moved closer to an end-to-end electronic system. E-filings have grown dramatically. Our e-filings were only 2.2 percent of total filings in FY 2005. E-filings reached 14.2 percent in FY 2006, and they jumped to 49.3 percent in FY 2007. In the final month of the year, this had risen to 68 percent. The USPTO also celebrated the one-millionth e-submission on our Patents Electronic Filing System-Web this year. We are exploring other ways to achieve greater e-filings.

Exploring range of options to meet challenges

Last year, Patents launched an Accelerated Examination program offering patent protection in less than a year. In exchange, applicants provide concise information upfront and have a limited number of claims. In the first year, we dramatically reduced the time for patent examination. One patent examination went from filing to issuing in less than four months.



Common Goal — USPTO Director Jon Dudas speaks to employees at the 11th annual USPTO Community Day. The theme was “Many Skills – One Remarkable Community,” celebrating the diversity of our work force.

Comments from our users indicate that Accelerated Examination is not only faster, but higher quality because of the close interaction between the USPTO and the applicant. We believe this is a significant lesson for the Agency and applicants.

To promote still greater collaboration, we participated in a peer-to-patent pilot that asked members of the public to review volunteered applications and submit prior art and comments. And our Patent Public Advisory Committee is reaching out to applicants to ask them what other types of examination options would be helpful.

GOAL 2: OPTIMIZE TRADEMARK QUALITY AND TIMELINESS

Our Trademark organization continued to demonstrate excellence today and outstanding planning for tomorrow. For the second year in a row, Trademarks met or exceeded all of its performance goals.

Improving efficiency

First-action pendency of trademark applications — the length of time between receipt of a trademark application and when our office makes a preliminary decision — was reduced to the lowest level in six years, ending the year at 2.9 months. Average total pendency of applications showed significant improvement, with trademark registration occurring within 15.1 months of filing.

Improving quality

Quality of searching and examination of trademarks continued to improve — with quality rates exceeding 97 percent. These advances were made through greater use of online tools, e-filing, workflow design, and training.

Trademarks continues to gain recognition for a leading telework program. We celebrated the 10th anniversary of this program in June. Eighty-five percent of eligible trademark examining attorneys now work from home nearly full time. We are confident that this program helps us attract and retain the best and brightest work force, who continue to improve trademark quality.

Providing e-management and e-tools

Trademarks is in the final stages of a long-term project to become fully electronic. To this end, we have undertaken an assessment that includes documenting the entire Trademark process workflow. We will use this assessment to complete our design requirements and implement an electronic workflow and file management system. Again, we are achieving today, while transforming for tomorrow.

GOAL 3: IMPROVE IP PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT DOMESTICALLY AND ABROAD

During FY 2007, the USPTO continued to improve IP rights and enforcement in the United States and around the world.

Protecting IP and curbing IP theft

As part of President Bush's Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP!) initiative, we worked with other U.S. Government agencies to fight piracy and counterfeiting. For example, the USPTO managed the STOP! hotline that helps businesses leverage U.S. Government resources to protect their IP. We responded to 1,730 hotline calls this year.

We advocated for American businesses and led IP training for foreign officials through our IP experts stationed in American embassies in Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Russia, and Thailand.

Once again, the USPTO offered a public awareness campaign to educate small businesses and individual inventors about protecting their IP, providing more than 1,300 participants with

important information in seminars throughout the country. We partnered with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on many of these seminars, which provided even greater outreach.

Working to unify international IP practice

In addition to hosting the meeting with the heads of the world's five largest IP offices, we made strides in implementing our USPTO-State IP Office of the People's Republic of China work plan of strategic cooperation. And we signed memos of understanding with IP offices in Australia, Ethiopia, India, and the Philippines to cooperate on many issues.

We made great progress within the Trademark Trilateral on identifying classifications for goods and services. We expect this to further reduce our trademark pendency, because applications, especially those filed from abroad, will be more focused.

Giving domestic IP policy guidance

Patent modernization legislation has been the subject of several committee hearings and much debate in Congress this year. The proposed legislation is intended to improve patent quality, reduce patent litigation costs, and further the international harmonization of patent laws. The USPTO supports these goals, and we are working closely with Congress to develop laws that are effective, fair, and balanced for all stakeholders.

Our Office of General Counsel also played a significant role in improving the quality and timeliness of domestic patent examination this year. In the Supreme Court Case, *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex*, we worked closely with the U.S. Solicitor General to formulate the Government's *amicus* brief. In this landmark decision, the Supreme Court largely adopted our position to give our patent examiners greater flexibility in determining whether a claimed invention is "obvious."

Delivering IP education worldwide

Also this year, we completed our Global Intellectual Property Academy, a 20,000-square-foot training facility. It has allowed us to expand our IP training for foreign judges, enforcement officials, and administrators. In FY 2007, our academy trained more than 700 foreign officials on how to strengthen their IP rights and enforcement.

MANAGEMENT GOAL: ACHIEVE ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE

And finally, the USPTO made gains in achieving organizational excellence and set the course for future improvement.

Working as partners for superior performance

Our business units are working more closely across organizational lines as true partners. For example, our Office of Chief Administrative Officer led us in developing a **Strategic Human Capital Plan** to address the challenges identified in our overall **Strategic Plan**. Our **Human Capital Plan** is helping us identify, develop, and implement activities that make the USPTO an “employer of choice with a culture of high performance.”

In many ways, we are already a leading government agency in offering programs to attract and retain highly qualified employees. We continue to expand our workplace flexibilities and telework programs, which improve employee retention. This year, we offered recruitment bonuses to attract top-notch scientists and engineers. For the second year, we hosted a management conference off-site with more than 700 of our front-line supervisors to give them valuable training and time to share ideas with each other.

Ensuring excellence in management processes

Our Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) worked with our Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to help us become more effective stewards of our financial resources using new e-tools. These groups enhanced our systems to create an enterprise-wide approach to financial management. Specifically, the OCFO focused on improving processes for collecting financial data, so that USPTO managers have the right information to make sound decisions quickly.

Enhancing online access and information availability

Beyond helping the Patent and Trademark organizations achieve record e-filings, our OCIO also improved our information technology (IT) enterprise architecture to help us deliver higher quality products. Moving forward, we will continue to improve the security, availability, and quality of our IT systems, while reducing their complexity and cost.

FINANCIAL COMPLIANCE

We are confident that the USPTO’s financial and performance data are complete, reliable, accurate, and consistent as we improve our ability to measure progress toward our performance goals. For the 15th consecutive year, we earned an unqualified audit opinion on our annual financial statements. For FY 2007 financial reporting, the independent auditors did not identify any material weaknesses, significant deficiencies, or instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

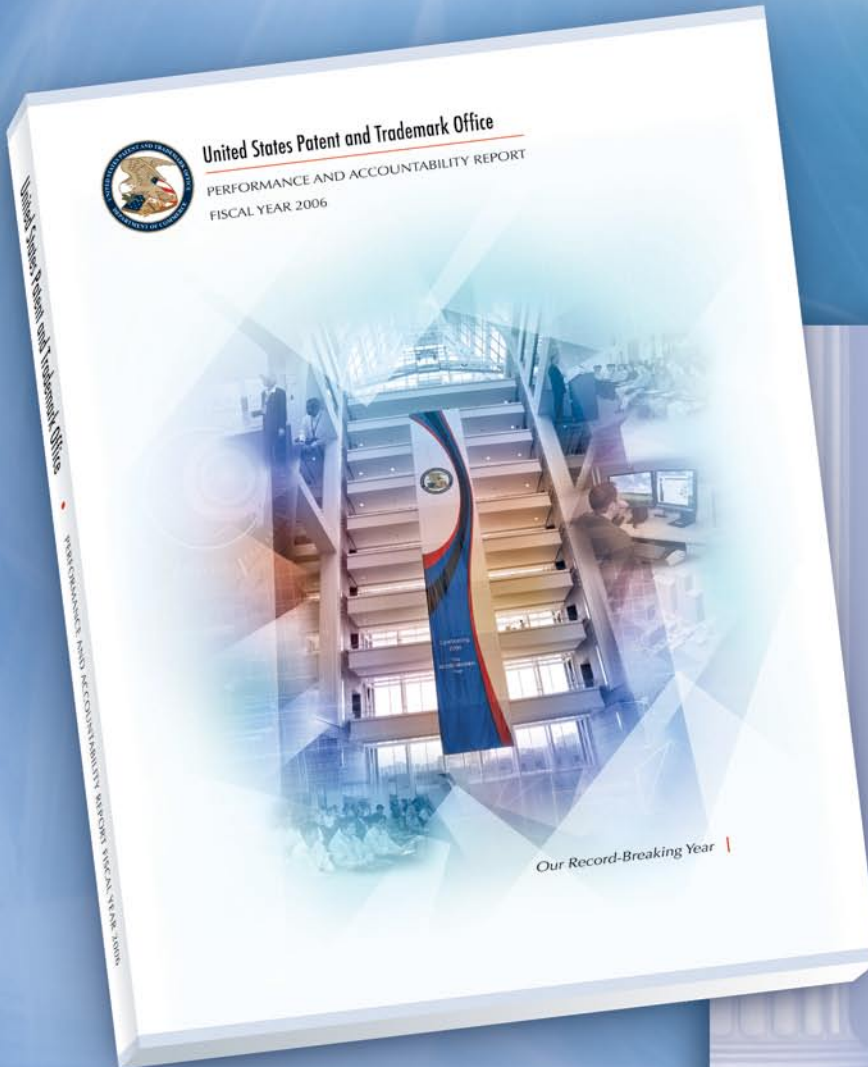
However, we are reporting one non-financial material weakness in IT security. The OCIO is working diligently with the Office of the Inspector General and the Department of Commerce to improve our overall IT security program and certification packages to remove our material weakness for IT security.

During FY 2007, the USPTO lived up to our mission of fostering innovation and competitiveness. Our vision of leading the world in IP protection and policy means continually improving our own operations and **transforming for the future today**.



Jon W. Dudas
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
November 6, 2007

2006 CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE



CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING®

Presented to the

***U.S. Patent and
Trademark Office***

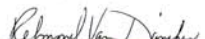
In recognition of your outstanding efforts
preparing PTO's Performance and
Accountability Report for the fiscal
year ended **September 30, 2006.**

A Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting is presented
by AGA to federal government agencies whose annual
Performance and Accountability Reports achieve the
highest standards demonstrating accountability
and communicating results.




John H. Hummel, CGFM

Chair, Certificate of Excellence
in Accountability Reporting Board


Reinhold P. Van Daniker, DEA, CPA

Executive Director, AGA

Management's Discussion and Analysis





Mission and Organization of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

Mission

The USPTO's mission is to foster innovation and competitiveness by:

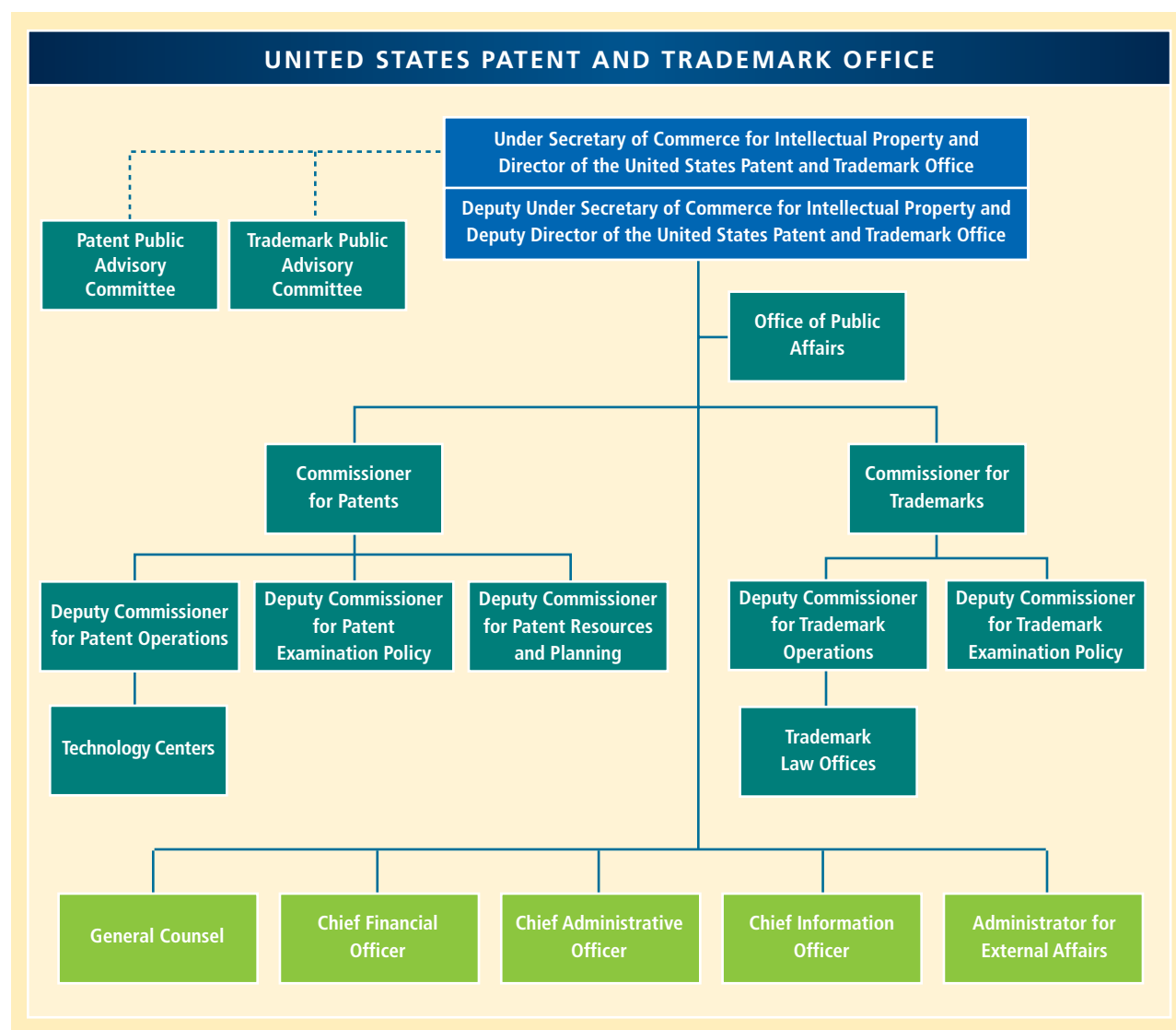
- Providing high quality and timely examination of patent and trademark applications
- Guiding domestic and international intellectual property policy
- Delivering intellectual property information and education worldwide

Intellectual property (IP) includes inventions or creations embodied in the form of a patent, trademark, trade secret, or copyright. The strength and vitality of the U.S. economy depends on effective mechanisms for protecting new ideas and investments in innovation and creativity. The continued demand for patents and trademarks underscores the ingenuity of American inventors and entrepreneurs. In fulfilling the mandate of Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, “to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries,” the USPTO is on the cutting edge of our nation’s technological progress and achievement.

Our Organization

The USPTO is an agency of the United States within the Department of Commerce (DOC). The Agency is led by the Under Secretary of Commerce for IP and Director of the USPTO who consults with the Patent Public Advisory Committee and the Trademark Public Advisory Committee.

The USPTO has two major business lines: Patents and Trademarks, as shown in the organization chart below. Headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia, the USPTO also has two storage facilities located in Virginia and Pennsylvania.





Honoring Great Minds — Deputy Under Secretary Margaret Peterlin, along with National Inventors Hall of Fame Foundation (NIHFF) Board President James Poolie, congratulate Dr. Robert Metcalfe (left) on his 2007 induction into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. Dr. Metcalfe invented the Ethernet, the most widely used local area network. Working with the USPTO, the National Inventors Hall of Fame® honors people responsible for great technological advances that make human, social, and economic progress possible.

The USPTO has evolved into a unique government agency. In 1991 – under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990 – the USPTO became fully supported by user fees to fund its operations. In 1999, the American Inventors Protection Act established the USPTO as an agency with performance-based attributes; for example, a clear mission statement, measurable services and a performance measurement system, and predictable sources of funding.

The Patent organization examines inventor's patent applications. Patent examiners compare the claimed subject matter of an application to a large body of technological information to determine whether the claimed invention is new, useful, and non-obvious to someone knowledgeable in that subject matter. Patent examiners also provide answers on applications appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI), prepare initial memoranda for interference proceedings to determine priority of invention, and prepare search reports and international preliminary examination reports for international applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The patent process also includes performing an administrative review of newly filed applications, publishing pending applications, issuing patents to successful applicants, and disseminating issued patents to the public.

The Trademark organization registers marks (trademarks, service marks, certification marks, collective membership marks) that meet the requirements of the Trademark Act of 1946, as amended, and provide notice to the public and businesses of the trademark rights claimed in the pending applications and existing registrations of others. The core process of the Trademark organization is the examination of applications for trademark registration. As part of that process, examining attorneys make determinations of registrability under the provisions of the Trademark Act, which includes searching the electronic databases for any pending or registered marks that are confusingly similar to the mark in a subject application, preparing letters informing applicants of the attorney's findings, approving applications to be published for opposition, and examining statements of use in applications filed under the Intent-to-Use provisions of the Trademark Act.

In registering trademarks, the USPTO assists businesses in protecting their investment, promotes quality goods and services, and safeguards consumers against confusion and deception in the marketplace. With notice readily available at www.uspto.gov, a business can make an informed decision when it wishes to adopt a new mark or expand the goods or services marketed under an existing mark. Federal registration provides enhanced protection for the owner's investment in the mark and in the goods and services sold under the registered mark.

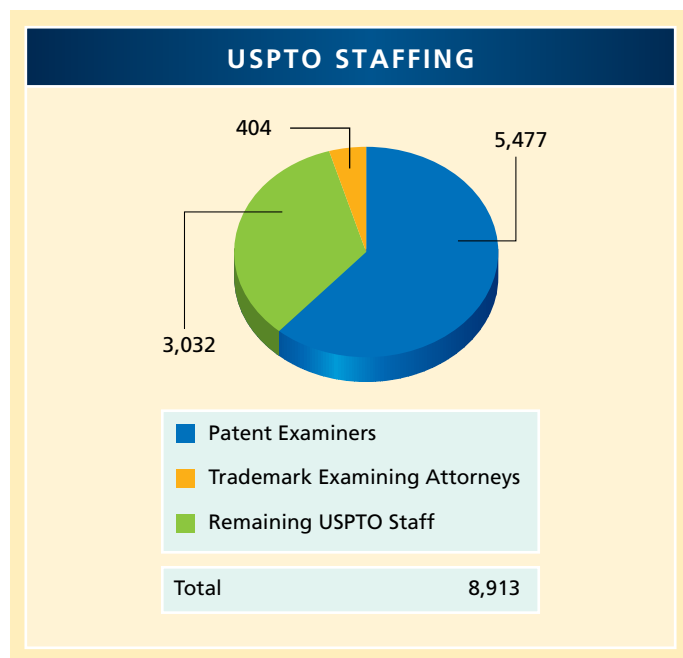


Giving Back — USPTO Office of Civil Rights employees Maria Hernandez and Darnella Boxley celebrate another successful Combined Federal Campaign. The USPTO raised more than \$1.3 million for charities, reaching 113 percent of its goal. Eighty-seven percent of USPTO employees contributed.

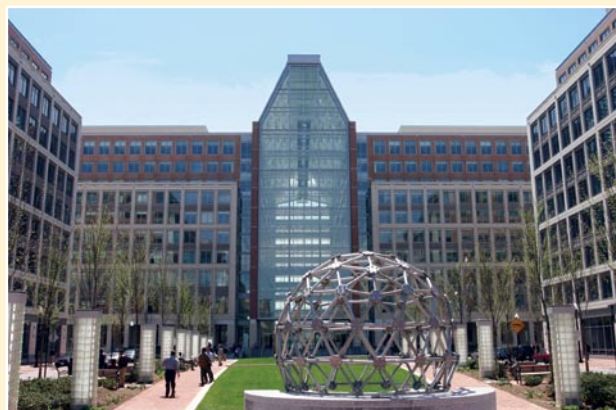
Domestically, the USPTO provides technical advice and information to executive branch agencies on IP matters and trade-related aspects of IP rights. Internationally, the USPTO works with foreign governments to establish regulatory and enforcement mechanisms that meet international obligations relating to the protection of IP.

Our People

At the end of fiscal year (FY) 2007, the USPTO work force was composed of 8,913 Federal employees (including 5,477 patent examiners, and 404 trademark examining attorneys).



Different Backgrounds, One Vision — USPTO employees and contractors Suzanne Lo, Jasmine Clark, Stuart Drewry, Fei Yeung-Lopez, and Socheata Chap march in the USPTO Community Day “Parade of Fashions from around the World.” Community Day highlights the inclusiveness of the USPTO’s work force and includes speeches, music, educational exhibits, and a car and motorcycle show.



Home away from Home — The USPTO campus in Alexandria, Virginia, provides workspace for almost 9,000 employees. Meanwhile, more than 3,000 USPTO employees work from home at least one day a week, making the agency a telework leader within the Federal Government.

Performance Goals and Results

USPTO Strategic Plan

In FY 2006, the USPTO launched a comprehensive strategic planning process by soliciting input from interested parties, including the Patent Public Advisory Committee, the Trademark Public Advisory Committee, members of the public, stakeholders, and employees. A draft plan was posted on the USPTO Web site, and a notice announcing its availability for review and comment was published in the *Federal Register*. The USPTO established e-mail boxes and held special forums for the public and employees to provide input. Finally, a draft of the plan was shared with Congress.

The end result was the *2007-2012 Strategic Plan* that was formally released in March of 2007. The *2007-2012 Strategic Plan*, along with an annual performance plan and report that are integrated with the annual budget request, meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). These documents can be found at www.uspto.gov.

In support of the DOC's strategic objective to "protect intellectual property and improve the patent and trademark systems," the USPTO established three strategic goals and a management goal to guide its policies and operations over the next five years. Together they accomplish the mission of fostering innovation and competitiveness. These goals and the related objectives, initiatives, and performance measures were established with a focus on four guiding principles:

- **QUALITY**—accurate and consistent results in examination
- **TIMELINESS**—processing applications without undue delay
- **COST-EFFECTIVENESS**—efficiency, accountability, and a focus on results
- **TRANSPARENCY**—impartiality, fairness, accessibility, availability, and a public-service mentality

The *2007-2012 Strategic Plan* is an ever-changing document with the USPTO continually reviewing, refining, and updating it to adjust to changing conditions, and to incorporate the best thinking of the IP community and beyond. The USPTO's budget and performance plan, submitted to the Congress each year, also documents key measurements and yearly milestones to justify the funding for the USPTO to achieve its strategic goals.

Information related to achieving the Agency's objectives for each of the goals is described in the following sections of this report. Detailed information about the performance measures for each of the three strategic goals, including data verification and validation, is included in "Accompanying Information on USPTO Performance" section of this report.

2007-2012 USPTO Strategic Plan			
Mission			
To foster innovation and competitiveness by:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Providing high quality and timely examination of patent and trademark applications ■ Guiding domestic and international intellectual property policy ■ Delivering intellectual property information and education worldwide 			
Vision			
USPTO: Leading the World in Intellectual Property Protection and Policy			
Strategic Goal #1	Strategic Goal #2	Strategic Goal #3	Management Goal
Optimize Patent Quality and Timeliness	Optimize Trademark Quality and Timeliness	Improve Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Domestically and Abroad	Achieve Organizational Excellence
Objectives	Objectives	Objectives	Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide high quality examination of patent applications ■ Improve and integrate existing electronic systems to promote full electronic patent application processing; implement better/more secure systems ■ Improve the quality and timeliness of patent examination by exploring a range of approaches to examining applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Achieve and maintain three-month first action pendency, and reduce disposal pendency excluding suspended and <i>inter partes</i> cases ■ Improve quality of examination by ensuring consistency and quality of searching and examination, and provide internal on-line tools ■ Provide electronic file management and workflow ■ Develop interactive on-line electronic filing capabilities and upgrade e-tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support efforts and initiatives aimed at strengthening IP protection and curbing theft of IP ■ Continue efforts to develop unified standards for international IP practice ■ Provide policy guidance on domestic IP issues ■ Foster innovation and competitiveness by delivering IP information and education worldwide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Function as true business partners across the organization to achieve superior enterprise performance and provide strategic leadership ■ Ensure operational excellence in enterprise-wide management processes ■ Dramatically simplify on-line access to, and availability of, USPTO information and data

Performance Measures by Goal		
Goal #1 Measures	Goal #2 Measures	Goal #3 Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Patent allowance compliance rate ■ Patent in-process examination compliance rate ■ Patent average first action pendency ■ Patent average total pendency ■ Patent efficiency ■ Patent applications filed electronically ■ Patent applications managed electronically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trademark first action compliance rate ■ Trademark final action compliance rate ■ Trademark average first action pendency ■ Trademark average final action pendency ■ Trademark efficiency ■ Trademark applications filed electronically ■ Trademark applications managed electronically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of instances in which USPTO experts review IP policies/standards ■ Improving worldwide IP expertise for U.S. Government interests ■ Plans of action, mechanisms, and support programs initiated or implemented in developing countries

Strategic Goal 1: Optimize Patent Quality and Timeliness

High quality and timely examination of patent applications advances science and technology and creates the certainty innovators need in capital driven markets. The Patent organization is working closely with the public and its stakeholders to find the best ways to ensure that the U.S. patent system continues to promote innovation and U.S. competitiveness in the global economy. Proposed solutions will not be limited by existing laws, rules, processes or procedures. The following are the priorities for achieving this goal and our accomplishments in FY 2007.

PROVIDING HIGH QUALITY

The Patent organization built on its successes from FY 2006 and improved its record-breaking performance by examining more applications at an even higher level of quality. Hiring and training of large numbers of new examiners continued so the Patent organization could address growing patent pendency, which stood at 25.3 months from filing to first action and 31.9 months until issue or abandonment at the end of the fiscal year. The Patent Training Academy was expanded to better train all newly hired examiners and

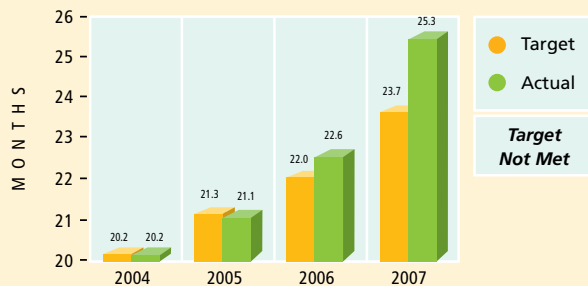


Sharing Ideas — Patent Examiners Dan McNally and DeMaris Wilson consult with one another. Many examiners from different units now discuss common issues and help each other solve problems.

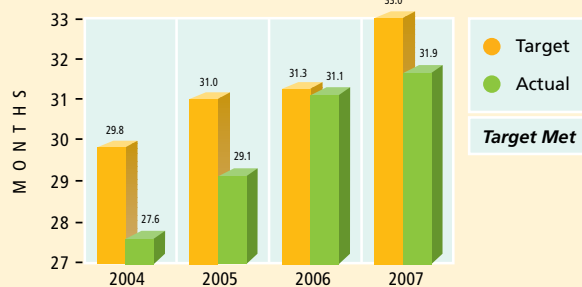
additional resources were committed to make this initial training as effective as possible.

Patent Pendency Performance – The two primary measures of Patent organization processing are average first action pendency (the time from filing to first action) and average total pendency (the time from filing until the application is issued as a patent or abandoned by the applicant).

Measure: Patent Average First Action Pendency



Measure: Patent Average Total Pendency



Enhanced reviews of allowed patent applications in selected technologies continued. Appeals specialists were added to each Technology Center to assist with pre-appeal conferences and improve the quality of appeal briefs. Processing of appeals was centralized to ensure compliance of both examiners and applicants with formal requirements for appeals. Partnerships with industry were expanded, working with the nanotechnology, biotechnology, and business



Case Review — The USPTO Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reviews patent decisions when requested by applicants meeting certain requirements. A panel of at least three members of the Board reviews each case. The Board increasingly affirmed patent examiners' decisions in FY 2007, in part as a result of numerous patent examination quality initiatives.

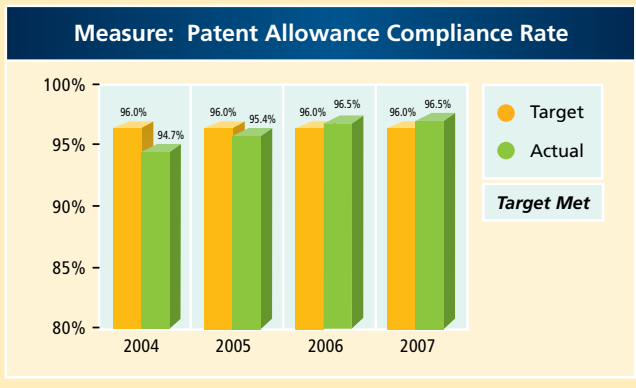
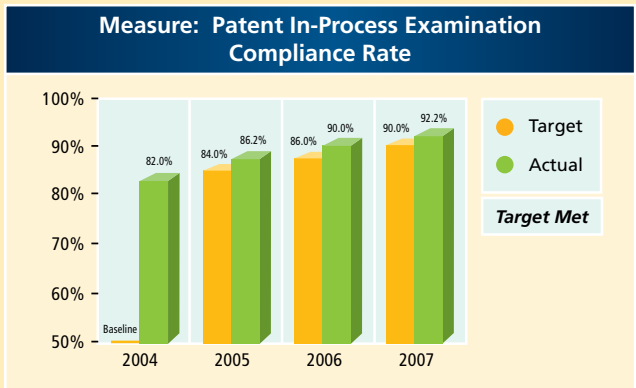
methods taxation areas to keep patent examiners' knowledge current. Through these efforts and other initiatives, the Patent organization reached an allowance compliance rate of 96.5 percent and an in-process compliance rate of 92.2 percent, while hiring and training 1,215 examiners.



Working Smarter — Primary Patent Examiner Jessica Ward uses dual-monitors, which help examiners work more efficiently by letting them compare information in multiple documents and applications more easily.

The Patent organization took the lead in creating detailed examination guidelines for implementing the Supreme Court's decision on obviousness in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, and trained the entire examining corps in applying these guidelines.

Patent Quality Performance – The Patent organization continues to improve the quality of its products and services using in-depth reviews of work in progress and enhanced end-process reviews.

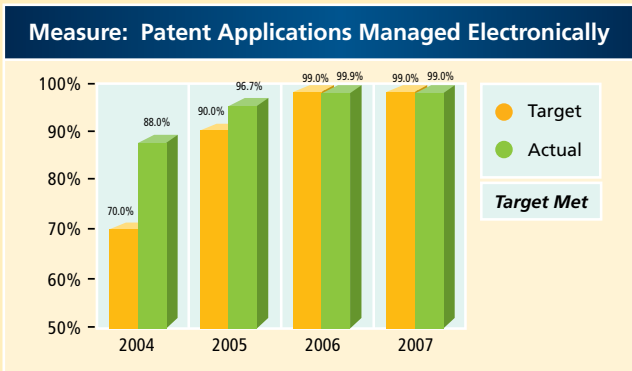
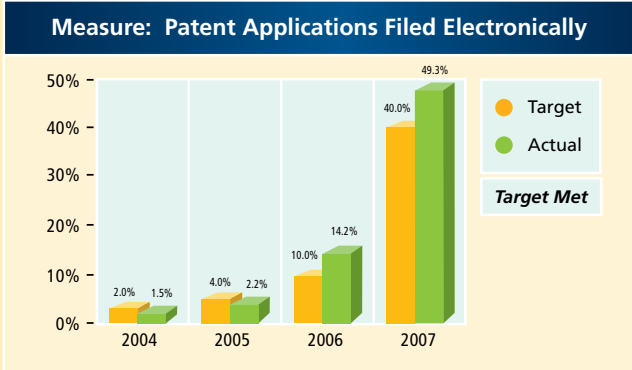


IMPROVING E-SYSTEMS

The Patent organization continued to transition to an end-to-end, text-based patent prosecution system, and increased the number of examiners able to work from home, while providing them with better electronic tools to perform their work. Electronic filings more than tripled from 14.2 percent in FY 2006 to 49.3 percent in FY 2007. Electronic management of patent applications continued at 99.9 percent in FY 2007. The USPTO continues to explore options that will move toward complete electronic filings.

The USPTO piloted an improved collaboration tool for work-at-home examiners, which allows them to submit their work for review and have it credited electronically. An additional 503 examiners joined the hoteling work-at-home program, and 2,314 examiners were given remote access to their workstations to improve their productivity. The Agency also

E-Filing and E-Management of Patent Applications — Electronic filings more than tripled from 14.2 percent in FY 2006 to 49.3 percent in FY 2007. Electronic management of patent applications continued at 99.9 percent in FY 2007. The USPTO continues to explore options that will move toward complete electronic filings.



continued the development of a text based Patent File Wrapper (PFW) system, with a goal of replacing the current image based system. The USPTO piloted a virtual art unit to evaluate remote management and training needs and a hoteling work-at-home program for patent technical support staff.

EXPLORING RANGE OF OPTIONS TO MEET CHALLENGES

In an effort to continue increasing patent quality, the USPTO introduced the Accelerated Examination program. These procedures require the applicant to perform a pre-examination search and provide the examiner with a comparison of the



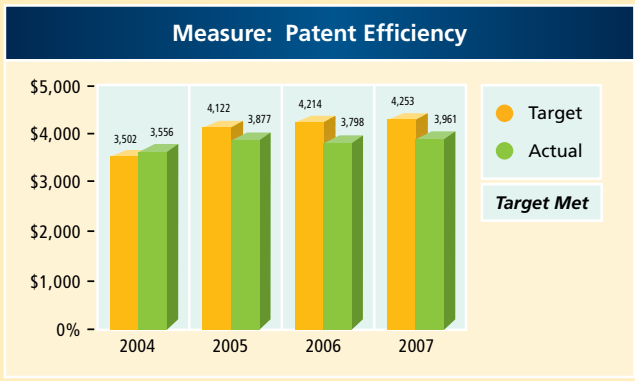
Class of 2007 — Patent Training Academy instructor and Supervisory Patent Examiner Dennis Chow leads a class of new patent examiners through the discipline of patent examination. The Academy was started in 2006 to effectively train the more than 1,200 patent examiners now hired annually. The ninth class of examiners graduated in September 2007.

results of that search to the claimed invention. In exchange, the USPTO completes prosecution of the application within a year. In the first year of the program, 24 patents were issued, one in four months from filing.

In order to focus on examination and improve the overall quality of patents, the USPTO published rules that will limit the number of claims in an application to a reasonable number, while giving applicants the option of filing an examination support document if they need more claims. The USPTO also published rules that require applicants seeking to file repeated continuation applications to show the need for the additional applications. Rules are also expected to be published requiring applicants to provide similar support information when they submit many prior art references in an application.

The USPTO collaborated in a peer-to-patent pilot that encourages the public to review volunteered published applications and submit prior art and commentary on what they believe to be the best prior art to consider during examination. Through the Patent Public Advisory Committee, the USPTO is reaching out to the user community to determine what types of examination options should be provided as alternatives to the current system.

Patent Efficiency – The following metric measures the relative cost-effectiveness of the entire patent examination process over time, or the efficiency with which the organization applies its resources to production.



Helping the Next Generation — Patent Commissioner John Doll and Deputy Patent Commissioner Peggy Focarino confer with William Dondero, patent examiner and mentor for the Hayfield Robotics Team, at a “For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology,” (or FIRST) regional competition. The USPTO works with FIRST and many other nonprofit organizations to encourage young people to become interested in math, science, and innovation.

