UNITED STATES

PATENT AND TRADEMARK

OFFICE (USPTO)

TRADEMARK PUBLIC ADVISORY

COMMITTEE MEETING

Public Session

June 3, 2004

[2:07 p.m.]

United States Patent and Trademark Office

2121 Crystal Drive Crystal Park 2 Arlington, Virginia

PARTICIPANTS

Trademark Public Advisory Committee Members

Jeffrey M. Samuels, Chair

Leslie Lott

David Moyer

Kimbley L. Muller

Jon C. Sandelin

Maury M. Tepper, III

Joseph N. Welch, II

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Jon W. Dudas

Acting Under Secretary and Acting Director, USPTO

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Trademark Public Advisory Union Representatives

Howard Friedman, President, NTEU, Local 245

Albertha Jackson, NTEU, Local 243

Lawrence J. Oresky, Vice President, POPA

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1	PROCEEDINGS			
2	MR. SAMUELS: Why don't we go on the record.			
3	This is the meeting of the Trademark Public			
4	Advisory committee of June 3, 2004. My name is Jeff			
5	Samuels. I'm the chairman of the committee.			
6	Let's go around the table and around the room			
7	and have everybody introduce themselves for the record.			
8	MS. CHASSER: Anne Chasser, Commissioner for			
9	Trademarks.			
10	MR. MOYER: David Moyer with Proctor and Gamble			
11	MS. LOTT: Leslie Lott of Lott and Friedland in			
12	Miami.			
13	MR. SANDELIN: I'm Jon Sandelin. I'm from			
14	Stanford University.			
15	MS. JACKSON: Albertha Jackson NTEU-245.			
16	MR. FRIEDMAN: Howard Friedman, USPTO.			
17	MR. ORESKY: Lawrence Oresky, I'm from the			
18	professional association for (inaudible).			
19	MR. WELCH II: Joe Welch, Pattishall, McAuliffe			
20	in Chicago.			

MR. TEPPER III: Maury Tepper, (inaudible 1 company names). 2 MR. MULLER: I'm Kim Muller. 3 (Impossible to hear the attendees sitting in the room.) 5 MR. SAMUELS: Very good. Welcome everybody. For the record, I want to note that members of the Trademark Public Advisory Committee met this morning in various breakout sessions about which we will hear more later this afternoon. But I think in talking to both members of the committee and Trademark Office personnel, 11 they seemed to have been very productive and perhaps a new 12 structure that we will adopt for future meetings as well. Following the meetings of the various 14 subcommittees, members of the T-PAC had an opportunity to 15 tour the Carlyle facility. So we had a chance to walk around. And we were in the Jefferson building with our 17 hard hats and in the Madison building. And we got a firsthand glimpse of what the new facility looks like. 20 And we understand that, as of right now, it looks like the

Trademark Operations will be moving into the new facility around November of this year. So that's obviously very exciting.

We're meeting now in a formal session. And
before we move on, we've been joined by Jon Dudas.

Everyone knows Jon is the Acting Under Secretary and
Director of the PTO. And I think Jon is going to talk to
us a little bit about some of the international
developments that are taking place today.

MR. DUDAS: Hi, everybody. I'm sorry I was a little bit late. I was going to try to touch on two issues, one international and one more domestic. And I'm happy to go into some of the other international areas as well.

I think there are two large goals that we have outside the primary goals for the USPTO outside of our office. I think a lot of the meeting will concentrate on what's going on inside of the administrative. A lot of international issues that (inaudible).

Under the domestic front, the number one goal

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that we have right now is getting the resources that we need in our offices and so much stems from that to make sure we get appropriate resources. And the Fee Bill is really critical for that.

We're engaged right now in trying to implement those elements of the Strategic Plan. And there are areas where we won't be able to achieve the gains that we expect to gain under the Fee Bill until that Fee Bill passes.

I wanted to give you a little bit of an update. I spent a great deal of my time working with the Hill and working with the administration and outside the office. And a lot of the people are probably aware of that as well and have questions about the topics I'm talking about or otherwise.

The Fee Bill is moving fairly well on Capital Hill. As you probably know, there was a tremendous vote in the House of Representatives, 379 to 28. As it's gone to the Senate, we find that we have the same discussion, argument, fight, whatever you want to call it, in the 20 Senate that we had in the House. And that's a discussion

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about how much authority there is over our budget, how much, basically, between the appropriators and the funders and the authorizers. So the issue of diversion or the so-called "fee diversion" is alive and kicking in the Senate as well.

