Exhibit 4-2

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)		2006		
	Earn	narked Funds	Earm	narked 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)	Ac	equisition Value	Dep	cumulated preciation/ portization	N	et 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)	Ac	equisition Value	Dep	cumulated preciation/ portization	 et 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		
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,	5.17% in year 1,
5.08% in year 2,	5.31% in year 2,
and thereafter	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		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		Ti	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: OptimizeTrademark 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
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	Patent Tradema		rademark	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: OptimizeTrademark 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)				2	007		
		Patent	-	Trademark	-	ntellectual 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)

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	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:

	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:		
Coata that will be Funded by Passurage in Future Pariods	1///60	7 500
Costs that will be Funded by Resources in Future Periods Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected	14,468 (75)	7,580 80
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources	·	,
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate	(75)	 80
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods	(75)	 80
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods Components not Requiring or Generating Resources:	(75) 14,393	 7,660
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods Components not Requiring or Generating Resources: Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions	(75) 14,393 61,734	 7,660 53,864
Net (Increase)/Decrease in Revenue Receivables not Generating Resources until Collected Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will Require or Generate Resources in Future Periods Components not Requiring or Generating Resources: Depreciation, Amortization, or Loss on Asset Dispositions Other Costs that will not Require Resources Total Components of Net Cost of Operations that will not Require or	(75) 14,393 61,734 30	7,660 53,864 81

Independent Auditors' Report





November 6, 2007

Jon W. Dudas **MEMORANDUM FOR:**

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and

Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Elizabeth T. Barlow FROM:

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

KPMG LLP. KPMG LLP, a U.S. limited liability partnership, is a member of KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative.



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;
- 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.

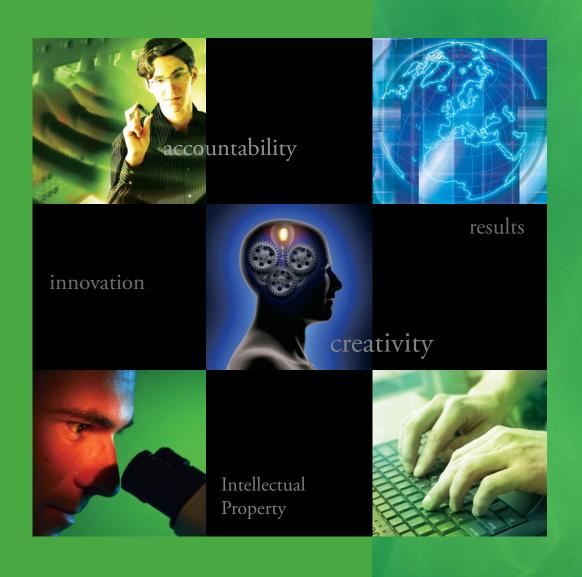
Under OMB Bulletin No. 07-04 and FFMIA, auditors are required to report whether the USPTO's financial management systems substantially comply with (1) Federal financial management systems requirements, (2) applicable Federal accounting standards, and (3) the United States Government Standard General 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.



November 6, 2007

Other Accompanying Information





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

n 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

chieving 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 Effected
- 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.



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TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF PATENT EXAMINING ACTIVITIES (FY 2003 - FY 2007)

(PRELIMINARY FOR FY 2007)1

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PATENT EXAMINING ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
Applications filed, total ²	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 Filed ⁴	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 Published ⁵	243,007	248,561	291,221	291,259	302,678		
Patents issued ⁶	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 \mbox{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.

			- FY 2007)		
		i e	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

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

TABLE 3 PATENT AP	TABLE 3 PATENT APPLICATIONS PENDING PRIOR TO ALLOWANCE ¹ (FY 1987 - FY 2007)											
Year	Awaiting action by examiner	Total applications pending ²										
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 STA	ATISTICS ¹	
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.		

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	
n preexamination processing, total	174,256	4,130	178,386	
Inder 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	
n 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	

TABLE 6		PATENTS (FY 1987 -	ISSUED ¹ FY 2007) ²		
Year	Utility ³	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.