Strategic Goal 2: Optimize Trademark Quality and Timeliness

The Trademark organization continues to demonstrate excellence and the qualities that allow the USPTO to make progress toward its vision to “lead the world in IP protection and policy.” For the second year in a row, the Trademark organization has met and exceeded all of its agency performance targets, advancing all of the objectives outlined in the USPTO’s **2007-2012 Strategic Plan**. FY 2007 accomplishments and future priorities are:

IMPROVING EFFICIENCY

First action pendency — the length of time between receipt of a trademark application and when the USPTO makes a preliminary decision — was reduced to the lowest level in six years, ending the year at 2.9 months, demonstrating results a year ahead of schedule. Average total pendency also showed significant improvement with registration occurring within 15.1 months from filing.

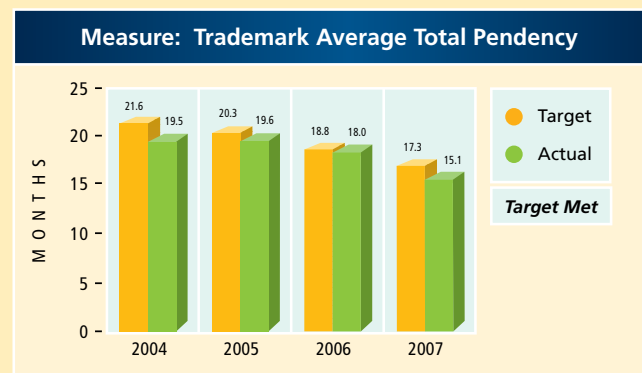
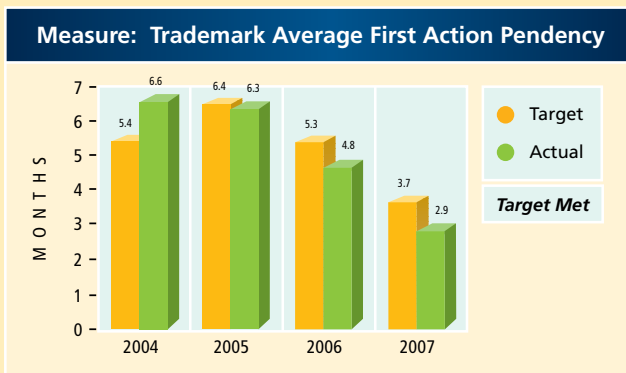
Pendency has improved as production has increased and become more consistent on a monthly basis, due to changes in performance plans and incentive awards. Increased use of electronic forms, particularly Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS) Plus filings, which represent about 30 percent of new application filings, have improved the efficiency of examination as well as contributing to an increase in applications approved for publication.



Learning from Industry — Sun Microsystems Trademarks Director Tiki Dare moderates the 6th Annual International Trademark Association (INTA) Industry Group Training Seminar for USPTO trademark attorneys. The seminar is jointly sponsored by INTA and the USPTO to bring trademark attorneys firsthand updates from various industries.

The Trademark organization has made process changes to streamline the post examination process, and reduce costs and disposal pendency. Specifically, the Trademark organization has decreased the time between approval for publication by the examining attorney, publication in the **Official Gazette**, and registration (by eliminating the second level of proofing and improving the post-publication amendment process). This process change has had a direct

Trademark Pendency Performance – The two primary measures of Trademark organization processing are average first action pendency (the time from filing to first action) and total average pendency (the time from filing until disposal).

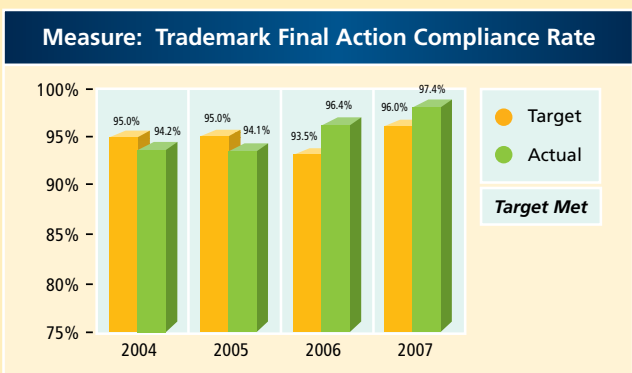
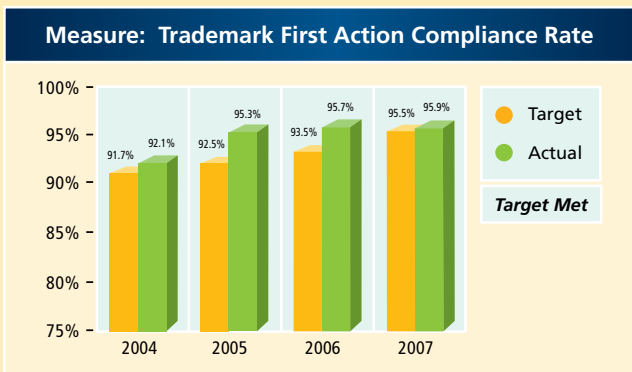


and positive impact on reducing disposal pendency to the lowest level in 14 years.

IMPROVING QUALITY

Searching and examination quality continued to show improvement. Nearly 96 percent of first actions and more than 97 percent of final actions meet statutory and compliance rates for quality of decision making and writing, the highest levels ever achieved. Advances have also been made to enable more complete and accurate filings. Specifically, the Trademark organization has greater use of online tools and has improved the workflow process to better manage and track performance, improve training, and increase the use of electronic filing, which contribute to better quality of application data and consistency in processing. All newly hired examiners now complete a seven-week training course on substantive and procedural examination, with an emphasis on the Trademark organization's examination curriculum. The Trademark organization's quality results are a reflection of the cumulative effects of five years of emphasis on the same criteria for assessing examination quality.

Trademark Quality Performance – The Trademark organization continues to improve the quality of its products and services using in-depth reviews of work in progress and enhanced end-process reviews.



Celebrating Success — Under Secretary Jon Dudas; Deputy Commissioner for Trademark Operations Debbie Cohn; and Commissioner for Trademarks Lynne Beresford celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Trademark Work-at-Home program. Ms. Cohn was surprised to receive inscribed statements from Congressmen Tom Davis, Jim Moran, and Frank Wolf, praising her work and the success of the telework program in the **Congressional Record**.

The Trademark telework program, already recognized as a leader in the Federal Government, received the 2007 *Work-Life Innovative Excellence Award* given by the Alliance for Work-Life Progress. The award showcases forward thinking programs and policies that look beyond their own cultural, demographic, and organizational boundaries to demonstrate excellence in enhancing and promoting work-life effectiveness, while achieving organizational goals.

On June 4, 2007, the USPTO celebrated the 10-year anniversary of its trademark Work-at-Home program, which started out in 1997 as a small pilot with just 18 examining attorneys. The Trademark organization has realized numerous benefits from saving space, to employee retention, to improved work life balance for employees.

The Trademark organization continues to improve on its successful telework program through the continued expansion of telework opportunities and by exploring the use of remote access and collaboration tools. Eighty-five percent of eligible examining attorneys now work from home nearly full time, with 85 percent of all eligible Trademark employees working from home at least one day per week. Forty-nine percent of all Trademark employees telework.

PROVIDING E-MANAGEMENT AND E-TOOLS

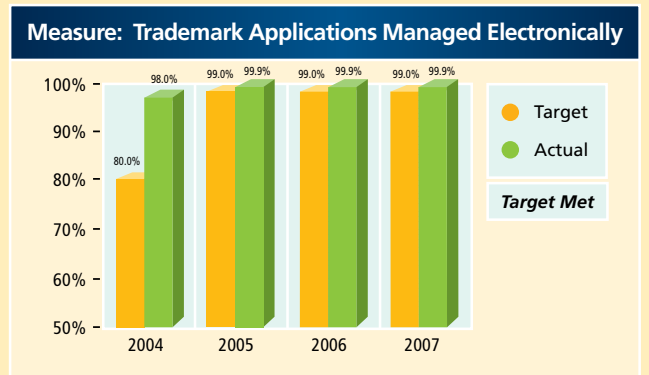
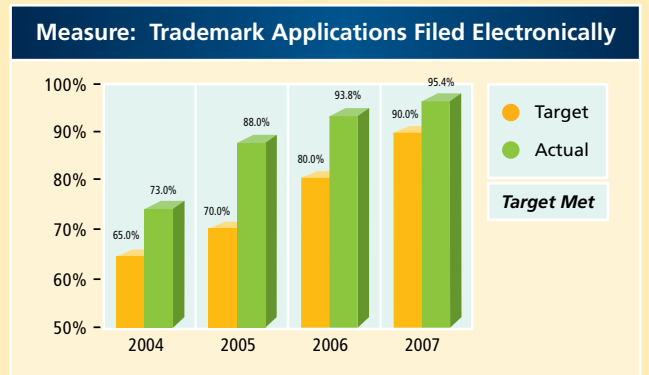
The Trademark organization is in the final stages of implementing a long term project to replace manual, paper-based processes with a fully electronic operation. In the past year, Trademarks implemented an electronic docketing system known as the First Action System for Trademarks (FAST) for the law office technical support staff. This was the first implementation to extend electronic workload management tools, which include the routing and assignment of new work, and monitoring of cases in process beyond the examining corps. This system significantly improves the processing and management of applications as well as providing access to online production reports to monitor the status of individual performance.

To ensure that the transition results in more productive, efficient, and cost-effective business processes and practices, the organization has also undertaken an assessment of its trademark process and the effect of incremental changes on its work force. The assessment process includes documenting or mapping the entire workflow to identify opportunities for further improvement, examining how best to organize and use staff, and developing more appropriate performance standards.

As part of this assessment process, the Trademark organization implemented several changes including realigning the law office support staff in order to create a greater focus on managing workload and quality throughout the examination process. The realignment recognizes the significant changes made over the past several years on how work is processed. It places a greater emphasis on monitoring and evaluating performance, incorporating quality controls, establishing consistent practices, and providing training. Changes have also been made in performance plans, production measures, and workflows, which now mostly rely on electronic processing and file records to support core examination activities.

Documentation from the process mapping will be used to complete the design requirements and complete implementation of the electronic workflow and file management system.

***E-Filing and E-Management of Applications** – The percent of trademark applications filed electronically has steadily increased over the past four years to the current level of 95.4 percent. Electronic management of trademark applications continued at 99.9 percent in FY 2007.*



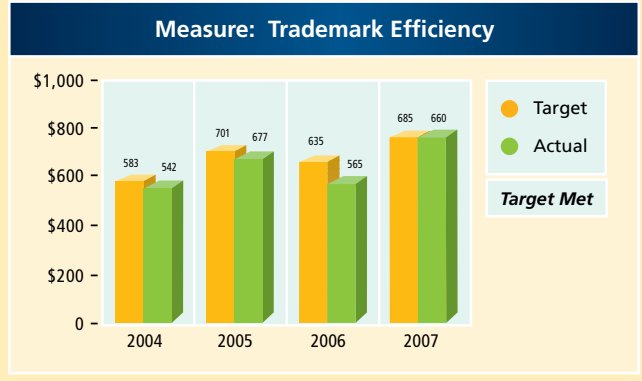
The Trademark organization reached a major milestone on November 29, 2006 – more than one million trademark applications have been filed since TEAS was first piloted nine years ago. The USPTO hosted a celebration in January honoring Donald Junck, a South Dakota entrepreneur who filed the one-millionth Web-based trademark application using TEAS. Other filers were also honored.

The Trademark organization released additional enhancements for TEAS forms in March to expand the acceptance of Portable Document Format (PDF) attachments to the initial application form. Changes were made to align forms with examiner guidance, ensure consistent ordering of identifications, and automatically update some fields in the post registration forms.



One-millionth E-Filer — Donald Junck, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, receives a plaque from USPTO Director Jon Dudas and Commissioner Lynne Beresford recognizing that Mr. Junck was the one-millionth electronic trademark filer. The Trademark e-filing system became available worldwide in 1998. More than 95 percent of all new U.S. trademark applications are now filed electronically.

Trademark Efficiency – This following metric measures the relative cost-effectiveness of the entire trademark examination process over time, or the efficiency with which the organization applies its resources to production.



Strategic Goal 3: Improve Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Domestically and Abroad

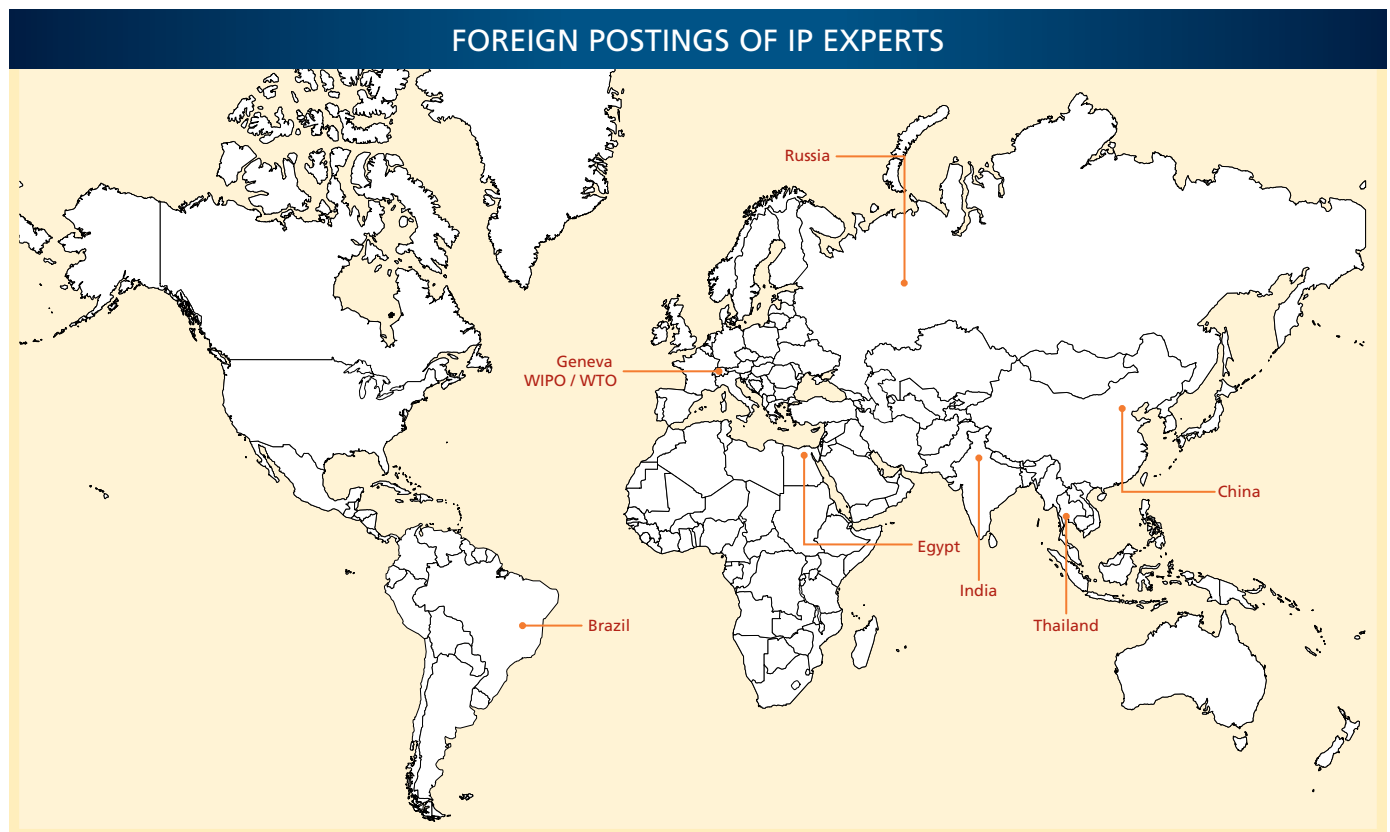
The USPTO is an integral component of President Bush's strategy to encourage innovation and strengthen the nation's ability to compete in the global economy. To this end, the USPTO advocates U.S. Government IP policy, works to develop unified standards for international IP, provides policy guidance on domestic IP issues, and fosters innovation.

PROTECTING IP AND CURBING IP THEFT

During FY 2007, the USPTO continued to improve the enforcement of IP rights in the United States and around the world. USPTO actions included taking the lead on several initiatives to strengthen IP protection and enforcement and to continue advocating improved IP protection and enforcement for American businesses.

As part of the Administration's Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy! (STOP!) initiative, the USPTO advanced work with other U.S. Government agencies to fight piracy and counterfeiting. As part of STOP!, the USPTO continued managing a hotline that helps small and medium-sized businesses leverage U.S. Government resources to protect their IP. The USPTO received 1,730 STOP! hotline calls in FY 2007.

The USPTO actively worked with the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on the IP chapter for several free trade agreements (FTAs) during FY 2007, most notably the IP chapter of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, which was completed in April 2007. This is the strongest IP chapter in any FTA to date and the most commercially significant FTA in more than 15 years. Additionally, the USPTO



officials participated in negotiations with USTR on the IP chapters of the U.S.-Malaysia FTA negotiations and the implementation of the U.S.-Central American FTA with the Dominican Republic. The USPTO also continued posting IP experts at American embassies in key locations around the world.

WORKING TO UNIFY INTERNATIONAL IP PRACTICE

Multilateral Efforts

The heads of the five largest IP Offices — China, Europe, Japan, Korea, and the United States met to discuss ways the Offices can cooperate to improve efficiency and quality and keep pace with the rising volume of global patent filings. In May 2007, the USPTO met with leaders from the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean IP Office (KIPO), and the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) of the People's Republic of China to discuss common patent administration issues such as work sharing, quality management practices, e-filing, and examiner training. These offices are critical to the future of the global patent system and global economy. Enhancing cooperation among them will lead to higher quality, greater productivity, and less redundancy.

The USPTO also made significant progress within the Trademark Trilateral (the USPTO, the JPO, and Europe's Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market) on the identification of classifications for goods and services. The partners have now agreed to invite additional countries to participate in the project, on a limited basis. This work should further reduce trademark pendency as applications, especially those filed from abroad, will be more focused for examination in the United States.

The USPTO, JPO, and EPO continued working together, within the Patent Trilateral (the cooperative effort that began in 1983 among the three offices), to find mechanisms to streamline processing and avoid redundancies among the offices and for applicants. In FY 2007, the Patent Trilateral implemented electronic priority document exchange, allowing for direct office-to-office transmission of priority documents.

USPTO officials led discussions with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) convention, which sets minimum standards for a *sui generis* form of IP protection system for plant varieties. The convention promotes compliance for IP protection internationally with respect to the process of plant breeding and aims to

encourage plant breeders to develop new varieties of plants. Five countries — the Dominican Republic, Morocco, Spain, the Ukraine, and Vietnam — joined the 1991 Act of the UPOV convention in FY 2007 bringing total membership to 64.

In the future, the USPTO will continue to seek enhanced cooperation and improved protection for intellectual property multilaterally. Working with Patent and Trademark Trilateral partners, as well as other IP offices such as Korea and China, the USPTO plans to intensify efforts to improve efficiency and quality in the examination process. The USPTO also will continue to promote improved IP protection internationally in several multilateral fora such as the UPOV and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Bilateral Efforts

The USPTO also made great strides in implementing the USPTO-SIPO work plan of strategic cooperation. Under the work plan, the USPTO implemented an examiner exchange program, initiated an automation experts' group meeting, and provided extensive training to SIPO examiners and managers.

The USPTO established broad cooperative agreements with other countries for increased technical cooperation between the offices. Memoranda of understanding signed by USPTO in FY 2007.

- India's Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, January 9, 2007, to cooperate in capacity building activities, human resource development, and public awareness programs.
- IP Australia (IPAU), January 18, 2007, to establish a second phase of a pilot project to determine the feasibility of having IPAU perform search and examination functions under the PCT for the USPTO.
- The IP office of the Republic of the Philippines, January 28, 2007, for increased technical cooperation between the two Offices.
- The Ethiopian IP Office, March 23, 2007, emphasizing the importance of bilateral relationships, and wherein the USPTO agreed to provide technical assistance to improve the administration of IP systems and develop professional skills.

While the main thrust of the USPTO bilateral efforts is at the operational level, involving training and technical assistance, the USPTO believes that these efforts should produce results



Resident Expert — USPTO IP attorney Tom Sydnor testifies before the U.S. House Oversight and Government Reform Committee about the effects of inadvertent files sharing.

at the policy level in the form of improved IP protection in these countries by improving IP office administration, public awareness of IP, and enhanced cooperation at both the technical and policy levels.

GIVING DOMESTIC IP POLICY GUIDANCE

Patent modernization legislation has been the subject of several committee hearings and considerable debate and discussion in the U.S. Congress. The legislative proposals are intended to improve patent quality, reduce patent litigation costs, and further international harmonization of patent laws. The USPTO supports these goals and is working with the Congress to develop a bill that effectively addresses the goals in a fair and balanced manner for all stakeholders in the patent community. The USPTO will continue consultations as this important legislation moves ahead in the legislative process.

The USPTO also provided policy guidance on various other patent, trademark, and IP bills during the year. The Agency responded to and consulted with Congressional staff on various diverse IP issues related to the protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), geographical indications, IP assistance to small businesses, and telework policies and practices for Federal agencies.

In March, the USPTO released a report, “Filesharing Programs and Technological Features to Induce Users to Share.” This report found that five popular filesharing programs had features that could cause users to inadvertently share files and facilitate identity theft or breaches of security. After the report's

release, the USPTO, as a co-author, testified before the Congress on the results and the impact of inadvertent file sharing.

On July 17, the Director of the Office of International Relations testified before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to discuss three important IP treaties. The Director urged support for ratification of the Hague Agreement, the Patent Law Treaty, and the Singapore Treaty, each of which would streamline and simplify procedures for American innovators and businesses seeking to protect their IP abroad.

As in past years, the USPTO was heavily involved in shaping IP law and policy through domestic litigation.

The Obviousness Test in Patent Law *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*

Whether a claimed invention is obvious in view of the prior art is often the central question in deciding whether to grant a patent. The Office of General Counsel worked closely with the Solicitor General of the United States in formulating the Government's *amicus* brief for the Supreme Court case *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, and the Supreme Court largely adopted. The unanimous *KSR* opinion gives patent examiners more flexibility when analyzing this fundamental issue, ensuring that allowed applications meet the statutory standard of nonobviousness. The Agency is leading the way to apply *KSR*, having prepared very detailed examination guidelines. Moreover, BPAI has issued several precedential opinions, outlining best practices for examining patent applications in light of *KSR*. Finally, implementation of *KSR* will positively affect the USPTO's role in maintaining a strong system of granting high quality, valid patents.

In addition to *KSR*, the USPTO advised the Solicitor General of the United States on several other IP matters before the Supreme Court. For example, the USPTO assisted in preparing the Government's *amicus* brief in *Microsoft v. AT&T Corp.*, which involved the limits of extraterritorial infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(1). The Supreme Court essentially adopted the Government's position, finding that Microsoft was not liable for infringement under §271(f) for copies of software made overseas of a master copy that was supplied from the United States. Likewise, the Supreme Court's decision in *MedImmune, Inc. v. Genentech, Inc.*, was consistent with the

Government's brief, holding that a patent licensee may be permitted, under certain circumstances, to challenge the patent's validity in court without having to breach the license.

The USPTO continued to defend its decisions before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, resulting in a number of recent precedential decisions that provide further guidance to both our examiners and applicants in improving the application process.

In *Hyatt v. Dudas*, the Federal Circuit upheld the USPTO's decision, in the case of an application with very large numbers of claims, to require the applicant to affirmatively specify the written description supporting those claims when the examiner is unable to locate such support on initial examination of the application.

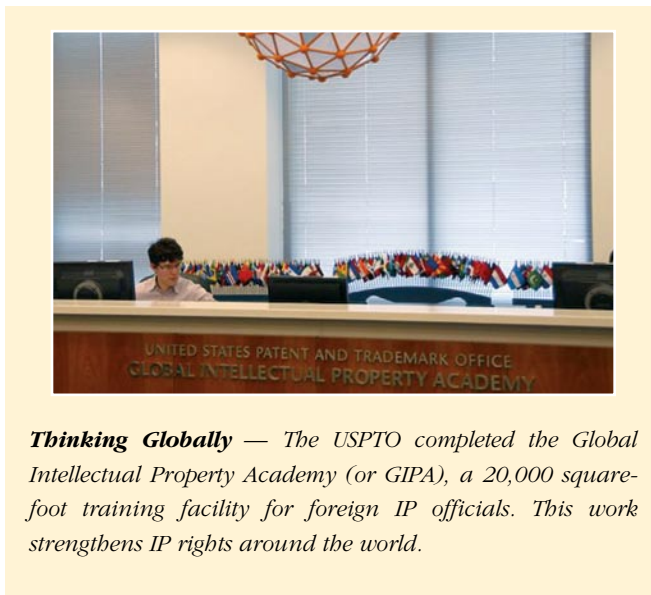
In *Bender v. Dudas*, the Federal Circuit affirmed the USPTO's decision to disbar a patent attorney for his activities with an invention promotion company, in which they collectively misled hundreds of individual inventors through the patent application process. Public confidence in not only the quality of patent grants, but also in the members of the patent bar will always be a critical issue for the USPTO.

The USPTO successfully defended the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board's (TTAB) decision in *In re Elsevier*, denying registration of the mark "LAWYERS.COM" for an online legal information service. The Federal Circuit determined that the mark was generic for legal information services.

Furthering the Agency's leadership in IP law, both the BPAI and the TTAB increased their issuance of precedential decisions, with the TTAB issuing over 60 such decisions, and the BPAI issuing landmark decisions providing early guidance on applying *KSR*. In addition, this past year, both boards issued or proposed new rules designed to streamline case resolution and improve the efficiency of the decision-making process.

DELIVERING IP EDUCATION WORLDWIDE

This year, the USPTO completed the Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA), a 20,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility equipped to efficiently deliver targeted programs and training for foreign IP and law enforcement officials. With the establishment of this academy, the USPTO implemented a Foreign Examiners-in-Residence training program — the first of its kind in international cooperation and training at the USPTO.



Thinking Globally — The USPTO completed the Global Intellectual Property Academy (or GIPA), a 20,000 square-foot training facility for foreign IP officials. This work strengthens IP rights around the world.

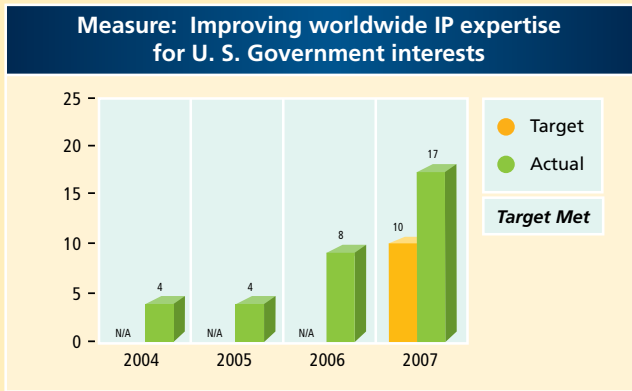
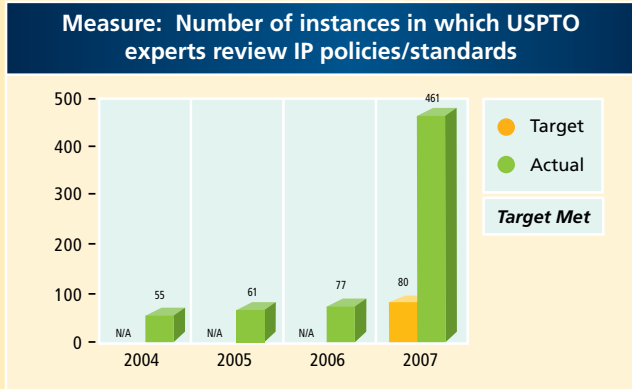
Selected examiners from the patent offices in Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, and the Philippines are now participating in this eight-month training program. Overall, the USPTO conducted 77 GIPA programs in FY 2007, a 63 percent increase over programs offered last year. Fifty-eight percent of the FY 2007 GIPA programs focused specifically on IPR enforcement-related topics, with a goal toward improving IPR enforcement regimes worldwide. For example, programs dealt with border enforcement, IP rights for judges and prosecutors, effective practices in the regulation of optical media production and the implementation of anti-piracy efforts, copyright infringement in the digital environment, geographical indications, trademark examination, traditional knowledge, and genetic resources.

Also, as part of the STOP! initiative, the USPTO continued its intensive national public awareness campaign. In FY 2007 the USPTO developed a critical partnership with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce enabling the USPTO to share duties of agenda-building, funding, and outreach.

The USPTO kicked off the year with a highly anticipated event for small and medium-sized businesses designed to aid them in protecting their IP in a global marketplace in Raleigh, North Carolina, and followed up with events in Detroit, Michigan; Burlington, Vermont; San Antonio, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Denver, Colorado; and Los Angeles, California. The USPTO also organized two China specific events throughout FY 2007, which took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Kansas City, Missouri.

IP Protection—The measures of the USPTO's progress in protecting and enforcing IP focus on FTA negotiations and implementation, World Trade Organization (WTO) accessions, 301 reviews, trade policy reviews, technical assistance, expansion of foreign postings, work details of USPTO employees to other U.S. Government agencies, as well as development of specific plans for strategic cooperation; for example, the work plans with China, Egypt, India, Brazil, and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The significant variance in actual numbers of instances in which USPTO experts reviewed IP policies/standards compared to the target was due to the exceptionally large number of requests from the USTR to assist with trade policy reviews, activities associated with FTAs, and requests for technical assistance stemming from the successful GIPA program and an increased focus on China.



More than 1,300 small and medium-sized businesses attended our conferences. Large companies presented “Lessons Learned” and “Best Practices” to small business attendees and small businesses discussed the importance of IP protection. As a new outreach and educational tool, the USPTO also distributed more than 1,500 CD-ROM presentations on IP protection. Our commitment to reach out to small businesses will continue in FY 2008.

In FY 2007, USPTO began a partnership with the Ad Council to reach young people through a national ad campaign called “Inspiring Invention,” which seeks to make inventing and developing new ideas part of American children’s lives. Radio and TV commercials are now playing throughout the country with the message, “Anything’s possible. Keep thinking.”



Spreading the Word — The USPTO displays information at the 2007 Summer NAMM (International Music Products Association) trade show, where USPTO attorneys gave lectures on protecting IP and preventing piracy and counterfeiting. The USPTO’s work was part of the Bush Administration’s “Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy!” initiative, (or STOP!), a joint effort of nine Federal agencies to crack down on IP theft.

Management Goal: Achieve Organizational Excellence

Fulfilling the USPTO's mission and goals requires strong leadership and collaborative management. While the three strategic goals focus on the core mission, the management goal focuses on the organizational excellence that is a prerequisite for achieving those goals. Collectively, the USPTO leadership is responsible for core management activities in three critical areas.

WORKING AS PARTNERS FOR SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE

Employees are the USPTO's most valuable asset. So, USPTO leaders have singled out effective human capital management as a priority initiative to enhance employee development and to improve program performance throughout the USPTO. In FY 2007, the USPTO developed an enterprise-wide **Strategic Human Capital Plan** to address human capital challenges identified in the **2007-2012 Strategic Plan**.

The USPTO will use the **Strategic Human Capital Plan** to identify, develop, and implement activities that will enable it to become an “employer of choice with a culture of high performance.” The **Strategic Human Capital Plan** identified four areas in which the Agency will focus its efforts: (1) talent management, (2) results-oriented performance culture, (3) leadership development and knowledge management, and (4) Office of Human Resources (OHR) transformation. Each of the USPTO business units is developing its own implementation plan to determine its approach to supporting enterprise-wide objectives. These are expected to be completed by January 2008.

The USPTO is working to continually improve the retention of qualified employees. In FY 2007, the USPTO hired 1,215 new patent examiners and 1,218 the prior year. To maintain this momentum, the USPTO implemented recruitment bonuses to attract and retain the most highly qualified candidates.



Ideas in Action — The USPTO Madison Building displayed models or renderings of the 25 top inventions in the 2007 Modern Marvels Invent Now® Challenge. The Challenge was presented by the History Channel® and National Inventors Hall of Fame® Foundation and sponsored by the USPTO to recognize outstanding inventions and inventors.

In addition, the Agency offers employees flexible work schedules and telework opportunities that raise morale, enhance work-life balance, and improve retention rates. For example, the USPTO expanded its telework and remote access programs by providing USPTO equipment and collaboration tools to employees to work-at-home so that they have the same capabilities and functionality as if they were working at the Alexandria campus.

For the USPTO to continue to be effective in today's increasingly electronic and telecommuting environment, there must be clear communication among all levels of employees. The USPTO has placed increased emphasis on internal communications in an effort to improve individual and organizational performance by strategically managing communication, information, and knowledge throughout the Agency. This is being done by improving enterprise-wide information sharing; nurturing an

open communication culture; enhancing leader-employee communication; and ensuring that our employees understand the Agency's mission, goals and objectives, and their role in achieving them.

ENSURING EXCELLENCE IN MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

The Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is confident that the USPTO's financial and performance data are complete, reliable, accurate, and consistent, as we improve our ability to measure progress toward performance objectives. For the 15th consecutive year, the USPTO earned an unqualified audit opinion on our annual financial statements. For financial reporting during FY 2007, the independent auditors did not identify any material weaknesses, significant deficiencies, or instances of noncompliance. However, the USPTO is reporting one non-financial material weakness in information technology (IT) security.

The Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is working diligently with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and the DOC to improve the USPTO's overall IT security program and the quality of the certification and accreditation (C&A) packages to remove the current material weakness identified for IT security.

The USPTO also made significant progress in tracking IT costs by project and category of expense through improved budget processes and controls. Through the efforts of the OCFO and the OCIO, USPTO managers can better understand the costs of providing IT products and services and thereby drive improved efficiency and cost reduction. In fulfilling responsibilities under

44 U.S.C. §3504(h), the USPTO uses a Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process to prioritize investments and determine funding levels for subsequent fiscal years. Projects are carefully managed throughout their life cycle. At key milestone dates, progress reviews are conducted to compare the project's status to planned benefit, cost, and schedule, along with technical efficiency and effectiveness measures. All major IT system investments are reported in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A-11, Exhibit 53, the USPTO's IT Investment Portfolio, for FY 2009.

ENHANCING ONLINE ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Besides helping the Patent and Trademark organizations achieve record numbers of electronic filings of applications and related documents, the OCIO continued to make improvements in IT enterprise architecture, internal processes, and organizational alignment to improve our ability to be more responsive and better manage and deliver quality products at enhanced service levels. These initiatives also directly support efforts to improve overall efficiency; improve availability of and streamline access to USPTO information, data, and services; serve an increasingly geographically dispersed work force; implement faster, more secure information exchange; and, continue expansion and improvement of e-filing, e-processing, and other e-government efforts.

Management Challenges

The USPTO will continue to lead the world in IP policy by optimizing patent and trademark quality and timeliness, and improving IP protection and enforcement domestically by addressing the following challenges:

MAKE EFFICIENCY GAINS FOR THE FUTURE, WHILE KEEPING QUALITY HIGH

The Patent organization's biggest challenge is to address the growth of pendency and the backlog of patent applications waiting to be examined while maintaining high quality. The Patent organization must address the dual challenges of rising workloads and a shift of applications from traditional arts to more complex technologies. To address rising workloads, the Patent organization will continue to hire, train and retain additional examiners, and explore and implement process improvements. Quality, which is a critical component of the USPTO's **2007-2012 Strategic Plan**, will be ensured throughout the patent examination process.