What we do see now that we've made it a good distance through the process, having gone through the 8 House of Representatives with an overwhelming vote, no one in the House of Representatives no longer questions our office or whether it's important. At least very few do. Less than 29, 28, maybe 28 people.

But, you know, it was a very strong vote among appropriators and authorizers. It's a vote for an office. And everyone can waffle a bit or wonder about what the office means. But when they vote, they can't do that anymore. So then 379 to 28 is a very strong vote for our examiners, for our entire office.

In the Senate, that's had a great deal of difference. I think people take it very seriously. 20 majority leader of the house, I've had a conversation with

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the Majority Leader of the Senate, about the importance of moving this bill. The authorizers in the Senate recognize how important it is to move it as well.

However, it's a separate box; and we're facing the very same fight. It doesn't matter if we get 435 to 0 If you don't get it through the other in one house. house, it's meaningless for obvious reasons. If it's not signed by the President, that would be a problem. we're working to handle that issue.

I guess if I had one point to make to all of you people is to try to interpret every action and every letter, and we should do that. The most important thing I think to know is that we're moving forward and that we're moving forward in a positive way. So there is a letter out there from appropriators that says we have concerns and concerns are somewhat outlined. This is letter talking about the USPTO.

But they talk about concerns that they have. And, again, we're working on addressing those concerns. 20 It's a difficult year. There are conventions this year.

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1 How do we get enough time on the floor when we're competing with the must-pass legislation and things such as Homeland Security?

But we have the right people interested and we 5 have the right people engaged. So I would just ask all of 6 you to keep watching it. Don't be too concerned about over interpreting the letters. It's difficult. I've said I've never handicapped legislation. I never put legislation at over a 50-percent chance. So that keeps us comfortable knowing how difficult it is to get through. We're doing everything we can. And I think we've got the right people in places. We still have the house representatives pushing to get this bill passed.

We have people in the Senate lined up to do that. And we also have -- we don't have. The private sectors seems very engaged because of the movement.

And I'll be happy to answer questions on that. That's just a slight update. The bill has moved unchanged through the Senate Judiciary Committee where it has been signed before they go to the closed sessions to the

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discussions that resolve the issues.

MR. SANDELIN: Jon, do you have a time frame in your mind when there's a good chance that it will pass? MR. DUDAS: I think right up until that time frame for me would be January 20 because -- and Chris can speak more to it -- the issue would be -- I would like to see it pass before October 1 because it will help our office understand how to put the money in place, et cetera. And I'd like to see us get a budget in place and an appropriations bill in place. It may well be that many of the appropriations bills will be pushed off until after 11 the election. 12

And last year, we were one of five important issues that folks were -- the last five. We didn't make it into the last five. Three of them made it. Two of them didn't. So it's very possible that we would be at the end again.

I don't think there's a drop-dead date. helps us to have it passed before October the 1st. 20 said, our goal is to advise that it be passed quickly.

Because the sooner we pass, the more we know how to plan and how to plan with those expectations in mind.

And the answer is: We're going to keep as much pressure on or advise as much as we can about how important it is. But knowing what's critical is getting it passed this year because we're so far through the process to get the kind of support we've gotten this year to do this again.

MR. TEPPER: Procedurally, having cleared the Judicial Committee, does this bill need to go to full senate?

MR. DUDAS: The next procedural step is to go to the Senate floor. But in the Senate, it's different. In the House, there's a Rules Committee. So there's no holds that can be put on bills, so they tend to try to get consensus ahead of time. Since there's not a Rule Committee, things can get more convoluted. And so the idea is really to try to -- what our strategy is to identify concerns as quickly as possible.

And thus far, that's why I wouldn't be too

concerned if people had raised concerns about it. It's much worse if we found out about concerns four months from now. Our goal is to keep identifying the concerns and then address the issues. If another concern comes up, and it seems like a crazy concern, that's fine. We'll address it then. It will be simple for us to address.

The next step is just to go to the Senate floor.

So it's a matter of making sure that the Senate

leadership feels that it's important, and that whoever has objections...

The objections right now seemed limited, the objections that we know of are limited, to the funding mechanism. And in fact, the only stated objection is that there may be a technical procedural issue from the Congressional Budget Office.

MR. TEPPER: At the present, the word subpoena unofficial and meeting of some of the constituents and five solutions to that problem. I'm crossing my fingers.

MR. DUDAS: No, no, no. That's exactly what we have to do because legitimate problems are raised.

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Sometimes problems are raised because people don't want to see a bill move forward. I'm not certain that that's the case here. Regardless, the answer is to address the issues forward and moved (inaudible).