State/Territory	2003	2004	2005	2006	20073	State/Territory	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	197,256	218,220	218,472	236,012	N/A	Nebraska	477	537	555	532	N/A
						Nevada	1,281	1,515	1,400	1,426	N/A
Alabama	843	954	884	837	N/A	New Hampshire	1,316	1,442	1,384	1,474	N/A
Alaska	94	90	93	86	N/A	New Jersey	7,501	7,746	7,994	8,973	N/A
Arizona	3,434	4,084	4,090	4,123	N/A	New Mexico	699	721	949	802	N/A
Arkansas	295	395	381	365	N/A	New York	12,226	13,653	13,482	14,595	N/A
California	46,873	52,432	52,401	57,608	N/A	North Carolina	4,268	4,856	4,827	5,427	N/A
Colorado	4,713	4,910	4,794	4,889	N/A	North Dakota	160	178	200	217	N/A
Connecticut	3,739	4,167	3,872	4,368	N/A	Ohio	6,610	7,156	6,836	7,508	N/A
Delaware	839	840	873	897	N/A	Oklahoma	1,052	1,189	1,071	1,079	N/A
District of Columbia	213	229	192	223	N/A	Oregon	4,008	4,968	4,912	5,197	N/A
Florida	6,691	7,103	7,309	7,896	N/A	Pennsylvania	6,696	7,044	6,812	7,448	N/A
Georgia	3,607	3,962	3,966	4,906	N/A	Rhode Island	658	739	697	652	N/A
Hawaii	218	228	206	245	N/A	South Carolina	1,240	1,432	1,255	1,541	N/A
ldaho	3,240	3,377	2,783	3,114	N/A	South Dakota	199	176	168	170	N/A
Illinois	8,237	8,154	8,471	9,108	N/A	Tennessee	1,837	2,022	2,063	2,357	N/A
Indiana	2,916	2,878	3,209	3,085	N/A	Texas	12,300	14,148	13,903	14,803	N/A
lowa	1,391	1,393	1,428	1,580	N/A	Utah	1,765	1,995	1,987	2,304	N/A
Kansas	1,110	1,403	1,270	1,355	N/A	Vermont	628	882	866	983	N/A
Kentucky	918	1,100	1,198	1,184	N/A	Virginia	2,727	2,827	2,993	3,242	N/A
Louisiana	852	799	777	808	N/A	Washington	6,293	8,033	10,149	10,444	N/A
Maine	332	383	348	382	N/A	West Virginia	222	308	292	309	N/A
Maryland	3,379	3,298	3,450	3,731	N/A	Wisconsin	3,943	4,410	4,127	4,453	N/A
Massachusetts	8,728	9,981	9,990	10,506	N/A	Wyoming	146	144	128	147	N/A
Michigan	7,431	8,217	7,764	7,964	N/A	Puerto Rico	78	80	84	75	N/A
Minnesota	6,330	6,796	6,871	7,755	N/A	Virgin Islands	14	5	9	7	N/A
Mississippi	358	360	347	367	N/A	U.S. Pacific Islands ⁴	3	1	3	2	N/A
Missouri	1,859	2,150	2,010	2,166	N/A	United States	1	4	3	6	N/A
Montana	268	326	346	291	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 IS	SUED TO RESIDE	NTS OF THE UN 2007) ²	ITED STATES ¹	
State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007
Total	94,618	Kentucky	500	Oklahoma	578
		Louisiana	293	Oregon	2,398
Alabama	386	Maine	133	Pennsylvania	2,980
Alaska	27	Maryland	1,435	Rhode Island	381
Arizona	1,814	Massachusetts	3,876	South Carolina	588
Arkansas	151	Michigan	3,797	South Dakota	72
California	22,888	Minnesota	2,992	Tennessee	807
Colorado	2,071	Mississippi	169	Texas	6,316
Connecticut	1,632	Missouri	858	Utah	790
Delaware	353	Montana	123	Vermont	512
District of Columbia	67	Nebraska	245	Virginia	1,192
Florida	3,049	Nevada	451	Washington	3,822
Georgia	1,614	New Hampshire	609	West Virginia	118
Hawaii	83	New Jersey	3,185	Wisconsin	1,973
Idaho	1,478	New Mexico	313	Wyoming	57
Illinois	3,795	New York	6,007	Puerto Rico	33
Indiana	1,350	North Carolina	1,935	Virgin Islands	2
lowa	665	North Dakota	92	U.S. Pacific Islands ³	1
Kansas	544	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.

