



The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, P.L. 112-29

- Most significant change in patent law since 1836.
- Provisions discussed over the course of <u>five</u> Congresses while:
 - Active discussion in the courts and in industry throughout on what needs to be addressed in real patent reform
 - · Significant backlog at the agency and significant efforts to address it
 - · Uncertain funding levels
- Now, the challenge of implementation.

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Congressional History of Patent Reform Legislation

108th Congress (2003-2004)

- Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and National Academies of Sciences (NAS) Reports issued
- House hold hearings on "Committee Print" (Rep. Smith, April 2004)

109th Congress (2005-2006)

- Senate introduces S.3818 (Sen. Hatch); hearings held
- House introduces H.R.2795 (Rep. Smith); hearings held
- H.R.5096, PDQ Act introduced (Rep. Berman) inc. Post Grant, Willfulness, Venue and Injunctions

110th Congress (2007-2008)

- Senate holds hearings on S.1145; Committee adopts bill but it is never considered on the Floor - House passes H.R. 1908 (Rep. Berman) on 9/7/2007 by a vote of 220 - 175.

111th Congress (2009-2010)

- S.515 and H.R.1260 introduced at Joint Press Conference (March 2009)
- Senate Judiciary Committee Amends and Reports out S.515 (April 2009)
- Administration submits "views letter" supporting much of S.515 (Oct. 2010)

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Patent Reform Legislation – "America Invents Act"

Goals of Patent Reform Legislation

- Encourage innovation and job creation
- Support USPTO's efforts to improve patent quality and reduce backlog
- Establish secure funding mechanism
- Provide greater certainty for patent rights
- Provide less costly, time-limited administrative alternatives to litigation

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Patent Reform Legislation – "America Invents Act"

The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act of 2011, signed by the President on September 16, 2011 as P.L. 112-29 (H.R.1249)



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Patent Reform Legislation – "America Invents Act"

Key Provisions of the Act:

- Transition to First-Inventor-to-File
- Provide USPTO Fee-Setting Authority
- Establish Post-Grant and Inter Partes Review Procedures
- Post-Grant Review of Business Method Patents
- Supplemental Examination Procedure
- o 3rd Party Submissions of Prior Art
- Priority Examination for Important Technologies
- Limits False Marking Litigation
- Expansion of the Existing Prior User Defense

Significantly, earlier this week, we implemented two provisions:

- Began accepting applications for our "Track 1" accelerated examination
- Began collecting a 15% surcharge on patent fees to support backlog reduction efforts

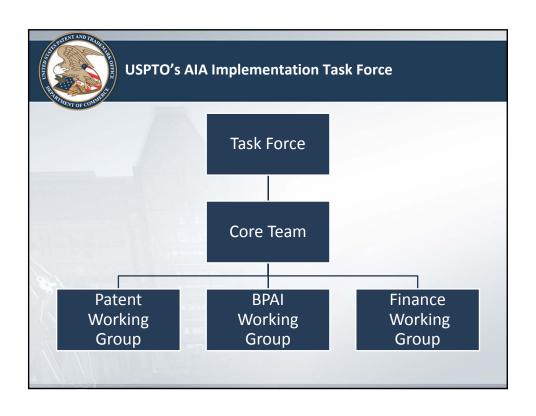
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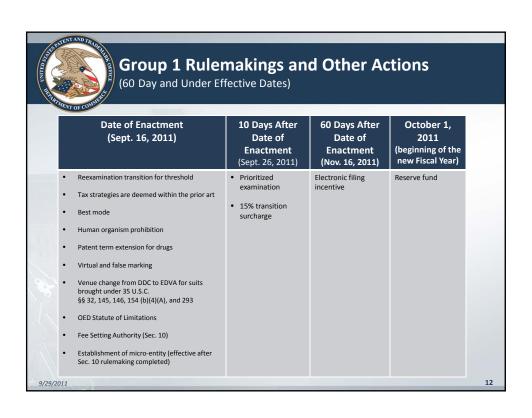






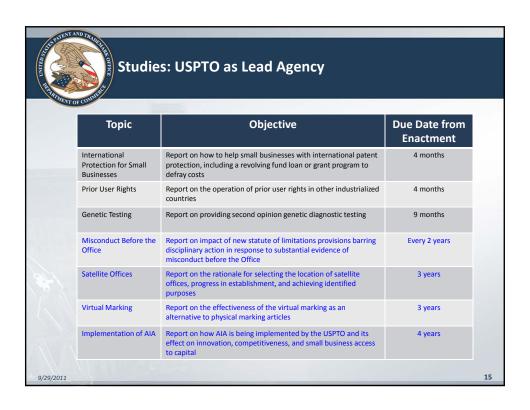














Topic	Objective	Due Date from Enactment
Pro Bono	Directs USPTO to work with IP law associations to establish pro bono programs to assist financially under-resourced independent inventors and small businesses	Immediately
Diversity of Applicants	Requires USPTO to establish methods for studying diversity of patent applicants	6 months
Patent Ombudsman for Small Businesses	Requires USPTO to establish and maintain a Patent Ombudsman Program to provide support and services to small business concerns and independent inventors	12 months
Satellite Offices	Requires USPTO to establish 3 or more satellite offices in the U.S.	3 years