The other issue I wanted to raise -- and, again, we can talk about anything that all of you would like to talk about -- is the issue of China. Enforcement, more generally. And it's one of the issues that's critically important to this administration and to the Secretary of Commerce. And I know it's important to the private sector as well, enforcement in China.

This year, there was an elevated, that is, joint commission on Commerce and trade issues, IPRs, co-chaired by Secretary Evans regarding all the Commerce issues as well as trade issues. IPRs, I believe everyone that would agree, were probably the most important issue on the trail.

Our office put together a number of deliverables that we wanted to get from the Chinese Government, ranging 20 from WIPO, copyright treaties, and internet treaties.

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We're going to be working with the Trademark Office and the Patent Office and people in China. We want to help them develop laws and have QBPC, Trademark private sector folks in China. (Inaudible) Chinese government agency under -- they told it to us up front.

So at any rate, we're working very diligently in China. We led a delegation from here, PTO. We met and had a great meeting with the Trademark Office. And one of the things that is interesting, Chinese (inaudible) geographical positive for the United States. But there's an internal battle within their government right now. they were seek our helping on explaining our position which we've been doing.

We are planning another delegation to sit down and discuss the deliverables with the government in China. I think all of you recognize, whether you're within the Office or outside of the Office, the problem that China presents in the United States is vast. In the last five years, the amount of counterfeit goods that are coming in 20 the United States -- 16 percent to 66 percent of seized

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goods are coming from Mainland China.

So while they're doing, agreeing to, yield to try to address it within China, what they're doing right 4 now is not working. And we have our own measurables and our own metrics that are showing the numbers are dramatically worse. And so it's an incredible opportunity 7 for industry. It's also a double-edged sword.

So we're hoping that the TPAC can help on that really is to help us at the USPTO. We partner with industry. So much of what we need to do is explain the problems we have for U.S. industry in China. We need to help educate those companies, whether they're small or medium enterprises. In some cases, as some of you are probably aware, the large enterprises in China are not availing themselves with Trademarks protections or Patents and Copyright protections.

So we want to do an education effort within the 18 United States. And we also really need industry to let us know what the problems are in China and their specific 20 solutions to what's happening in China.

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One issue, again, TPAC is perfectly primed to help us with that. Many that operate in China and have problems in China are anxious to ask us as government officials to raise the problem. But they're reluctant themselves within the companies either within China or even here in the United States.

I think they're reluctant in China because they're afraid of retaliation or that their raising an issue about enforcement in China may hurt their business prospects. And I think they're reluctant in the United States to raise it for that reason. And, also, they don't want to spread a fear that any of these counterfeit goods are coming into the United States.

So for us to solve this problem, we are going to 15 need to be able to articulate accurately what the problems are. And that is going to have to be government-industry partnership.

So I'm giving you updates and problems. 19 have some solutions to give. One solution really is to 20 sit down with industry leaders in the areas. And that's

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one of the things we're proposing to do is to sit down with industry leaders and discuss what are the thoughts that industry has, what are the problems that they are facing with China, what are some of the ideas they have from their business perspective.

And I think TPAC can really help in this government position and also having a close eye on it, to 8 help on it.

Those are the two major issues, one on the domestic part and one on the international front that I tend to be focused on. I have spent a lot of time on that. I raised those two because they're not obvious as 13 far as (inaudible) internally and how we're administrating the office. But I'm happy to discuss. There are a whole host of other issues, some external and some external, that you may want to discuss.

MR. SAMUELS: We'll pass them on to somebody else. Any questions? Comments?

MR. MOYER: Well, Proctor and Gamble has asked 20 for your help on this. We have (inaudible) in charge of

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1 globally. And so whoever in the office you can get us
2 hooked up with. And I know we're not allowed
  (inaudible)...
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            MR. DUDAS: Right. Right. And that's part of
  it. I think if we can get industries to speak out or
6 we'll figure out a way to work together where there's not
  such a fear of retaliations. It doesn't have to be one
  company raising the issues. It's just getting
  information.
            MR. ORESKY: If 1561 does pass, what do you
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  expect in the first year in terms of increased budget?
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12 For example, $300 million?
            MR. DUDAS: I think it's going to be about $250
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  million.
            I'm not ? Jo-Anne, can you answer? Do you know?
            MS. BARNARD: I don't know the exact number.
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             (All speaking at once.)
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            MR. DUDAS: I think it's R250 million now.
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            MS. BARNARD: If you need the exact number, I've
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19 got it.
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            MR. DUDAS: We can get the exact number.
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some of it is based on filings, of courses, and adjusted what our filing expectations are. I think it's roughly \$250 million. And it's in large part based on Patent funds, with what the fee structure is. And we've adjusted those upwards. We probably have our updated numbers, and we can get them. But it's roughly \$250 million.