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007 ³	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	2007
Total .	158,162	160,764	191,060	209,601	N/A	Ethiopia	_	1		1	N,
iotai	130,102	100,704	131,000	205,001	IN/A	Fiji	1	1	-	-	N,
Afghanistan	_	_	1	_	N/A	Finland	1,866	1,771	2,096	2,310	N
Albania	_	_	1	_	N/A	French Polynesia	1,000	- 1,771	2,000	1	N
Algeria	1	_	3	2	N/A	France	6,887	5,618	7,515	7,228	N
Andorra	2	1	2	-	N/A	Georgia	5	3	5	10	N
Anguilla	_		-	1	N/A	Germany	19,646	16,394	21,598	22,263	N
antigua & Barbuda	_	1	2	-	N/A	Ghana	10,040	10,004	3	-	N
Argentina	123	118	92	133	N/A	Gibraltar	_		7	10	N
rmenia	1	-	3	10	N/A	Greece	44	53	65	81	N
vruba	' -	_	1	-	N/A	Grenada	1	-	-	-	N
nustralia	2,498	2,495	3,339	3,078	N/A	Guatemala	1	_	1	7	N
ustria	1,009	2,495 858	1,119	1,200	N/A N/A	Honduras	-	3	3	1	1
Austria Azerbaijan	1,009	000	3	1,200	N/A		128	91	128	172	N
ahamas	22	30	16	18	N/A	Hungary Iceland	49	60	52	47	
ahrain	1		-	10		India					1
		1			N/A		1,105	1,274	1,444	1,862	1
angladesh arbados	1	-	1	-	N/A	Indonesia	26	40	24	31	1
	-	8	9	2	N/A	Iran	5	4	4	10	1
elarus	6	10	4 500	13	N/A	Iraq	-	407	-	1	1
elgium	1,420	1,160	1,539	1,578	N/A	Ireland	382	407	507	528	1
enin	-	-	1	-	N/A	Israel	2,611	2,547	3,191	3,617	1
ermuda	11	5	7	8	N/A	Italy	3,325	2,792	3,685	3,691	1
olivia	-	2	2	2	N/A	Jamaica	3	3	5	4	1
osnia & Herzegovina	-	-	1	-	N/A	Japan	61,177	63,543	73,250	76,940	N
razil	333	287	340	333	N/A	Jordan	6	8	2	7	1
ritish Virgin Islands	15	17	5	7	N/A	Kazakhstan	2	1	3	4	1
ulgaria	8	98	67	52	N/A	Kenya	28	8	7	7	1
ameroon	-	1	2	1	N/A	Korea, Republic of	9,614	13,388	16,643	21,963	1
anada	8,138	9,035	9,114	10,243	N/A	Kuwait	7	13	23	36	1
ayman Islands	1	4	14	2	N/A	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	1	-	1
had ⁴	-	-	-	1	N/A	Latvia	2	6	6	8	1
hile	27	55	56	50	N/A	Lebanon	6	5	7	14	1
hina (Hong Kong)	1,159	1,379	1,319	1,318	N/A	Liechtenstein	34	22	25	27	١
hina (People's Republic)	1,230	1,708	2,330	3,838	N/A	Lithuania	8	20	9	10	1
olombia	22	26	15	15	N/A	Luxembourg	72	74	78	84	١
osta Rica	17	36	47	25	N/A	Macau	7	4	3	5	1
roatia	23	23	42	37	N/A	Macedonia	-	3	1	-	ا
uba	7	1	16	9	N/A	Malaysia	237	334	341	392	١
yprus	7	8	13	11	N/A	Malta	3	3	6	13	١
zech Republic	52	64	87	102	N/A	Mauritius	2	-	-	-	N
lenmark	1,145	869	1,167	1,259	N/A	Mexico	213	211	217	229	N
ominican Republic	5	11	5	8	N/A	Moldova	2	1	-	1	١
cuador	9	7	5	12	N/A	Monaco	29	15	18	21	١
gypt	13	14	17	17	N/A	Morocco	5	1	4	2	N
El Salvador	2	2	-	-	N/A	Mozambique	_	1	-	-	Ν
Estonia	6	7	20	14	N/A	Netherlands	2,382	2,291	3,637	4,098	N

TABLE 9 CONT.

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

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	20073	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	20073
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.

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.

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	3,75
iotai	00,701	05,250	00,240	07,014	00,700	French Polynesia	- 1,22,	-	-		0,70
Algeria	_	1	_	1	_	Gabon	_	-	_	_	
Andorra	1	1	2	-	1	Georgia	3	4	2	2	
Angola	_	1	_	-	-	Germany	12,361	11,623	10,502	10,083	10,2
Anguilla	-	_	-	-	1	Ghana		-	-		·
Arab Emirates	3	3	4	7	5	Gibralter	-	-	-	-	
Argentina	68	57	37	39	52	Greece	26	15	18	22	
Armenia	2	1	-	3	1	Guatemala	3	-	1	1	
Aruba	_	1	-	-	-	Honduras	1	_	1	_	
Australia	1,042	1,079	1,091	1,413	1,493	Hungary	67	62	48	41	
Austria	627	606	546	575	553	Iceland	17	18	23	22	
Azerbaijan	-	2	-	1	2	India	339	366	405	470	5
Bahamas	6	11	9	7	3	Indonesia	13	12	36	11	
Bangladesh	1	-	-	-	-	Iran	-	-	1	-	
Barbados	2	-	-	2	2	Ireland	180	188	192	186	1
Belarus	6	2	2	3	7	Israel	1,265	1,157	1,000	1,231	1,2
Belgium	762	698	629	665	629	Italy	2,015	2,009	1,706	1,817	1,7
Benin	-	-	-	-	1	Ivory Coast	-	1	-	-	
Bermuda	7	4	2	-	6	Jamaica	1	1	1	-	
Bolivia	1	-	-	-	-	Japan	37,860	37,734	34,079	36,482	36,6
Brazil	150	192	93	152	112	Jordan	1	2	-	1	
British Virgin Islands	8	10	7	5	1	Kazakhstan	1	2	2	1	
Bulgaria	9	8	6	4	3	Kenya	7	18	10	4	
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	1	Korea, Republic of	4,198	4,590	4,811	5,835	6,8
Canada	3,870	3,980	3,368	3,743	3,974	Kuwait	5	6	3	6	
Cayman Islands	11	2	2	-	12	Latvia	2	4	2	2	
Chile	16	17	15	12	25	Lebanon	6	3	1	2	
China (Hong Kong)	667	672	627	717	733	Liechtenstein	20	17	16	13	
China (Mainland)	442	551	583	868	1,139	Lithuania	4	3	5	6	
Colombia	11	11	9	7	8	Luxembourg	55	56	49	48	
Costa Rica	10	7	12	29	14	Macau	6	2	1	3	
Croatia	14	9	10	17	15	Macedonia, Former	1	-	-	-	
Cuba	8	4	3	2	2	Malaysia	65	86	95	124	1
Cyprus	1	2	6	4	4	Malta	3	2	1	1	
Czech Republic	38	41	28	28	39	Mexico	93	113	88	93	
Denmark	609	580	463	547	494	Moldova, Republic	1	4	1	-	
Dominican Republic	1	-	1	3	2	Monaco	12	16	8	9	
Ecuador	5	2	3	2	5	Morocco	1	1	-	4	
Egypt	6	4	7	3	10	Netherlands	1,640	1,619	1,268	1,504	1,5
El Salvador	-	2	2	2	-	Netherlands Antilles	1	-	-	-	
Estonia	4	2	3	4	10	New Guinea	1	-	-	-	
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	1	New Zealand	171	187	163	159	1
Fiji	2	1	1	-	1	Nicaragua	-	1	-	-	
Finland	904	1,002	778	946	967	Nigeria	5	2	-	-	