The Trademark organization's biggest challenge is to maintain first-action pendency between 2.5 and 3.5 months on a consistent basis, given the monthly fluctuation and unpredictability of projecting new filings. If the Trademark organization can maintain first action pendency at that level, it can also ensure low disposal pendency as well.

CONTINUE TO MOVE TO AN ELECTRONIC WORKPLACE

The Patent and Trademark organizations are moving rapidly to eliminate paper documents from their processes. Electronic communications are improving, encouraging more applicants to do business electronically in using Web-based systems. Both Patent and Trademark organizations have made significant progress in support of the long-term goal to create an e-government operation. The Trademark organization now relies exclusively on data submitted or captured electronically to support examination, publish documents, and issue registrations.

The Trademark organization still has the challenge of completing an electronic docket and file management system for the operations that support core examination and post-registration to link all operations and processing. A fully electronic



workflow will allow the Trademark organization to better manage the fluctuations in filings and be more efficient, as well as timely, in processing and responding.

This increased reliance on electronic systems presents other challenges to the USPTO in the event of an unplanned outage or disruption in processing. To address this need, the USPTO has embarked on an aggressive, phased business continuity/disaster recovery program. The current phase involves establishing a remote data bunker, which stores backups of mission critical data. Subsequent phases of the project will establish an alternate processing center, which will serve as the main processing site for some systems and the development and test site for other systems, and eventually allow for near-real time recovery of systems and data.

STRENGTHEN GLOBAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR) SYSTEMS

An effective IPR system is important to trade because it provides confidence to businesses that rights will be respected and that profits will be returned to IPR holders. The tremendous ingenuity of American inventors, coupled with a strong IP system, encourages and rewards innovation and helps propel the economic and technological growth of our nation.

The challenges to maintaining an effective IPR system include deepening the dialogue on global IP policy, facilitating technical cooperation with foreign countries, surveying and exchanging information on the current status of IPR protection and administrative systems, and arriving at agreement on standards of enhanced IP enforcement. These standards of enhanced IP enforcement include increased criminal and civil protection, as well as tighter controls on circumventing technological protection. Reaching bilateral and multilateral agreements will require all sides to openly communicate and strive toward a more global convergence of patent and trademark standards.

SUSTAIN A FUNDING STREAM

Permanent enactment of the fee changes made by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 is necessary to provide a stable and predictable funding stream for the Agency. In the United States, demands for products and services have created substantial workload challenges in the processing of patents and trademarks. Permanent enactment of these fee changes and continued implementation of strategic initiatives will address these challenges. Long-term funding stability is essential to the creation of a predictable environment for planning purposes.

Additionally, the USPTO seeks specific authority to eliminate, set, or otherwise adjust patent and trademark filing and processing fees subject to appropriate oversight and comment by the Patent Advisory Committee, Trademark Advisory Committee, stakeholders, and Congress.

ACQUIRE MORE TALENT

The USPTO work is highly technical in nature and requires a highly educated, well credentialed work force. This presents the Agency with employment challenges as the Agency faces increased customer demand and the need to recruit in a highly competitive environment, particularly for patent examiners and IT specialists.

The USPTO also needs to focus on ways to manage the new generation of employees, in an increasing virtual workplace. Although the Agency has strong performance management processes in place, the USPTO faces the management challenge of keeping younger employees – many of whom are or will be working remotely — feeling engaged, motivated, and wanting to remain with the Agency. The USPTO needs to provide more and better training in supervision, management, and leadership, while keeping the work force current with all the latest technology.

The Agency also needs to address succession planning by identifying and developing future leaders. The significance of our mission, excellent benefits, and wide use of telework and other employment flexibilities make a good business case for marketing the USPTO as an employer of choice.

What's Ahead?

OPTIMIZE PATENT QUALITY AND TIMELINESS

As outlined in the *2007-2012 Strategic Plan*, the Patent organization will continue to emphasize quality and timely examination. Our intention is to implement several rule changes to provide examiners with the best information, to better focus on examinations, and to maximize the value of communication with applicants. Working with its stakeholders, the USPTO will explore how it can share responsibility for patent quality with applicants.

To build and retain the high-quality examiner corps needed, the Patent organization will continue hiring 1,200 examiners per year in FY 2008 and into the future. With the refinement of end-to-end electronic processing environment and the move toward e-filing of applications and related documents, the Patent organization will move closer to becoming a nationwide work force. These actions will help to make the Agency even more responsive to the ever increasing demand for patents.

The Office of the General Counsel is also defending several cases pending before the Federal Circuit involving the scope of subject matter eligible for patent protection. Because the boundaries of patent eligibility in certain areas remain ambiguous, we anticipate that the Federal Circuit will issue precedential opinions in these appeals in the next year. These opinions will provide guidance to our patent examiners on evaluating the fundamental issue of what types of claimed inventions qualify for patent protection.

OPTIMIZE TRADEMARK QUALITY AND TIMELINESS

The Trademark organization will build on its accomplishments and work toward meeting the objectives of the *2007-2012 Strategic Plan*. The Trademark organization will continue to work with its customers to ensure that the objectives remain aligned with their needs.

The Trademark organization will continue to assess the efficiency of its operations going forward, and incorporate process improvement in the incremental redesign of the electronic workflow and file management system. The USPTO will also continue to use e-government as the primary means of doing business with applicants and registrants, and as a means of processing work within the Trademark organization.



First-action pendency has reached the long-term target range of 2.5 to 3.5 months. The Trademark organization must strike a proper balance between forecasting levels of new filings, existing inventories, and managing an appropriately sized staff to ensure sufficient resources are available to maintain this goal on a consistent basis. Completing the electronic workflow and file management system throughout the entire process will provide better automated tools and consistency for managing workloads and provide better services to its customers.

IMPROVE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT DOMESTICALLY AND ABROAD

The USPTO will continue strong advocacy policies that ensure that IP rights, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, are recognized as essential tools for economic growth in both developed and developing economies. This is particularly important in light of misperceptions, such as the misperception that strong IP protection hinders development. The USPTO will continue to work with international partners to promote a strong and effective IP regime, that provides adequate and effective incentives for innovation and creativity, worldwide, including within organizations such as the WIPO, the WTO, and the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

The USPTO must continue to advocate pro-IP principles as endorsed by the "Group of Eight" (G8) countries — Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States — to assist all countries in adopting and effectively enforcing adequate levels of IP protection for the benefit of all citizens. This will be accomplished by advising other Federal agencies on domestic and international IP policy, and by continually expanding our IP training and technical assistance internationally.

The USPTO will continue to search for solutions to its workload, examination quality, and e-government challenges by taking the lead on cooperative initiatives with other IP offices throughout the world. This will result in progress in the areas of work-sharing, examination practice uniformity, and electronic access and compatibility. Finally, the Agency will continue to address policy and legal matters relating to all legislative proposals relating to IP and the USPTO, especially in the context of the continuing debate over proposed changes to the patent laws of the United States.

ACHIEVE ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE

USPTO leaders will continue to work together with its business partners to: lead and support efforts to improve efficiency; develop and implement an effective, comprehensive communication plan; recruit and retain the best, brightest, and most talented staff with the necessary skill sets; improve internal monitoring and reporting of organizational goals and objectives (by implementing and expanding performance measures and service level agreements); streamline access to USPTO information, data, and services; implement faster, more secure information exchange; and continue expansion of e-filing, e-processing, and other e-government efforts. In FY 2008, the USPTO will also take steps to improve its ability to be more responsive and better manage and deliver quality products at enhanced service levels. This will be accomplished by reducing the cost and complexity of systems, establishing and enforcing more standards, and practicing continual process improvement.

In addition, the OCIO will continue to:

- Work with the OIG and the DOC to improve the overall IT security program and C&A package quality to remove the current material weakness for IT security.
- Improve the security, availability, and quality of IT systems and services while reducing their complexity and cost; support business area needs to accommodate the hiring and equipping of 1,200 patent examiners a year through 2012; work with the Trademark organization to provide internal online tools (regarding consistency and quality of searching and examination); provide electronic file management and workflow; develop interactive online electronic filing capabilities and upgrade e-tools; help move to fully electronic records and eliminate the need to collect and store paper records; and continue to improve overall data quality.
- Support the Office of Chief Administrative Officer to implement the Human Resources (HR) Line of Business in FY 2008, which will improve online HR services and capability, including access to employee information such as Official Personnel Files and an employee self-service feature (online view and update of employee information and benefits).
- Work with the OCFO to plan and support the implementation of the Financial Management Line of Business.

Accompanying Information on USPTO Performance

The President's Management Agenda (PMA)

The USPTO is committed to the objectives of the PMA, which is the strategy implemented by President Bush's Administration to improve the management and performance of the Federal Government. Departmental agencies are scored green, yellow or red on their status in achieving overall goals or long-term criteria, as well as their progress in implementing improvement plans.

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

The USPTO plays a vital role in enabling discoveries, inventions and creative ideas to be brought to the marketplace. To support this effort, it is essential to have a strong human capital management program that continues to attract, hire, train and maintain employees with technical knowledge and skills that increase in both range and depth.

PROGRESS	UPCOMING EVENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Released the <i>Strategic Human Capital Plan</i> on September 17, 2007.Recruited and hired 1,215 patent examiners in FY 2007.Partnered with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to produce a Patent television recruitment ad featuring a USPTO patent examiner. To date, the ad has run in several cities in conjunction with job fairs hosted by the Agency. As a result of the ads, job fair attendance, by highly qualified candidates was high.Supported Telework – Of the USPTO's 8,913 employees, 88.9 percent are eligible to work at home. Of those eligible, 45.9 percent actually did work at home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop business area plans by January 2008 for achieving the objectives of the <i>Strategic Human Capital Plan</i>.Develop plans to hire an additional 1,200 patent examiners by holding recruitment events at colleges and universities, and bringing college and university representatives to USPTO for on-site briefings.Train recruiters and hiring coordinators on issues such as reviewing resumes and transcripts, conducting interviews, and ensuring adherence to merit system principles.



COMPETITIVE SOURCING

The USPTO is committed to achieving performance enhancements and cost-savings through competitive sourcing.

PROGRESS	UPCOMING EVENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Established a Competitive Sourcing Steering Committee (CSSC) ■ Directed the CSSC to conduct feasibility studies on all Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act activities containing 20 or more commercial jobs. The feasibility studies will determine if sufficient “return” exists to justify the “investment” associated with conducting a competition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Once the feasibility studies are complete, for any study that establishes a favorable return on investment, the CSSC will authorize a full assessment on the scope of the study, applicable mission impacts, risks, estimated savings, and timeline. After the full assessment, the CSSC will determine specific functions to be completed among public and private sources.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The USPTO is in compliance with all Federal accounting principles and standards and has encountered no instances of material weaknesses in internal controls or non-compliance with Federal accounting regulations. The USPTO will continue to maintain and strengthen internal controls and improve the timeliness and usefulness of financial management information.

PROGRESS	UPCOMING EVENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Met all quarterly financial reporting requirements instituted by OMB. ■ Sustained the Agency’s clean audit opinion, with FY 2007 marking the 15th consecutive unqualified audit opinion and the 11th consecutive year with no material weaknesses. ■ Maintained a certified and accredited, fully integrated financial management system and uses a data warehouse to manage both financial and operational data. The data warehouse is used by managers for analyzing financial results and performance and by supervisory patent examiners for managing patent processing timeframes. ■ Operated a mature activity based cost (ABC) system that captures costs of core mission activities and both direct and indirect costs for the Agency. Managers use data from the ABC system to analyze the cost of operations when making decisions regarding improving processes, setting fees, or developing budget requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The USPTO will continue its efforts to meet all reporting requirements, comply with all financial reporting rules, and earn an unqualified audit opinion with no material weaknesses. Financial systems will continue to be maintained at the highest standards and integrated into the daily operations.

EXPANDED E-GOVERNMENT

E-government is a critical factor in achieving the USPTO's three strategic goals. Specific e-government activities related to the strategic goals are included in those sections. The following describes enterprise-wide activities in support of this PMA initiative.

PROGRESS	UPCOMING EVENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Continued support of the Patent Electronic Filing System (EFS)-Web system (the electronic patent document filing system launched in FY 2006) which provides users with a simple, fast, and secure method for submitting initial and follow-on patent applications over the Internet.■ Continued development of the new PFW system to pro-actively support the Patent organization as it faces the issues of increased filings, the need for remote access, and significant, fast paced changes in the examined technologies.■ TEAS continued to provide customers with the ability to submit trademark applications and other trademark forms electronically over the Internet.■ Continued to expand the BPAI and TTAB electronic processing systems.■ Continued to enhance the electronic business center (available at the USPTO Web site http://www.uspto.gov.) which provides citizens with online services such as the ability to pay fees, obtain historical patent and trademark information, file applications, maintain patents and registered marks, view patent and trademark documents, and locate registered patent attorneys or agents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The USPTO will implement the HR Line of Business, which will improve online HR services and capabilities.■ The USPTO will continue planning for the Financial Line of Business.■ The USPTO will continue to: improve the security, availability, and quality of IT systems and services, while reducing their complexity and cost; support business area needs; provide internal on-line tools (re: consistency and quality of searching and exam); provide electronic file management and workflow; develop interactive on-line electronic filing capabilities; upgrade e-tools; help move to fully electronic records; eliminate the need to collect and store paper records; and continue to improve overall data quality.

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION

Since FY 1999, the USPTO has developed an annual corporate plan that links the annual performance plan and budget request so that resource requirements for continuing programs and new initiatives are aligned with outputs and performance goals.

PROGRESS	UPCOMING EVENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Introduced the <i>2007-2012 Strategic Plan</i> in concert with the FY 2008 budget request. This is a multi-year plan that provides USPTO employees, stakeholders, and the public, with a long-term vision of Agency goals, and planned outcomes. ■ Ensured that the annual performance plan is linked to the Agency's FY 2009 budget request and reflects the priorities and goals found in the <i>2007-2012 Strategic Plan</i>. The annual budget request is a consequence of USPTO managers integrating their funding requirements to the <i>2007-2012 Strategic Plan</i>, and establishing measurable objectives and milestones for each goal. The annual integrated budget/performance plan is the most effective and efficient way to establish accountability by making sure that performance measures are consistent with the views of the Administration and Congress. ■ Refined the Agency's performance goals for better integration of budgetary resources with both enterprise-wide strategic goals and individual unit performance targets. ■ Utilized the Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART), and other assessment evaluations and modeling techniques to effectively enhance delivery of services and achieve improved program results. The Agency routinely monitors program performance targets to ensure achievement of actual results vis-a-vis performance goals. Organizational goals and crosscutting performance measures are also included in senior executive members' performance appraisal plans to ensure alignment with Agency mission, strategic goals, and objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve efficiency measures and their targets to provide more meaningful information for decision making. ■ Complete an internal assessment using PART to identify where improved program results can be achieved. ■ Continue PART training in anticipation of a PART review in FY 2008.

Performance Audits and Evaluations

The OIG completed one inspection report during FY 2007. The report, *Commercial Service Brazil Is Operating Well But Needs Management Attention In Some Areas*, focused on the management of the Commercial Service (CS) post in Brazil, including its programmatic, financial, and administrative operations. The OIG recommended that the USPTO work with the CS to clarify the responsibilities of the new IP attaché in Brazil; this included developing a work plan, and ensuring that adequate support staff and travel funds are made available to the attaché. In response, the USPTO created a Latin America Regional Team to support the operations of the CS Brazil attaché, developed an action plan for Latin America, authorized hiring budget and support staff, and approved a budget that included adequate travel funds.

In conjunction with the USPTO's continued material weakness in IT Security, the OIG completed two evaluations over Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance during FY 2007 (*FY 2007 FISMA Assessment of Patent Search System - Primary Search and Retrieval* and *FY 2007 FISMA Assessment of Project Performance Corporation General Support System*). These reports recognized that while the USPTO has made improvements with FISMA compliance, there are some weaknesses remaining. These evaluations were performed in support of the Management Goal: Achieve Organizational Excellence.

PERFORMANCE DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

In accordance with GPR requirements, the USPTO is committed to making certain the performance information it reports is complete, accurate, and consistent. The USPTO developed a strategy to validate and verify the quality, reliability, and credibility of USPTO performance results and has taken the following actions:

ACCOUNTABILITY – Responsibility for providing performance data lies with managers of USPTO programs who are held accountable for making certain that procedures are in place to ensure the accuracy of data and the performance measurement sources are complete and reliable.

QUALITY CONTROL – Automated systems and databases that collect, track, and store performance indicators are monitored and maintained by USPTO program managers, with systems support provided by the OCIO. Each system, such as Patent Application Location and Monitoring (PALM) or Trademark Reporting And Application Monitoring (TRAM), incorporates internal program edits to control the accuracy of supporting data. The edits, typically, evaluate data for reasonableness, consistency, and accuracy. Crosschecks between other internal automated systems also provide assurances of data reasonableness and consistency. In addition to internal monitoring of each system, experts outside of the business units routinely monitor the data-collection methodology. The OCFO is responsible for monitoring the Agency's performance, providing direction and support on data collection methodology and analysis, ensuring that data quality checks are in place, and reporting performance management data.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT – During the FY 2007 financial statement audit, the USPTO conducted various tests and reviews of the primary accounting system and internal controls, as required by the Chief Financial Officers' Act. In their FY 2007 report, the auditors reported no material weaknesses in internal controls or material compliance violations. The auditors issued an unqualified opinion on the USPTO's FY 2007 financial statements. Additionally, as required by OMB Bulletin Number 07-04, the auditors reported that they had "noted no deficiencies involving the design of the internal control over the existence and completeness assertions related to key performance measures" reported in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section.

DATA ACCURACY – The USPTO conducts verification and validation of performance measures periodically to ensure quality, reliability, and credibility. At the beginning of each fiscal year, and at various points throughout the reporting or measurement period, sampling techniques and sample counts are reviewed and adjusted to ensure data are statistically reliable for making inferences about the population as a whole. Data analyses are also conducted to assist the business units in interpreting

program data, such as the identification of statistically significant trends and underlying factors that may be impacting a specific performance indicator. For examination quality measures, the review programs themselves are assessed in terms of reviewer variability, data entry errors, and various potential biases.

Following is specific information, including data verification and validation, for each performance measure:

PERFORMANCE GOAL 1: OPTIMIZE PATENT QUALITY AND TIMELINESS

Patent Quality

Quality improvement continues to drive many of the Patent organization's new initiatives. The Patent organization continues to improve the quality of its products and services using in-depth reviews of work in progress and enhanced end-process reviews to provide feedback to examiners on areas for improvement, targeted training, and safeguards to ensure competencies. The in-process compliance rate is the percentage of applications reviewed during prosecution prior to allowance, with no errors. Allowance compliance rate is the percentage of applications allowed by examiners with no errors after being reviewed.

Measure: Patent Allowance Compliance Rate		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	96.0%	94.7%
2005	96.0%	95.4%
2006	96.0%	96.5%
2007	96.0%	96.5%

Target Met. The increase in the compliance rate indicates that the quality initiatives implemented in FY 2005 through FY 2007 have been effective.

Measure: Patent In-Process Examination Compliance Rate		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	Baseline	82.0%
2005	84.0%	86.2%
2006	86.0%	90.0%
2007	90.0%	92.2%

Target Met. The improvement of the in-process compliance rate indicates that quality initiatives implemented in FY 2005 through FY 2007 are producing the desired results.

Data Verification and Validation for Patent Allowance Compliance Rate and Patent In-Process Examination Compliance Rate

Data source:	Office of Patent Quality Review Report
Frequency:	Daily input, monthly reporting
Data Storage:	Automated systems, reports
Verification:	Manual reports and analysis
Data Limitations:	None

Patent Pendency

The two primary measures of Patent organization processing time are: (1) average first action pendency, which measures the average time in months from filing until an examiner's initial determination is made of the patentability of an invention; and (2) average total pendency, which measures the average time in months from filing until the application is issued as a patent or abandoned by the applicant. The USPTO is implementing strategies to reduce patent pendency and the backlog of applications awaiting examination such as increased hiring, proposed rule changes, and process changes. However, even with continued access to the funding required to successfully execute these strategies, pendency will continue to rise for a period of time, but not to the extent it would have if these actions were not taken.

Measure: Patent Average First Action Pendency		
	TARGET (Months)	ACTUAL (Months)
2004	20.2	20.2
2005	21.3	21.1
2006	22.0	22.6
2007	23.7	25.3

Target Not Met. This target was not met because of the increasing dual challenges of rising workloads and a shift of applications from traditional arts to more complex technologies.

Measure: Patent Average Total Pendency		
	TARGET (Months)	ACTUAL (Months)
2004	29.8	27.6
2005	31.0	29.1
2006	31.3	31.1
2007	33.0	31.9

Target Met.

Data Verification and Validation for Patent Average First Action Pendency and Patent Average Total Pendency

Data source:	PALM system
Frequency:	Daily input, monthly reporting
Data Storage:	PALM, automated systems, reports
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in the PALM system. Final test for reasonableness is performed internally by patent examiners, supervisors, and program management analysts
Data Limitations:	None

Patent E-Filing and E-Management

The USPTO launched a Web-based tool (EFS-Web) in FY 2006, which allows applicants to submit patent applications in a PDF. Acceptance of the new tool is reflected in the significant increase in applications filed electronically.

The USPTO also created a fully electronic patent application management process whereby all patent examiners, technical support staff, and adjunct users can access an electronic image of all patent applications.

Measure: Patent Applications Filed Electronically		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	2.0%	1.5%
2005	4.0%	2.2%
2006	10.0%	14.2%
2007	40.0%	49.3%

Target Met. This measure indicates USPTO's support of, and applicants' willingness to operate in, an e-government environment and identifies the percentage of applications filed electronically.

Measure: Patent Applications Managed Electronically		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	70.0%	88.0%
2005	90.0%	96.7%
2006	99.0%	99.9%
2007	99.9%	99.9%

Target Met.

Data Verification and Validation for Patent Applications Filed Electronically and Patent Applications Managed Electronically

Data source:	PALM system
Frequency:	Daily input, weekly reporting
Data Storage:	PALM and automated systems
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in the PALM system and cross checks against other automated systems
Data Limitations:	None

Patent Efficiency

Measures the relative cost-effectiveness of the entire patent examination process over time, or the efficiency with which the organization applies its resources to production.

Measure: Patent Efficiency		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	\$3,502	\$3,556
2005	\$4,122	\$3,877
2006	\$4,214	\$3,798
2007	\$4,253	\$3,961

Target Met.

Data source:	PALM system
Frequency:	Daily input, quarterly reporting
Data Storage:	PALM, Data Warehouse, Activity Based Management (ABM) System
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in PALM, Momentum, ABM System. Quality control review of data by ABC System and Program Business Teams
Data Limitations:	None

PERFORMANCE GOAL 2: OPTIMIZE TRADEMARK QUALITY AND TIMELINESS

Trademark Quality

The Trademark organization measures for assessing examination quality include an evaluation for all issues that could be considered deficient in making a first and final action substantive refusal. Evaluations are conducted on a random sample of applications to review the quality of decision making of the examiner's first office action and final action refusal.

The "in-process review" standard for assessing excellent and deficient work creates a comprehensive, meaningful and rigorous review of what constitutes quality.

The results of an examiner's first action and final refusal are reviewed for the quality of the substantive basis for decision-making, search strategy, evidence and writing. The measures consider elements for review and evaluation with training targeted to topics that warrant improvement. Examiners are given feedback about excellent as well as deficient work to further improve quality.

Measure: Trademark Final Action Compliance Rate		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	95.0%	94.2%
2005	95.0%	94.1%
2006	93.5%	96.4%
2007	96.0%	97.4%

Target Met. Numerous training efforts focusing on quality have had a more than additive effect. Also, quality improvements that first appeared in First Actions have now filtered to Final Actions.

Measure: Trademark First Action Compliance Rate		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	91.7%	92.1%
2005	92.5%	95.3%
2006	93.5%	95.7%
2007	95.5%	95.9%

Target Met.

Data Verification and Validation for Trademark Final Action Compliance Rate and Trademark First Action Compliance Rate

Data source:	Office of Trademark Quality Review Report
Frequency:	Daily input, monthly reporting
Data Storage:	Automated systems, reports
Verification:	Manual reports and analysis
Data Limitations:	None

Trademark Pendency

Trademark first action pendency measures the average number of months from the date of application filing to the first office action.

Trademark average total pendency measures the average number of months, from the date of application filing to the date of disposal. Disposal includes registration, abandonment or issuance of a notice of allowance, excluding applications, that are suspended and awaiting further action or involved in *inter partes* proceedings.

Disposal pendency, including suspended and *inter partes* cases, was 15.1 months. Excluding applications that were suspended or delayed for *inter partes* proceedings; disposal pendency was 13.4 months.

Measure: Trademark Average First Action Pendency		
	TARGET (Months)	ACTUAL (Months)
2004	5.4	6.6
2005	6.4	6.3
2006	5.3	4.8
2007	3.7	2.9

Target Met.

Measure: Trademark Average Total Pendency		
	TARGET (Months)	ACTUAL (Months)
2004	21.6	19.5
2005	20.3	19.6
2006	18.8	18.0
2007	17.3	15.1

Target Met.

Data Verification and Validation for Trademark Average First Action Pendency and Trademark Average Total Pendency

Data source:	TRAM system
Frequency:	Daily input, monthly reporting
Data Storage:	TRAM, automated systems, reports
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in the TRAM system. Program management performs final test for reasonableness
Data Limitations:	None

Trademark E-Filing and E-Management

The number of trademark applications has progressed steadily over the years as a result of promotional events, increased number and type of applications, electronic filing, improved functionality and enhancements, and financial incentives, for example, lower fees.

The Trademark organization has created a fully electronic trademark application management process by capturing nearly 100 percent of the application inventory as an electronic file that includes text and image of the initial application and subsequent applicant and office correspondence. Examining attorneys use the electronic record to process and examine applications, manage their dockets of pending work, and take action on applications.

Measure: Trademark Applications Filed Electronically		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	65.0%	73.0%
2005	70.0%	88.0%
2006	80.0%	93.8%
2007	90.0%	95.4%
Target Met.		

Data source:	TRAM system
Frequency:	Daily input, monthly reporting
Data Storage:	TRAM and automated systems
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in the TRAM system and crosschecks against other automated systems
Data Limitations:	None

Measure: Trademark Applications Managed Electronically		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	80.0%	98.0%
2005	99.0%	99.9%
2006	99.0%	99.9%
2007	99.0%	99.9%
Target Met.		

Data source:	TRAM system and Trademark Image Capture and Retrieval System database reports
Frequency:	Daily input, monthly reporting
Data Storage:	TRAM and automated systems
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in the TRAM system and crosschecks against other automated systems
Data Limitations:	None

Trademark Efficiency

Measures the relative cost-effectiveness of the entire trademark examination process over time, or the efficiency with which the organization applies its resources to production.

Measure: Trademark Efficiency		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	\$583	\$542
2005	\$701	\$677
2006	\$635	\$565
2007	\$685	\$660
Target Met.		

Data source:	TRAM system, Momentum, ABM system
Frequency:	Daily input, quarterly reporting
Data Storage:	TRAM, Data Warehouse, ABM system
Verification:	Accuracy of supporting data is controlled through internal program edits in TRAM, Momentum, ABM System. Quality control review of data by ABC System and program organization teams
Data Limitations:	None

PERFORMANCE GOAL 3: IMPROVE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT DOMESTICALLY AND ABROAD

The following measures demonstrate progress in protecting and enforcing IP. They focus on FTA negotiations and implementation, WTO accessions, 301 reviews, trade policy reviews, technical assistance, expansion of foreign postings, work details of USPTO employees to other U.S. Government agencies, as well as development of specific plans for strategic cooperation; for example, the work plans with China, Egypt, India, Brazil, and ASEAN.

Measure: Number of instances in which USPTO experts review IP policies/standards		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	N/A	55
2005	N/A	61
2006	N/A	77
2007	80	461
<i>Target Met.</i>		

Measure: Improving worldwide IP expertise for U. S. Government interests		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	N/A	4
2005	N/A	4
2006	N/A	8
2007	10	17
<i>Target Met.</i>		

Measure: Plans of action, mechanisms, and support programs initiated or implemented in developing countries		
	TARGET	ACTUAL
2004	N/A	1
2005	N/A	2
2006	N/A	6
2007	8	15
<i>Target Met.</i>		

The significant variance in actual numbers of instances in which USPTO experts reviewed IP policies/standards compared to the target was due to the exceptionally large number of requests from the USTR to assist with trade policy reviews, activities associated with FTAs, and requests for technical assistance stemming from the successful GIPA program and an increased focus on China.

Data Verification and Validation for Number of instances in which USPTO experts review IP policies/standards; Improving worldwide IP expertise for U. S. Government interest; and plans of action, mechanisms, and support programs initiated or implemented in developing countries

Data source:	External Affairs' reports and databases
Frequency:	Monthly input and reporting
Data Storage:	Reports
Verification:	Manual reports and analysis
Data Limitations:	None

COMMISSIONER'S PERFORMANCE FOR FY 2007

The American Inventors Protection Act (AIPA), Title VI, Subtitle G, the Patent and Trademark Office Efficiency Act, requires that an annual performance agreement be established between the Commissioner for Patents and the Secretary of Commerce, and the Commissioner for Trademarks and the Secretary of Commerce. The Commissioners for Patents and Trademarks have FY 2007 performance agreements with the Secretary of Commerce, which outline the measurable organizational goals and objectives for which they are responsible. They may be awarded a bonus, based upon an evaluation of their performance as defined in the agreement, of up to 50 percent of their base salary. The results achieved in FY 2007 are documented in this report. FY 2007 bonus information is currently not available. For FY 2006, the Commissioner for Patents was awarded a bonus of 14.3 percent of base salary and the Commissioner for Trademarks a bonus of 14.9 percent.

Management Assurances and Compliance with Laws and Regulations

This section provides information on the USPTO's compliance with the following legislative mandates:

- Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA)
- Federal Information Security Management Act
- Inspector General (IG) Act Amendments
- OMB Financial Management Indicators
- Prompt Payment Act
- Civil Monetary Penalty Act
- Debt Collection Improvement Act
- Biennial Review of Fees
- Improper Payments Information Act of 2002

Management Assurances

FEDERAL MANAGERS' FINANCIAL INTEGRITY ACT

The FMFIA requires federal agencies to provide an annual statement of assurance regarding management controls and financial systems. The USPTO management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control and financial management systems that meet the objectives of the FMFIA. The objectives of internal control, as defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), are to ensure:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- Reliability of financial reporting; and
- Compliance with laws and regulations.



The statement of assurance is provided at right, which includes one Section 2 material weakness for IT security discussed in further detail in the Federal Information Security Management Act section below. This statement was based on the review and consideration of a wide variety of evaluations, control assessments, internal analyses, reconciliations, reports, and other information, including the DOC OIG audits, and the independent public accountants' opinion on the USPTO's financial statements and their reports on internal control and compliance with laws and regulations. In addition, USPTO is not identified on the GAO's High Risk List related to controls governing various areas.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT

The FFMIA requires Federal agencies to report on agency substantial compliance with Federal financial management system requirements, Federal accounting standards, and the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. The USPTO complied substantially with the FFMIA for FY 2007.

Other Compliance with Laws and Regulations

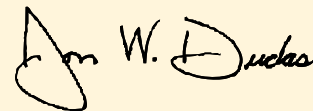
FEDERAL INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT ACT

The USPTO continues to stay vigilant in reviewing administrative controls over information systems and is always seeking methods of improving our secure configuration. All mission and business systems are fully certified and accredited, with full authority to operate. In addition, during FY 2007, all ten contractor systems were certified and accredited, receiving full authority to operate.

During FY 2007, the USPTO made significant progress, including improved processes and documentation. However, since some weaknesses remain, we are continuing to report the material weakness in IT Security, in recognition of the need for compliance with Government guidance on IT Security and to reconfirm its commitment to the protection of our Nation's intellectual capital information systems.

On the basis of the USPTO's comprehensive internal control program during FY 2007, the USPTO can provide reasonable assurance that its internal control over the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations as of September 30, 2007, was operating effectively, except for the one material weakness identified. Accordingly, I am pleased to certify with reasonable assurance, except for the one Federal Information Security Management Act material weakness regarding information technology security, that our agency's systems of internal control, taken as a whole, comply with Section 2 of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982. Our agency also is in substantial compliance with applicable Federal accounting standards and the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level and with Federal financial system requirements. Accordingly, our agency fully complies with Section 4 of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, with no material non-conformances.

In addition, the USPTO conducted its assessment of the effectiveness of our agency's internal control over financial reporting, which includes safeguarding of assets and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, in accordance with OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control. Based on the results of this evaluation, the USPTO provides reasonable assurance that its internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2007 was operating effectively and no material weaknesses were found in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting. In addition, no material weaknesses related to internal control over financial reporting were identified between July 1, 2007 and September 30, 2007.



Jon W. Dudas
*Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
November 6, 2007*

While the USPTO IT Security Program has made significant strides within the past year, there remain several security areas that require improvement. Specific areas that have been improved upon during FY 2007 include the C&A process of contractor systems, continuous monitoring of IT systems, and improvement of C&A packages for Federal systems. In addition, upon issuance of the authority to operate for the Patent Automation Program, the OMB removed the USPTO from their Management Watch List.

During FY 2008, the USPTO will continue to improve upon the remaining weaknesses.

INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT AMENDMENTS

The Inspector General Act, as amended, requires semi-annual reporting on IG audits and related activities, as well as any requisite agency follow-up. The report is required to provide

information on the overall progress on audit follow-up and internal management controls, statistics on audit reports with disallowed costs, and statistics on audit reports with funds put to better use. The USPTO did not have audit reports with disallowed costs or funds put to better use.

The USPTO's follow-up actions on audit findings and recommendations are essential to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our programs and operations. As of September 30, 2007, management had two recommendations outstanding from a report issued in FY 2004 (USPTO-BTD-16432-4-0001: "USPTO Needs Strong Office of Human Resources Management Capable of Addressing Current and Future Challenges"). No new reports had been issued during FY 2007. A summary of audit findings and recommendations follows.

Status of IG Act Amendment Audit Recommendations as of September 30, 2007				
Report for Fiscal Year	Status	Recommendation	Action Plan	Completion Date
FY 2004	Open	Ensure that the USPTO works with Commerce and OPM to officially obtain delegated examining authority.	USPTO's delegated examining authority is pending the results of the next OPM audit, which is scheduled for December 2007. Per OPM, some aspects of the USPTO delegated examining operations were improved; however, OPM provided some recommended and some required actions for the USPTO to take before delegated examining authority is granted.	Estimated February 2008
FY 2004	Open	Ensure that the USPTO develops OHR organizational descriptions, policies, and procedures, in accordance with the intent of Departmental Organization Order (DOO) 10-14.	The USPTO has developed policies on prohibited personnel practices and merit systems principles training to executives and supervisors. The Office of Human Resources (OHR) is working on the development of established high quality agency administrative orders (AAO), policies, and standard operating procedures. These documents cover all OHR functions and effectively establish a set of rules and procedures for providing OHR services. As of September 30, 2007, three AAOs and several policies have been completed.	Estimated December 2007

- The estimated date of completion for the delegated examining authority was moved from last year pending an OPM decision on USPTO's request for delegated examining authority. OPM will not render a decision on the USPTO's delegated examining authority until the results of the next OPM audit, which is scheduled for December 2007.
- The estimated date of completion for the organizational policies was moved from last year to allow time for development and approval of all AAOs, policies, and standard operating procedures.