By the way, that's a good opportunity for me to explain to you why sometime you see numbers change at the PTO. If you see a number ever change on those lines, certainly it raises a concern-raising. One of the issues we have that is constantly ongoing -- I mean it's really It never stops. ongoing.

An ongoing issue is that we're constantly updating our numbers to give our best projections to Capital Hill so they can get the most accurate figures. The difficulty of that is maybe three months ago we had a different number. We see filings go up, and we expect more. So that's why sometimes you see the numbers change.

MS. BARNARD: Let me add, it also depends on how 20 the bill evolves.

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MR. DUDAS: That's for sure.

MR. KATOPIS: We had one congressman stand up a few months ago and said, I have a great idea for the bill. But it cost the PTO \$750 million and (inaudible) PG would have to make it up. So we didn't think it was a great idea.

So when the numbers change, it's also a number of congress, how they're changing the bill and the timing because \$250 million is for 12 months. We have a continuing resolution for 6 months. And sometimes they're out to dump in our lap. That's less money.

MS. BARNARD: And the bigger change, and I think the point Jon is trying to make, comes from filing Trademark averaged about 8 percent over what projections. we had anticipated. So that is a dramatic change. that results in significantly more income. So we're constantly trying to update those filing projections. of course, we have to say what the impact would be were the Fee Bill to pass and what would the impact be if it 20 was not to be passed.

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MR. DUDAS: Right. And I'll follow up on both your questions.

Chris made a good point. And something that is critically important in that we owe TPAC and we owe our customers in the public at large is, when the Fee Bill passes and we understand what level of resources we'll get, we will revalidate our numbers. And, again, the numbers that we said at the beginning of the process are not the numbers that we see at the end of the process.

In part because we have hired 750 examiners and in Trademark that we hadn't put in place. So we're behind. We're behind where we would have been if the Fee Bill had passed two years ago. We have updated filing projections. So there are a number of changes. And I think that's something that is important for TPAC to understand.

We'll be able to show you the numbers. We can open them up. We'll welcome quizzes or questions or -- we want to make sure that everyone understands where the 20 numbers have changed and why they have changed. That will

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really be the critical point for us to begin measuring ourselves.

We know what resources -- obviously, we know what resources we have. And this is how we expect to spend them over the next year, the number of hires.

And I think one thing that's important is that TPAC can help us. I'll follow up on one of Jo-Anne's points. And I know this is very important to Commissioner Chasser and Anne has raised this issues many times. (Inaudible.) And make sure that we're -- deduction as well and how hard this has been and helpful as well.

And we don't just look at pendency because there are things outside of our control. And pendency, we'd love to be able to predict perfectly what filings will be and predicting in perfect life. Or if we can measure production appropriately, that is what is fairest to our examiners and fairest to the Office.

MR. SAMUELS: On the Fee Bill, Jon, have the Senate appropriators bought into the rebate concept? 20 that --

MR. DUDAS: The technical issue in the

Congressional Budget Office relates to the rebate. And I

don't think -- I think the short answer is no. I don't

think they've denied it either. But the technical issue

deals with, if you gave a rebate, a rebate based on fees

from one year and the rebate didn't come until the next

year, that may cause budgetary problems. They haven't

said, however, philosophically we agree 100 percent with

the idea of a rebate.

The discussion that occurred in the House, originally appropriators said we don't like any idea of anything that would change our authority over appropriating. And, eventually, they came to the decision in the House of Representatives that this was a great idea. It was their idea, the members in the House. And we're hoping that the senate goes through the whole thing. Or there will be another thing to do that is equally satisfactory to our user community and the PTO and members of Congress and Senators.

MS. CHASSER: Larry.

MR. ORESKY: I heard a little bit about the 1 rebate issue. What's the PTO's answer to that? 2 The PTO's answer to that what? 3 MR. DUDAS: MR. ORESKY: To the issue of if we have funds rebated to us that it will essentially be taken away from Justice and the other agencies within our budget. 7 MR. DUDAS: We're looking at that. It may be that it's the way that's drafted. It's really something outside of our authority as far as it's Congressional Budget Office. It's outside of the Administration. I think what would be helpful in any way we can is to give 11 12 advice on how that can be changed if it's a real issue. think right now it's more of a Congressional issue. folks in the Senate are trying to figure out is this 14 concern real, what would the Congressional Budget Office, 15 how would they score that. And if it does create that kind of a problem, then how can we fix it. 17 18 We're aware at PTO of a variety of potential ways to address that. We were not the drafters of the 19 legislation. But we looked at it and we thought about

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different ways that you could respond; if it had a rebate and put it in a separate box, can you give a rebate early on? And, again, this comes out in many ways.