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.
- 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 PATENTS ¹ (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.

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.

		- 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, total ¹	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

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:	18	25	54	43	118			
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 (Within the USPTO, as of Se	
TEM	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 reinstituted 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 TRADEMA (FY 200	ARK EXAM 3 - FY 2007		IVITIES		
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	19.8	19.5	19.6	18.0	15.1
partes proceedings					
Between Filing, Registration (Use Applications)					
Abandonments and NOA's - excluding suspended and	16.2	16.2	17.2	15.5	13.4
inter partes proceedings					

⁻ Represents zero.

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.

[&]quot;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.

(FY 1987 - FY 2007)								
YEAR	FOR REGISTRATION	FOR RENEWAL ¹	SECTION 8 AFFIDAVIT	SEC. 12(C) AFFIDA				
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	u u				
2007	394,368	40,786	49,241	4				

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

TAGE OF PROCESSING	APPLICATION FILES	CLASSES
ending applications, total	518,080	709,001
n preexamination processing	63,496	79,565
Inder 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 applications ¹	31,647	50,073
n post-examination processing	122,513	164,434
Includes all applications in all phases of publication and issue and registration)		

TRADEMARKS REGISTERED, RENEWED, AND PUBLISHED TABLE 18 UNDER SECTION 12(C)¹ (FY 1987 - FY 2007) **CERTIFICATES OF REGIS. ISSUED** RENEWED² **PUBLISHED UNDER 12(C) REGISTRATIONS** (Incl. Classes) **YEAR** 1987 47,522 4,415 24 1988 46,704 5,884 29 1989 51,802 84 9,209 1990 56,515 7,122 19 1991 19 43,152 6,416 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 3 1999 87,774 6,280 104,324 2000 15 106,383 8,821 127,794 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

126

⁻ Represents zero.

¹ Includes withdrawn numbers.

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

TARIF 19	TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS FILED BY RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
TABLE TO	(FY 2007)

State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007
Total	310,296	Kentucky	1,602	Oklahoma	1,389
		Louisiana	1,510	Oregon	3,343
Alabama	1,660	Maine	806	Pennsylvania	8,823
Alaska	256	Maryland	5,779	Rhode Island	1,120
Arizona	6,351	Massachusetts	9,062	South Carolina	1,983
Arkansas	988	Michigan	6,070	South Dakota	454
California	68,417	Minnesota	6,177	Tennessee	3,910
Colorado	6,533	Mississippi	637	Texas	17,083
Connecticut	4,784	Missouri	4,137	Utah	3,335
Delaware	3,710	Montana	655	Vermont	606
District of Columbia	2,685	Nebraska	1,219	Virginia	7,001
Florida	20,314	Nevada	6,235	Washington	7,132
Georgia	8,933	New Hampshire	1,050	West Virginia	378
Hawaii	1,085	New Jersey	11,476	Wisconsin	4,023
Idaho	900	New Mexico	860	Wyoming	379
Illinois	13,648	New York	31,182	Puerto Rico	352
Indiana	3,016	North Carolina	5,610	Virgin Islands	61
lowa	1,470	North Dakota	258	U.S. Pacific Islands ¹	30
Kansas	1,677	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 STATES ¹ (FY 2007)							
State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007	State/Territory	2007		
Total	122,266	Kentucky	475	Oklahoma	525		
		Louisiana	391	Oregon	1,196		
Alabama	382	Maine	362	Pennsylvania	2,452		
Alaska	74	Maryland	1,511	Rhode Island	348		
Arizona	1,597	Massachusetts	2,056	South Carolina	552		
Arkansas	246	Michigan	2,140	South Dakota	175		
California	13,965	Minnesota	2,289	Tennessee	1,049		
Colorado	1,866	Mississippi	176	Texas	4,410		
Connecticut	1,040	Missouri	1,543	Utah	905		
Delaware	23,801	Montana	198	Vermont	240		
District of Columbia	782	Nebraska	429	Virginia	1,905		
Florida	5,779	Nevada	2,777	Washington	2,095		
Georgia	2,050	New Hampshire	334	West Virginia	115		
Hawaii	264	New Jersey	2,691	Wisconsin	1,673		
Idaho	260	New Mexico	246	Wyoming	145		
Illinois	3,910	New York	7,064	Puerto Rico	108		
Indiana	1,236	North Carolina	1,492	Virgin Islands	13		
lowa	715	North Dakota	91	U.S. Pacific Islands ²	6		
Kansas	557	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.