Financial Performance Measure	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Performance
Percentage of Timely Vendor Payments (MTS)	98%	96%
Percentage of Payroll by Electronic Transfer (OMB)	90%	99%
Percentage of Treasury Agency Locations Fully Reconciled (OMB)	95%	100%
Timely Reports to Central Agencies (OMB)	95%	100%
Audit Opinion on FY 2007 Financial Statements (OMB)	Unqualified	Unqualified
Material Weaknesses Reported by OIG (OMB)	None	None
Timely Posting of Inter-Agency Charges (USPTO)	30 days	34 days
Average Processing Time for Travel Payments (USPTO)	8 days	13 days

OMB FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prescribes the use of quantitative indicators to monitor improvements in financial management. The USPTO tracks other financial performance measures as well. The table above shows the USPTO's performance during FY 2007 against performance targets established internally and by OMB and the government-wide Metric Tracking System (MTS).

PROMPT PAYMENT ACT

The Prompt Payment Act requires Federal agencies to report on their efforts to make timely payments to vendors, including interest penalties for late payments. In FY 2007, the USPTO did not pay interest penalties on 98.0 percent of the 8,740 vendor invoices processed, representing payments of approximately \$629.9 million. Of the 270 invoices that were not processed in a timely manner, the USPTO was required to pay interest penalties on 176 invoices, and was not required to pay interest penalties on 94 invoices, where the interest was calculated at less than \$1. The USPTO paid only \$30 in interest penalties for every million dollars disbursed in FY 2007. Virtually all recurring payments were processed by electronic funds transfer in accordance with the electronic funds transfer provisions of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY ACT

There were no Civil Monetary Penalties assessed by the USPTO during FY 2007.

DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

The Debt Collection Improvement Act prescribes standards for the administrative collection, compromise, suspension, and termination of Federal agency collection actions, and referral to the proper agency for litigation. Although the Act has no material effect on the USPTO since it operates with minimal delinquent debt, all debt more than 180 days old has been transferred to the U.S. Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing.

BIENNIAL REVIEW OF FEES

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 requires a biennial review of agency fees, rents, and other charges imposed for services and things of value it provides to specific beneficiaries as opposed to the American public in general. The objective of the review is to identify such activities and to begin charging fees, where permitted by law, and to periodically adjust existing fees to reflect current costs or market value so as to minimize general taxpayer subsidy of specialized services or things of value (such as rights or privileges) provided directly to identifiable non-Federal beneficiaries. The USPTO is a fully fee-funded agency without subsidy of general taxpayer revenue. For non-legislative fees, it uses ABC accounting to evaluate the costs of activities and determine if fees are set appropriately. When necessary, fees are adjusted to be consistent with the program and with the legislative requirement to recover full cost of the goods or services provided to the public.

Improper Payment Reduction Outlook (Dollars in millions)												
Program	FY 2006			FY 2007			FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010	
	Outlays	Improper Payment Percent	Improper Payment Dollars	Outlays	Improper Payment Percent	Improper Payment Dollars	Estimated Outlays	Improper Payment Percent	Estimated Outlays	Improper Payment Percent	Estimated Outlays	Improper Payment Percent
Patent	\$1,335	0.06%	\$ 0.82	\$1,544	0.04%	\$ 0.59	\$ 1,604	0.00%	\$ 1,686	0.00%	\$ 1,789	0.00%
Trademark	179	0.06%	0.11	255	0.04%	0.09	250	0.00%	263	0.00%	279	0.00%
Total	\$1,514	0.06%	\$ 0.93	\$1,799	0.04%	\$ 0.68	\$ 1,854	0.00%	\$ 1,949	0.00%	\$ 2,068	0.00%

In September 2007, the USPTO implemented a patent fee increase commensurate with the last 12 months' increase in the Consumer Price Index. A large scale fee restructuring is underway, comparing fees to costs at the fee code level. This study is on-going and is expected to continue through FY 2008.

IMPROPER PAYMENTS INFORMATION ACT OF 2002

During FY 2007, the USPTO did not have any erroneous payments that exceeded the ten million dollar threshold. While our erroneous payments were only 0.04 percent of total disbursements and primarily related to inaccurate banking information, we plan to further reduce this percentage through our use of the government-wide Central Contractor Registration database maintained by the Department of Defense, which requires all government contractors to maintain current contact and banking information. The USPTO identifies overpayments and erroneous payments by reviewing (1) credit memos and refund checks issued by vendors or customers and (2) undelivered electronic payments returned by financial institutions.

During FY 2005, the USPTO entered into an agreement with the DOC to use an existing contract for recovery audit services. The audit was limited to closed obligations greater than \$0.1 million. Further excluded were grants, travel payments, purchase card transactions, inter-agency agreements, government bills of lading, and gift and bequest transactions.

Summary of Recovery Audit Effort (Dollars in millions)	
Amount subject to review	\$ 159.4
# of invoices	4,433
Actual amount reviewed	\$ 107.3
# of invoices	985
Amount selected for review and not reviewed	\$ 24.7
# of invoices	86

The audit was completed in FY 2006 and resulted in three invoices that were identified as recoverable improper payments, which are insignificant. The improper payments identified of \$0.1 million were recovered during FY 2006. No additional actions were taken in FY 2007.

Financial Highlights

The following presents the USPTO's FY 2007 financial highlights for budgetary resources and requirements, along with results of operations. Details behind these highlights are included in the discussion of the USPTO's financial statements beginning on page 52.

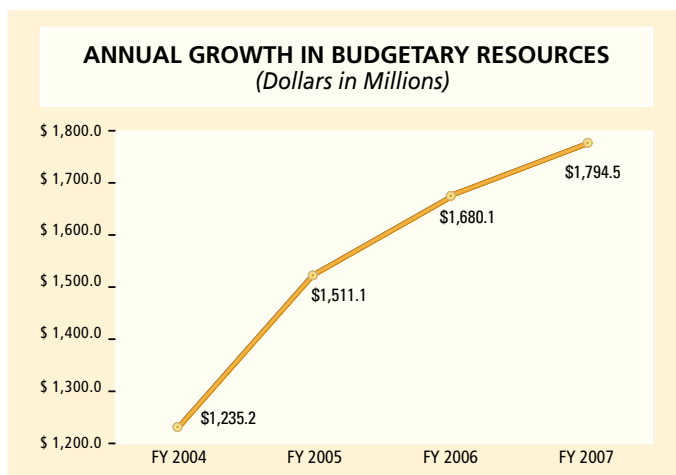
BUDGETARY RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS

The USPTO was provided appropriation authority to spend all estimated fee collections in FY 2007. When spending authority is less than fee collections, the additional fee collections are temporarily unavailable. During FY 2007, the USPTO collected an additional \$12.2 million in fees that are unavailable for spending.

The table on the following page presents the source of funds made available to the USPTO, and the use of such funds.

Source and Status of Funds (<i>Dollars in millions</i>)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Source of Funds:				
Unobligated Beginning Balance	\$ 3.5	\$ 2.3	\$ 5.7	\$ 5.7
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	10.4	7.6	9.1	9.9
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	1,321.7	1,504.2	1,665.4	1,791.1
Non-Expenditure Transfer	–	–	(0.1)	–
Net Increase in Unavailable Fees	(99.9)	–	–	(12.2)
Total Source of Funds	\$ 1,235.7	\$ 1,514.1	\$ 1,680.1	\$ 1,794.5
Status of Funds:				
Obligations Incurred	\$ 1,233.4	\$ 1,508.4	\$ 1,674.4	\$ 1,766.5
Unobligated Balance, Available	1.8	2.7	5.7	28.0
Unobligated Balance, Unavailable	0.5	3.0	–	–
Total Status of Funds	\$ 1,235.7	\$ 1,514.1	\$ 1,680.1	\$ 1,794.5

During FY 2007, total budgetary resources available for spending increased 6.8 percent over the amount available in the preceding year. This significant increase in budgetary resources available for use is depicted by the graph below.



In FY 2007, the USPTO was provided with use of all of its estimated fee collections. This allowed the USPTO continued flexibility towards meeting the goals of the **2007-2012 Strategic Plan**, including transitioning to a fully electronic operating environment, improving the quality of its services and products, addressing patent and trademark pendency, and improving intellectual property protection and enforcement. The additional funding has enabled the USPTO to substantially increase the number of patent examiners to assist in addressing

the growing average complexity of patent applications and increasing workloads and to allocate additional resources towards protecting intellectual property in the United States and abroad. As a result, the USPTO was able to meet virtually all of the performance goals and continue reforms that assure intellectual property relevancy in a highly competitive, global marketplace.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The USPTO generated a net cost of \$33.9 million in FY 2007, compared to net income in FY 2006 of \$80.2 million, a decrease of \$114.1 million. This significant variation is the result of a few factors, explained in more detail in the Statement of Net Cost discussion. The primary factor was increased costs in FY 2007 — costs for FY 2007 increased significantly from FY 2006 primarily due to increased staffing levels hired in late FY 2006 and throughout FY 2007.

Due to the increase in pendency, the amount of time an application is waiting before a patent is issued or trademark is registered, the USPTO has been recognizing a steadily increasing deferred revenue liability for fees received prior to the revenue being earned. From FY 2004 through FY 2007, unearned patent fees increased 53.5 percent. In FY 2007, for each month patent pendency to first action increased, deferred revenue increased approximately \$30.3 million per pendency month, with a corresponding decrease in earned revenue. From FY 2004 through FY 2007, unearned trademark fees decreased 9.2 percent, a result of the increased staffing to address the backlog

and the decrease in pendency. In addition to the 1,215 patent examiners hired during FY 2007, the USPTO plans to continue hiring at least 1,200 new patent examiners each fiscal year through FY 2012, as well as implementing new operating practices, to reduce the backlog of unprocessed applications and reduce pendency.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The USPTO received an unqualified (clean) audit opinion from the independent public accounting firm of KPMG LLP on its FY 2007 financial statements, provided on pages 67 to 91. This is the 15th consecutive year that the USPTO received a clean opinion. Our unqualified audit opinion provides independent assurance to the public that the information presented in the USPTO financial statements is fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition for FY 2007, KPMG LLP reported no material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the USPTO's internal control, and no instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations affecting the financial statements.

The USPTO financial management process ensures that management decision-making information is dependable, internal controls over financial reporting are effective, and that

compliance with laws and regulations is maintained. The preparation of these financial statements is a component of the USPTO's objective to continually improve the accuracy and usefulness of its financial management tools.

The following sections provide a discussion and analysis of the financial statements and related information.

STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The following table displays the USPTO's total budgetary resources available for spending over the past four years, with the related percentage of change. The budgetary resources available for spending do not include amounts that were not available through September 30, 2007, but will become available for spending on October 1, 2007 once apportioned by the OMB.

As evident from the table below, total budgetary resources available for spending increased in FY 2007, a 6.8 percent increase over the prior fiscal year and a 45.3 percent increase over the past three fiscal years. The increase in available budgetary resources was used to fund the increased cost of additional human capital to address the growing average complexity of patent applications and the increase in patent and trademark filings.

Resources	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Budgetary Resources Available for Spending <i>(dollars in millions)</i>	\$1,235.2	\$1,511.1	\$1,680.1	\$1,794.5
<i>Percentage Change</i>	<i>3.5%</i>	<i>22.3%</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
Patent Examiners	3,681	4,177	4,779	5,477
<i>Percentage Change</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>13.5%</i>	<i>14.4%</i>	<i>14.6%</i>
Trademark Examining Attorneys	286	357	413	404
<i>Percentage Change</i>	<i>11.7%</i>	<i>24.8%</i>	<i>15.7%</i>	<i>(2.2)%</i>

Filings	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Patent Filings	378,984	409,532	445,613	467,243 ¹
Percentage Change	6.6%	8.1%	8.8%	4.9%
Trademark Filings	298,489	323,501	354,775	394,368
Percentage Change	11.7%	8.4%	9.7%	11.2%

¹ Preliminary data

The increase in available budgetary resources also allows the USPTO to apply additional funds towards the accomplishment of strategic goals and other initiatives that are associated with the performance goals contained in the **2007-2012 Strategic Plan** and the PMA.

The USPTO fee collections exceeded the estimated collections of \$1,771.0 million during FY 2007; therefore, the USPTO was able to spend up to \$1,771.0 million of fees collected during the year. The FY 2007 fee collections of \$1,783.2 million increased 7.6 percent over FY 2006 collections of \$1,657.6 million, all of which was appropriated. This increase in collections is due to an increase in patent and trademark application filings, as well as an increase in maintenance fees received.

As defined earlier, temporarily unavailable fee collections occur when the initial fee estimates are lower than actual collections. During FY 2007, the USPTO collected \$12.2 million in fee collections that were designated as temporarily unavailable. As a result, the \$516.5 million in temporarily unavailable fee collections at the end of FY 2004 increased to \$528.7 million at the end of FY 2007.

The chart below illustrates amounts that Congress has appropriated to the USPTO over the past four fiscal years, as well as the cumulative unavailable fee collections.

Temporary Unavailable Fee Collections (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Fiscal year fee collections	\$ 1,321.0	\$ 1,497.2	\$ 1,657.6	\$ 1,783.2
Fiscal year collections appropriated	(1,222.5)	(1,497.2)	(1,657.6)	(1,771.0)
Reductions - Rescissions	77.0	—	—	—
Fiscal year unavailable collections	\$ 175.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12.2
Prior year collections unavailable	341.0	516.5	516.5	516.5
Cumulative temporarily unavailable fee collections	\$ 516.5	\$ 516.5	\$ 516.5	\$ 528.7

In addition to these annual restrictions, collections of \$233.5 million are unavailable in accordance with the OBRA of 1990, and deposited in a special fund receipt account at the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

STATEMENT OF NET COST

The Statement of Net Cost presents the USPTO's results of operations by the following responsibility segments – Patent, Trademark, and Intellectual Property Protection. The following table presents the total USPTO's results of operations for the past four fiscal years. From FY 2004 through FY 2005, the USPTO's operations resulted in a net cost. In FY 2006, the USPTO generated a net income due to the increased maintenance fees received and revenue recognition of previously deferred revenue collected subsequent to the fee increase on December 8, 2004. During FY 2007, the USPTO's operations resulted in a net cost of \$33.9 million.

Net (Cost)/Income (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Earned Revenue	\$1,239.0	\$1,372.8	\$1,594.4	\$1,735.7
Program Cost	(1,289.2)	(1,424.0)	(1,514.2)	(1,769.6)
Net (Cost)/Income	\$ (50.2)	\$ (51.2)	\$ 80.2	\$ (33.9)

The Statement of Net Cost compares fees earned to costs incurred during a specific period of time. It is not necessarily an indicator of net income or net cost over the life of a patent or trademark. Net income or net cost for the fiscal year is dependent upon the groups of work that have been completed over the various phases of the production life cycle. The net income calculation is based on fees earned during the fiscal year being reported, regardless of when those fees were collected. Maintenance fees also play a large part in whether a

total net income or net cost is recognized. Maintenance fees collected in FY 2007 are a reflection of patent issue levels 3.5, 7.5, and 11.5 years ago, rather than a reflection of patents issued in FY 2007. Therefore, maintenance fees can have a significant impact on matching costs and revenue.

While the backlog for patent applications continues to increase, increasing deferred revenue and decreasing earned revenue, during FY 2007, the Patent organization disposed of 8.9 percent more applications than were disposed of during FY 2006.

During FY 2007, even though the number of trademark applications increased 11.2 percent over the prior year, the Trademark organization was able to continue to reduce their backlog and register 2.9 percent more trademarks over FY 2006. While additional costs were incurred in reducing the backlog, the Trademark organization was able to recognize a significant increase in revenue earned.

EARNED REVENUE

The USPTO's earned revenue is derived from the fees collected for patent and trademark products and services. Fee collections are recognized as earned revenue when the activities to complete the work associated with the fee are completed. The table below presents the earned revenue for the past four years.

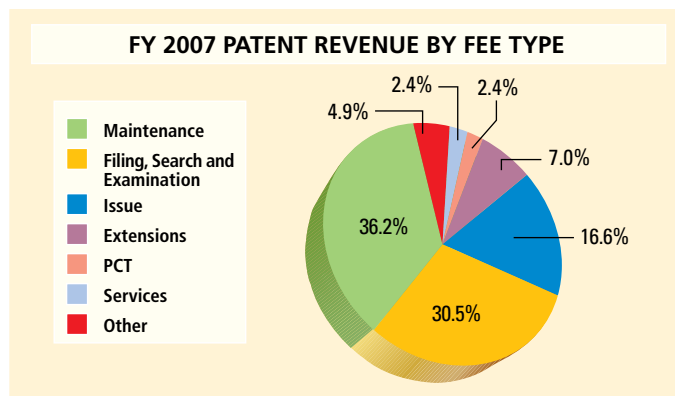
Earned revenue totaled \$1,735.7 million for FY 2007, an increase of \$141.3 million, or 8.9 percent, over FY 2006 earned revenue of \$1,594.4 million. Of revenue earned during FY 2007, \$388.5 million related to fee collections that were deferred for revenue recognition in prior fiscal years,

\$544.7 million related to maintenance fees collected during FY 2007, which were considered earned immediately, \$795.5 million related to work performed for fees collected during FY 2007, and \$7.0 million were not fee-related.

For fees collected and earned during FY 2007, there was an increase of \$79.1 million over these same fees earned during FY 2006. This increase can primarily be attributed to \$14.4 million in fees considered earned immediately, \$21.9 million in earned patent filing fees, \$11.0 million in earned trademark application fees, \$13.2 million in earned patent issue fees, \$12.9 million in trademark post-registration fees, and \$3.0 million in earned recording fees.

Patent

Traditionally, the major components of earned revenue derived from patent operations are maintenance fees, initial application fees for filing, search and examination, and issue fees. These fees account for over 83 percent of total patent income. The following chart depicts the relationship among the most significant patent fee types.



Earned Revenue (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Patent	\$ 1,092.5	\$ 1,197.8	\$ 1,384.2	\$ 1,507.0
Percentage Change in Patent Earned Revenue	8.8%	9.6%	15.6%	8.9%
Trademark	146.5	175.0	210.2	228.7
Percentage Change in Trademark Earned Revenue	(7.2)%	19.5%	20.1%	8.8%
Total Earned Revenue	\$ 1,239.0	\$ 1,372.8	\$ 1,594.4	\$ 1,735.7
Percentage Change in Earned Revenue	6.6%	10.8%	16.1%	8.9%

Patent maintenance fees are the largest source of earned revenue by fee type. During FY 2007, maintenance fees collected increased \$51.1 million, or 10.4 percent, over FY 2006. As they are recognized immediately as earned revenue, any fluctuations in the rates of renewal have a significant impact on the total earned revenue of the USPTO. To some extent, renewals recoup costs incurred during the initial patent process. As shown below, the renewal rates for all three stages of maintenance fees have been increasing modestly over the last four years and the trend indicates that this growth pattern will continue.

Patent Renewal Rates*	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
First Stage	91.9%	83.1%	93.1%	90.1%
Second Stage	65.7%	65.4%	69.2%	71.4%
Third Stage	43.8%	45.0%	44.4%	48.5%

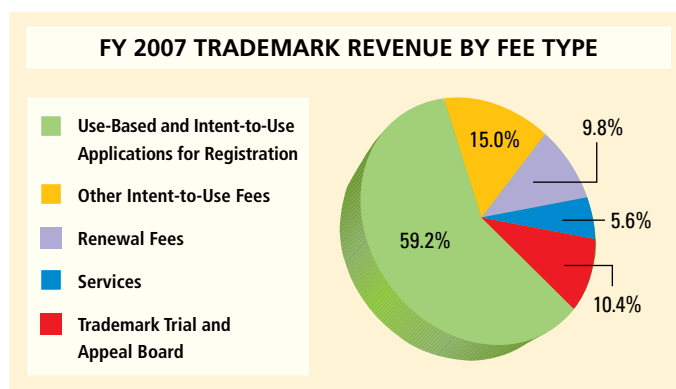
* **Note:** The First Stage refers to the end of the 3rd year after the initial patent is issued; the Second Stage refers to the end of the 7th year after the initial patent is issued; and the Third Stage refers to the end of the 11th year after the initial patent is issued. For example, in FY 2007, 90.1 percent of the patents issued three years ago were renewed, 71.4 percent of the patents issued seven years ago were renewed, and 48.5 percent of the patents issued 11 years ago were renewed.

Application fee revenue earned upon filing increased from \$96.9 million in FY 2006 to \$98.0 million in FY 2007, with the number of applications increasing from 445,613 to 467,243 over the same period, increases of 1.1 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively. The FY 2008 President's Budget projects an increase of 8.0 percent in patent applications filed beginning in FY 2008 and extending through FY 2012, which will contribute to the continued growth in earned fee revenue.

Earned issue fee revenue increased from \$202.5 million in FY 2006 to \$249.9 million in FY 2007, with the number of patents issued increasing from 183,187 to 184,377 over the same period, increases of 23.4 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. The FY 2008 President's Budget projects that patents issued will continue at the current levels through FY 2012.

Trademark

Trademark fees are comprised of application filing, renewal services, and Trademark Trial and Appeal Board fees. Additional fees are charged for intent-to-use filed applications, as additional requirements must be met for registration. The following chart depicts the relationship among the most significant trademark fee types.



Earned revenue for trademark applications increased from \$131.7 million in FY 2006 to \$133.1 million in FY 2007, with the number of trademarks registered increasing from 188,899 to 194,327 over the same period, increases of 1.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. The FY 2008 President's Budget projects that trademark applications filed will continue to increase, which will contribute to the continued growth in earned fee revenue.

Trademark registration can be a recurring source of revenue. To some extent, renewal fees recoup costs incurred during the initial examination process. As shown below, the renewal rates for trademarks have remained fairly stable over the last four years, indicating continued earned revenue from this source. Further, in the FY 2008 President's Budget, earned revenue from trademark renewals is expected to continue in the future.

Trademark Renewal Rates	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 ¹
Renewals	28.7%	28.6%	28.8%	25.9%

Note: The renewals occur every 10th year for trademarks registered after November 15, 1989. For trademarks issued or renewed before November 15, 1989, renewal will occur after the 20th year and the renewal will be for a ten-year period. For example, in FY 2007, 25.9 percent of the trademarks granted 10 and 20 years ago were renewed.

¹ Preliminary data

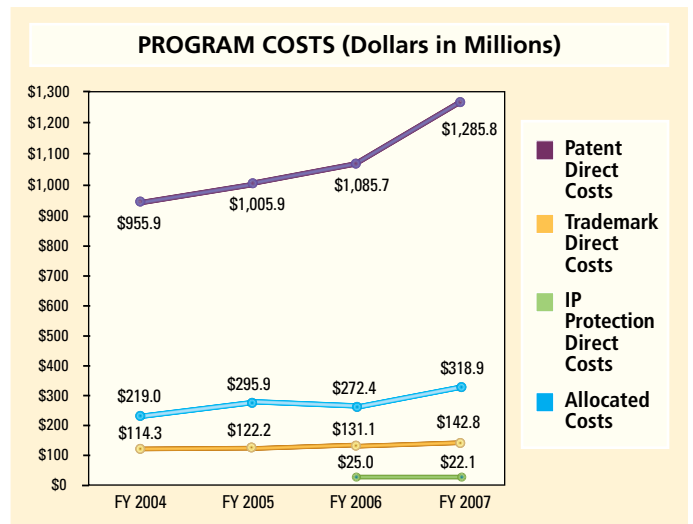
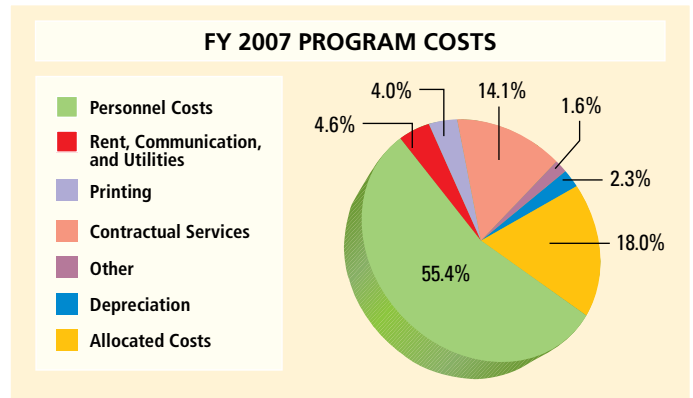
PROGRAM COSTS

Program costs totaled \$1,769.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$255.4 million, or 16.9 percent, over FY 2006 program costs of \$1,514.2 million. The USPTO's most significant program cost is personnel services and benefits, which traditionally comprise over half of USPTO's total program costs. Any significant change or fluctuation in staffing or pay rate directly impacts the change in total program costs from year to year. Total personnel services and benefits costs for the year ended September 30, 2007, were \$1,059.7 million, an increase of \$176.3 million, or 20.0 percent, over FY 2006 personnel services and benefits costs of \$883.4 million. This change, 69.0 percent of the total increase in program costs, was a result of a 2.6 percent increase in the Federal pay scale, combined with a net increase of 724 personnel, from 8,189 at the end of FY 2006 to 8,913 at the end of FY 2007.

The USPTO directs maximum resources to the priority functions of patent and trademark examination, as well as IP protection and enforcement domestically and abroad. For FY 2007, costs directly attributable to the Patent, Trademark, and IP protection business areas represent 82.0 percent of total USPTO costs. The remaining costs, representing support costs, are allocated to the business areas using ABC accounting.

Patent

Total costs for the Patent business unit increased \$387.2 million, 33.8 percent, from FY 2004 through FY 2007. The following table presents the major components of Patent costs for the past four years.



Patent Costs (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personnel Costs	\$ 603.6	\$ 646.5	\$ 714.4	\$ 867.1
Contractual Services	150.4	156.1	181.5	223.6
Printing and Reproduction	71.8	68.9	71.9	70.0
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	76.3	82.6	69.3	71.1
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Disposition	32.5	26.1	24.8	32.3
Other	21.3	25.7	23.8	21.7
Direct Costs	955.9	1,005.9	1,085.7	1,285.8
Allocated Costs	189.9	247.2	226.6	247.2
Total Patent Costs	\$ 1,145.8	1,253.1	\$1,312.3	\$ 1,533.0
Percentage Change in Patent Costs	6.7%	9.4%	4.7%	16.8%

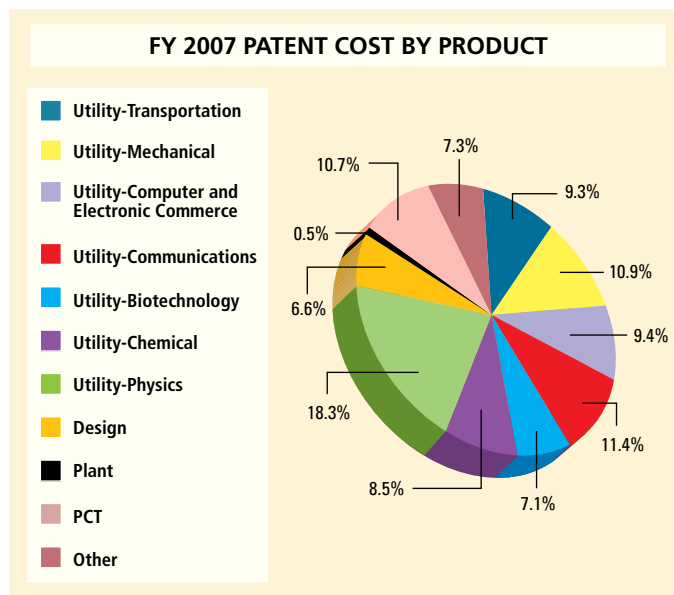
The Patent organization's most significant program costs relate to personnel services, and account for 68.1 percent of the increase in total cost of Patent operations during the past three years. Patent personnel costs for the year ended September 30, 2007, were \$867.1 million, an increase of \$152.7 million, or 21.4 percent, over FY 2006 personnel costs of \$714.4 million. Rent, communications, and utilities, printing and reproduction, and contractual service costs represent 23.8 percent of the Patent program costs for FY 2007. Over the last three years, contractual costs increased in line with the overall increase in total Patent costs due to increases in the number of patents issued and increased spending on indexing and scanning documents for the electronic file wrapper, offset by minor decreases in printing and reproduction. In addition, rental costs decreased 6.8 percent over the past three years, with a decrease in costs of \$5.2 million as the move to Alexandria has been completed.

Patent costs were spread over four main patent products: utility patents, design patents, plant patents, and PCT patents. Utility patents were further broken down into the technology of the utility patent. The cost percentages presented at right are based on direct and indirect costs allocated to patent operations and are a function of the volume of applications processed in each product area.

Trademark

Total costs for the Trademark business unit increased \$61.1 million, 42.6 percent, from FY 2004 through FY 2007. The following table shows the major components of Trademark costs for that period.

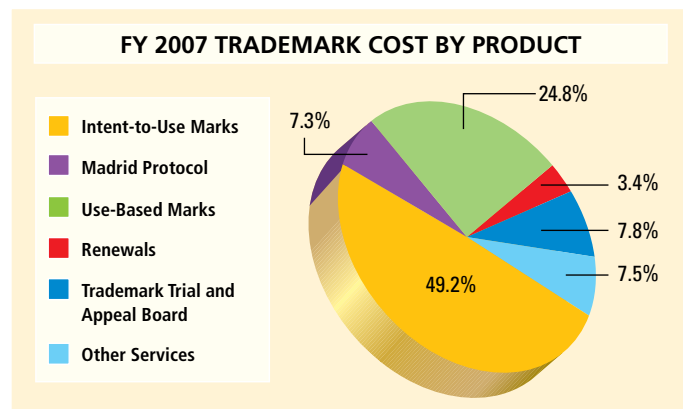
Trademark Costs (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personnel Costs	\$ 72.6	\$ 80.0	\$ 88.8	\$ 99.8
Contractual Services	22.3	23.2	25.1	24.4
Printing and Reproduction	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.8
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.8
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Disposition	4.9	6.1	6.0	7.3
Other	4.4	3.7	3.1	2.7
Direct Costs	114.3	122.2	131.1	142.8
Allocated Costs	29.1	48.7	37.7	61.7
Total Trademark Costs	\$ 143.4	\$ 170.9	\$ 168.8	\$ 204.5
<i>Percentage Change in Total Trademark Costs</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>19.2%</i>	<i>(1.2)%</i>	<i>21.1%</i>



The Trademark organization's most significant program costs relate to personnel services, and account for 44.5 percent of the increase in total cost of Trademark operations during the past three years. Contractual services have increased \$2.1 million over the past three years, which represents 3.4 percent of the increase in total Trademark costs over the past three years, primarily attributable to the increased costs associated with operating in a fully electronic environment.

The Intent-to-Use cost includes costs related to examining both the application and the additional intent to use disclosures. The overall cost percentages presented below are based on both

direct costs and indirect costs allocated to trademark operations and are a function of the volume of applications processed in each product area.



Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement

The release of the **2007-2012 Strategic Plan** resulted in a new responsibility segment for FY 2007. Prior year costs were reclassified to conform to the current year presentation of this new responsibility segment. Total costs for IP Protection decreased \$1.0 million, 3.0 percent, from FY 2006 through FY 2007. The table below shows the major components of IP Protection costs for that period.

The most significant program costs for IP Protection relate to personnel services, and account for 40.8 percent of the total cost for IP Protection operations during the past year. The next largest cost associated with the protection and enforcement of intellectual property domestically and abroad is travel. Travel costs have increased 118.8 percent over the past year, which is in line with the activities discussed on pages 24 to 28.

Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Costs (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004 ¹	FY 2005 ¹	FY 2006	FY 2007
Personnel Costs	–	–	\$ 13.6	\$ 13.1
Contractual Services	–	–	6.3	1.9
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	–	–	2.1	2.2
Travel	–	–	1.6	3.5
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Disposition	–	–	0.5	0.4
Other	–	–	0.9	1.0
Direct Costs	–	–	25.0	22.1
Allocated Costs	–	–	8.1	10.0
Total IP Protection and Enforcement Costs	–	–	\$ 33.1	\$ 32.1
<i>Percentage Change in Total IP Protection and Enforcement Costs</i>	–	–	–%	(3.0)%

¹ Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement is a new goal this year. Costs prior to FY 2006 are not available.

Composition of USPTO Assets (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Cash	\$ 11.9	\$ 8.8	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.0
Fund Balance with Treasury	1,135.2	1,240.8	1,401.8	1,402.7
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	137.3	148.4	164.5	204.6
Accounts Receivable and Prepayments	12.9	11.1	7.2	11.2
Total Assets	\$ 1,297.3	1,409.1	\$ 1,580.3	\$ 1,625.5
<i>Percentage Change in Total Assets</i>	<i>12.7%</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>12.1%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>

BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

At the end of FY 2007, the USPTO's consolidated Balance Sheet presents total assets of \$1,625.5 million, total liabilities of \$1,161.5 million, and a net position of \$464.0 million.

Total assets increased 25.3 percent over the last three years, resulting largely from the increase in Fund Balance with Treasury and Property, Plant, and Equipment. The table above shows the changes in assets during this period.

Fund Balance with Treasury is the single largest asset on the Balance Sheet and represents 86.3 percent of total assets at the end of FY 2007. This asset is comprised of unpaid obligated funds of \$512.1 million, temporarily unavailable fees of \$528.7 million, unavailable special receipt funds under OBRA of \$233.5 million, other funds held on deposit for customers of \$100.4 million, and unobligated funds of \$28.0 million.

The unavailable special receipt funds and the temporarily unavailable funds require Congressional appropriation before they will be available for USPTO's use. These funds, together with amounts obligated and held on deposit, represent 98.0 percent of the Fund Balance with Treasury.

The other major asset is property, plant, and equipment. The net balance of this asset has increased by \$67.3 million during the past three years, with the acquisition values of property, plant, and equipment increasing by \$170.3 million. Investments in IT software and software in development increased \$72.2 million, in conjunction with enhancing the existing e-government capabilities in areas such as e-filing, application information retrieval, data and image capture, and Web-based search systems.

Total liabilities increased from \$1,082.3 million at the end of FY 2006 to \$1,161.5 million at the end of FY 2007, representing an increase of \$79.2 million, or 7.3 percent. The table below shows the change in liabilities during the past four years.

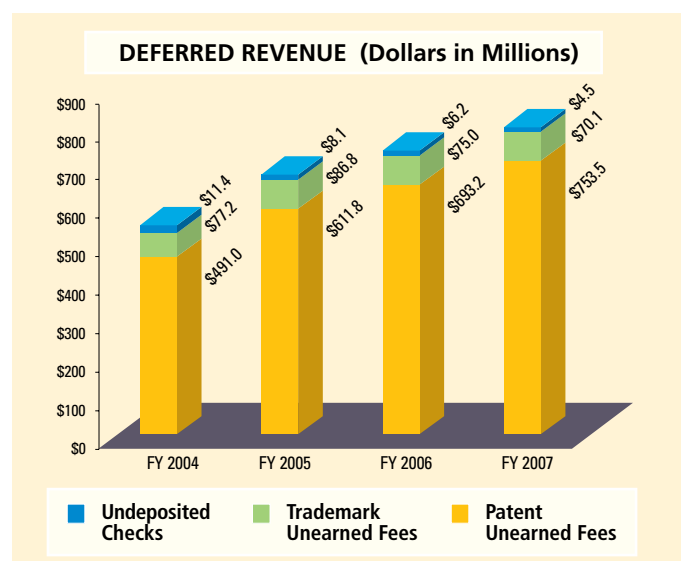
The USPTO's deferred revenue is the largest liability on the Balance Sheet. The liability for deferred revenue is calculated by analyzing the process for completing each service provided. The percent incomplete based on the inventory of pending work is applied to fee collections to estimate the amount for deferred revenue liability.