How this comes to adjust the most is what would be giving a rebate be based upon. If there is a rebate, would it be based upon actual figures or projections? And the closer you are to actual predictions of time, is it for our office?

The short answer, which I don't intend to give.

But the short answer is it's really a Congressional issue. We're trying to keep it important to people and give them the advice that's appropriate. But it's really out of our hands. And the short answer to your question is no.

MR. SAMUELS: Any other questions for Acting Director Dudas? No. Thanks, Jon, for being with us.

MR. DUDAS: Thanks.

MR. SAMUELS: Thank you very. We very much appreciate your being with us.

MR. DUDAS: Thanks very much.

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MR. SAMUELS: Next item on the agenda is the Trademark Office update. And Commissioner Chasser will provide that.

MS. CHASSER: Everyone did receive a copy of our second quarterly report with the figures. But I thought for the record it would be useful to just go over these numbers for the record. And these are second mid-year results of the Trademark Operations.

For quality, which is our performance measure to improve the examination quality of the Trademark, is indicated by the division -- determined through an in-process evaluation statutory basis for which the Office refuses marks for registration. Our midyear results on the in-process review for first action is 9 percent deficiency rate; and for final action, 6 percent. And our Office goals for this year is 7.3 percent for first action, and final action is 5 percent.

With E-Government, we have two targets this year. One is to manage Trademark applications 20 electronically as measured by the percentage of pending

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applications that are available as electronic records through our TICR system which everybody heard about today quite a bit.

Our target for this year is for 80 percent. Through the midyear, we're at 83 percent. By the end of the year, we'll have about 99 percent of all of our records, close to 100 percent of all of our records, electronically managed through TICRs.

The next E-Government measure is the percentage of initial applications received electronically. And our goal for this years was 65 percent. The midyear, we are at 68 percent. And that's the average for the first half of the year. In the later months, we will be in the 70 percent, 74 percent electronic filings.

Thank you very much, TPAC, for your proactive approach in trying to get your colleagues to file applications electronically.

Now application filings, Jon spoke a little bit about unpredictability of our trademark filings. 20 year we planned for a 2-percent increase over last year.

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Through the first half of this year, we have experienced a 12-percent increase. So we're looking at handling well over 30,000 more cases than we planned for this year.

Office of Corporate Planning, Jo-Anne mentioned

8.5 percent. That is the most recent validation of our

Trademark filings. Generally, in the second half, filings

may fall back a little bit. It's hard to tell. We have

no crystal ball. You all know the past patterns of

Trademark filings.

In terms of our staffing, we, this year, are maintaining a staff level of examining attorneys at 250 FTEs. So while we have a few more people on than 250, that is in consideration of our part-time individuals who are on extended leave, maternity leave.

At end of April, we were able to hire an additional 14 examiners so that we could maintain the 250 of FTEs. Of those 14 that were hired, they are former examiners who had been RIFed. And we will continue to be looking at that list as we hire.

Right now, we are only planning for a staff of

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250. If money becomes available, we may be able to hire towards the end of the year. But there's no guarantee.

Jon did talk a little bit about how we're talking about production units this year rather than just pendency as a marker. And as far as our production within the Trademark corps through the first half, we're ahead of our plan by about 6 percent. And I'm not going to give you all those numbers.

Pendency, first action pendency, from the day of the filing to the mailing of the first office action through the first half of the year is at 6.1 months. I have to tell you that it is going up as filings are going up and the dates of the inventory is getting older. So we do think the pendencies will be going up this year because of the increase in filings.

Our disposal pendency is at 19.3 months at the end of the first half. And our goal is 21.6.

With regard to Madrid Protocol update through -- now is this through today?

STAFF: Through the 21st of May.

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MS. CHASSER: Oh, through the 21st of May. have received 920 international applications. We have received 224 irregularity notices. We have received 2,343 extensions of protection, 66A applications, which we have begun to examine. Subsequent designations, we have received 13.

And while we're still operating a paper system under Madrid, although we're communicating with the IB electronically, we are able to turn around those certified international applications generally within a day or so.