					(FY	2003 - FY 2007)					
Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	200
Total	49,371	46,832	60,995	71,551	84,072	Dominica	-	1	3	6	
						Dominican Republic	57	13	47	64	
Afghanistan	-	-	-	3	2	East Timor	1	-	-	-	
Albania	1	1	1	19	1	Ecuador	15	25	18	15	
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1	Egypt	8	19	17	8	
Indorra	3	-	3	7	2	El Salvador	35	55	50	31	
ngola	-	-	2	-	-	Estonia	4	3	16	24	
nguilla	7	6	4	8	4	Ethiopia	1	-	4	-	
ntigua & Barbuda	-	2	26	97	2	Fiji	3	2	12	1	
rgentina	266	202	225	228	253	Finland	336	275	374	476	į
rmenia	-	1	2	22	5	France	3,473	2,427	4,555	4,843	5,4
ruba	6	3	24	-	18	French Polynesia	6	49	16	9	
ustralia	1,794	1,845	2,204	2,593	3,685	Georgia	1	2	6	4	
Austria	444	401	696	1,125	1,187	Germany	6,412	6,466	8,146	9,896	11,4
zerbaijan	-	5	-	-,.20	2	Gibraltar	21	24	65	50	,
ahamas	158	139	207	192	218	Greece	44	236	64	120	
ahrain	4	10	3	7	17	Greenland		-	-	5	
angladesh	_	-	-	-	10	Grenada	_	_	1	1	
arbados	165	207	213	177	322	Guadeloupe	2	2	3		
elarus	1	-	18	3	16	Guatemala	8	39	42	31	
elgium	425	266	581	606	804	Guyana	1	1	6	5	
elize	9	9	12	52	30	Haiti	5	8	4	3	
Benin	_	3	2	-	-	Honduras	6	5	4	19	
ermuda	340	282	251	234	353		794	862	1,130	1,113	1,3
Shutan	340	202	201	234		Hong Kong	33	40	1,130	1,113	1,0
olivia					1	Hungary Iceland	35	86	42	74	1
	1	2	4	-	3 2	India	291		275	346	
osnia & Herzegovinia		450	405					260			4
razil	400	453	495	445	525	Indonesia	45	24	55	32	
ritish Virgin Islands	202	151	389	665	625	Iran	1	20	12	13	
runei	-	-	1	2	3	Ireland	317	359	392	488	6
lulgaria	13	17	84	81	145	Isle of Man	27	27	56	59	_
ambodia	-	1	-	1	-	Israel	480	476	534	614	7
ameroon	-	2	-	8	-	Italy	2,115	1,577	2,894	4,057	4,9
anada	6,838	7,365	7,730	8,337	9,127	Jamaica	31	50	55	55	
ape Verde	2	-	-	1	1	Japan	4,342	4,239	4,824	4,705	5,2
ayman Islands	113	81	188	134	296	Jordan	6	18	7	14	
hannel Islands	50	27	73	67	104	Kazakhstan	-	2	-	-	
hile	190	183	217	161	201	Kenya	21	9	9	13	
hina (mainland)	474	594	1,246	1,784	2,364	Korea, Dem. Republic of	6	-	1	3	
olombia	151	181	156	185	249	Korea, Republic of	758	446	614	1,207	1,5
look Islands	4	3	2	6	-	Kuwait	-	3	2	12	
osta Rica	32	41	58	73	68	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	2	-	
roatia	6	10	47	34	12	Latvia	7	8	29	29	
uba	-	2	26	11	3	Lebanon	13	14	22	14	
yprus	66	60	73	115	88	Liechtenstein	58	56	165	180	2
zechoslovakia	55	59	93	164	212	Lithuania	1	1	9	21	
Denmark	564	353	637	886	922	Luxembourg	130	134	294	403	4