At the end of FY 2007, deferred revenue liability was \$828.1 million, representing an increase of \$248.5 million, or 42.9 percent, over the past three years. The deferred revenue

Composition of USPTO Liabilities (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Deferred Revenue	\$ 579.6	\$ 706.7	\$ 774.4	\$ 828.1
Accounts Payable	77.3	101.8	104.4	96.6
Accrued Payroll, Leave, and Benefits	83.4	90.7	101.4	120.3
Customer Deposit Accounts	70.7	74.1	83.8	91.9
Other Liabilities	17.2	18.0	18.3	24.6
Total Liabilities	\$ 828.2	\$ 991.3	\$ 1,082.3	\$ 1,161.5
<i>Percentage Change in Total Liabilities</i>	<i>10.7%</i>	<i>19.7%</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>7.3%</i>

liability includes unearned patent and trademark fees, as well as undeposited checks. The unearned patent fees represented 91.0 percent of this liability. The following graph depicts the composition of the deferred revenue liability, in addition to the increase in this liability during each of the past four years.

Deferred revenue at the USPTO is largely impacted by the change in patent and trademark filings, changes in the first action pendency rates, and changes in fee rates. In FY 2004,



the percentage increase in deferred revenue is consistent with the percentage increases in the first action pendency months. However, in FY 2005 and FY 2006, the percentage change in first action pendency months was less than the percentage change in deferred revenue as a result of the increased fees associated with the unearned patent and trademark application filings. Again in FY 2007, the percentage increase in deferred revenue is consistent with the percentage increases in the first action pendency months. The table below depicts the changes in the filings and pendencies during the past four years.

Deferred revenue associated with the patent process is expected to further increase. In the FY 2008 President's Budget, the number of patent applications filed from FY 2008 through FY 2012 is expected to increase approximately 8.0 percent each year, with first action pendency increasing to 28.9 months in FY 2012 and total pendency increasing to 38.6 months in FY 2012. The pendency increases will result in patent deferred revenue increases.

The deferred revenue associated with the trademark process continued to decrease in FY 2007. Trademark deferred revenue decreased by \$4.9 million, or 6.5 percent, from FY 2006, with a total 9.2 percent decrease over the past three years. This was consistent with trademark first action pendency decreasing to 2.9 months and total trademark pendency decreasing to

Filings and Pendencies	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Patent Filings	378,984	409,532	445,613	467,243 ¹
<i>Percentage Change in Patent Filings</i>	6.6%	8.1%	8.8%	4.9%
Patent First Action Pendency (months)	20.2	21.1	22.6	25.3
<i>Percentage Change in Patent First Action Pendency</i>	10.4%	4.5%	7.1%	11.9%
Total Patent Pendency (months)	27.6	29.1	31.1	31.9
<i>Percentage Change in Total Patent Pendency</i>	3.4%	5.4%	6.9%	2.6%
Trademark Filings	298,489	323,501	354,775	394,368
<i>Percentage Change in Trademark Filings</i>	11.7%	8.4%	9.7%	11.2%
Trademark First Action Pendency (months)	6.6	6.3	4.8	2.9
<i>Percentage Change in Trademark First Action Pendency</i>	22.2%	(4.5)%	(23.8)%	(39.6)%
Total Trademark Pendency (months)	19.5	19.6	18.0	15.1
<i>Percentage Change in Total Trademark Pendency</i>	(1.5)%	0.5%	(8.2)%	(16.1)%

¹ Preliminary data

15.1 months. Estimates included in the FY 2008 President's Budget project the pendencies to remain constant in the upcoming years.

The Statement of Changes in Net Position presents the changes in the financial position of the USPTO due to results of operations and unexpended appropriations. The movement in net position is the result of the net income or net cost for the year. The change in the net position during the past four years is presented in the following table.

USPTO Net Position (Dollars in millions)	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Net Position	\$ 469.1	\$ 417.8	\$ 498.0	\$ 464.0
Percentage Change in Net Position	16.3%	(10.9)%	19.2%	(6.8)%

The decrease in net position from \$498.0 million at the end of FY 2006 to \$464.0 million at the end of FY 2007, or 6.8 percent, is attributable largely to the results of operations. The significant increase in net position during FY 2004 is attributable largely to the permanent rescission reversing to a temporarily unavailable reduction in budgetary resources for \$75.6 million.

LIMITATION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The USPTO has prepared its FY 2007 financial statements in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, as amended, and guidance provided by the Department of Commerce. OMB Circular A-136 incorporates the concepts and standards contained in the Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) and the Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the OMB, and the Comptroller General.

On October 19, 1999, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Council designated the FASAB as the accounting standards-setting body for Federal Government entities. Therefore, the SFFAS constitute accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) for the Federal Government. These concepts and standards have been set by FASAB to help Federal agencies comply with the requirements of the *Chief*

Financial Officers' Act of 1990, as amended by the *Government Management Reform Act of 1994*. These two Acts demand financial accountability from Federal agencies and require the integration of accounting, financial management, and cost accounting systems.

The financial data in this report and the financial statements that follow have been prepared from the accounting records of the USPTO in conformity with GAAP. The USPTO's financial statements consist of the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Net Cost, the Statement of Changes in Net Position, the Statement of Budgetary Resources, and the Statement of Cash Flows. The financial statements were prepared pursuant to the requirements of 31 U.S.C. §3515 (b). The following limitations apply to the preparation of the financial statements:

- While the statements are prepared from books and records in accordance with the formats prescribed by the OMB, the statements are in addition to the financial reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources, which are prepared from the same books and records.
- The statements should be read with the realization that the USPTO is a component of the U.S. Government, a sovereign entity. One implication is that unfunded liabilities cannot be liquidated without legislation that provides resources to do so.

In addition, certain information contained in this financial discussion and analysis and in other parts of this Performance and Accountability Report may be deemed forward-looking statements regarding events and financial trends that may affect future operating results and financial position. Such statements may be identified by words such as "estimate," "project," "plan," "intend," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," or variations or negatives thereof or by similar or comparable words or phrases. Prospective statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: changes in U.S. or international IP laws; changes in U.S. or global economic conditions; the availability, hiring, and retention of qualified staff employees; management of patent and trademark growth; Government regulations; disputes with labor organizations; and deployment of new technologies. The USPTO undertakes no obligation to publicly update these financial statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

USPTO management is responsible for the fair presentation of information contained in the principal financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, the requirements of OMB Circular A-136, and guidance provided by the Department of Commerce. Management is also responsible for the fair presentation of the USPTO's performance measures in accordance with OMB requirements. The quality of the USPTO's internal control rests with management, as does the responsibility for identifying and complying with pertinent laws and regulations.

Financial Section



accuracy



data

innovation



creativity



leadership



Message From the Chief Financial Officer

In FY 2007, the USPTO continued to maintain its high standard of financial management and accountability in reporting. As a result of the dedicated efforts of the financial management staff throughout the USPTO, we have earned an unqualified opinion on our financial statements for the 15th consecutive year. Along with the unqualified opinion, the auditors reported no material weaknesses or reportable conditions in the design and operation of the USPTO's system of internal

control over financial reporting and the auditors reported no instances in which our financial system did not substantially comply with Federal financial systems requirements. For the fifth consecutive year, the Association of Government Accountants awarded the USPTO the Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting for our **FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report**, clearly demonstrating our excellence in integrating performance and accountability reporting.

The most significant change in financial management this year was driven by the adoption of the new **2007-2012 Strategic Plan**. For the first time, the strategic plan embodied a new management goal for the USPTO – Achieve Organizational Excellence. While the strategic goals set the direction for the USPTO to achieve its core mission, this management goal focuses on organizational excellence, a necessary element for achieving the USPTO's strategic goals. The OCFO supports the strategic direction of the USPTO by



Our CFO — USPTO Chief Financial Officer Barry Hudson serves as the agency's principal financial adviser and manager of fiscal operations. The Office of Chief Financial Officer guided the agency in creating its new Strategic Plan for 2007-2012.

carrying out the fundamental objectives of the enterprise-wide management goal. The OCFO accomplishes this through sound and cost-effective resource management and improving the transparency into executive management information to monitor the performance and financial accountability of the Agency.

An important foundation for organizational excellence is the continuous evaluation of processes to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability. The OCFO is working to improve strategic sourcing of the goods and services necessary for accomplishing the strategic goals and to provide effective stewardship of patent and trademark fees by right-sizing our spending plans and maximizing or obtaining new funding flexibilities. We also continue to review financial management and related processes to identify areas for improved efficiency, financial and performance data integration, and internal controls to ensure unmatched reliability in financial activities.

During FY 2007, the OCFO changed the accounting classification structure to improve the timeliness, usefulness, and accuracy of financial management information for decision-making. This initiative called for a thorough review of the manner in which we capture and allocate cost information. The structure was simplified and stove-piped coding structures were eliminated, setting the stage for a more enterprise-wide approach to financial management. When complete, executives and program managers will have better insight into the cost of cross-cutting activities and the ability for a more succinct alignment of costs with operational activities.

As we look to the future, we will begin integrating strategic, financial, performance, and operational data in a manner to improve analysis of crucial information, bring the information to those who require it in a timely manner, and ensure the information is valuable, straight forward, and accurate. We look forward to continuing our organizational excellence by providing strategic leadership and being a true business partner in achieving the strategic goals of the organization.



Barry K. Hudson
Chief Financial Officer
November 6, 2007

Principal Financial Statements and Related Notes



Excellent Team Work — Members of the USPTO FY 2006 Performance and Accountability Report team display the Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting Award from the Association of Government Accountants. 2006 PAR team members include (SEATED) Barry Hudson, (STANDING) Eleanor Meltzer, Jennifer Connelly, Britt Fucito, Candace Yu, Jeanette Kuendel, Jack Buie, Dennis Detar, Shana Willard, John Yandziak, Ali Emgushov, Mariam Hooks, and Judy Grundy.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of September 30, 2007 and 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Intragovernmental:		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 2)	\$ 1,402,663	\$ 1,401,771
Advances and Prepayments	1,950	1,607
Total Intragovernmental	1,404,613	1,403,378
Cash	7,010	6,790
Accounts Receivable, Net	5,078	2,882
Advances and Prepayments	4,183	2,708
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net (Note 4)	204,577	164,538
Total Assets	\$ 1,625,461	\$ 1,580,296
LIABILITIES		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,674	\$ 12,165
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	6,846	6,174
Accrued Post-employment Compensation	1,826	1,563
Customer Deposit Accounts (Note 3)	4,779	4,498
Total Intragovernmental	19,125	24,400
Accounts Payable	90,928	92,225
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	61,707	51,382
Accrued Leave	51,773	43,812
Customer Deposit Accounts (Note 3)	87,090	79,309
Patent Cooperation Treaty Account (Note 3)	13,717	8,746
Madrid Protocol Account (Note 3)	450	279
Deferred Revenue (Note 6)	828,070	774,425
Actuarial Liability (Note 7)	7,929	7,470
Contingent Liability (Note 14)	652	250
Total Liabilities (Note 5)	\$ 1,161,441	\$ 1,082,298
NET POSITION		
Unexpended Appropriations – Earmarked Funds (Note 10)	\$ —	\$ 26
Cumulative Results of Operations – Earmarked Funds (Note 10)	464,020	497,972
Total Net Position	\$ 464,020	\$ 497,998
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 1,625,461	\$ 1,580,296

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET COST

For the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
Strategic Goal 1: Optimize Patent Quality and Timeliness		
Total Program Cost	\$ 1,533,051	\$ 1,312,330
Total Program Earned Revenue	(1,506,994)	(1,384,274)
Net Program Cost/(Income)	26,057	(71,944)
Strategic Goal 2: Optimize Trademark Quality and Timeliness		
Total Program Cost	204,527	168,751
Total Program Earned Revenue	(228,712)	(210,163)
Net Program Income	(24,185)	(41,412)
Strategic Goal 3: Improve Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Domestically and Abroad		
Total Program Cost	32,080	33,088
Net Cost/(Income) from Operations (Note 11)	\$ 33,952	\$ (80,268)
Total Entity		
Total Program Cost (Notes 12 and 13)	\$ 1,769,658	\$ 1,514,169
Total Earned Revenue	(1,735,706)	(1,594,437)
Net Cost/(Income) from Operations (Note 11)	\$ 33,952	\$ (80,268)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
	Earmarked Funds	Earmarked Funds
Cumulative Results of Operations		
Beginning Balances	\$ 497,972	\$ 417,804
Budgetary Financing Sources:		
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement	—	(100)
Total Financing Sources	—	(100)
Net (Cost)/Income from Operations	(33,952)	80,268
Net Change	(33,952)	80,168
Cumulative Results of Operations	\$ 464,020	\$ 497,972
Unexpended Appropriations		
Beginning Balances	\$ 26	\$ 26
Budgetary Financing Sources:		
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	(26)	—
Total Unexpended Appropriations	\$ —	\$ 26
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 464,020	\$ 497,998

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE COMBINED STATEMENTS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

For the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
Unobligated Balance - Brought Forward, October 1	\$ 5,716	\$ 5,728
Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations	9,865	9,150
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections:		
Earned:		
Collected	1,735,310	1,595,964
Customer Receivables and Refund Payables	459	(116)
Change in Unfilled Customer Orders - Advance Received	55,325	69,531
Total Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	1,791,094	1,665,379
Nonexpenditure Transfers, Net, Anticipated and Actual	(26)	(100)
Temporarily not Available Pursuant to Public Law	(12,189)	—
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 1,794,460	\$ 1,680,157
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES		
Obligations Incurred - Reimbursable	\$ 1,766,424	\$ 1,674,441
Unobligated Balance:		
Apportioned for Current Year	28,036	5,660
Unobligated Balance not Available	—	56
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$ 1,794,460	\$ 1,680,157
CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE		
Obligated Balance, Net		
Unpaid Obligations, Brought Forward, October 1	\$ 553,826	\$ 402,212
Customer Receivables and Refund Payables, Brought Forward, October 1	1,043	927
Total Unpaid Obligated Balance Brought Forward, Net	554,869	403,139
Obligations Incurred, Net	1,766,424	1,674,441
Gross Outlays	(1,798,918)	(1,513,677)
Recoveries of Prior Year Unpaid Obligations, Actual	(9,865)	(9,150)
Change in Customer Receivables and Refund Payables	(459)	116
Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, Current Year	(42,818)	151,730
Obligated Balance, Net, End of Year		
Unpaid Obligations	511,467	553,826
Uncollected Customer Receivables and Unpaid Refund Payables	584	1,043
Total Unpaid Obligated Balance, Net, End of Year	\$ 512,051	\$ 554,869
NET OUTLAYS		
Gross Outlays	\$ 1,798,918	\$ 1,513,677
Offsetting Collections	(1,790,635)	(1,665,495)
Net Outlays/(Collections)	\$ 8,283	\$ (151,818)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)

For the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (Cost)/ Income of Operations	\$ (33,952)	\$ 80,268
Adjustments Affecting Cash Flow:		
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(2,196)	(166)
(Increase)/Decrease in Advances and Prepayments	(1,818)	4,045
(Decrease)/Increase in Accounts Payable	(7,788)	2,620
Increase in Accrued Payroll and Benefits	10,997	5,926
Increase in Accrued Leave and Post-employment Compensation	8,224	4,911
Increase in Customer Deposit Accounts	8,062	9,733
Increase/(Decrease) in Patent Cooperation Treaty Account	4,971	(289)
Increase/(Decrease) in Madrid Protocol Account	171	(55)
Increase in Deferred Revenue	53,645	67,691
Increase in Contingent Liability	402	250
Increase in Actuarial Liability	459	192
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	61,734	53,864
Total Adjustments	136,863	148,722
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	102,911	228,990
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of Property and Equipment	(101,773)	(70,001)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(101,773)	(70,001)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Transfers In/(Out) Without Reimbursement	—	(100)
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	(26)	—
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(26)	(100)
Net Cash Provided by Operating, Investing, and Financing Activities	\$ 1,112	\$ 158,889
Fund Balance with Treasury and Cash, Beginning of Year	\$ 1,408,561	\$ 1,249,672
Net Cash Provided by Operating, Investing, and Financing Activities	1,112	158,889
Fund Balance with Treasury and Cash, End of Year	\$ 1,409,673	\$ 1,408,561

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of and for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is an agency of the United States within the U.S. Department of Commerce. The USPTO administers the laws relevant to patents and trademarks and advises the Secretary of Commerce, the President of the United States, and the Administration on patent, trademark, and copyright protection, and trade-related aspects of intellectual property.

These financial statements include the USPTO's three core business activities – granting patents, registering trademarks, and intellectual property protection and enforcement – that promote the use of intellectual property rights as a means of achieving economic prosperity. These activities give innovators, businesses, and entrepreneurs the protection and encouragement they need to turn their creative ideas into tangible products, and also provide protection for their inventions and trademarks.

These financial statements report the accounts for salaries and expenses (13X1006), special fund receipts (135127), customer deposits from the public and other Federal agencies (13X6542), Patent Cooperation Treaty collections (13X6538), and the Madrid Protocol Collections (13X6554) that are under the control of the USPTO. The Federal budget classifies the USPTO under the Other Advancement of Commerce (376) budget function. The USPTO does not have custodial responsibility, nor does it have lending or borrowing authority. The USPTO does not transact business among its own operating units, and therefore, no intra-entity eliminations are necessary.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

As required by the Chief Financial Officers' Act of 1990 and 31 U.S.C. §3515 (b), the accompanying financial statements present the financial position, net cost of operations, budgetary resources, and cash flows for the USPTO's core business activities. The books and records of the USPTO serve as the source of this information.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and the form and content for entity financial statements specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, as well as the accounting policies of the USPTO. Therefore, they may differ from other financial reports submitted pursuant to OMB directives for the purpose of monitoring and controlling the use of the USPTO's budgetary resources. The GAAP for Federal entities are the standards prescribed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), which is the official body for setting the accounting standards of the Federal Government. Certain prior year balances were reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

Throughout these financial statements, assets, liabilities, revenues, and costs have been classified according to the type of entity with which the transactions are associated. Intra-governmental assets and liabilities are those from or to other Federal entities. Intra-governmental earned revenues are collections or accruals of revenue from other Federal entities and intra-governmental costs are payments or accruals to other Federal entities.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Transactions are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting, as well as on a budgetary basis. Accrual accounting allows for revenue to be recognized when earned and expenses to be recognized when goods or services are received, without regard to the receipt or payment of cash. Budgetary accounting allows for compliance with the requirements for and controls over the use of Federal funds. The accompanying financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

EARMARKED FUNDS

Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standard 27, *Identifying and Reporting Earmarked Funds*, requires separate identification of the earmarked funds on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets* (Net Position section), *Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position*, and further disclosures in a footnote (Note 10).

Earmarked funds are financed by specifically identified revenues, which remain available over time. These specifically identified revenues are required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits, or purposes, and must be accounted for separately from the Government's general revenues. At the USPTO, earmarked funds include the salaries and expenses fund (13X1006) and the special fund receipts (135127).

BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

Total budgetary resources are primarily comprised of Congressional authority to spend current year fee collections. In FY 2007 and 2006, the USPTO was appropriated up to \$1,771,000 thousand and \$1,683,185 thousand for fees collected during each fiscal year, respectively. As of September 30, 2007, the USPTO collected \$12,189 thousand more than the amount appropriated. As of September 30, 2006, the USPTO collected \$25,669 thousand less than the amount appropriated.

The total temporarily unavailable fee collections pursuant to Public Law as of September 30, 2007 are \$762,216 thousand. Of this amount, certain USPTO collections of \$233,529 thousand were withheld in accordance with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990, and deposited in a special fund receipt account at the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

The USPTO receives an appropriation of Category A funds from OMB, which apportions budgetary resources by fiscal quarter. The USPTO does not receive any Category B funds, or those exempt from apportionment.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES

The USPTO's fee rates are established by law and, consequently, in some instances may not represent full cost or market price. Since FY 1993, the USPTO's funding has been primarily through the collection of user fees. Fees that are remitted with initial applications and requests for other services are recorded as exchange revenue when received, with an adjustment to defer revenue for services that have not been performed. All amounts remitted by customers without a request for service are recorded as liabilities in customer deposit accounts until services are ordered.

The USPTO also receives some financial gifts and gifts-in-kind. All such transactions are included in the consolidated Gifts and Bequests Fund financial statements of the U.S. Department of Commerce. These gifts are not of significant value and are not reflected in the USPTO's financial statements. Most gifts-in-kind are used for official travel to further attain the USPTO mission and objectives.

ENTITY/NON-ENTITY

Assets that an entity is authorized to use in its operations are termed entity assets, while assets that are held by an entity and are not available for the entity's use are termed non-entity assets. Most of the USPTO's assets are entity assets and are available to carry out the mission of the USPTO, as appropriated by Congress, with the exception of a portion of the Fund Balance with Treasury, cash, and accounts receivable, as highlighted in Note 3.

FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

The USPTO deposits fees collected in commercial bank accounts maintained by the Treasury's Financial Management Service (FMS). All moneys maintained in these accounts are transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank on the next business day following the day of deposit. In addition, many customer deposits are wired directly to the Federal Reserve Bank. All banking activity is conducted in accordance with the directives issued by the FMS. Treasury processes all disbursements.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable balances are established for amounts owed to the USPTO from its customers. As of September 30, 2007, most of the USPTO's public accounts receivable balance consists of a refund due from the European Patent Office for \$4,655 thousand. As of September 30, 2006, most of the USPTO's public accounts receivable balance consisted of electronic funds transfer and credit card payments for fees that are in transit and have not been credited to the USPTO's Fund Balance with Treasury for a total of \$2,506 thousand.

The remaining portion of accounts receivable is mainly comprised of amounts due from former employees for the reimbursement of education expenses and other benefits. This balance in accounts receivable remains as a very small portion of the USPTO's assets, as the USPTO requires payment prior to the provision of goods or services during the course of its core business activities.

The USPTO has written off, but not closed out, \$132 thousand and \$91 thousand of accounts receivables that are currently not collectible as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These offsets are established for receivables older than two years with little or no collection activity that have been transferred to Treasury, subsequently adjusting the gross amount of its employee-related accounts receivable to the net realizable value. The gross amount of USPTO's employee-related accounts receivable as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$555 thousand and \$467 thousand, respectively.

ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS

On occasion, the USPTO prepays amounts in anticipation of receiving future benefits. Although a payment has been made, an expense is not recorded until goods have been received or services have been performed. The USPTO has prepayments and advances with non-governmental, as well as governmental vendors.

Total prepayments and advances to non-governmental vendors as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$4,183 thousand and \$2,708 thousand, respectively. The largest prepayments as of September 30, 2007 were \$1,513 thousand for various cooperative efforts with the National Inventors Hall of Fame, the International Intellectual Property Institute, and the World Intellectual Property Organization. Travel advances to personnel as of September 30, 2007 were \$19 thousand.

Total prepayments and advances to governmental vendors as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$1,950 thousand and \$1,607 thousand, respectively. The largest governmental prepayments include the USPTO deposit accounts held with the U.S. Government Printing Office to facilitate recurring transactions. Deposit accounts held with the U.S. Government Printing Office as of September 30, 2007 were \$1,160 thousand.

CASH

Most of the USPTO's cash balance consists of undeposited checks for fees that were not processed at the Balance Sheet date due to the lag time between receipt and initial review. All such undeposited check amounts are considered to be cash equivalents. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the cash balance includes undeposited checks of \$4,595 thousand and \$6,788 thousand, respectively. Of these balances, \$29 thousand and \$542 thousand were non-entity Patent Cooperation Treaty Account assets as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The cash balance also consists of electronic funds transfer and credit card payments for deposits that are in transit and have not been credited to USPTO's Fund Balance with Treasury. As of September 30, 2007, \$2,414 thousand was in transit due to the lag time between deposits in commercial bank accounts and the confirmation received from Treasury. Of this balance, \$884 thousand were non-entity deposit account assets, \$105 thousand were non-entity Patent Cooperation Treaty assets, and \$3 thousand were non-entity Madrid Protocol Account assets as of September 30, 2007.

Cash is also held outside the Treasury to be used as imprest funds. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the amounts held in an imprest fund by the USPTO were \$1 thousand and \$2 thousand, respectively.

PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The USPTO's capitalization policies are summarized below:

Classes of Property, Plant, and Equipment	Capitalization Threshold for Individual Purchases	Capitalization Threshold for Bulk Purchases
IT Equipment	\$25 thousand or greater	\$500 thousand or greater
Software	\$25 thousand or greater	\$ 25 thousand or greater
Software in Progress	\$25 thousand or greater	\$ 25 thousand or greater
Furniture	\$25 thousand or greater	\$ 50 thousand or greater
Equipment	\$25 thousand or greater	\$500 thousand or greater
Leasehold Improvements	\$25 thousand or greater	Not applicable

Contractor costs for developing custom internal use software are capitalized when incurred for the design, coding, and testing of the software. Software in progress is not amortized until placed in service.

Property, plant, and equipment acquisitions that do not meet the capitalization criteria are expensed upon receipt. The USPTO does not defer to a future period maintenance on property, plant, and equipment.

INJURY COMPENSATION

Claims brought by USPTO employees for on-the-job injuries fall under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). The DOL bills each agency annually as its claims are paid, but payment on these bills is deferred approximately two years to allow for funding through the budget process. As of September 30, 2007, the USPTO had a \$1,777 thousand liability for estimated claims paid on its behalf during the benefit period July 1, 2005 through September 30, 2007. As of September 30, 2006, the USPTO had a \$1,492 thousand liability for estimated claims paid on its behalf during the benefit period July 1, 2004 through September 30, 2006.

POST-EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

USPTO employees who lose their jobs through no fault of their own may receive unemployment compensation benefits under the unemployment insurance program administered by the DOL. The DOL bills each agency quarterly as its claims are paid. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the USPTO liability was \$49 thousand and \$71 thousand, respectively, for estimated claims paid by the DOL on behalf of the USPTO.

ANNUAL, SICK, AND OTHER LEAVE

Annual leave and compensatory time are accrued as earned, with the accrual being reduced when leave is taken. An adjustment is made each fiscal quarter to ensure that the balances in the accrued leave accounts reflect current pay rates. No portion of this liability has been obligated. To the extent current or prior year funding is not available to pay for leave earned but not taken, funding will be obtained from future financing sources. Sick leave and other types of non-vested leave are expensed as used.

Accrued leave as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$51,773 thousand and \$43,812 thousand, respectively.

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

USPTO employees participate in either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). The FERS was established by the enactment of Public Law 99-335. Pursuant to this law, the FERS and Social Security automatically cover most employees hired after December 31, 1983. Employees who had five years of Federal civilian service prior to 1984 and who are rehired after a break in service of more than one year may elect to join the FERS and Social Security system or be placed in the CSRS offset retirement system.

The USPTO's financial statements do not report CSRS or FERS assets, accumulated plan benefits, or liabilities applicable to its employees. The reporting of such amounts is the responsibility of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM), who administers the plans. While the USPTO reported no liability for future payments to employees under these programs, the Federal Government is liable for future payments to employees through the various agencies administering these programs. The USPTO financial statements recognize an expense, which represents the USPTO's share of the costs to the Federal Government of providing pension, post-retirement health, and post-retirement life insurance benefits to all eligible USPTO employees. The USPTO appropriation requires full funding of the present costs of post-retirement benefits such as the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program (FEHB) and the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program (FEGLI), and full funding of the CSRS and FERS pension liabilities. While ultimate administration of any post-retirement benefits or retirement system payments will continue to be administered by various Federal Government agencies, the USPTO is responsible for the payment of the present value associated with these costs calculated using the OPM factors.

For the years ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, the USPTO made current year contributions through agency payroll contributions and quarterly supplemental payments to OPM equivalent to approximately 18.0 percent and 11.2 percent of the employee's basic pay for those employees covered by CSRS and FERS, respectively, based on OPM cost factors.

All employees are eligible to contribute to a thrift savings plan. For those employees participating in the FERS, a thrift savings plan is automatically established, and the USPTO makes a mandatory contribution to this plan equal to one percent of the employees' compensation. In addition, the USPTO makes matching contributions ranging from one to four percent of the employees' compensation for FERS-eligible employees who contribute to their thrift savings plans. No matching contributions are made to the thrift savings plans for employees participating in the CSRS. Employees participating in the FERS are also covered under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA), for which the USPTO contributes a matching amount to the Social Security Administration.

DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue represents fees that have been received by the USPTO for requested services that have not been substantially completed. Two types of deferred revenue are recorded. The first type results from checks received, accompanied by requests for services, which were not yet deposited due to the lag time between receipt and initial review. The second type of deferred revenue relates primarily to fees for applications that have been partially processed. The deferred revenue calculation is a complex accounting estimate, dependent upon numerous business and administrative processes, workloads, and inventories.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

The USPTO does not have any liabilities for environmental cleanup.

NOTE 2. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, Fund Balance with Treasury consisted of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
Fund Balances:		
Special Fund	\$ 233,529	\$ 233,529
General Fund	1,068,774	1,077,083
Deposit Funds	100,360	91,159
Total Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 1,402,663	\$ 1,401,771
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury:		
Obligated Balance Not Yet Disbursed	\$ 512,051	\$ 554,869
Unobligated Balance Available	28,036	5,660
Unobligated Balance Unavailable	—	56
Temporarily Not Available Pursuant to Public Law	528,687	516,498
Non-Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury	333,889	324,688
Total Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 1,402,663	\$ 1,401,771

No discrepancies exist between the Fund Balance reflected in the general ledger and the balance in the Treasury accounts.

As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the Non-Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury includes surcharge receipts of \$233,529 thousand and Non-Entity Fund Balance with Treasury of \$100,360 thousand and \$91,159 thousand, respectively.

NOTE 3. NON-ENTITY ASSETS

Non-entity assets consist of amounts held on deposit for the convenience of the USPTO customers and fees collected on behalf of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO). Customers have the option of maintaining a deposit account at the USPTO to facilitate the order process. Customers can draw from their deposit account when they place an order and can replenish their deposit account as desired. Funds maintained in customer deposit accounts are not available for the USPTO use until an order has been placed. Once an order has been placed, the funds are reclassified to entity funds. Also, in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, the USPTO collects international fees on behalf of the WIPO and the EPO.

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
Fund Balance with Treasury:		
Intragovernmental Deposit Accounts	\$ 4,779	\$ 4,498
Other Customer Deposit Accounts	86,206	78,224
Patent Cooperation Treaty Account	8,928	8,158
Madrid Protocol Account	447	279
Total Fund Balance with Treasury	100,360	91,159
Cash:		
Other Customer Deposit Accounts	884	—
Patent Cooperation Treaty Account	134	542
Madrid Protocol Account	3	—
Accounts Receivable:		
Other Customer Deposit Accounts	—	1,085
Patent Cooperation Treaty Account	4,655	46
Total Non-Entity Assets	\$ 106,036	\$ 92,832

NOTE 4. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

As of September 30, 2007, property, plant, and equipment, net consisted of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Classes of Property, Plant, and Equipment	Depreciation/Amortization Method	Service Life (Years)	Acquisition Value	Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	Net Book Value
IT Equipment	SL	3-5	\$ 255,929	\$ 193,123	\$ 62,806
Software	SL	3-5	226,315	184,156	42,159
Software in Progress	—	—	25,104	—	25,104
Furniture	SL	5	25,330	11,471	13,859
Equipment	SL	3-5	10,883	8,854	2,029
Leasehold Improvements	SL	5-20	71,385	12,765	58,620
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment			\$ 614,946	\$ 410,369	\$ 204,577

As of September 30, 2006, property, plant, and equipment, net consisted of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)

Classes of Property, Plant, and Equipment	Depreciation/Amortization Method	Service Life (Years)	Acquisition Value	Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	Net Book Value
IT Equipment	SL	3-5	\$ 227,350	\$ 180,831	\$ 46,519
Software	SL	3-5	198,492	166,811	31,681
Software in Progress	—	—	8,041	—	8,041
Furniture	SL	5	21,986	7,969	14,017
Equipment	SL	3-5	11,659	8,648	3,011
Leasehold Improvements	SL	5-20	69,765	8,496	61,269
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment			\$ 537,293	\$ 372,755	\$ 164,538

NOTE 5. LIABILITIES

The USPTO records liabilities for amounts that are likely to be paid as the direct result of events that have already occurred. The USPTO considers liabilities covered by three types of resources: realized budgetary resources; unrealized budgetary resources that become available without further Congressional action; and cash and Fund Balance with Treasury. Realized budgetary resources include obligated balances funding existing liabilities and unobligated balances as of September 30, 2007. Unrealized budgetary resources are amounts that were not available for spending through September 30, 2007, but become available for spending on October 1, 2007 once apportioned by the OMB. In addition, cash and Fund Balance with Treasury cover liabilities that will never require the use of a budgetary resource. These liabilities consist of deposit accounts, refunds payable to customers for fee overpayments, undeposited collections, and amounts collected by the USPTO on behalf of other organizations.

Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources include Accounts Payable, Accrued Post-employment Compensation, Accrued Payroll and Benefits, Accrued Leave, Deferred Revenue, Actuarial Liability, and Contingent Liability. Although future appropriations to fund these liabilities are probable and anticipated, Congressional action is needed before budgetary resources can be provided.

As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, liabilities covered and not covered by budgetary resources were as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
Liabilities Covered by Resources		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 4,491	\$ 9,799
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	6,846	6,174
Customer Deposit Accounts	4,779	4,498
Total Intragovernmental	16,116	20,471
Accounts Payable	90,928	92,101
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	32,811	27,798
Customer Deposit Accounts	87,090	79,309
Patent Cooperation Treaty Account	13,717	8,746
Madrid Protocol Account	450	279
Deferred Revenue	32,602	11,962
Total Liabilities Covered by Resources	\$ 273,714	\$ 240,666
Liabilities Not Covered by Resources		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,183	\$ 2,366
Accrued Post-employment Compensation	1,826	1,563
Total Intragovernmental	3,009	3,929
Accounts Payable	—	124
Accrued Payroll and Benefits	28,896	23,584
Accrued Leave	51,773	43,812
Deferred Revenue	795,468	762,463
Actuarial Liability	7,929	7,470
Contingent Liability	652	250
Total Liabilities Not Covered by Resources	\$ 887,727	\$ 841,632
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,161,441	\$ 1,082,298

NOTE 6. DEFERRED REVENUE

As of September 30, 2007, deferred revenue consisted of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)	Patent	Trademark	Total
Unearned Fees	\$ 753,452	\$ 70,052	\$ 823,504
Undeposited Checks	4,026	540	4,566
Total Deferred Revenue	\$ 757,478	\$ 70,592	\$ 828,070

As of September 30, 2006, deferred revenue consisted of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)	Patent	Trademark	Total
Unearned Fees	\$ 693,174	\$ 75,005	\$ 768,179
Undeposited Checks	5,538	708	6,246
Total Deferred Revenue	\$ 698,712	\$ 75,713	\$ 774,425

NOTE 7. ACTUARIAL LIABILITY

The FECA provides income and medical cost protection to covered Federal civilian employees injured on the job and for those who have contracted a work-related occupational disease, and beneficiaries of employees whose death is attributable to a job-related injury or occupational disease. Claims incurred for benefits under the FECA for the USPTO's employees are administered by the DOL and are paid ultimately by the USPTO.