We talked about our Work-At-Home. We are expanding the Work-At-Home. We are upgrading the system. We are in final testing of an upgraded system. As soon as that comes out of the testing mode, which we will be fairly soon, there will be additional 40 examiners who will be working at home for a total of 150 of our examining corps. That's 66 percent of our examiners will be working at home.

We're also extending Work-At-Home to some of our 20 paralegal staff and also our office of training and

quality. Some of the attorneys from that office will be working at home. And as you know, our Work-At-Home attorneys, we do provide equipment for the attorneys that work at home.

With regard to quality and training, our training modules through the first quarter, we have delivered three training modules in the second quarter which include various topics. And I think they were mentioned in the report.

We had a very successful INTA training day in April, and the topic was pharmaceuticals. And it was very well received by our examiners. And I think the folks at INTA were able to get legal continuing education credit for that day.

And so far this fiscal year, we've provided approximately about eight hours of attorney training. And that has all been done in-house.

A Trilateral meeting, we had a very successful Trilateral meeting with the Japan Patent Office and OHIM.

Again, that was in May. And the deliverable from that

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meeting is a Trilateral list of identifications of goods and services. And this has been a year-long project through the three offices.

The initial Trilateral list contains over 7,000 ID and all 45 classes. And we're in the process of working with the Japan Patent Office on the approval of an additional 17,000 identifications. And once all of those are approved, we will a have pretty extensive Trilateral list. If the ID is on this list, it will be accepted in these three offices. So this work will continue through the Trilateral cooperation effort. We're looking for ways to extend the list and publish the list in various office web sites and so forth.

Briefly, I wanted to mention some regulations

and notices. Correction to registration certificates, the

Office will amend its rule to eliminate the requirement

that a request for an amendment or correction of the

registration or an application to surrender registration

for cancellation be accompanied by an additional

certificate of registration. So the notice of final

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rulemaking, it will be issued soon.

The proposed requirement that a request for correction or mistake in a registration be filed within one year of the date of registration, we're not going to implement it at that this time.

Also we updated -- we heard loud and clear. E-Commerce mail boxes will be finally effective September 20, 2004. Applicants wishing to transmit responses to examining attorney's office actions electrically will be required to use the TEAS response form rather than the E-Commerce e-mail box. So we'll be closing that down in September because of the response to office action form on TEAS is working quite nicely.

So that is the end of my very quick report. And I know you wanted to get into talking about the lessons learned from today's breakout sessions.

Does anyone have any questions?

MR. SAMUELS: Any questions?

MR. MULLER: If I heard the numbers right, the 20 rejections of Madrid filings are going up. When we were

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1 here last year, we were at 11 percent. I think I heard
2 you say now it's up to 20 percent, 1,000 applications and
3 rejections.
            MS. CHASSER: No. I said irregularities
5 notices. It's the irregularity notices that were received
  that were 200.
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            MR. MULLER: Oh, okay.
            MS. CHASSER: We received 920 international
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  applications. We certified 727, and rejected 136.
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            MR. MULLER: So that's just up a little bit.
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            MS. CHASSER: Yes.
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            MR. SAMUELS: I have a couple of questions
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13 regarding the issues. I note in the status report it says
  85 percent of first actions had no missed issues;
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  obviously leaving somewhere around 15%. Are those both
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  substantive? I see Debbie shaking her head. Are those
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  numbers wrong?
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            MS. CHASSER: Debbie and I are both shaking our
19 heads. It sounds kind of high.
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            STAFF: If any missed issues, we're talking
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about substantive deficiencies than that number would not be --3 MR. SAMUELS: I guess that was my question. Was that substantive and procedural? It must be both. 5 STAFF: It must be both. MS. CHASSER: 6 7 MR. SAMUELS: It must be both. With respect to the pilot program with the 8 paralegals, how is that going so far? MS. CHASSER: We have begun our training. And 10 the training is to identify various issues within the 11 12 SOUs. And the training has just begun. We have a go-slow approach. It will actually be a pilot over one year in 13 October after a six-month period where the paralegals are 14 identifying various issues in the SOU. In October we will 15 begin with the paralegals drafting letters on procedures. 16 Now as far as substantive legal issues, those 17 we're training the paralegal to identify them. And they 18 will be handled by the attorneys and not by our 19 20 paralegals. We got feedback from the TPAC and other

groups. And we will evaluate the program next March. 1 MR. SAMUELS: Maury. 2 MR. TEPPER: Just a question of rules from 3 Madrid with respect to the electronic filing. It will be in your offices for about a month. Currently, how are we coming along on the electronic module? MS. CHASSER: Well, I think the E-Government 7 group talked about that today. And we are sill planning to have those forms delivered by November 2. MR. TEPPER: That's what I heard from Gary. I 10 think is Gary here. I think that's what Gary stated at 11 our breakout session this morning. 12 MR. MULLER: He said that's the goal. 13 In electronic responses, is the Office doing 14 anything to enlarge the portals so that there's 15 information when there's a large package of material? MR. SAMUELS: Tom Canton is with the OCI. 17 there anyone else that can answer that? 18 19 MR. MULLER: When you start sending JPEG, 20 there's a lot of drawings and things. It takes a lot of

20 microphones in here today.