CONT.	(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	
Macedonia	1	-	-	2	8	San Marino	-	3	2	4	
Madagascar	-	2	-	1	-	Saudi Arabia	26	21	27	50	
Malaysia	28	98	97	81	93	Scotland	94	35	66	105	!
Malta	29	10	8	50	24	Senegal, Republic of	-	-	-	2	
Marshall Islands	-	4	2	4	-	Serbia/Montenegro		3	3	-	
Martinique	-	-	-	-	1	Seychelles	1	1	5	23	
Mauritania	-	-	2	-	-	Sierra Leone	-	-	1	-	
Mauritius	44	46	27	61	63	Singapore	285	205	311	355	5
Mexico	994	1,103	1,403	1,487	1,592	Slovakia	7	2	24	31	
Micronesia	-	_	2	2	1	Slovenia	38	13	53	67	1
Monaco	68	69	81	147	158	South Africa	175	194	208	285	2
Mongolia	3	1	-	-	1	Russian Federation	144	118	276	380	4
Montserrat	1		_	_	-	Spain	984	1,097	1,136	1,735	1,7
Morocco	2	2	18	33	26	Sri Lanka	10	20	12	21	1,,
Mozambique	_	_	1	-	4	Suriname	-	1	12	-	
Viyanmar	1	_			-	Swaziland	1	1	2	_	
N. Mariana Island	1	4	2	7	_	Sweden	919	658	1,123	1,127	1,5
Netherlands	1,331	1,088	1,725	2,133	2,367	Switzerland	2,867	2,093	3,346	3,687	4,6
Netherlands Antilles	30	22	41	56	130	Syria	2,007	2,033	3,340	3,007	4,0
New Zealand	362	535	510	513	648	Taiwan	1,259	1,424	1,196	1,427	1,2
	7	10	9	2	4	Thailand	1,233	1,424	1,130	80	1,2
Nicaragua Nicario	6		1	5	12			127			
Nigeria		1				Togo	- 11		-	1	
Niue	170	150	2	-	- 010	Trinidad & Tobago	11	3	7	11	
Norway	178	159	331	354	616	Tunisia	3	-	5	3	
Oman	-	5	5	2	1	Turkey	166	174	349	461	6
Pakistan	8	18	12	20	25	Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	24	
Panama	46	108	125	131	88	Uganda	7	-	-	-	
Papua New Guinea	1	-	1	-	-	Ukraine	29	19	59	61	
Paraguay	2	28	11	18	7	United Arab Emirates	24	21	48	150	1
Peru	28	33	50	40	46	United Kingdom	5,586	5,432	6,273	7,557	9,4
Philippines	12	26	56	86	55	Uruguay	36	41	47	37	
Poland	99	97	148	189	196	Uzbekistan	-	1	-	-	
Portugal	133	77	198	309	268	Vanuatu	31	6	7	9	
Qatar	-	-	6	10	34	Venezuela	112	73	53	61	
Republic Moldova	22	2	22	16	18	Vietnam	79	60	39	41	
Romania	1	6	48	24	53	Yemen	-	1	3	6	
St. Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	3	-	Yugoslavia	-	10	9	36	
Saint Christ-Nevis	2	2	12	10	26	Zimbabwe	2	1	-	-	
Saint Lucia	-	2	8	4	5	Other ¹	143	82	261	183	

⁻ Represents zero.