The DOL estimated the future workers compensation liability by applying actuarial procedures developed to estimate the liability for FECA benefits. The actuarial liability estimates for FECA benefits include the expected liability for death, disability, medical, and miscellaneous costs for approved compensation cases, plus a component for incurred but not reported claims. The actuarial liability is updated annually.

The DOL method of determining the liability uses historical benefit payment patterns for a specific incurred period to predict the ultimate payments for that period. Consistent with past practice, these projected annual benefit payments have been discounted to present value using the OMB's economic assumptions for ten-year Treasury notes and bonds. Interest rate assumptions utilized for discounting were as follows:

2007	2006
4.93% in year 1, 5.08% in year 2, and thereafter	5.17% in year 1, 5.31% in year 2, and thereafter

Based on information provided by the DOL, the U.S. Department of Commerce estimated the USPTO's liability as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$7,929 thousand and \$7,470 thousand, respectively.

NOTE 8. LEASES

OPERATING LEASES:

The General Services Administration (GSA) negotiates long-term office space leases and levies rent charges, paid by the USPTO, approximate to commercial rental rates. These operating lease agreements for the USPTO's office buildings expire at various dates between FY 2008 and FY 2024. During the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, the USPTO paid \$87,893 thousand and \$82,651 thousand, respectively, to the GSA for rent.

Under existing commitments, the future minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2007 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	(Dollars in Thousands)
2008	\$ 62,894
2009	60,226
2010	58,165
2011	57,375
2012	57,392
Thereafter	665,316
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 961,368

The commitments shown above relate primarily to the operating lease for the USPTO headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia, beginning in FY 2004 and extending to FY 2024. The operating lease commitments for the USPTO offices in Crystal City, Virginia, will expire in FY 2009.

NOTE 9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the post-employment benefit expenses were as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
CSRS	\$ 14,895	\$ 15,578
FERS	71,782	59,208
FEHB	41,091	32,972
FEGLI	121	95
FICA	50,201	40,903
Total Cost	\$ 178,090	\$ 148,756

NOTE 10. EARMARKED FUNDS

Earmarked funds are financed by specifically identified revenues, which remain available over time. These specifically identified revenues are required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits, or purposes, and must be accounted for separately from the Government's general revenues. At the USPTO, earmarked funds include the salaries and expenses fund and the special fund receipts. Non-entity funds, as disclosed in Note 3, are not earmarked funds and are therefore excluded from the below amounts.

The following tables provide the status of the USPTO's earmarked funds as of and for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Salaries and Expenses Fund	Surcharge Fund	Total Earmarked Funds
Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2007			
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 1,068,774	\$ 233,529	\$ 1,302,303
Cash	5,989	—	5,989
Accounts Receivable, Net	423	—	423
Other Assets	210,710	—	210,710
Total Assets	\$ 1,285,896	\$ 233,529	\$ 1,519,425
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,055,405	\$ —	\$ 1,055,405
Cumulative Results of Operations	230,491	233,529	464,020
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 1,285,896	\$ 233,529	\$ 1,519,425
Statement of Net Cost For the Year Ended September 30, 2007			
Total Program Cost	\$ 1,769,658	\$ —	\$ 1,769,658
Less Earned Revenue	(1,735,706)	—	(1,735,706)
Net Cost from Operations	\$ 33,952	\$ —	\$ 33,952
Statement of Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended September 30, 2007			
Net Position, Beginning of Year	\$ 264,469	\$ 233,529	\$ 497,998
Budgetary Financing Sources	\$ (26)	\$ —	\$ (26)
Net Cost from Operations	(33,952)	—	(33,952)
Change in Net Position	\$ (33,978)	\$ —	\$ (33,978)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 230,491	\$ 233,529	\$ 464,020

(Dollars in Thousands)	Salaries and Expenses Fund	Surcharge Fund	Total Earmarked Funds
Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2006			
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 1,077,083	\$ 233,529	\$ 1,310,612
Cash	6,248	—	6,248
Accounts Receivable, Net	1,751	—	1,751
Other Assets	168,853	—	168,853
Total Assets	\$ 1,253,935	\$ 233,529	\$ 1,487,464
Total Liabilities	\$ 989,466	\$ —	\$ 989,466
Unexpended Appropriations	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 26
Cumulative Results of Operations	264,443	233,529	497,972
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 1,253,935	\$ 233,529	\$ 1,487,464
Statement of Net Cost For the Year Ended September 30, 2006			
Total Program Cost	\$ 1,514,169	\$ —	\$ 1,514,169
Less Earned Revenue	(1,594,437)	—	(1,594,437)
Net Income from Operations	\$ (80,268)	\$ —	\$ (80,268)
Statement of Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended September 30, 2006			
Net Position, Beginning of Year	\$ 184,301	\$ 233,529	\$ 417,830
Budgetary Financing Sources	\$ (100)	\$ —	\$ (100)
Net Income from Operations	80,268	—	80,268
Change in Net Position	\$ 80,168	\$ —	\$ 80,168
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 264,469	\$ 233,529	\$ 497,998

The **Salaries and Expenses Fund** contains moneys used for the administering of the laws relevant to patents and trademarks and advising the Secretary of Commerce, the President of the United States, and the Administration on patent, trademark, and copyright protection, and trade-related aspects of intellectual property. This fund is used for the USPTO's three core business activities – granting patents, registering trademarks, and intellectual property protection and enforcement – that promote the use of intellectual property rights as a means of achieving economic prosperity. These activities give innovators, businesses, and entrepreneurs the protection and encouragement they need to turn their creative ideas into tangible products, and also provide protection for their inventions and trademarks. The USPTO may use moneys from this account only as authorized by Congress via appropriations.

The **Surcharge Fund** was created in FY 1992 through the Patent and Trademark Office Surcharge provision in the OBRA of 1990 (Section 10101, Public Law 101-508). This required that the USPTO impose a surcharge on certain patent fees and set in statute the amounts of money that the USPTO should deposit in a special fund receipt account at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. This surcharge was eliminated in FY 1999. The USPTO may use moneys from this account only as authorized by Congress, and only as made available by the issuance of a Treasury warrant.

NOTE 11. INTRAGOVERNMENTAL COSTS AND EXCHANGE REVENUE

Total intragovernmental costs and exchange revenue, by Strategic Goal, for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007			
	Patent	Trademark	Intellectual Property Protection	Total
Strategic Goal 1: Optimize Patent Quality and Timeliness				
Intragovernmental Gross Cost	\$ 293,657	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 293,657
Gross Cost with the Public	1,239,394	—	—	1,239,394
Total Program Cost	1,533,051	—	—	1,533,051
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	(7,678)	—	—	(7,678)
Earned Revenue from the Public	(1,499,316)	—	—	(1,499,316)
Total Program Earned Revenue	(1,506,994)	—	—	(1,506,994)
Net Program Cost	\$ 26,057	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 26,057
Strategic Goal 2: Optimize Trademark Quality and Timeliness				
Intragovernmental Gross Cost	\$ —	\$ 39,177	\$ —	\$ 39,177
Gross Cost with the Public	—	165,350	—	165,350
Total Program Cost	—	204,527	—	204,527
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	—	(266)	—	(266)
Earned Revenue from the Public	—	(228,446)	—	(228,446)
Total Program Earned Revenue	—	(228,712)	—	(228,712)
Net Program Income	\$ —	\$ (24,185)	\$ —	\$ (24,185)
Strategic Goal 3: Improve Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Domestically and Abroad				
Intragovernmental Gross Cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,145	\$ 6,145
Gross Cost with the Public	—	—	25,935	25,935
Total Program Cost	—	—	32,080	32,080
Net Cost/(Income) from Operations	\$ 26,057	\$ (24,185)	\$ 32,080	\$ 33,952
Total Entity				
Total Program Cost (Notes 12 and 13)	\$ 1,533,051	\$ 204,527	\$ 32,080	\$ 1,769,658
Total Earned Revenue	(1,506,994)	(228,712)	—	(1,735,706)
Net Cost/(Income) from Operations	\$ 26,057	\$ (24,185)	\$ 32,080	\$ 33,952

(Dollars in Thousands)

2006

	Patent	Trademark	Intellectual Property Protection	Total
Strategic Goal 1: Optimize Patent Quality and Timeliness				
Intragovernmental Gross Cost	\$ 264,360	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 264,360
Gross Cost with the Public	1,047,970	—	—	1,047,970
Total Program Cost	1,312,330	—	—	1,312,330
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	(6,870)	—	—	(6,870)
Earned Revenue from the Public	(1,377,404)	—	—	(1,377,404)
Total Program Earned Revenue	(1,384,274)	—	—	(1,384,274)
Net Program Income	\$ (71,944)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (71,944)
Strategic Goal 2: Optimize Trademark Quality and Timeliness				
Intragovernmental Gross Cost	\$ —	\$ 33,994	\$ —	\$ 33,994
Gross Cost with the Public	—	134,757	—	134,757
Total Program Cost	—	168,751	—	168,751
Intragovernmental Earned Revenue	—	(252)	—	(252)
Earned Revenue from the Public	—	(209,911)	—	(209,911)
Total Program Earned Revenue	—	(210,163)	—	(210,163)
Net Program Income	\$ —	\$ (41,412)	\$ —	\$ (41,412)
Strategic Goal 3: Improve Intellectual Property Protection and Enforcement Domestically and Abroad				
Intragovernmental Gross Cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,665	\$ 6,665
Gross Cost with the Public	—	—	26,423	26,423
Total Program Cost	—	—	33,088	33,088
Net (Income)/Cost from Operations	\$ (71,944)	\$ (41,412)	\$ 33,088	\$ (80,268)
Total Entity				
Total Program Cost (Notes 12 and 13)	\$ 1,312,330	\$ 168,751	\$ 33,088	\$ 1,514,169
Total Earned Revenue	(1,384,274)	(210,163)	—	(1,594,437)
Net (Income)/Cost from Operations	\$ (71,944)	\$ (41,412)	\$ 33,088	\$ (80,268)

Intragovernmental expenses relate to the source of the goods or services, not the classification of the related revenue.

NOTE 12. PROGRAM COSTS

Program costs consist of both costs related directly to the individual business lines and overall support costs allocated to the business lines. All costs are assigned to specific programs. Total program or operating costs for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 by cost category were as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007		
	Direct	Allocated	Total
Personnel Services and Benefits	\$ 979,905	\$ 79,835	\$ 1,059,740
Travel and Transportation	4,717	809	5,526
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	81,172	33,931	115,103
Printing and Reproduction	70,806	973	71,779
Contractual Services	249,846	133,246	383,092
Training	4,099	1,857	5,956
Maintenance and Repairs	6,510	38,581	45,091
Supplies and Materials	9,127	1,270	10,397
Equipment not Capitalized	4,611	6,452	11,063
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	34	143	177
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	39,965	21,769	61,734
Total Program Costs	\$ 1,450,792	\$ 318,866	\$ 1,769,658

(Dollars in Thousands)	2006		
	Direct	Allocated	Total
Personnel Services and Benefits	\$ 816,761	\$ 66,591	\$ 883,352
Travel and Transportation	2,597	6,082	8,679
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	79,244	32,092	111,336
Printing and Reproduction	72,201	399	72,600
Contractual Services	212,862	110,128	322,990
Training	3,542	1,400	4,942
Maintenance and Repairs	9,189	27,292	36,481
Supplies and Materials	8,050	1,372	9,422
Equipment not Capitalized	5,927	4,490	10,417
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	85	1	86
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	31,318	22,546	53,864
Total Program Costs	\$ 1,241,776	\$ 272,393	\$ 1,514,169

The unfunded portion of personnel services and benefits for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$13,994 thousand and \$7,328 thousand, respectively.

NOTE 13. PROGRAM COSTS BY CATEGORY AND RESPONSIBILITY SEGMENT

The program costs for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 by cost category and business line were as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007			
	Patent	Trademark	Intellectual Property Protection	Total
Direct Costs				
Personnel Services and Benefits	\$ 867,064	\$ 99,762	\$ 13,079	\$ 979,905
Travel and Transportation	1,134	120	3,463	4,717
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	71,141	7,792	2,239	81,172
Printing and Reproduction	69,960	752	94	70,806
Contractual Services	223,589	24,355	1,902	249,846
Training	3,609	301	189	4,099
Maintenance and Repairs	5,361	1,014	135	6,510
Supplies and Materials	8,523	282	322	9,127
Equipment not Capitalized	3,177	1,118	316	4,611
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	34	—	—	34
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	32,257	7,307	401	39,965
Subtotal Direct Costs	1,285,849	142,803	22,140	1,450,792
Allocated Costs				
Automation	100,955	34,250	2,102	137,307
Resource Management	146,247	27,474	7,838	181,559
Subtotal Allocated Costs	247,202	61,724	9,940	318,866
Total Program Costs	\$ 1,533,051	\$ 204,527	\$ 32,080	\$ 1,769,658

The unfunded portion of personnel services and benefits for the year ended September 30, 2007 was \$13,994 thousand.

(Dollars in Thousands)**2006**

	Patent	Trademark	Intellectual Property Protection	Total
Direct Costs				
Personnel Services and Benefits	\$ 714,411	\$ 88,766	\$ 13,584	\$ 816,761
Travel and Transportation	856	118	1,623	2,597
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	69,291	7,819	2,134	79,244
Printing and Reproduction	71,891	292	18	72,201
Contractual Services	181,491	25,083	6,288	212,862
Training	3,275	111	156	3,542
Maintenance and Repairs	7,498	1,463	228	9,189
Supplies and Materials	7,238	526	286	8,050
Equipment not Capitalized	4,915	799	213	5,927
Insurance Claims and Indemnities	—	85	—	85
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	24,843	6,010	465	31,318
Subtotal Direct Costs	1,085,709	131,072	24,995	1,241,776
Allocated Costs				
Automation	96,442	13,288	3,117	112,847
Resource Management	130,179	24,391	4,976	159,546
Subtotal Allocated Costs	226,621	37,679	8,093	272,393
Total Program Costs	\$1,312,330	\$ 168,751	\$ 33,088	\$1,514,169

The unfunded portion of personnel services and benefits for the year ended September 30, 2006 was \$7,328 thousand.

NOTE 14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

COMMITMENTS

In addition to the future lease commitments discussed in Note 8, the USPTO is obligated for the purchase of goods and services that have been ordered, but not yet received. Total undelivered orders for all of the USPTO's activities were \$383,106 thousand and \$423,310 thousand as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Of these amounts, \$376,973 thousand and \$418,995 thousand, respectively, were unpaid.

CONTINGENCIES

The USPTO is a party to various routine administrative proceedings, legal actions, and claims brought by or against it, including threatened or pending litigation involving labor relations claims, some of which may ultimately result in settlements or decisions against the Federal Government.

As of September 30, 2007, management expects it is reasonably possible that approximately \$74,352 thousand may be owed for awards or damages involving labor relations claims. As of September 30, 2006, management expects it is reasonably possible that approximately \$67,821 thousand may be owed for awards or damages involving labor relations claims.

The USPTO is subject to suits where adverse outcomes are probable and claims are \$652 thousand and \$250 thousand as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

For the year ended September 30, 2007, there were no payments made on behalf of the USPTO from the Judgment Fund. However, the USPTO was required to make a \$5 thousand contribution to the Judgment Fund during FY 2007 based on a recent settlement. For the year ended September 30, 2006, there were no payments made on behalf of the USPTO from the Judgment Fund.

NOTE 15. RECONCILIATION OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS TO BUDGET

Most entity transactions are recorded in both budgetary and proprietary accounts. However, because different accounting bases are used for budgetary and proprietary accounting, some transactions may appear in only one set of accounts. The following reconciliation provides a means to identify the relationships and differences that exist between the aforementioned budgetary and proprietary accounts.

The reconciliation of net cost of operations to budget for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, is as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	2007	2006
RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE ACTIVITIES		
Budgetary Resources Obligated:		
Obligations Incurred	\$ 1,766,424	\$ 1,674,441
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections and Recoveries	(1,800,959)	(1,674,529)
Net Obligations	(34,535)	(88)
Total Resources Used to Finance Activities	(34,535)	(88)
RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE ITEMS NOT PART OF THE NET COST OF OPERATIONS		
Change in Budgetary Resources Obligated for Goods, Services and Benefits Ordered but not yet Provided	40,204	(141,315)
Resources that Fund Costs Recognized in Prior Periods	(1,378)	—
Budgetary Offsetting Collections that do not Affect Net Cost of Operations	55,277	69,531
Resources that Finance the Acquisition of Assets Capitalized on the Balance Sheet	(101,773)	(70,001)
Total Resources Used to Finance Items not Part of the Net Cost of Operations	(7,670)	(141,785)
COMPONENTS OF NET COST OF OPERATIONS THAT WILL NOT REQUIRE OR GENERATE RESOURCES IN THE CURRENT PERIOD		
Components Requiring or Generating Resources in Future Periods:		
Costs that will be Funded by Resources in Future Periods	14,468	7,580
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected	(75)	80
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods	14,393	7,660
Components not Requiring or Generating Resources:		
Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	61,734	53,864
Other Costs that will not Require Resources	30	81
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will not Require or Generate Resources	61,764	53,945
Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will not Require or Generate Resources in the Current Period	76,157	61,605
Net Cost/(Income) from Operations	\$ 33,952	\$ (80,268)

Independent Auditors' Report



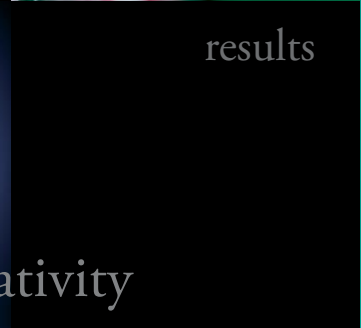
accountability



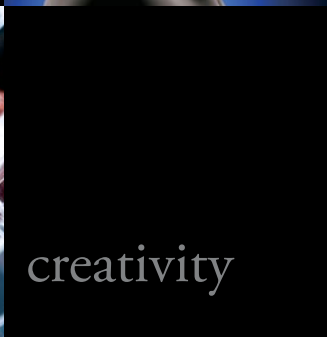
innovation



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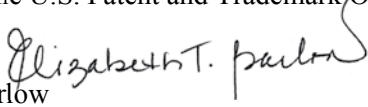




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Inspector General
Washington, D.C. 20230

November 6, 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR: Jon W. Dudas
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

FROM: Elizabeth T. Barlow 
Acting Inspector General

SUBJECT: *USPTO's FY 2007 Financial Statements*
Audit Report No. FSD-18531-8-0002

I am pleased to provide you with the attached audit report required by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as amended, which presents an unqualified opinion on the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's FY 2007 financial statements. The audit results indicate that USPTO's internal controls facilitate the preparation of reliable financial and performance information. We commend USPTO for attaining an unqualified opinion for the 15th consecutive year.

The independent public accounting firm of KPMG LLP performed the audit of USPTO's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007. The contract required that the audit be done in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards and Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 07-04, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*.

In its audit of USPTO, KPMG found that

- the financial statements were fairly presented, in all material respects and in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- there were no material weaknesses in internal controls, as defined in the independent auditors' report;
- there were no instances in which the USPTO's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the requirements of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996;
- there was one potential violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act and the Patent and Trademark Fee Fairness Act of 1999 during FY 2005 that is being reviewed by the Department of Commerce's Office of General Counsel. However, a conclusion has not yet been reached.

My office oversaw the audit's performance and delivery. We reviewed KPMG's report and related documentation, and made inquiries of its representatives. Our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. However, our review cannot be construed as an audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. It was not intended



to enable us to express, and we do not express, any opinion on USPTO's financial statements, conclusions about the effectiveness of internal controls, or conclusions on compliance with laws and regulations. KPMG is solely responsible for the attached audit report dated November 6, 2007, and the conclusions expressed in the report.

If you wish to discuss the contents of this report, please call me on (202) 482-4661, or John Seeba, Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, on (202) 482-5910. We appreciate the cooperation and courtesies USPTO extended to KPMG and my staff during the audit.

Attachment

cc: Barry K. Hudson
Chief Financial Officer
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Otto J. Wolff
Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration
Department of Commerce



KPMG LLP
2001 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Independent Auditors' Report

Acting Inspector General, U.S. Department of Commerce and
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), an agency within the U.S. Department of Commerce, as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of net cost, changes in net position, cash flows, and combined statements of budgetary resources (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements") for the years then ended. The objective of our audits was to express an opinion on the fair presentation of these financial statements. In connection with our fiscal year 2007 audit, we also considered the USPTO's internal control over financial reporting and performance measures and tested the USPTO's compliance with certain provisions of applicable laws, regulations, and contracts that could have a direct and material effect on these financial statements.

SUMMARY

As stated in our opinion on the financial statements, we concluded that the USPTO's financial statements as of and for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in our opinion, the USPTO changed its method of reporting the reconciliation of net cost of operations to budget in fiscal year 2007.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses as defined in the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting section of this report. We noted no matters involving the internal control and its operation that we considered to be material weaknesses as defined in this report.

We noted no deficiencies involving the design of the internal control over the existence and completeness assertions related to key performance measures.

The results of our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts disclosed a potential instance of noncompliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the



United States, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 07-04, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*.

The following sections discuss our opinion on the USPTO's financial statements; our consideration of the USPTO's internal controls over financial reporting and performance measures; our tests of the USPTO's compliance with certain provisions of applicable laws, regulations, and contracts, and management's and our responsibilities.

OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of net cost, changes in net position, cash flows, and the combined statements of budgetary resources for the years then ended.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and its net costs, changes in net position, budgetary resources, and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, the USPTO changed its method of reporting the reconciliation of net cost of operations to budget in fiscal year 2007.

The information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section is not a required part of the financial statements, but is supplementary information required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of this information. However, we did not audit this information and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The information in the Other Accompanying Information section on pages 101 through 138 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required as part of the financial statements. This information has not been subjected to auditing procedures and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the Responsibilities section of this report and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination



of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the USPTO's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the USPTO's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the USPTO's internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the USPTO's internal control.

In our fiscal year 2007 audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Our tests of internal control over performance measures, as described in the Responsibilities section of this report, disclosed no deficiencies involving the design of the internal control over the existence and completeness assertions related to key performance measures.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

Our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, as described in the Responsibilities section of this report, exclusive of those referred to in the *Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996* (FFMIA), disclosed a potential instance of noncompliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) and the *Patent and Trademark Office Fee Fairness Act of 1999* that is required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards* and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 07-04, and is described below.

Potential Anti-Deficiency Act Violation. In fiscal year 2007, we were informed that in fiscal year 2005, obligations related to the processing of patent applications temporarily exceeded fees collected related to these applications. As a result, fees intended for use in processing trademark registrations were used temporarily to fund patent obligations. The U.S. Department of Commerce Office of General Counsel is reviewing this matter to determine whether a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act and the *Patent and Trademark Fee Fairness Act of 1999* occurred, but a conclusion has not yet been reached. Since OGC's review is not complete, the outcome of this matter, and any resulting ramifications, is not presently known.

The results of our tests of FFMIA disclosed no instances in which the USPTO's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the three requirements discussed in the Responsibilities section of this report.

* * * * *



RESPONSIBILITIES

Management's Responsibilities. The United States Code Title 31 Section 3515 and 9106 require agencies to report annually to Congress on their financial status and any other information needed to fairly present their financial position and results of operations. To meet these reporting requirements, the USPTO prepares and submits financial statements in accordance with OMB Circular A-136.

Management is responsible for the financial statements, including:

- Preparing the financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- Preparing the Management's Discussion and Analysis (including the performance measures);
- Establishing and maintaining effective internal controls over financial reporting; and
- Complying with laws, regulations, and contracts applicable to the USPTO.

In fulfilling this responsibility, management is required to make estimates and judgments to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control policies.

Auditors' Responsibilities. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fiscal year 2007 and 2006 financial statements of the USPTO based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Bulletin No. 07-04. Those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 07-04 require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the USPTO's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes:

- Examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and
- Evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.



In planning and performing our fiscal year 2007 audit, we considered the USPTO's internal control over financial reporting by obtaining an understanding of the USPTO's internal control, determining whether internal controls had been placed in operation, assessing control risk, and performing tests of controls as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements. We limited our internal control testing to those controls necessary to achieve the objectives described in *Government Auditing Standards* and OMB Bulletin No. 07-04. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*. The objective of our audit was not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the USPTO's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the USPTO's internal control over financial reporting.

As required by OMB Bulletin No. 07-04 in our fiscal year 2007 audit, with respect to internal control related to performance measures determined by management to be key and reported in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section, we obtained an understanding of the design of internal controls relating to the existence and completeness assertions and determined whether these internal controls had been placed in operation. We limited our testing to those controls necessary to report deficiencies in the design of internal control over key performance measures in accordance with OMB Bulletin No. 07-04. However, our procedures were not designed to provide an opinion on internal control over reported performance measures and, accordingly, we do not provide an opinion thereon.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the USPTO's fiscal year 2007 financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the USPTO's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of the financial statement amounts, and certain provisions of other laws and regulations specified in OMB Bulletin No. 07-04, including certain provisions referred to in FFMIA. We limited our tests of compliance to the provisions described in the preceding sentence, and we did not test compliance with all laws, regulations, and contracts applicable to the USPTO. However, providing an opinion on compliance with laws, regulations, and contracts was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Under OMB Bulletin No. 07-04 and FFMIA, auditors are required to report whether the USPTO's financial management systems substantially comply with (1) Federal financial management systems requirements, (2) applicable Federal accounting standards, and (3) the United States Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. To meet this requirement, we performed tests of compliance with FFMIA Section 803(a) requirements.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the USPTO's and the Department of Commerce's management, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Office of Inspector General, OMB, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the U.S. Congress and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

November 6, 2007

Other Accompanying Information



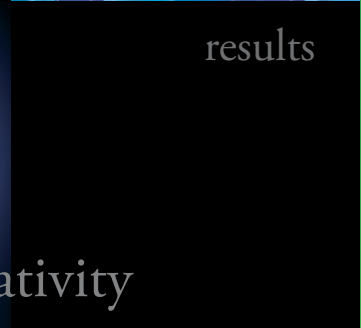
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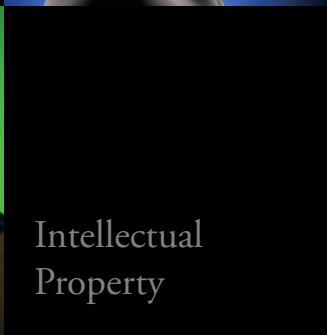
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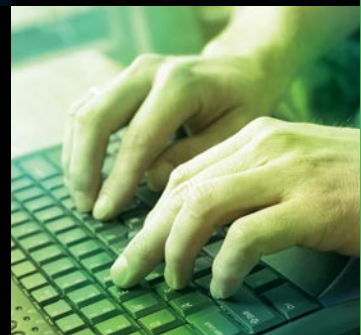
creativity




results



Intellectual
Property





Management and Performance Challenges Identified by the Inspector General

Acting Inspector General's Statement Summarizing the Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Jon W. Dudas

Under Secretary for Commerce for Intellectual Property

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

In accordance with the provisions in the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, we submit for your consideration, the management challenges facing USPTO, as identified by the Office of Inspector General. Detailed information about our work is available on our web site at www.oig.doc.gov.

ENSURE THAT USPTO USES ITS AUTHORITIES AND FLEXIBILITIES AS A PERFORMANCE-BASED ORGANIZATION TO ACHIEVE BETTER RESULTS

USPTO plays a critical role in promoting the nation's technological progress and protecting intellectual property rights—a task often viewed as daunting given the increasing number and complexity of patent applications. The agency's *21st Century Strategic Plan* outlined numerous initiatives to help reduce its large backlog of applications, ensure the quality of granted patents, and improve the productivity of its examiner corps. An OIG report on USPTO's patent examiner production goals,

performance appraisal plans, and awards highlighted actions the agency could take to stimulate and reward examiner production. A more recent GAO report on USPTO's recruitment and retention efforts also called on agency managers to reassess examiner production goals, and noted that examiners often cited those goals as a primary reason for leaving the agency. In addition, GAO reported that attrition is continuing to offset USPTO's hiring progress even with the use of many incentives and flexibilities to retain the workforce for longer periods.

One of those workplace incentives has been USPTO's expansion of telework, allowing examiners to use laptops to work at offsite locations. Lost laptops and data security problems at other Commerce bureaus underscore the need for strong policies, procedures, and controls at USPTO to avoid similar problems and the potential compromise of sensitive patent information. (Information security is a separate challenge for the agency, as discussed below.)

The long-standing and growing backlog highlights other issues for USPTO and OIG attention: the need to expedite a fully electronic patent examination process and to carefully monitor the agency's billion-dollar investment in high-risk time and materials and award fee contracts for related information technology services.

Clearly, recruitment, attrition, and information technology remain serious challenges for the agency. We will continue to monitor USPTO's progress in those areas as well as its training programs and human resources or personnel operations, where we earlier found some questionable practices and the need for improved management controls.

STRENGTHEN INFORMATION SECURITY

The Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) requires that we annually assess USPTO's efforts to safeguard data processed by its computer systems and networks. The continuing expansion of information technology means federal agencies face ever-increasing challenges in performing their missions while providing for the security of their sensitive information. Since enactment of FISMA in 2002, agencies have spent millions of dollars to improve the security of information on their computer systems and shared via the Internet. Yet weaknesses persist and breaches continue. At USPTO, IT security is a material weakness under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

The system security certification process is supposed to provide officials with complete, accurate, and trustworthy information on a system's security status so they can make timely, credible, risk-based decisions on whether to authorize operation. Our review of USPTO's certification and accreditation (C&A) packages continues to find a process that does not adequately identify and assess needed security controls. As a result, authorizing officials do not have the information they need to make sound accreditation decisions.

Two USPTO packages were included in our FY 2007 review sample—one for an agency system and one for a contractor system. Both lacked sufficient evidence to confirm that operational and technical controls are in place and operating as intended, leaving the certification agents and the authorizing official without adequate information about remaining vulnerabilities. Therefore, we recommended that USPTO again report IT security as a material weakness.

Senior management officials at USPTO are keenly aware and supportive of the need for improving the IT security program. The agency's CIO has devoted considerable personal attention and resources to improving C&A. These efforts demonstrate a high level of commitment; unfortunately, their benefits have yet to translate into C&A processes that consistently produce packages showing adequate implementation of the required baseline level of security. Our annual FISMA work has been important in gauging the nature and extent of problems and progress at USPTO, and for offering solutions to help the agency fully comply with the law.

Elizabeth T. Barlow
Acting Inspector General



The Nature of the Training Provided to USPTO Examiners

Achieving organizational excellence demands a high performance work force that delivers high quality work products and provides customer service excellence. Training is a critical component in achieving consistently high quality products and services. Patent examiners and Trademark examining attorneys received extensive legal, technical and automation training in FY 2007. The USPTO has a comprehensive training program for new patent examiners and trademark examining attorneys, embedding a well-established curriculum including initial legal training, automation training and training in examination practice and procedure. Automation training is provided to all examiners as new systems are deployed and existing systems are enhanced. More than 2,030 automation classes were conducted on patent examination tools in FY 2007. New technology-specific legal and technical training was conducted throughout the examining operations. This specific training either focuses on practices particular to a technology or was developed to address training needs identified through patent and trademark examination reviews or staff requests.

The USPTO training staff works with the Patent and Trademark business units to address specific training concerns and serve as consultants to design specific internal programs to fit the education needs of each business unit. Training is reviewed and evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure it is up-to-date and that coursework reflects developments and changes that have taken place in the industry. In FY 2007, the USPTO continued to expand training opportunities by developing additional computer-based training and instructional videos.

PATENT EXAMINER TRAINING

New U.S. Patent Training Academy

- Mandatory training for first year examiners

Training in the Academy

This Program provides training for new examiners in Legal, Procedural, Automation, Life Skills, Technical, and Professional Development. Participants attend eight consecutive months of training in a university style environment. Each class is composed of up to 160 new examiners, starting at specific dates during the year. The training is delivered in large group lectures or a small group workshop. The class is then split into groups of approximately 16 examiners for labs, small group discussions, and tailored training in their specific fields of study. Examiners have access to tutors, library and search assistance, and automation guidance. In addition to extensive lecture and lab training, attendees spend considerable time learning their jobs through the examination of real patent applications in a setting that provides immediate assistance when needed. The training is structured to provide new examiners with advanced entry-level competencies, as well as providing instruction in a variety of skills that will produce well-rounded, motivated employees.

Curriculum

Training in the Academy includes the legal and procedural training, plus enhanced instruction in areas such as: Classification Systems, Searching (classification, text), Claim Interpretation, Advanced Text Searching, Writing an Effective Examiner's Answer, Appeal Procedure and Practice (Appeal Conference & Pre-Conference; Prevent Administrative Remand).

Technical training in the Academy encompasses: Introduction to examining applications in specific areas of technology, the current state of specific technologies, ongoing technology topics, etc.

Examiners attending the Academy receive extensive training in automation, including classes in more than a dozen specialized applications used in patent examination, multiple search systems, databases, and commonly used office applications.

The Academy provides new examiners training in life skills such as: time management, physical security, ethics, stress management, balancing quality and production, professionalism, balancing work and personal life, diversity training, dealing with conflict and difficult situations, and benefits and financial planning basics.

Individual Development Plan

The Academy training program includes creating an Individual Development Plan (IDP) for each examiner. The IDP is composed of formal training courses, development assignments, and on-the-job training. The IDP is designed to assist the examiner from day one, through the first 24 months of employment. When the examiner graduates from the Academy, and is transferred to a Technology Center, the IDP will continue to enable the examiner to acquire the competencies essential to perform assigned duties and to prepare for further development.

Programs for all Examiners■ **Continuing Education**

Continuing education courses are for patent examiners. Courses include: Federal Circuit Court Decisions Affecting USPTO Practice - Key Cases of the Past Year and mastery of updated automation tools.

■ **Legal Training**

TC Level courses taught by TC personnel, some developed within the TC's. Examples include: 101 Training, 102/103 Training, Obviousness Type Double Patenting.

Patent Law & Evidence

■ **Non-Duty Legal Studies program**

This is a voluntary program established to provide reimbursement for additional legal training.

■ **Non-Duty Technical Training Program**

This is a voluntary program established to provide reimbursement for additional technical training

■ **Examiner Technical Training (Technology Center Focused)**

Includes attendance at technology fairs; seminars and lectures in the fields of biotechnology, computer software and hardware technology, semiconductors, communication technology, and knowledge management.

■ **Automation Training**

TC-Focused Classes: EAST Databases, EAST: Automated Searching for Design Examiners, EAST and Optical Character Recognition, OACS Basics for Design Examiners, Non-Patent Literature Web Resources in Your Art Area, Classification and Security Review.

TRADEMARK EXAMINING ATTORNEY TRAINING

In FY 2007 in the Trademark Organization, data gathered from the results of quality reviews were analyzed and used to prepare the content of online e-learning training materials for trademark examining attorneys. Fourteen e-learning modules were developed and released covering the following list of topics.

- Concurrent User Applications
- Section 2(d) - Likelihood of Confusion - Weak and Diluted Marks
- Section 2(a) - Scandalous and Disparaging Marks
- Amendments to Goods and Services - Are They Within The Scope?
- Section 2(d) - Likelihood of Confusion - Relatedness of Goods and Services: A General Framework
- Section 2(d) - Likelihood of Confusion - Relatedness of Goods and Services: Evidence
- Section 2(d) - Likelihood of Confusion - Relatedness of Goods and Services: Food and Beverages Goods and Services
- Varietal and Cultivar Names
- Office of Petitions
- Nice Agreement 9th Ed. – Changes Effectuated
- Amendments to Color Features of Marks
- Examination Procedures for Drawings that Contain Black, White, or Gray
- Marks that Identify Authors, Artists, and Titles of Creative Works
- Representing an Applicant or Registrant Before the USPTO

Nine examination tips have been developed and released.