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memory. And in responding to an office action, the office
  will not receive it between. We have to go back and do it
  all over again on paper. And it seems counterproductive.
   We'd like to have the portals increased if we can so that
  it can receive any amount of information.
            MR. TEPPER: Maybe it's part of your objective.
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   I've heard of lot of this is the file type, a
  multiple-page document, and a loss of images, and perhaps
  even the PDF file. And I don't know --
            MR. MULLER: And multiple classes of filings,
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  and multiple (inaudible). And you submit a response to
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  put in a lot of information. And I think it's
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  counterproductive to get people to try to file
  electronically, and then have them send in the response
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  that's needed on paper.
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            THE REPORTER: May I ask, please, to get
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  everyone to speak up? I'm having a difficult time hearing
  from where I'm sitting.
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            MS. CHASSER: And I'm sorry. We don't have
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1 MR. SAMUELS: This might be a good point in time, before we move into a discussion of the breakout sessions we had this morning to take up an issue that really Leslie raised with the members of TPAC, I quess by now, a month or so ago. And it involves a rule and question as to whether the rule is necessary; indeed, whether the rule is really consistent of the statutory period. I'll let Leslie explain the issue.

MS. LOTT: The issue is the rule that relates to filing or a Request for Extension of Time at the same time that you file a Statement of Use. And the rule is that, 12 if you send in a Request for Extension of Time to file a Statement of Use at the same time, you cannot subsequently 13 request a further extension of time. So that when you send in your Statement of Use, if it's found to be 15 inadequate or if it's rejected for whatever reason, you do not have the full statutory period to prove use.

18 And the question, I guess, really is: the thinking behind that or where did it come from? 20 is that necessary?

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1 MS. CHASSER: Sharon.

MS. MARSH: Jeff could probably answer that.

Is this one of the rules that went MR. SAMUELS:

in when I was here?

(Group laughter.)

This is the issuance extension. MS. MARSH: And I was a lowly examining attorney at the time I think. I believe the Office was concerned that, once you filed your Statement of Use, it's been in examination. And to 10 have a system where suddenly you were to continue to file extension requests and put it back in the intent-to-use process would cause serious administrative problems for us.

You know, you file a Statement of Use, the examining attorney issues an office action raising certain issues. You have six months to respond. And what you're suggesting is that your response would be I'm filing another extension of time; give me some more time before I have to protect this. Correct?

MS. LOTT: Oh, no. You still would only have

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the limited period to respond to the office action. as you say, it's the insurance extension. In the event that you file a Statement of Use and it is not extended, you lose the whole application. You lose your whole filing date.

And I have not gone back and compared the actual wording of the statute. But the statute provides for -what? -- six extensions. And you're sort of... So, theoretically, while we're continuing with the examination of that Statement of Use, you ought to still get your six extensions. You shouldn't be cut off from the statutory period you have to file that meanwhile.

Well, it's an interesting issue. MS. MARSH: can take a look at it and report back to you on that soon.

MR. TEPPER: I would amplify Leslie's comment. And I can understand that, when the rule is first put in place, there may be some administrating difficulties. don't know if the current systems would be able to accommodate or tolerate that. But to the extent one has 20 36 months possibly to put a mark into use (inaudible), an