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

TABLE 22		וואטו	-14171111	O IILGI		TO RESIDENTS OF 2003 - FY 2007)	TOTILIG	14 000	IVIIILO		
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	34
						Dominica	-	-	1	-	
Afghanistan	-	2	2	3	3	Dominican Republic	19	26	27	18	2
Albania	-	-	1	2	7	East Timor	-	-	-	-	
Algeria	-	-	-	1	4	Ecuador	18	8	10	18	1
Andorra	1	2	-	6	2	Egypt	4	1	3	10	
Angola, Republic of	-	-	-	1	-	Eritrea	-	-	-	-	
Anguilla	8	3	5	5	2	Estonia	3	5	4	5	1
Antarctica	-	-	-	1	1	Ethiopia	1	-	-	1	
Antigua & Barbuda	11	5	4	16	20	Fiji	5	5	2	2	
Argentina	108	142	92	123	130	Finland	200	163	130	173	20
Armenia	6	3	1	7	7	France	2,105	1,642	1,360	2,055	2,04
Aruba	2	2	-	1	2	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	
Australia	845	775	709	1,030	1,076	French Polynesia	-	9	-	20	
Austria	268	199	178	267	273	Georgia	10	5	-	1	
Bahamas	79	57	39	32	52	Germany	3,654	2,996	2,583	3,866	3,70
Bahrain	1	2	4	2	1	Ghana	2	-	-	1	
Bangladesh	2	2	1	3	3	Gibraltar	4	7	2	15	1
Barbados	38	56	78	94	84	Greece	15	16	18	27	4
Belarus	2	-	2	2	6	Greenland	-	-	-	-	
Belgium	272	194	152	243	283	Grenada	2	-	-	-	
Belize	5	16	3	7	11	Guatemala	17	11	5	15	3
Benelux Convention	2	_	6	7	5	Guyana	3	5	1	4	
Bermuda	108	93	148	130	129	Haiti	2	-	-	8	
Bolivia	3	-	1	4	4	Honduras	3	2	1	2	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	_	_	_	_	Hong Kong	387	391	290	373	42
Brazil	160	181	152	195	164	Hungary	13	16	27	38	3
British Virgin Islands	177	167	182	211	242	Iceland	14	17	11	15	3
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	1	India	111	115	104	126	12
Bulgaria	4	4	7	30	46	Indonesia	26	24	17	22	2
Burundi	7	1	1	-	-	Iran	7	2	5	5	1
Cambodia		1		_	1	Ireland	151	133	117	175	16
	1	'	1	1	1	Isle of Man	8	11	5	173	1
Cameroon Canada	3,398	3,187	2,917	3,562	3,168	Israel	380	248	218	233	24
Canada Cape Verde	3,330	3,107	2,317	3,302	3,100	Italy	1,253	967	899		1,69
Cayman Islands		- 81				· ·	1,253			1,542 28	1,08
·	85		53	86	129	Jamaica		9	23		
Channel Islands	40	-	14	22	25	Japan	1,896	2,010	1,821	2,197	2,21
Chile	110	90	92	109	86	Jordan	3	3	11	1	
China (mainland)	326	358	364	697	1,020	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	2	
Colombia	69	59	85	91	79	Kenya	6	7	4	3	
Congo	-	-	2	-	1	Korea, Dem. Republic of	1	8	2	2	
Cook Islands	5	6	1	-	1	Korea, Republic of	431	470	395	409	49
Costa Rica	14	7	17	18	16	Kuwait	2	3	1	-	
Cote D'Ivoire	-	1	1	1	-	Latvia	3	2	2	6	1
Croatia	1	3	4	9	8	Lebanon	7	9	6	6	
Cuba	8	4	-	10	3	Liberia	13	13	5	2	
Cyprus	15	10	11	21	19	Liechtenstein	43	48	44	62	4
Czechoslovakia	30	24	13	26	37	Lithuania	3	2	3	-	

Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Residence	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Luxembourg	56	57	71	103	131	San Marino	1	-	4	1	
Macao	-	-	-	3	1	Saudi Arabia	12	3	12	11	1
Macau	_	-	3	-	-	Scotland	18	18	12	10	
Macedonia	_	1	-	-	1	Senegal	1	-	-	-	
Malaysia	21	27	27	37	52	Serbia/Montenegro	_	-	-	3	
, Mali	_	_	_	_	1	Seychelles	6	21	9	1	
Malta	4	9	5	6	3	Sierra Leone	_	_	_	1	
Marshall Islands	_	3	1	1	2	Singapore	95	102	100	110	1
Mauritius	12	16	16	10	13	Slovakia	4	10	2	11	
Лехico	435	396	433	544	589	Slovenia	9	5	3	10	
vicronesia	1	1	-	-	1	South Africa	117	92	-	-	
Monaco	18	14	19	22	25	Russian Federation	53	46	37	132	1
Mongolia	-	-	1	-	-	Spain	560	482	432	687	7
Morocco	1	1	2	2	1	Sri Lanka	3	5	5	10	,
Mozambique	<u>'</u>	_	_	_	1	Sudan	1	-	-	-	
lamibia	1	1	_		1	Swaziland	1	1	1	1	
lauru			_	1	' '	Sweden	532	460	381	486	2
I. Mariana Island	1	1	4	4	7	Switzerland	1,261	1,078	932	1,427	1,3
letherlands	782	615	610	879	788		3	1,076	3	1,427	1,0
						Syria					
letherlands Antilles	33	29	17	30	33	Taiwan	698	662	683	768	8
lepal	3	105	1	-	-	Thailand	55	62	52	65	
lew Zealand	196	165	136	228	194	Tonga	-	1	-	- 10	
licaragua 	1	4	2	4	2	Trinidad & Tobago	8	24	8	10	
ligeria 	5	4	2	5	4	Tunisia	-	1	-	-	
liue		-		1		Turkey	43	48	57	127	1
lorway	145	84	71	90	142	Turks and Caicos Islands	14	-	-	1	
)man	-	-	2	-	1	Uganda	-	-	1	-	
akistan	7	5	7	5	7	Ukraine	6	4	3	22	
'anama	34	43	42	45	63	United Arab Emirates	6	10	12	14	
araguay	1	-	3	5	-	United Kingdom	2,357	2,234	1,777	2,384	2,2
eru	22	22	16	13	26	Upper Volta	-	1	-	-	
hilippines	25	23	16	34	27	Uruguay	9	12	23	20	
oland	25	31	36	62	60	Uzbekistan	-	-	1	-	
ortugal	64	60	48	70	89	Vanuatu	-	1	1	3	
latar	-	1	-	1	1	Venezuela	43	39	28	34	
epublic Moldova	1	-	3	11	4	Vietnam	21	35	35	50	
omania	11	3	8	18	13	Western Samoa/Samoa	1	1	1	1	
Saint Christ & Nevis	6	15	18	10	10	Yugoslavia	-	1	-	-	
t. Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	3	4	Zimbabwe	2	-	-	-	
aint Lucia	3	-	1	2	2	Other ¹	15	12	15	11	
aint Vincent/Grenadines	2	-	4	4	-						