- Consent to Register a Mark Identifying a Particular Living Individual
- TEAS Allegations of Use
- Marks Containing the Term “Your” in Combination with Descriptive or Generic Matter
- Claiming Prior Registrations
- When is the Term “Official” Considered Descriptive?
- Foreign Agents and Attorneys
- Standard Character Marks
- Guidelines For Examining Specimens
- Examples of Excellent Actions Regarding the Examination of Specimens

Five issues of a multi-issue examination reminders newsletter have been developed and released.

Fiscal Year 2007 USPTO Workload Tables

Index of Tables		Page
Table 1	Summary of Patent Examining Activities	109
Table 2	Patent Applications Filed	110
Table 3	Patent Applications Pending Prior to Allowance	111
Table 4	Patent Pendency Statistics	112
Table 5	Summary of Total Pending Patent Applications	112
Table 6	Patents Issued	113
Table 7	Patent Applications Filed by Residents of the United States	114
Table 8	Patents Issued to Residents of the United States	115
Table 9	United States Patent Applications Filed by Residents of Foreign Countries	116
Table 10	Patents Issued by the United States to Residents of Foreign Countries	118
Table 11	Statutory Invention Registrations Published	119
Table 12	United States Government Agency Patents	120
Table 13A	Ex Parte Reexamination	121
Table 13B	Inter Partes Reexamination	121
Table 14	Summary of Contested Patent Cases	122
Table 15	Summary of Trademark Examining Activities	123
Table 16	Trademark Applications Filed for Registration and Renewal and Trademark Affidavits Filed	124
Table 17	Summary of Pending Trademark Applications	125
Table 18	Trademarks Registered, Renewed, and Published Under Section 12(C)	126
Table 19	Trademark Applications Filed by Residents of the United States	127
Table 20	Trademarks Registered to Residents of the United States	128
Table 21	Trademark Applications Filed by Residents of Foreign Countries	129
Table 22	Trademarks Registered to Residents of Foreign Countries	131
Table 23	Summary of Contested Trademark Cases	133
Table 24	Actions on Petitions to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks	134
Table 25	Cases in Litigation	135
Table 26	Patent Classification Activity	136
Table 27	Scientific and Technical Information Center Activity	136
Table 28	End of Year Personnel	137
Table 29A	Top 50 Trademark Applicants	138
Table 29B	Top 50 Trademark Registrants	138

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF PATENT EXAMINING ACTIVITIES
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**(PRELIMINARY FOR FY 2007)¹**

PATENT EXAMINING ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Applications filed, total²	355,418	378,984	409,532	445,613	467,243
Utility ³	331,729	353,319	381,797	417,453	438,576
Reissue	938	996	1,143	1,204	994
Plant	785	1,212	1,288	1,103	1,047
Design	21,966	23,457	25,304	25,853	26,626
Provisional Applications Filed⁴	92,517	102,268	111,753	121,471	132,352
First actions					
Design	19,013	17,328	20,108	23,291	29,029
Utility, Plant, and Reissue	283,111	288,315	297,287	320,349	367,953
PCT/Chapter	23,277	17,935	22,795	25,034	24,741
Patent application disposals, total	303,635	304,921	298,838	332,535	362,227
Allowed patent applications, total	205,879	195,611	182,254	186,593	195,530
Design	17,596	16,262	18,161	20,721	25,747
Utility, Plant, and Reissue	188,283	179,349	164,093	165,872	169,783
Abandoned, total	97,745	109,295	116,564	145,912	166,690
Design	1,569	1,471	1,332	2,125	2,661
Utility, Plant, and Reissue	96,176	107,824	115,232	143,787	164,029
Statutory invention registration disposals, total	11	15	20	30	7
PCT/Chapter II examinations completed	21,005	19,439	12,594	7,295	5,336
Applications Published⁵	243,007	248,561	291,221	291,259	302,678
Patents issued⁶	189,590	187,170	165,483	183,187	184,377
Utility	171,493	169,296	151,077	162,509	160,308
Reissue	394	343	195	500	546
Plant	1,178	998	816	1,106	979
Design	16,525	16,533	13,395	19,072	22,544
Pendency time of average patent application ⁷	26.7	27.6	29.1	31.1	31.9
Reexamination certificates issued	193	138	223	329	367
PCT international applications received by USPTO as receiving office ²	42,969	45,396	46,926	52,524	54,214
National requirements received by USPTO as designated/elected office ^{2,8}	32,753	37,173	41,256	48,158	52,339
Patents renewed under Public Law (Pub.L.) 102-204 ⁹	253,475	269,815	268,935	324,913	343,894
Patents expired under Pub.L. 102-204 ⁹	57,770	63,552	67,534	72,654	67,122

¹ FY 2007 data are preliminary and will be finalized in the FY 2008 PAR.² FY 2006 application data has been updated with final end of year numbers.³ Utility patents include chemical, electrical and mechanical applications.⁴ Provisional applications provided for in Pub.L. 103-465.⁵ Eighteen-month publication of patent applications provided for in the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999, Pub.L. 106-113.⁶ Excludes withdrawn numbers. Past years' data may have been revised from prior year reports.⁷ Average time (in months) between filing and issuance or abandonment of utility, plant, and reissue applications. This average does not include design patents.⁸ FY 2005 data has been updated.⁹ The provisions of Pub.L. 102-204 regarding the renewal of patents superseded Pub.L. 96-517 and Pub.L. 97-247.

TABLE 2

**PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED
(FY 1987 - FY 2007)**

(PRELIMINARY FOR FY 2007)¹

Year	Utility	Design	Plant	Reissue	Total
1987	125,677	10,766	364	366	137,173
1988	136,253	11,114	377	439	148,183
1989	150,418	11,975	418	495	163,306
1990	162,708	11,140	395	468	174,711
1991	166,765	10,368	414	536	178,083
1992	171,623	12,907	335	581	185,446
1993	173,619	13,546	362	572	188,099
1994	185,087	15,431	430	606	201,554
1995	220,141	15,375	516	647	236,679
1996	189,922	15,160	557	637	206,276
1997	219,486	16,272	680	607	237,045
1998	238,850	16,576	658	582	256,666
1999	259,618	17,227	759	664	278,268
2000	291,653	18,563	786	805	311,807
2001	324,211	18,636	914	956	344,717
2002	331,580	19,706	1,134	974	353,394
2003	331,729	21,966	785	938	355,418
2004	353,319	23,457	1,212	996	378,984
2005	381,797	25,304	1,288	1,143	409,532
2006 ²	417,453	25,853	1,204	1,103	445,613
2007	438,576	26,626	1,047	994	467,243

¹ FY 2007 data are preliminary and will be finalized in the FY 2008 PAR.

² FY 2006 application data has been updated with final end of the year numbers.

TABLE 3**PATENT APPLICATIONS PENDING PRIOR TO ALLOWANCE¹
(FY 1987 - FY 2007)**

Year	Awaiting action by examiner	Total applications pending²
1987	65,010	209,911
1988	75,678	215,280
1989	92,377	222,755
1990	104,179	244,964
1991	104,086	254,507
1992	112,201	269,596
1993	99,904	244,646
1994	107,824	261,249
1995	124,275	298,522
1996	139,943	303,720
1997	112,430	275,295
1998	224,446	379,484
1999	243,207	414,837
2000	308,056	485,129
2001	355,779	542,007
2002	433,691	636,530
2003	471,382	674,691
2004	528,685	756,604
2005	611,114	885,002
2006	701,147	1,003,884
2007	760,924	1,112,517

¹ Includes patent applications pending at end of period indicated, and includes utility, reissue, plant, and design applications. Does not include allowed applications.

² Applications under examination, including those in preexamination processing.

TABLE 4

PATENT PENDENCY STATISTICS¹
(FY 2007)

UPR Pendency Statistics by Technology Center (in months)	Average First Action Pendency	Total Average Pendency
Total UPR Pendency	25.3	31.9
Tech Center 1600 - Biotechnology & Organic Chemistry	22.7	34.3
Tech Center 1700 - Chemical & Materials Engineering	26.1	34.4
Tech Center 2100 - Computer Architecture, Software & Information Security	30.7	42.9
Tech Center 2600 - Communications	34.0	43.1
Tech Center 2800 - Semiconductor, Electrical, Optical Systems & Components	17.7	26.5
Tech Center 3600 - Transportation, Construction, Agriculture, & Electronic Commerce	25.9	31.6
Tech Center 3700 - Mechanical Engineering, Manufacturing & Products	23.1	29.8

¹ Pendency is calculated based on the most recent filing date.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF TOTAL PENDING PATENT APPLICATIONS
(FY 2007)

Stage of processing	Utility, plant and reissue applications	Design applications	Total patent applications
Pending patent applications, total	1,145,202	39,131	1,184,333
In preexamination processing, total	174,256	4,130	178,386
Under examination, total	908,751	24,750	933,501
Undocketed	173,066	5,222	178,288
Awaiting first action by examiner	389,966	14,284	404,250
Rejected, awaiting response by applicant	241,325	4,043	245,368
Amended, awaiting action by examiner	78,695	1,096	79,791
In interference	294	1	295
On appeal, and other ¹	25,405	104	25,509
In post-examination processing, total	62,195	10,251	72,446
Awaiting issue fee	44,854	5,841	50,695
Awaiting printing ²	14,261	4,409	18,670
D-10s (secret cases in condition for allowance)	3,080	1	3,081

¹ Includes cases on appeal and undergoing petitions.

² Includes withdrawn cases.

TABLE 6**PATENTS ISSUED¹
(FY 1987 - FY 2007)²**

Year	Utility³	Design	Plant	Reissue	Total
1987	82,141	6,158	240	254	88,793
1988	77,317	5,740	283	244	83,584
1989	95,829	5,844	728	309	102,710
1990	88,972	7,176	295	282	96,725
1991	91,819	9,387	318	334	101,858
1992	99,406	9,612	336	375	109,729
1993	96,675	9,946	408	302	107,331
1994	101,270	11,138	513	346	113,267
1995	101,895	11,662	390	294	114,241
1996	104,900	11,346	338	291	116,875
1997	111,977	10,331	400	267	122,975
1998	139,298	14,419	577	284	154,578
1999	142,852	15,480	436	393	159,161
2000	164,486	16,718	453	561	182,218
2001	169,571	17,179	563	504	187,817
2002	160,839	15,096	912	465	177,312
2003	171,493	16,525	1,178	394	189,590
2004	169,296	16,533	998	343	187,170
2005	151,077	13,395	816	195	165,483
2006	162,509	19,072	1,106	500	183,187
2007⁴	160,308	22,544	979	546	184,377

¹ Excludes withdrawn numbers.

² Past years' data may have been revised from prior year reports.

³ Includes chemical, electrical, and mechanical applications.

⁴ FY 2007 data is preliminary.

TABLE 7

PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)²

State/Territory	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ³	State/Territory	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ³
Total	197,256	218,220	218,472	236,012	N/A	Nebraska	477	537	555	532	N/A
Alabama	843	954	884	837	N/A	Nevada	1,281	1,515	1,400	1,426	N/A
Alaska	94	90	93	86	N/A	New Hampshire	1,316	1,442	1,384	1,474	N/A
Arizona	3,434	4,084	4,090	4,123	N/A	New Jersey	7,501	7,746	7,994	8,973	N/A
Arkansas	295	395	381	365	N/A	New Mexico	699	721	949	802	N/A
California	46,873	52,432	52,401	57,608	N/A	New York	12,226	13,653	13,482	14,595	N/A
Colorado	4,713	4,910	4,794	4,889	N/A	North Carolina	4,268	4,856	4,827	5,427	N/A
Connecticut	3,739	4,167	3,872	4,368	N/A	North Dakota	160	178	200	217	N/A
Delaware	839	840	873	897	N/A	Ohio	6,610	7,156	6,836	7,508	N/A
District of Columbia	213	229	192	223	N/A	Oklahoma	1,052	1,189	1,071	1,079	N/A
Florida	6,691	7,103	7,309	7,896	N/A	Oregon	4,008	4,968	4,912	5,197	N/A
Georgia	3,607	3,962	3,966	4,906	N/A	Pennsylvania	6,696	7,044	6,812	7,448	N/A
Hawaii	218	228	206	245	N/A	Rhode Island	658	739	697	652	N/A
Idaho	3,240	3,377	2,783	3,114	N/A	South Carolina	1,240	1,432	1,255	1,541	N/A
Illinois	8,237	8,154	8,471	9,108	N/A	South Dakota	199	176	168	170	N/A
Indiana	2,916	2,878	3,209	3,085	N/A	Tennessee	1,837	2,022	2,063	2,357	N/A
Iowa	1,391	1,393	1,428	1,580	N/A	Texas	12,300	14,148	13,903	14,803	N/A
Kansas	1,110	1,403	1,270	1,355	N/A	Utah	1,765	1,995	1,987	2,304	N/A
Kentucky	918	1,100	1,198	1,184	N/A	Vermont	628	882	866	983	N/A
Louisiana	852	799	777	808	N/A	Virginia	2,727	2,827	2,993	3,242	N/A
Maine	332	383	348	382	N/A	Washington	6,293	8,033	10,149	10,444	N/A
Maryland	3,379	3,298	3,450	3,731	N/A	West Virginia	222	308	292	309	N/A
Massachusetts	8,728	9,981	9,990	10,506	N/A	Wisconsin	3,943	4,410	4,127	4,453	N/A
Michigan	7,431	8,217	7,764	7,964	N/A	Wyoming	146	144	128	147	N/A
Minnesota	6,330	6,796	6,871	7,755	N/A	Puerto Rico	78	80	84	75	N/A
Mississippi	358	360	347	367	N/A	Virgin Islands	14	5	9	7	N/A
Missouri	1,859	2,150	2,010	2,166	N/A	U.S. Pacific Islands ⁴	3	1	3	2	N/A
Montana	268	326	346	291	N/A	United States	1	4	3	6	N/A

¹ Data include utility, plant, design, and reissue applications.

² Finalized data for FY 2003 to 2006 provided.

³ FY 2007 preliminary data should be available December 2007, and finalized in the FY 2008 PAR.

⁴ Represents residents of American Samoa, Guam, and miscellaneous U.S. Pacific Islands.

TABLE 8

**PATENTS ISSUED TO RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES¹
(FY 2007)²**

State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007
Total	94,618	Kentucky	500	Oklahoma	578
Alabama	386	Louisiana	293	Oregon	2,398
Alaska	27	Maine	133	Pennsylvania	2,980
Arizona	1,814	Maryland	1,435	Rhode Island	381
Arkansas	151	Massachusetts	3,876	South Carolina	588
California	22,888	Michigan	3,797	South Dakota	72
Colorado	2,071	Minnesota	2,992	Tennessee	807
Connecticut	1,632	Mississippi	169	Texas	6,316
Delaware	353	Missouri	858	Utah	790
District of Columbia	67	Montana	123	Vermont	512
Florida	3,049	Nebraska	245	Virginia	1,192
Georgia	1,614	Nevada	451	Washington	3,822
Hawaii	83	New Hampshire	609	West Virginia	118
Idaho	1,478	New Jersey	3,185	Wisconsin	1,973
Illinois	3,795	New Mexico	313	Wyoming	57
Indiana	1,350	New York	6,007	Puerto Rico	33
Iowa	665	North Carolina	1,935	Virgin Islands	2
Kansas	544	North Dakota	92	U.S. Pacific Islands ³	1
		Ohio	3,058	United States ⁴	2

¹ Data include utility, design, plant, and reissue patents.

² FY 2007 data is preliminary.

³ Represents residents of American Samoa, Guam, and miscellaneous U.S. Pacific Islands.

⁴ No state indicated in database.

TABLE 9

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007 ³	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007 ³
Total	158,162	160,764	191,060	209,601	N/A	Ethiopia	-	1	-	1	N/A
Afghanistan	-	-	1	-	N/A	Fiji	1	1	-	-	N/A
Albania	-	-	1	-	N/A	Finland	1,866	1,771	2,096	2,310	N/A
Algeria	1	-	3	2	N/A	French Polynesia	-	-	2	1	N/A
Andorra	2	1	2	-	N/A	France	6,887	5,618	7,515	7,228	N/A
Anguilla	-	-	-	1	N/A	Georgia	5	3	5	10	N/A
Antigua & Barbuda	-	1	2	-	N/A	Germany	19,646	16,394	21,598	22,263	N/A
Argentina	123	118	92	133	N/A	Ghana	-	1	3	-	N/A
Armenia	1	-	3	10	N/A	Gibraltar	-	-	7	10	N/A
Aruba	-	-	1	-	N/A	Greece	44	53	65	81	N/A
Australia	2,498	2,495	3,339	3,078	N/A	Grenada	1	-	-	-	N/A
Austria	1,009	858	1,119	1,200	N/A	Guatemala	1	-	1	7	N/A
Azerbaijan	1	1	3	4	N/A	Honduras	-	3	3	1	N/A
Bahamas	22	30	16	18	N/A	Hungary	128	91	128	172	N/A
Bahrain	1	1	-	1	N/A	Iceland	49	60	52	47	N/A
Bangladesh	1	-	1	-	N/A	India	1,105	1,274	1,444	1,862	N/A
Barbados	-	8	9	2	N/A	Indonesia	26	40	24	31	N/A
Belarus	6	10	4	13	N/A	Iran	5	4	4	10	N/A
Belgium	1,420	1,160	1,539	1,578	N/A	Iraq	-	-	-	1	N/A
Benin	-	-	1	-	N/A	Ireland	382	407	507	528	N/A
Bermuda	11	5	7	8	N/A	Israel	2,611	2,547	3,191	3,617	N/A
Bolivia	-	2	2	2	N/A	Italy	3,325	2,792	3,685	3,691	N/A
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	-	1	-	N/A	Jamaica	3	3	5	4	N/A
Brazil	333	287	340	333	N/A	Japan	61,177	63,543	73,250	76,940	N/A
British Virgin Islands	15	17	5	7	N/A	Jordan	6	8	2	7	N/A
Bulgaria	8	98	67	52	N/A	Kazakhstan	2	1	3	4	N/A
Cameroon	-	1	2	1	N/A	Kenya	28	8	7	7	N/A
Canada	8,138	9,035	9,114	10,243	N/A	Korea, Republic of	9,614	13,388	16,643	21,963	N/A
Cayman Islands	1	4	14	2	N/A	Kuwait	7	13	23	36	N/A
Chad ⁴	-	-	-	1	N/A	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	1	-	N/A
Chile	27	55	56	50	N/A	Latvia	2	6	6	8	N/A
China (Hong Kong)	1,159	1,379	1,319	1,318	N/A	Lebanon	6	5	7	14	N/A
China (People's Republic)	1,230	1,708	2,330	3,838	N/A	Liechtenstein	34	22	25	27	N/A
Colombia	22	26	15	15	N/A	Lithuania	8	20	9	10	N/A
Costa Rica	17	36	47	25	N/A	Luxembourg	72	74	78	84	N/A
Croatia	23	23	42	37	N/A	Macau	7	4	3	5	N/A
Cuba	7	1	16	9	N/A	Macedonia	-	3	1	-	N/A
Cyprus	7	8	13	11	N/A	Malaysia	237	334	341	392	N/A
Czech Republic	52	64	87	102	N/A	Malta	3	3	6	13	N/A
Denmark	1,145	869	1,167	1,259	N/A	Mauritius	2	-	-	-	N/A
Dominican Republic	5	11	5	8	N/A	Mexico	213	211	217	229	N/A
Ecuador	9	7	5	12	N/A	Moldova	2	1	-	1	N/A
Egypt	13	14	17	17	N/A	Monaco	29	15	18	21	N/A
El Salvador	2	2	-	-	N/A	Morocco	5	1	4	2	N/A
Estonia	6	7	20	14	N/A	Mozambique	-	1	-	-	N/A
						Netherlands	2,382	2,291	3,637	4,098	N/A

**TABLE 9
CONT.****UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007 ³	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007 ³
Netherlands Antilles	1	1	1	-	N/A	South Africa	263	173	241	243	N/A
New Zealand	473	270	416	449	N/A	Spain	633	637	855	868	N/A
Nigeria	4	2	3	2	N/A	Sri Lanka	3	3	6	9	N/A
Norway	470	366	583	593	N/A	Sweden	2,311	1,769	2,371	2,793	N/A
Oman	4	-	5	1	N/A	Switzerland	2,362	2,053	2,651	2,968	N/A
Pakistan	6	10	12	12	N/A	Syria Arab Rep	4	-	2	-	N/A
Panama	6	9	3	6	N/A	Taiwan	14,537	17,703	17,933	21,165	N/A
Paraguay	-	1	-	1	N/A	Tanzania	1	-	-	-	N/A
Peru	7	12	3	3	N/A	Thailand	88	109	79	82	N/A
Philippines	37	82	60	85	N/A	Trinidad & Tobago	4	-	6	3	N/A
Poland	48	75	122	93	N/A	Tunisia	2	3	1	3	N/A
Portugal	22	24	55	43	N/A	Turkey	41	49	62	68	N/A
Qatar	1	5	1	-	N/A	Turks and Caicos Islands	6	2	2	1	N/A
Romania	10	13	16	31	N/A	Ukraine	39	35	34	32	N/A
Russian Federation	345	266	361	377	N/A	United Arab Emirates	10	19	15	22	N/A
Saint Kitts & Nevis	6	-	-	-	N/A	United Kingdom	8,215	6,679	8,603	9,127	N/A
Samoa ⁴	-	-	-	5	N/A	Uruguay	10	9	11	18	N/A
Saudi Arabia	33	37	41	51	N/A	Uzbekistan	1	1	-	1	N/A
Serbia	-	-	-	7	N/A	Vanuatu (New Hebrides) ⁴	-	-	-	1	N/A
Serbia & Montenegro	-	3	6	-	N/A	Venezuela	30	27	31	33	N/A
Seychelles	3	-	2	1	N/A	Vietnam	1	3	6	4	N/A
Singapore	817	902	949	1,183	N/A	West Bank/Gaza ⁴	-	-	-	1	N/A
Slovakia	6	7	18	29	N/A	Yugoslavia	10	-	-	-	N/A
Slovenia	55	46	50	47	N/A	Zimbabwe	1	2	1	-	N/A

- Represents zero.

¹ Data include utility, design, plant, and reissue applications. Country listings include possessions and territories of that country unless listed separately in the table. Data is subject to minor revisions.

² FY 2006 data is updated and final.

³ FY 2007 preliminary data should be available December 2007, and finalized in the FY 2008 PAR.

⁴ Countries/Territories not previously reported.

TABLE 10

PATENTS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TO RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)²

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	89,701	89,258	80,245	87,014	89,759	France	4,227	3,846	3,355	3,542	3,758
Algeria	-	1	-	1	-	French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	1
Andorra	1	1	2	-	1	Gabon	-	-	-	-	1
Angola	-	1	-	-	-	Georgia	3	4	2	2	7
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	1	Germany	12,361	11,623	10,502	10,083	10,256
Arab Emirates	3	3	4	7	5	Ghana	-	-	-	-	1
Argentina	68	57	37	39	52	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	1
Armenia	2	1	-	3	1	Greece	26	15	18	22	26
Aruba	-	1	-	-	-	Guatemala	3	-	1	1	-
Australia	1,042	1,079	1,091	1,413	1,493	Honduras	1	-	1	-	2
Austria	627	606	546	575	553	Hungary	67	62	48	41	55
Azerbaijan	-	2	-	1	2	Iceland	17	18	23	22	20
Bahamas	6	11	9	7	3	India	339	366	405	470	560
Bangladesh	1	-	-	-	-	Indonesia	13	12	36	11	16
Barbados	2	-	-	2	2	Iran	-	-	1	-	4
Belarus	6	2	2	3	7	Ireland	180	188	192	186	174
Belgium	762	698	629	665	629	Israel	1,265	1,157	1,000	1,231	1,218
Benin	-	-	-	-	1	Italy	2,015	2,009	1,706	1,817	1,791
Bermuda	7	4	2	-	6	Ivory Coast	-	1	-	-	-
Bolivia	1	-	-	-	-	Jamaica	1	1	1	-	1
Brazil	150	192	93	152	112	Japan	37,860	37,734	34,079	36,482	36,656
British Virgin Islands	8	10	7	5	1	Jordan	1	2	-	1	1
Bulgaria	9	8	6	4	3	Kazakhstan	1	2	2	1	3
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	1	Kenya	7	18	10	4	1
Canada	3,870	3,980	3,368	3,743	3,974	Korea, Republic of	4,198	4,590	4,811	5,835	6,882
Cayman Islands	11	2	2	-	12	Kuwait	5	6	3	6	7
Chile	16	17	15	12	25	Latvia	2	4	2	2	2
China (Hong Kong)	667	672	627	717	733	Lebanon	6	3	1	2	2
China (Mainland)	442	551	583	868	1,139	Liechtenstein	20	17	16	13	14
Colombia	11	11	9	7	8	Lithuania	4	3	5	6	9
Costa Rica	10	7	12	29	14	Luxembourg	55	56	49	48	58
Croatia	14	9	10	17	15	Macau	6	2	1	3	-
Cuba	8	4	3	2	2	Macedonia, Former	1	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	1	2	6	4	4	Malaysia	65	86	95	124	154
Czech Republic	38	41	28	28	39	Malta	3	2	1	1	1
Denmark	609	580	463	547	494	Mexico	93	113	88	93	89
Dominican Republic	1	-	1	3	2	Moldova, Republic	1	4	1	-	-
Ecuador	5	2	3	2	5	Monaco	12	16	8	9	13
Egypt	6	4	7	3	10	Morocco	1	1	-	4	1
El Salvador	-	2	2	2	-	Netherlands	1,640	1,619	1,268	1,504	1,594
Estonia	4	2	3	4	10	Netherlands Antilles	1	-	-	-	1
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	1	New Guinea	1	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2	1	1	-	1	New Zealand	171	187	163	159	157
Finland	904	1,002	778	946	967	Nicaragua	-	1	-	-	-
						Nigeria	5	2	-	-	1

**TABLE 10
CONT.****PATENTS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TO RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)²**

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Norway	277	271	245	250	285	Slovenia	16	23	17	21	23
Oman	-	-	-	1	-	South Africa	145	107	115	123	117
Pakistan	1	3	4	3	4	Spain	341	337	320	373	350
Palau	-	1	-	-	-	Sri Lanka	14	2	3	1	5
Panama	2	2	1	-	-	Sweden	1,708	1,452	1,269	1,255	1,298
Paraguay	-	-	-	1	-	Switzerland	1,513	1,406	1,214	1,295	1,283
Peru	5	5	4	2	2	Syrian Arab Rep	1	1	-	3	1
Philippines	17	28	18	30	26	Taiwan	6,719	7,376	6,311	7,356	7,569
Poland	16	18	29	26	37	Tanzania	2	-	-	-	-
Portugal	12	16	14	18	16	Thailand	53	33	28	38	29
Qatar	-	-	2	2	-	Trinidad & Tobago	2	-	-	3	1
Romania	8	8	6	11	11	Tunisia	-	1	1	1	1
Russian Federation	208	187	160	169	183	Turkey	21	31	11	24	19
Saint Kitts & Nevis	1	-	-	-	-	Turks and Caicos Islands	2	1	7	1	1
Samoa	-	-	-	-	4	Ukraine	14	21	18	27	14
Saudi Arabia	20	13	16	21	23	United Kingdom	4,117	4,047	3,744	3,978	4,100
Serbia ³	-	-	-	2	6	Uruguay	1	1	1	1	3
Serbia and Montenegro ³	1	1	5	-	-	Uzbekistan	-	1	-	1	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	2	Venezuela	23	24	14	14	13
Singapore	443	498	420	424	457	Vietnam	1	1	2	-	1
Slovakia	5	6	1	2	8	Zimbabwe	1	-	2	1	1

- Represents zero.

¹ Data include utility, design, plant, and reissue patents. Country listings include possessions and territories of that country unless separately listed in the table.

² FY 2007 numbers are preliminary. Past years' data may have been revised from prior year reports to reflect patent withdrawal information that was updated during the year. It is not uncommon for the withdrawal status of patents issued in prior years to change.

³ Each patent grant is listed under only one country of residence.

TABLE 11**STATUTORY INVENTION REGISTRATIONS PUBLISHED
(FY 2003 - 2007)**

Assignee	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Air Force	2	5	6	8	7
Army	-	1	-	-	-
Energy	-	-	-	-	-
Navy	6	4	3	12	4
Health & Human Services	1	-	-	-	-
USA ¹	-	-	-	1	-
Other Than U.S. Government	25	17	5	20	16
Total	34	27	14	41	27

- Represents zero.

¹ United States of America - no agency indicated in database.

TABLE 12**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY PATENTS¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)²**

AGENCY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
Agriculture	58	51	25	35	31	200
Air Force	75	54	38	58	33	258
Army	140	130	124	167	155	716
Attorney General	1	-	-	1	-	2
Commerce	13	9	8	5	2	37
Energy	43	46	22	23	22	156
EPA	5	11	7	11	9	43
FCC	-	-	-	-	-	0
HEW/HHS	84	125	77	108	116	510
Interior	13	7	12	2	6	40
NASA	82	108	78	74	65	407
Navy	360	353	257	267	255	1,492
NSA	15	10	10	16	11	62
NSF	-	1	-	-	-	1
Postal Service	4	3	7	14	15	43
State Department	-	-	1	-	-	1
Transportation	5	1	2	-	-	8
TVA	2	1	1	1	-	5
USA ³	-	1	-	2	1	4
VA	4	1	6	2	5	18
Total	904	912	675	786	726	4,003

- Represents zero.

¹ Data in this table represent utility patents assigned to agencies at the time of patent issue. Data is subject to minor revisions.

² FY 2007 numbers are preliminary. Past years' data may have been revised from prior year reports to reflect patent withdrawal information that was updated during the year. It is not uncommon for the withdrawal status of patents issued in prior years to change.

³ United States of America - no agency indicated in database.

TABLE 13A**EX PARTE REEXAMINATION
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Requests filed, total	392	441	524	511	643
By patent owner	136	166	166	129	124
By third party	239	268	358	382	519
Commissioner ordered	17	7	-	-	-
Determinations on requests, total¹	381	419	537	458	594
Requests granted:					
By examiner	360	408	509	422	575
By petition	1	-	2	5	2
Requests denied	20	11	26	31	17
Requests known to have related litigation	109	138	176	229	369
Filings by discipline, total	392	441	524	511	643
Chemical	124	130	138	118	133
Electrical	118	156	188	228	275
Mechanical	150	155	198	165	235

¹ Past years' data have been revised from prior year reports.

TABLE 13B**INTER PARTES REEXAMINATION
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Requests filed, total	21	27	59	70	126
Determinations on requests, total	20	25	57	47	119
Requests granted:					
By examiner	18	25	54	43	118
By petition	-	-	-	-	-
Requests denied	2	-	3	4	1
Requests known to have related litigation	7	5	29	32	81
Filings by discipline, total	21	27	59	70	126
Chemical	3	6	17	17	30
Electrical	7	7	20	27	53
Mechanical	11	14	22	26	43

TABLE 14**SUMMARY OF CONTESTED PATENT CASES
(Within the USPTO, as of September 30, 2007)**

ITEM	TOTAL
Ex parte cases	
Appeals	
Cases pending as of 9/30/06	1,357
Cases filed during FY 2007	4,639
Disposals during FY 2007, total	
Decided, total	3,485
Affirmed	1,928
Affirmed-in-Part	469
Reversed	875
Dismissed/Withdrawn	43
Remanded	170
Cases pending as of 9/30/07	2,511
Rehearings	
Cases pending as of 9/30/07	27
Inter partes cases	
Cases pending as of 9/30/06	96
Cases declared or reinstated during FY 2007	58
Inter partes cases, FY 2007 total	154
Cases terminated during FY 2007	95
Cases pending as of 9/30/07	59

TABLE 15

**SUMMARY OF TRADEMARK EXAMINING ACTIVITIES
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

ITEM	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Applications for Registration:					
Applications including Additional Classes	267,218	298,489	323,501	354,775	394,368
Applications Filed	218,596	244,848	258,527	275,790	298,796
Disposal of Trademark Applications:					
Registrations including Additional Classes	185,182	155,991	143,396	188,899	194,327
Abandonments including Additional Classes	119,858	109,931	108,879	126,884	129,200
Trademark First Actions including Additional Classes	276,568	268,865	317,757	405,998	455,802
Applications Approved for Publication including Additional Classes	168,235	186,271	211,624	288,042	344,617
Certificates of Registration Issued:¹					
1946 Act Principal Register	83,022	65,797	63,088	95,188	98,564
Principal Register					
ITU-Statements of Use Registered	54,046	49,479	43,930	45,720	44,108
1946 Act Supplemental Register	6,356	4,780	5,477	6,210	7,392
Total Certificates of Registration	143,424	120,056	112,495	147,118	150,064
Renewal of Registration:*					
Section 9 Applications Filed	35,210	32,352	39,354	36,939	40,786
Section 8 Applications Filed**	34,189	32,389	39,659	36,952	40,798
Registrations Renewed	34,370	34,735	32,279	37,305	47,336
Affidavits, Sec. 8/15:					
Affidavits Filed	43,151	41,157	47,752	48,444	49,241
Affidavits Disposed	39,603	40,765	41,466	45,676	55,888
Affidavits for Benefits:					
Under Sec. 12(c)	1	9	1	-	4
Published Under Sec. 12(c)	5	4	3	1	13
Amendments to Allege Use Filed	8,458	9,414	9,497	10,007	9,646
Statements of Use Filed	67,222	57,731	54,182	67,543	76,866
Notice of Allowance Issued	139,332	108,684	108,268	164,752	172,422
Total Active Certificates of Registration	1,184,888	1,216,691	1,255,570	1,322,155	1,380,150
Pendency - Average Months:					
Between Filing and Examiner's First Action	5.4	6.6	6.3	4.8	2.9
Between Filing, Registration (Use Applications)					
Abandonments and NOA's - including suspended and inter partes proceedings	19.8	19.5	19.6	18.0	15.1
Between Filing, Registration (Use Applications)					
Abandonments and NOA's - excluding suspended and inter partes proceedings	16.2	16.2	17.2	15.5	13.4

- Represents zero.

¹ With the exception of Certificates of Registration, Renewal of Registration, Affidavits filed under Section 8/15 and 12(c), the workload count includes extra classes.

"Applications filed" refers simply to the number of individual trademark applications received by the USPTO. There are, however, 47 different classes of items in which a trademark may be registered. An application must request registration in at least one class, but may request registration in multiple classes. Each class application must be individually researched for registrability. "Applications filed, including additional classes" reflects this fact, and therefore more accurately reflects the Trademark business workload. With the exception of Certificates of Registration, Renewal of Registration, Affidavits filed under Section 8/15 and 12(c), the workload count includes extra classes.

* Renewal of registration is required beginning 10 years following registration concurrent with 20-year renewals coming due.

** Section 8 Affidavit is required for filing a renewal beginning October 30, 1999 (FY 2000) with the implementation of the Trademark Law Treaty.

TABLE 16

**TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED FOR REGISTRATION
AND RENEWAL AND TRADEMARK AFFIDAVITS FILED
(FY 1987 - FY 2007)**

YEAR	FOR REGISTRATION	FOR RENEWAL¹	SECTION 8 AFFIDAVIT	SEC. 12(C) AFFIDAVIT
1987	70,002	5,871	16,644	34
1988	76,813	6,763	18,316	23
1989	83,169	6,127	17,986	104
1990	127,294	6,602	20,636	5
1991	120,365	5,634	25,763	1
1992	125,237	6,355	20,982	25
1993	139,735	7,173	21,999	5
1994	155,376	7,004	20,850	4
1995	175,307	7,346	23,497	-
1996	200,640	7,543	22,169	6
1997	224,355	6,720	20,781	2
1998	232,384	7,413	33,231	-
1999	295,165	7,944	33,104	-
2000	375,428	24,435	28,920	-
2001	296,388	24,174	33,547	4
2002	258,873	34,325	39,484	-
2003	267,218	35,210	43,151	1
2004	298,489	32,352	41,157	9
2005	323,501	39,354	47,752	1
2006	354,775	36,939	48,444	-
2007	394,368	40,786	49,241	4

- Represents zero.

¹ Renewal of registration term changed with implementation of the Trademark Law Reform Act (Pub.L. 100-667) beginning November 16, 1989 (FY1990).

TABLE 17

**SUMMARY OF PENDING TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS
(FY 2007)**

STAGE OF PROCESSING	APPLICATION FILES	CLASSES
Pending applications, total	518,080	709,001
In preexamination processing	63,496	79,565
Under examination, total	332,071	465,002
Applications under initial examination	119,128	170,476
Amended, awaiting action by Examiner	116,569	167,142
Awaiting first action by Examiner	2,559	3,334
Intent-To-Use applications pending Use	169,947	229,511
Applications under second examination	11,349	14,942
Administrative processing of Statements of Use	137	160
Undergoing second examination	2,985	3,910
Amended, awaiting action by Examiner	8,227	10,872
Other pending applications¹	31,647	50,073
In post-examination processing	122,513	164,434
(Includes all applications in all phases of publication and issue and registration)		

¹ Includes applications pending before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, and suspended cases.

TABLE 18

**TRADEMARKS REGISTERED, RENEWED, AND PUBLISHED
UNDER SECTION 12(C)¹
(FY 1987 - FY 2007)**

YEAR	CERTIFICATES OF REGIS. ISSUED	RENEWED²	PUBLISHED UNDER 12(C)	REGISTRATIONS (Incl. Classes)
1987	47,522	4,415	24	-
1988	46,704	5,884	29	-
1989	51,802	9,209	84	-
1990	56,515	7,122	19	-
1991	43,152	6,416	19	-
1992	62,067	5,733	13	-
1993	74,349	6,182	21	86,122
1994	59,797	6,136	11	68,853
1995	65,662	6,785	4	75,372
1996	78,674	7,346	11	91,339
1997	97,294	7,389	11	112,509
1998	89,634	6,504	8	106,279
1999	87,774	6,280	3	104,324
2000	106,383	8,821	15	127,794
2001	102,314	31,477	11	124,502
2002	133,225	29,957	26	164,457
2003	143,424	34,370	5	185,182
2004	120,056	34,735	4	155,991
2005	112,495	32,279	3	143,396
2006	147,118	37,305	1	188,899
2007	150,064	47,336	13	194,327

- Represents zero.

¹ Includes withdrawn numbers.

² Includes Renewal of registration term changed with implementation of the Trademark Law Reform Act (Pub.L. 100-667) beginning November 16, 1989 (FY 1990).

TABLE 19

TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
(FY 2007)

State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007
Total	310,296	Kentucky	1,602	Oklahoma	1,389
Alabama	1,660	Louisiana	1,510	Oregon	3,343
Alaska	256	Maine	806	Pennsylvania	8,823
Arizona	6,351	Maryland	5,779	Rhode Island	1,120
Arkansas	988	Massachusetts	9,062	South Carolina	1,983
California	68,417	Michigan	6,070	South Dakota	454
Colorado	6,533	Minnesota	6,177	Tennessee	3,910
Connecticut	4,784	Mississippi	637	Texas	17,083
Delaware	3,710	Missouri	4,137	Utah	3,335
District of Columbia	2,685	Montana	655	Vermont	606
Florida	20,314	Nebraska	1,219	Virginia	7,001
Georgia	8,933	Nevada	6,235	Washington	7,132
Hawaii	1,085	New Hampshire	1,050	West Virginia	378
Idaho	900	New Jersey	11,476	Wisconsin	4,023
Illinois	13,648	New Mexico	860	Wyoming	379
Indiana	3,016	New York	31,182	Puerto Rico	352
Iowa	1,470	North Carolina	5,610	Virgin Islands	61
Kansas	1,677	North Dakota	258	U.S. Pacific Islands ¹	30
		Ohio	7,868	United States ²	184

¹ Represents residents of American Samoa, Guam, and miscellaneous U.S. Pacific Islands.

² No state indicated in database, includes APO filings.

TABLE 20**TRADEMARKS REGISTERED TO RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES¹
(FY 2007)**

State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007
Total	122,266	Kentucky	475	Oklahoma	525
Alabama	382	Louisiana	391	Oregon	1,196
Alaska	74	Maine	362	Pennsylvania	2,452
Arizona	1,597	Maryland	1,511	Rhode Island	348
Arkansas	246	Massachusetts	2,056	South Carolina	552
California	13,965	Michigan	2,140	South Dakota	175
Colorado	1,866	Minnesota	2,289	Tennessee	1,049
Connecticut	1,040	Mississippi	176	Texas	4,410
Delaware	23,801	Missouri	1,543	Utah	905
District of Columbia	782	Montana	198	Vermont	240
Florida	5,779	Nebraska	429	Virginia	1,905
Georgia	2,050	Nevada	2,777	Washington	2,095
Hawaii	264	New Hampshire	334	West Virginia	115
Idaho	260	New Jersey	2,691	Wisconsin	1,673
Illinois	3,910	New Mexico	246	Wyoming	145
Indiana	1,236	New York	7,064	Puerto Rico	108
Iowa	715	North Carolina	1,492	Virgin Islands	13
Kansas	557	North Dakota	91	U.S. Pacific Islands ²	6
		Ohio	2,869	United States ³	16,696

¹ When a trademark is registered, the trademark database is corrected to indicate the home state of the entity registering the trademark.

² Represents residents of American Samoa, Guam, and miscellaneous U.S. Pacific Islands.

³ No state indicated in database, includes APO filings.

TABLE 21

**TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	49,371	46,832	60,995	71,551	84,072	Dominica	-	1	3	6	2
Afghanistan	-	-	-	3	2	Dominican Republic	57	13	47	64	70
Albania	1	1	1	19	1	East Timor	1	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1	Ecuador	15	25	18	15	28
Andorra	3	-	3	7	2	Egypt	8	19	17	8	11
Angola	-	-	2	-	-	El Salvador	35	55	50	31	69
Anguilla	7	6	4	8	4	Estonia	4	3	16	24	26
Antigua & Barbuda	-	2	26	97	2	Ethiopia	1	-	4	-	-
Argentina	266	202	225	228	253	Fiji	3	2	12	1	3
Armenia	-	1	2	22	5	Finland	336	275	374	476	548
Aruba	6	3	24	-	18	France	3,473	2,427	4,555	4,843	5,460
Australia	1,794	1,845	2,204	2,593	3,685	French Polynesia	6	49	16	9	9
Austria	444	401	696	1,125	1,187	Georgia	1	2	6	4	2
Azerbaijan	-	5	-	-	2	Germany	6,412	6,466	8,146	9,896	11,455
Bahamas	158	139	207	192	218	Gibraltar	21	24	65	50	59
Bahrain	4	10	3	7	17	Greece	44	236	64	120	126
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	10	Greenland	-	-	-	5	-
Barbados	165	207	213	177	322	Grenada	-	-	1	1	1
Belarus	1	-	18	3	16	Guadeloupe	2	2	3	-	2
Belgium	425	266	581	606	804	Guatemala	8	39	42	31	56
Belize	9	9	12	52	30	Guyana	1	1	6	5	2
Benin	-	3	2	-	-	Haiti	5	8	4	3	2
Bermuda	340	282	251	234	353	Honduras	6	5	4	19	5
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	1	Hong Kong	794	862	1,130	1,113	1,305
Bolivia	1	2	4	-	3	Hungary	33	40	88	115	135
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	2	Iceland	35	86	42	74	140
Brazil	400	453	495	445	525	India	291	260	275	346	412
British Virgin Islands	202	151	389	665	625	Indonesia	45	24	55	32	35
Brunei	-	-	1	2	3	Iran	1	20	12	13	9
Bulgaria	13	17	84	81	145	Ireland	317	359	392	488	634
Cambodia	-	1	-	1	-	Isle of Man	27	27	56	59	82
Cameroon	-	2	-	8	-	Israel	480	476	534	614	761
Canada	6,838	7,365	7,730	8,337	9,127	Italy	2,115	1,577	2,894	4,057	4,912
Cape Verde	2	-	-	1	1	Jamaica	31	50	55	55	32
Cayman Islands	113	81	188	134	296	Japan	4,342	4,239	4,824	4,705	5,258
Channel Islands	50	27	73	67	104	Jordan	6	18	7	14	15
Chile	190	183	217	161	201	Kazakhstan	-	2	-	-	5
China (mainland)	474	594	1,246	1,784	2,364	Kenya	21	9	9	13	1
Colombia	151	181	156	185	249	Korea, Dem. Republic of	6	-	1	3	2
Cook Islands	4	3	2	6	-	Korea, Republic of	758	446	614	1,207	1,599
Costa Rica	32	41	58	73	68	Kuwait	-	3	2	12	37
Croatia	6	10	47	34	12	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	2	-	-
Cuba	-	2	26	11	3	Latvia	7	8	29	29	29
Cyprus	66	60	73	115	88	Lebanon	13	14	22	14	7
Czechoslovakia	55	59	93	164	212	Liechtenstein	58	56	165	180	202
Denmark	564	353	637	886	922	Lithuania	1	1	9	21	6
						Luxembourg	130	134	294	403	403

TABLE 21
CONT.**TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES**
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Macao	-	1	1	4	2	Saint Vincent/Grenadines	-	1	3	2	-
Macau	5	-	-	-	1	Samoa	-	1	2	11	6
Macedonia	1	-	-	2	8	San Marino	-	3	2	4	4
Madagascar	-	2	-	1	-	Saudi Arabia	26	21	27	50	71
Malaysia	28	98	97	81	93	Scotland	94	35	66	105	93
Malta	29	10	8	50	24	Senegal, Republic of	-	-	-	2	-
Marshall Islands	-	4	2	4	-	Serbia/Montenegro	-	3	3	-	42
Martinique	-	-	-	-	1	Seychelles	1	1	5	23	24
Mauritania	-	-	2	-	-	Sierra Leone	-	-	1	-	-
Mauritius	44	46	27	61	63	Singapore	285	205	311	355	503
Mexico	994	1,103	1,403	1,487	1,592	Slovakia	7	2	24	31	67
Micronesia	-	-	2	2	1	Slovenia	38	13	53	67	171
Monaco	68	69	81	147	158	South Africa	175	194	208	285	241
Mongolia	3	1	-	-	1	Russian Federation	144	118	276	380	441
Montserrat	1	-	-	-	-	Spain	984	1,097	1,136	1,735	1,742
Morocco	2	2	18	33	26	Sri Lanka	10	20	12	21	16
Mozambique	-	-	1	-	4	Suriname	-	1	-	-	-
Myanmar	1	-	-	-	-	Swaziland	1	1	2	-	-
N. Mariana Island	1	4	2	7	-	Sweden	919	658	1,123	1,127	1,521
Netherlands	1,331	1,088	1,725	2,133	2,367	Switzerland	2,867	2,093	3,346	3,687	4,692
Netherlands Antilles	30	22	41	56	130	Syria	-	1	3	3	1
New Zealand	362	535	510	513	648	Taiwan	1,259	1,424	1,196	1,427	1,257
Nicaragua	7	10	9	2	4	Thailand	153	127	114	80	155
Nigeria	6	1	1	5	12	Togo	-	-	-	1	-
Niue	-	-	2	-	-	Trinidad & Tobago	11	3	7	11	37
Norway	178	159	331	354	616	Tunisia	3	-	5	3	6
Oman	-	5	5	2	1	Turkey	166	174	349	461	632
Pakistan	8	18	12	20	25	Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	24	4
Panama	46	108	125	131	88	Uganda	7	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1	-	1	-	-	Ukraine	29	19	59	61	81
Paraguay	2	28	11	18	7	United Arab Emirates	24	21	48	150	171
Peru	28	33	50	40	46	United Kingdom	5,586	5,432	6,273	7,557	9,431
Philippines	12	26	56	86	55	Uruguay	36	41	47	37	57
Poland	99	97	148	189	196	Uzbekistan	-	1	-	-	-
Portugal	133	77	198	309	268	Vanuatu	31	6	7	9	30
Qatar	-	-	6	10	34	Venezuela	112	73	53	61	77
Republic Moldova	22	2	22	16	18	Vietnam	79	60	39	41	40
Romania	1	6	48	24	53	Yemen	-	1	3	6	3
St. Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	3	-	Yugoslavia	-	10	9	36	8
Saint Christ-Nevis	2	2	12	10	26	Zimbabwe	2	1	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	2	8	4	5	Other ¹	143	82	261	183	35

- Represents zero.

¹ Country of Origin information not available or not indicated in database, includes African Regional Industrial Property Organization filings.

TABLE 22

**TRADEMARKS REGISTERED TO RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	25,217	22,485	19,968	27,592	27,798	Denmark	281	219	193	326	349
Afghanistan	-	2	2	3	3	Dominica	-	-	1	-	4
Albania	-	-	1	2	7	Dominican Republic	19	26	27	18	29
Algeria	-	-	-	1	4	East Timor	-	-	-	-	2
Andorra	1	2	-	6	2	Ecuador	18	8	10	18	17
Angola, Republic of	-	-	-	1	-	Egypt	4	1	3	10	8
Anguilla	8	3	5	5	2	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	1
Antarctica	-	-	-	1	1	Estonia	3	5	4	5	12
Antigua & Barbuda	11	5	4	16	20	Ethiopia	1	-	-	1	1
Argentina	108	142	92	123	130	Fiji	5	5	2	2	3
Armenia	6	3	1	7	7	Finland	200	163	130	173	203
Aruba	2	2	-	1	2	France	2,105	1,642	1,360	2,055	2,046
Australia	845	775	709	1,030	1,076	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	1
Austria	268	199	178	267	273	French Polynesia	-	9	-	20	7
Bahamas	79	57	39	32	52	Georgia	10	5	-	1	1
Bahrain	1	2	4	2	1	Germany	3,654	2,996	2,583	3,866	3,708
Bangladesh	2	2	1	3	3	Ghana	2	-	-	1	1
Barbados	38	56	78	94	84	Gibraltar	4	7	2	15	11
Belarus	2	-	2	2	6	Greece	15	16	18	27	40
Belgium	272	194	152	243	283	Greenland	-	-	-	-	1
Belize	5	16	3	7	11	Grenada	2	-	-	-	1
Benelux Convention	2	-	6	7	5	Guatemala	17	11	5	15	30
Bermuda	108	93	148	130	129	Guyana	3	5	1	4	2
Bolivia	3	-	1	4	4	Haiti	2	-	-	8	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	-	-	-	-	Honduras	3	2	1	2	2
Brazil	160	181	152	195	164	Hong Kong	387	391	290	373	424
British Virgin Islands	177	167	182	211	242	Hungary	13	16	27	38	39
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	1	Iceland	14	17	11	15	32
Bulgaria	4	4	7	30	46	India	111	115	104	126	129
Burundi	-	1	1	-	-	Indonesia	26	24	17	22	23
Cambodia	-	1	-	-	1	Iran	7	2	5	5	12
Cameroon	1	-	1	1	1	Ireland	151	133	117	175	165
Canada	3,398	3,187	2,917	3,562	3,168	Isle of Man	8	11	5	11	12
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	1	Israel	380	248	218	233	240
Cayman Islands	85	81	53	86	129	Italy	1,253	967	899	1,542	1,693
Channel Islands	40	-	14	22	25	Jamaica	16	9	23	28	26
Chile	110	90	92	109	86	Japan	1,896	2,010	1,821	2,197	2,216
China (mainland)	326	358	364	697	1,020	Jordan	3	3	11	1	3
Colombia	69	59	85	91	79	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	2	-
Congo	-	-	2	-	1	Kenya	6	7	4	3	2
Cook Islands	5	6	1	-	1	Korea, Dem. Republic of	1	8	2	2	4
Costa Rica	14	7	17	18	16	Korea, Republic of	431	470	395	409	496
Cote D'Ivoire	-	1	1	1	-	Kuwait	2	3	1	-	1
Croatia	1	3	4	9	8	Latvia	3	2	2	6	10
Cuba	8	4	-	10	3	Lebanon	7	9	6	6	7
Cyprus	15	10	11	21	19	Liberia	13	13	5	2	4
Czechoslovakia	30	24	13	26	37	Liechtenstein	43	48	44	62	49
						Lithuania	3	2	3	-	7

TABLE 22
CONT.**TRADEMARKS REGISTERED TO RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES**
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Luxembourg	56	57	71	103	131	San Marino	1	-	4	1	3
Macao	-	-	-	3	1	Saudi Arabia	12	3	12	11	10
Macau	-	-	3	-	-	Scotland	18	18	12	10	8
Macedonia	-	1	-	-	1	Senegal	1	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	21	27	27	37	52	Serbia/Montenegro	-	-	-	3	2
Mali	-	-	-	-	1	Seychelles	6	21	9	1	5
Malta	4	9	5	6	3	Sierra Leone	-	-	-	1	-
Marshall Islands	-	3	1	1	2	Singapore	95	102	100	110	134
Mauritius	12	16	16	10	13	Slovakia	4	10	2	11	12
Mexico	435	396	433	544	589	Slovenia	9	5	3	10	14
Micronesia	1	1	-	-	1	South Africa	117	92	-	-	-
Monaco	18	14	19	22	25	Russian Federation	53	46	37	132	118
Mongolia	-	-	1	-	-	Spain	560	482	432	687	709
Morocco	1	1	2	2	1	Sri Lanka	3	5	5	10	13
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	1	Sudan	1	-	-	-	1
Namibia	1	1	-	-	1	Swaziland	1	1	1	1	5
Nauru	-	-	-	1	-	Sweden	532	460	381	486	441
N. Mariana Island	1	1	4	4	7	Switzerland	1,261	1,078	932	1,427	1,345
Netherlands	782	615	610	879	788	Syria	3	6	3	1	3
Netherlands Antilles	33	29	17	30	33	Taiwan	698	662	683	768	820
Nepal	3	-	1	-	-	Thailand	55	62	52	65	57
New Zealand	196	165	136	228	194	Tonga	-	1	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1	4	2	4	2	Trinidad & Tobago	8	24	8	10	8
Nigeria	5	4	2	5	4	Tunisia	-	1	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	1	-	Turkey	43	48	57	127	169
Norway	145	84	71	90	142	Turks and Caicos Islands	14	-	-	1	1
Oman	-	-	2	-	1	Uganda	-	-	1	-	-
Pakistan	7	5	7	5	7	Ukraine	6	4	3	22	19
Panama	34	43	42	45	63	United Arab Emirates	6	10	12	14	21
Paraguay	1	-	3	5	-	United Kingdom	2,357	2,234	1,777	2,384	2,246
Peru	22	22	16	13	26	Upper Volta	-	1	-	-	-
Philippines	25	23	16	34	27	Uruguay	9	12	23	20	17
Poland	25	31	36	62	60	Uzbekistan	-	-	1	-	1
Portugal	64	60	48	70	89	Vanuatu	-	1	1	3	1
Qatar	-	1	-	1	1	Venezuela	43	39	28	34	26
Republic Moldova	1	-	3	11	4	Vietnam	21	35	35	50	32
Romania	11	3	8	18	13	Western Samoa/Samoa	1	1	1	1	4
Saint Christ & Nevis	6	15	18	10	10	Yugoslavia	-	1	-	-	-
St. Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	3	4	Zimbabwe	2	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	3	-	1	2	2	Other ¹	15	12	15	11	3
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	2	-	4	4	-						

- Represents zero.

¹ Country of origin information not available.

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF CONTESTED TRADEMARK CASES
(Within the USPTO, as of September 30, 2007)

ACTIVITY	EX PARTE	CANCELLATIONS	USE	INTERFERENCE	OPPOSITION	TOTAL
Cases pending as of 9/30/06, total	2,958	1,799	115	-	7,479	12,351
Cases filed during FY 2007	3,220	1,602	35	-	6,327	11,184
Disposals during FY 2007, total	3,446	1,554	48	-	6,123	11,171
Before hearing	3,009	1,528	48	-	6,000	10,585
After hearing	437	26	-	-	123	586
Cases pending as of 9/30/07, total	2,732	1,847	102	-	7,683	12,364
Awaiting decision	109	17	-	-	36	162
In process before hearing ¹	2,623	1,830	102	-	7,647	12,202
Requests for extension of time to oppose FY 2007	-	-	-	-	-	20,281

- Represents zero.

¹ Includes suspended cases.

TABLE 24

**ACTIONS ON PETITIONS TO THE COMMISSIONER
OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

NATURE OF PETITION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Patent matters					
Actions on patent petitions, total	49,049	46,568	44,361	41,271	51,420
Acceptance of:					
Late assignments	42	33	432	477	619
Late issue fees	2,362	1,441	938	1,195	1,787
Late priority papers	1,184	1,112	27	16	7
Access	3	-	10	5	12
Certificates of correction	32,455	30,406	27,763	23,129	28,715
Deferment of issue	40	40	21	13	20
Entity Status Change	-	1,621	1,289	963	1,389
Filing date	1,776	1,267	1,815	1,129	1,090
Maintenance fees	2,002	1,913	2,208	2,038	2,355
Revivals	4,154	4,400	5,190	6,075	8,279
Rule 47 (37 CFR 1.47)	2,045	1,519	2,055	1,492	1,864
Supervisory authority	196	69	131	163	137
Suspend rules	1,441	1,006	290	272	214
Withdrawal from issue	881	1,451	1,950	1,996	1,476
Withdrawals of holding of aband./pat. lapse	468	290	242	2,308	3,456
Late Claim for Priority*	-	531	843	788	981
Withdraw as Attorney*	-	-	-	3,030	5,246
Matters Not Provided For (37 CFR 1.182)*	-	788	1,270	961	994
To Make Special*	-	-	-	2,018	3,913
Patent Term Adjustment/Extension*	-	369	684	687	608
Trademark matters					
Actions on trademark petitions, total	18,493	17,791	22,377	17,590	21,755
Affidavits of Use and extensions	3	-	-	-	1
Decision by examiner	20	23	10	19	24
Filing date restorations ¹	495	270	211	65	72
Grant application filing date	21	8	17	11	4
Inadvertently issued registrations	516	220	181	217	173
Interferences	-	-	1	2	-
Letters of Protest	-	765	811	722	735
Madrid Petitions*	-	-	-	13	19
Make special	138	167	208	185	205
Miscellaneous	46	74	68	81	195
Oppositions and extensions	4	1	2	10	-
Record documents affecting title	4	-	-	15	4
Reinstatements ²	3,845	2,972	1,964	552	575
Restore jurisdiction to examiner	8	19	3	12	27
Review board decisions	14	5	8	6	13
Revive (reviewed on paper)	12,771	12,476	18,134	4,379	4,275
Revive (granted electronically) ³	-	-	-	10,689	14,850
Section 7 correction/amendment	10	16	20	30	29
Section 9 renewal	28	21	10	23	46
Section 8 or 15	61	86	73	112	3
Section 44(e) Amendment	493	622	629	436	488
Review Letter of Protest Decision	2	4	3	4	6
Waive fees/refunds	14	42	24	7	11
Petitions awaiting action as of 9/30					
Trademark petitions awaiting response	354	253	222	275	166
Trademark petitions awaiting action	1,791	2,179	379	177	117
Trademark pending filing date issues	8	1	7	22	2

- Represents zero.

¹ Trademark applications entitled to a particular filing date; based on clear evidence of Trademark organization error.

² Trademark applications restored to pendency; inadvertently abandoned by the Trademark organization.

³ The petition to revive numbers were not separated into two categories (paper versus electronic) in previous years.

* Not reported in previous years.

TABLE 25

CASES IN LITIGATION
(Selected Courts of the United States, FY 2007)

	PATENTS	TRADEMARKS	OED	TOTAL
United States District Courts				
Civil actions pending as of 9/30/06, total	16	-	-	16
Filed during FY 2007	14	5	1	20
Disposals, total	16	4	-	20
Affirmed	3	-	-	3
Reversed	1	-	-	1
Remanded	1	1	-	2
Dismissed	9	3	-	12
Amicus/intervene	-	-	-	-
Transfer	2	-	-	2
Civil actions pending as of 9/30/07, total	14	1	1	16
United States Courts of Appeals¹				
Ex parte cases				
Cases pending as of 9/30/06	28	11	3	42
Cases filed during FY 2007	40	6	-	46
Disposals, total	39	14	3	56
Affirmed	21	8	3	32
Reversed	1	-	-	1
Remanded	6	-	-	6
Dismissed	9	6	-	15
Vacated	-	-	-	-
Transfer	1	-	-	1
Writs of mandamus:	-	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Granted-in-part	-	-	-	-
Denied	-	-	-	-
Dismissed	1	-	-	1
Total ex parte cases pending as of 9/30/07	29	3	-	32
Inter partes cases				
Cases pending as of 9/30/06	3	12	-	15
Cases filed during FY 2007	7	14	-	21
Disposals, total	6	18	-	24
Affirmed	1	9	-	10
Reversed	-	2	-	2
Remanded	2	1	-	3
Dismissed	2	6	-	8
Amicus/intervene	-	-	-	-
Transferred	1	-	-	1
Total inter partes cases pending as of 9/30/07	4	8	-	12
Total United States Courts of Appeals cases pending as of 9/30/07	33	11	-	44
Supreme Court				
Ex parte cases				
Cases pending as of 9/30/06	2	-	1	3
Cases filed during FY 2007	1	-	1	2
Disposals, total	2	-	2	4
Cases pending as of 9/30/07, total	1	-	-	1
Notices of Suit filed in FY 2007	4,927	5,284	-	10,211

- Represents zero.

¹ Includes Federal Circuit and others.

TABLE 26**PATENT CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITY
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)**

ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Original patents professionally reclassified - completed projects	10,802	20,370	12,170	6,264	14,875
Subclasses established	2,023	552	496	498	1,466
Reclassified patents clerically processed, total	205,476	58,738	50,932	33,376	192,898
Original U.S. patents	16,202	20,555	16,572	9,740	4,991
Cross-reference U.S. patents	189,274 ¹	38,183	34,360	23,636	187,907

¹ FY 2003 cross-reference U.S. patents includes 1,800 European Classification System-based subclasses that were added to the semiconductor classes in United States Patent Classification System.

TABLE 27**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER ACTIVITY
(FY 2007)**

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY
Prior Art Search Services Provided:	
Automated Prior Art Searches Completed	34,194
Genetic Sequence Searches Completed	12,775
Number of Genetic Sequences Searched	31,341
CRF Submissions Processed	12,969
PLUS Searches Completed	51,352
Foreign Patent Searches Completed	5,603
Document Delivery Services Provided:	
Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan Requests Processed	35,883
Copies of Foreign Patents Provided:	11,605
Information Assistance and Automation Services:	
One-on-One Examiner Information Assistance	20,773
One-on-One Examiner Automation Assistance	10,794
Patents Employee Attendance at Automation Classes	34,206
Foreign Patents Assistance for Examiners and Public	3,232
Examiner Briefings on STIC Information Sources and Services	12,075
Translation Services Provided for Examiners:	
Written Translations of Documents	7,104
Number of Words Translated (Written)	22,814,832
Documents Orally Translated	5,996
Total Number of Examiner Service Contacts	302,374
Collection Usage and Growth:	
Print/Electronic (NPL) Collection Usage	1,424,000
Print Books/Subscriptions Purchased	73,535
Full Text Electronic Journal Titles Available	31,987
Full Text Electronic Book Titles Available	27,863
NPL Databases Available for Searching (est.)	1,544

TABLE 28

END OF YEAR PERSONNEL¹
(FY 2003 - FY 2007)

ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Business					
Patent Business Line	5,990	6,060	6,494	7,283	7,959
Trademark Business Line	733	756	869	906	954
Total USPTO	6,723	6,816	7,363	8,189	8,913
Examination Staff					
Patent Examiners					
UPR Examiners	3,579	3,681	4,177	4,779	5,376
Design Examiners	58	72	81	104	101
Total UPR and Design Examiners	3,637	3,753	4,258	4,883	5,477
Trademark Examining Attorneys	256	286	357	413	404

¹ Number of positions

TABLE 29A TOP 50 TRADEMARK APPLICANTS (FY 2007)

NAME OF APPLICANT	CLASSES ¹
MATTEL, INC.	851
DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC.	714
UltraConcurrent, Inc.	434
Manheim Auctions, Inc.	391
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	386
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED	332
NOVARTIS AG	310
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	298
Bath & Body Works Brand Management, Inc.	270
New Line Productions, Inc.	227
Wynn Resorts Holdings, LLC	226
LF, LLC	224
IGT	221
VIACOM INTERNATIONAL INC.	196
The Coca-Cola Company	189
MARS, INCORPORATED	171
The Saul Zaentz Company dba Tolkien Ente	171
Las Vegas Sands Corp.	169
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	167
Fédération Internationale; de Football A	166
Sears Brands, LLC	165
Abercrombie & Fitch Trading Co.	159
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.	154
HASBRO, INC.	154
Societe des Produits Nestle S.A.	154
SmithKline Beecham Corporation	151
THE CARTOON NETWORK, INC.	151
Unilever Supply Chain, Inc.	149
Deutsche Telekom AG	148
philosophy, inc.	148
Jakks Pacific, Inc.	143
Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc.	142
L'Oreal	140
QUALCOMM Incorporated	139
World Wrestling Entertainment, Inc.	137
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	136
LG Electronics Inc.	132
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	128
Microsoft Corporation	127
HEB GROCERY COMPANY, LP	126
ADVANCE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS INC.	123
Aristocrat Technologies Australia Pty Lt	122
Championship Gaming Series LLC	122
TomTom International B.V.	121
PFIZER INC.	120
Target Brands, Inc.	119
BASF Aktiengesellschaft	116
Kraft Foods Holdings, Inc.	116
Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB	115
S. C. JOHNSON & SON, INC.	112

¹ Applications with Additional Classes

TABLE 29B TOP 50 TRADEMARK REGISTRANTS (FY 2007)

NAME OF APPLICANT	REGISTRATIONS
MATTEL, INC.	639
Deutsche Telekom AG	429
Novartis AG	134
American International Group, Inc.	126
Disney Enterprises, Inc.	120
The Procter & Gamble Company	117
Mars, Incorporated	101
IGT	96
Beautybank Inc.	93
Nedboy, Robin L	90
HASBRO, INC.	89
DaimlerChrysler AG	87
Rodale Inc.	87
VIACOM INTERNATIONAL INC.	87
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	85
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	85
Fédération Internationale de Football As	80
Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.	74
General Electric Company	73
L'Oreal	73
Delaware Capital Formation, Inc.	72
VOTIVO, LTD.	72
MEADWESTVACO CORPORATION	71
The Cartoon Network LP, LLLP	69
Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation	65
L'Oreal USA Creative, Inc.	62
WMS GAMING INC.	60
philosophy, inc.	59
Glaxo Group Limited	58
The Hartz Mountain Corporation	58
Alliant Techsystems Inc.	56
ASTRAZENECA AB	56
Microsoft Corporation	56
Aristocrat Technologies Australia Pty Lt	54
Diageo North America, Inc.	54
PEPSICO, INC.	54
Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc.	54
World Wrestling Entertainment, Inc.	52
Springer-Verlag GmbH	51
Avon Products, Inc.	50
The Haworth Press, Inc.	49
WYNN RESORTS HOLDINGS, LLC	49
Schering Aktiengesellschaft	48
Scholastic Inc.	48
BLACK & DECKER CORPORATION, THE	47
IDT NETHERLANDS, B.V. (PUERTO RICO BRANC	47
Cargill, Incorporated	46
Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated	45
DAIMLERCHRYSLER CORPORATION	45
Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG	45

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviation List



accountability

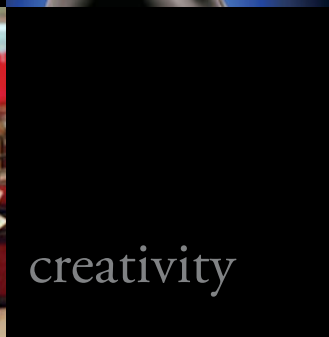


innovation

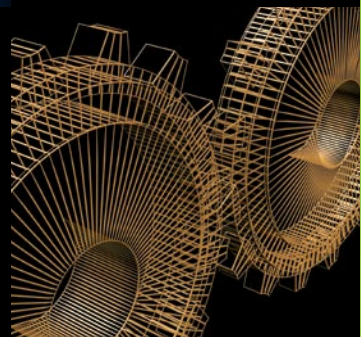


creativity

results



creativity



Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviation List

ABC	Activity Based Cost
AAO	Agency Administrative Order
ABM	Activity Based Management
AIPA	American Inventors Protection Act
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BPAI	Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
C&A	Certification and Accreditation
CPIC	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CS	Commercial Service
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System
CSSC	Competitive Sourcing Steering Committee
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOL	Department of Labor
DOO	Departmental Organization Order
EFS	Electronic Filing System
EPO	European Patent Office
FAIR	Federal Activities Inventory Reform



FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FAST	First Action System for Trademarks
FECA	Federal Employees' Compensation Act
Fegli	Federal Employees Group Life Insurance
FEHB	Federal Employees Health Benefit Program
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act
FIRST	For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act
FMS	Financial Management Services
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FY	Fiscal Year
G8	Group of Eight Countries
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GIPA	Global Intellectual Property Academy
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GSA	General Services Administration
HR	Human Resources
IG	Inspector General
INTA	International Trademark Association

IP	Intellectual Property
IPAU	IP Australia
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IT	Information Technology
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
MTS	Metric Tracking System
NAMM	International Music Products Association
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
OCFO	Office of Chief Financial Officer
OCIO	Office of Chief Information Officer
OHR	Office of Human Resources
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
PALM	Patent Application Location and Monitoring
PART	Program Assessment Rating Tool
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty
PDF	Portable Document Format
PFW	Patent File Wrapper
Pub.L.	Public Law
PMA	President's Management Agenda

SFFAC	Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China
STOP!	Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy!
TEAS	Trademark Electronic Application System
TRAM	Trademark Reporting and Application Monitoring
TTAB	Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
UPOV	Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
USTR	United States Trade Representative
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



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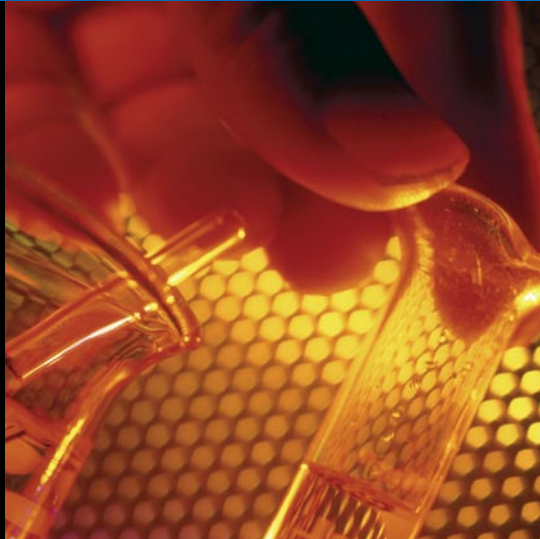
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