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	-	-	-	-	-	20,281
to oppose FY 2007						

TABLE 24

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

	3 - 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:	10,010	10,000	,		
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	1,112	10	5	12
Certificates of correction	32,455	30,406	27,763	23,129	28,715
Deferment of issue	32,433 40	30,400 40	21,703	13	20,713
	40				
Entity Status Change	1 770	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*	_	700	1,270	2,018	3,913
Patent Term Adjustment/Extension*	_	369	684	687	608
		303	004	007	000
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 response Trademark petitions awaiting action	1,791	2,179	379	177	117
Trademark pending filing date issues	1,791	2,173	7	22	2
nauemark penuniy ining uate issues	0	ı	1	ZZ	۷

Represents zero.
 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.

Not reported in previous years.

(Selected Courts of the	United State	es, FY 2007)		
	PATENTS	TRADEMARKS	0ED	TOTAL
nited 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
vil actions pending as of 9/30/07, total	14	1	1	2 16
	14	•		10
nited States Courts of Appeals ¹				
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 Created in part	-	- -	-	-
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 24
Disposals, total Affirmed	6 1	18 9	-	2 4 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
otal United States Courts of Appeals cases pending as of 9/30/07	33	11	-	44
upreme Court				
Ex parte cases	0		1	0
Cases pending as of 9/30/06 Cases filed during FY 2007	2 1	-	1	3 2
Cases filed during FY 2007 Disposals, total	2	-	2	4
Cases pending as of 9/30/07, total	1	-	-	1
otices of Suit filed in FY 2007	4,927	5,284	-	10,211
Represents zero.				

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-bac Classification System.	sed subclasses that	t were added to the	semiconductor class	ses in United States	Patent		

CTIVITY	QUANTITY
rior 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
ocument Delivery Services Provided:	
Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan Requests Processed	35,883
Copies of Foreign Patents Provided:	11,605
nformation 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
ranslation Services Provided for Examiners:	
Written Translations of Documents	7,104
Number of Words Translated (Written)	22,814,832
Documents Orally Translated	5,996
otal Number of Examiner Service Contacts	302,374
ollection 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

ACTIVITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
usiness					
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

TABLE 29A

TOP 50 TRADEMARK APPLICANTS (FY 2007)

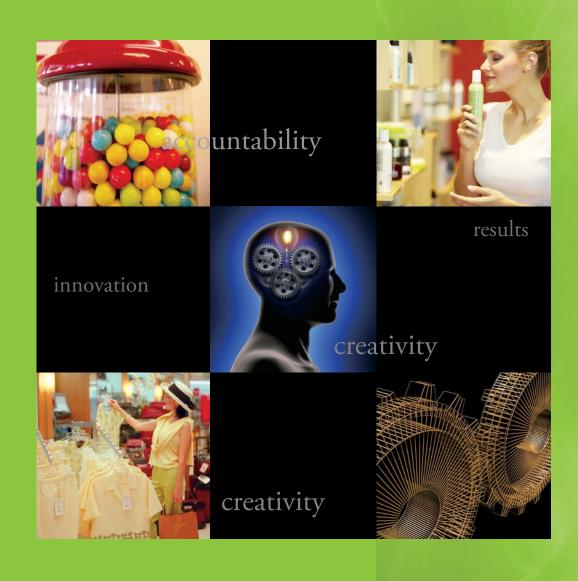
(1 1 2007)						
NAME OF APPLICANT	CLASSES ¹					
MATTEL, INC.	851					
DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC.	714					
UltraConcurrent, Inc.	434					
Manheim Auctions, Inc.	391					
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	386					
GLAXO GROUP LIMITED	332					
NOVARTIS AG	310					
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY	298					
Bath & Body Works 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					
	154					
HASBRO, INC.	154					
Societe des Produits Nestle S.A.	151					
SmithKline Beecham Corporation	151					
THE CARTOON NETWORK, INC. Unilever Supply Chain, Inc.	149					
Deutsche Telekom AG	148					
	148					
philosophy, inc. Jakks Pacific, Inc.	143					
Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc.	143					
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					
	122					
Championship Gaming Series LLC TomTom International B.V.						
PEIZER INC.	121 120					
Target Brands, Inc.	120					
BASF Aktiengesellschaft	116					
Kraft Foods Holdings, Inc. Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB	116					
•	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
3	

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviation List





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

D00 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

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

OWLEDGMEN



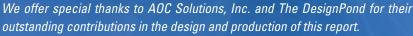
his Performance and Accountability Report was produced with the energies and talents of the USPTO staff. To these individuals we would like to offer our sincerest thanks and acknowledgement.

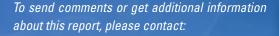
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intellectual property



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