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insurance request, and cut yourself at six months
  (inaudible) examine trademark use, you have now lost a
  good amount of time you would have otherwise have had.
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  can't say it's consistent with the original statute.
             MS. LOTT: That's right. You not only lose your
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  -- you lose your extension time.
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             MR. TEPPER: Yes, that's right.
             MS. CHASSER: Perhaps you can frame the issue,
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  and then we can have our folks look at it.
             MR. MULLER: I think whichever way you decide to
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  go on it, though (inaudible). And I don't think most
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  people understand this until it's too late.
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             MS. LOTT: Oh, yeah.
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                         It would require --
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             MS. MARSH:
             STAFF:
                     In that situation, though, is that if
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  you have an outstanding office action, you have a
  six-month statutory period in which to respond to that
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  office action. So if you don't respond within that time
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  -- you're saying you want your extension request to extend
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20 that six-months plus.
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             MS. LOTT: No, no, no, absolutely not. If you
  don't respond, whatever happens is a result of that still
             It's kind of a convoluted system anyway.
  happens.
  Because as Sharon knows, you're kind of going through on
  two tracks. But the statute kind of provides for that,
  the extension track and the examination track. But if for
  some reason you hit a brick wall on your examination
  track, your extension is cut off.
             And, frankly, it has not been a problem for us.
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   And I suspect since -- I suspect it's not a huge problem
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   for anybody. But when I came across it, it did seem
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   inconsistent and possible inconsistent with the statute.
  And certainly, as Kim said, people would find this out
   usually only after it is too late.
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             MS. MARSH:
                         Right.
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             MS. LOTT: And the result is gargantuan.
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  you need this framed to look into it?
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             MR. SAMUELS:
                           I can just give, I think, your
  memo that I have in the file as it sets this forth.
  just give a copy to Anne.
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MS. LOTT: Great.

MR. SAMUELS: One other point I wanted to make
for the record was that we did receive a copy of the June
memo from Sharon to me regarding the issue we discussed
at our last meeting regarding the inconsistency, alleged
inconsistency, between proposed Article 20 of the
Trademark World Treaty providing foreign Trademark
licenses and current U.S. law with respect to Trademark
licensing. And I believe I distributed copies of that
memo to every member of the Committee. So you know that
Sharon's conclusion is that there is an fundamental
inconsistency there.

I note that there was a meeting of the standing committee working on the Trademark Law Treaty in April.

And I believe this issue was deferred for further review.

So I don't know how it will ultimately come out. Is there anybody here today that was at that meeting?

MS. COTTON: Amy Cotton. What transpired was
that the secretariat with Australian prompting remembered
that the original discussion with regard to Article 20 was

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a much more narrow one than the provision that you got. If you read the TLP, the revised version, you see that it's very specific Articles, 17, 18, 19, and 21, talking about license reporting. And then Article 20 talks about use. So it seemed rather out of place. And so there was some confusion as to what it was intended to do.

The secretariat indicated that it was intended And perhaps it was also intended to be broadened to be. by something. But the original intent was that where 10 recordal is required, nonrecordal where there's use, shouldn't be used as a basis to cancel for nonuse.

So the provision will be redrafted by the secretariat. And it will read something like, "Where license recordal is required by protecting the license and the license is not recorded but the mark is used, the use should accrue to the holder." And that's it. So it wouldn't apply to us. And so we kind of got out of it.

MR. SAMUELS: It sounds unobjectionable.

MS. COTTON: Yes. So with the help of AIPLA and 20 some backdoor machinations, we got the debate to go.

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We'll see when the text comes out in preparation for the October meeting to make sure that the secretariat has what we want it to say.

> MR. SAMUELS: Thank you.

Are there any other questions or comments with respect to Trademark Office Operations?

If not, why don't we turn to our discussion or review of what transpired this morning at the various breakout sessions.

We had three breakout sessions: One dealing with quality initiatives, one dealing with E-Government, and one dealing with Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. 13 And it might be useful just to get the discussion going to ask some of the committee members who participated in 15 those sessions to state what they learned, any questions or concerns or comments that they may have.

We might as well begin with quality. And Kim and Jon attended that session. So do either of you or both have comments?

MR. SANDELIN: I took some notes. So why don't

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I go through those. And then Kim and any of the others that were there can supplement.

We started the session with the review of what the new practices are which are the current practices. 5 And here an issue came up that, under the old practice of clear error rate, the office is doing quite well. looked at the 2003 results, the error rate is 2.3 versus a 4-percent target indicating that quality practices were doing well.

But under the new practices, it becomes more difficult to interpret them. And it appears, if you're not familiar with them, that quality may be declining. the issue became how to more effectively communicate what these processes were and how to relate them to what is really happening in terms of involving quality.

We talked about the reason for these changes and to comply with the spirit of the 21st Century Strategic Plan which has an emphasis on quality in that. think some of the discussion there was: important? Is it the quality issues or the pendency

issues?

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And I think TPAC has been fairly consistent in its position that quality is of high importance. maintain quality, pendency has to be extended a bit. that we would see that as something that should be done.

The difficulty there, of course, is pendency is quite easy to measure and quality is much more difficult to define. So some further work there might be useful.

Then we talked about the impact of the E-Government on quality issues. And that brought forth some very good conversation, good discussion. There was an observation that the Trademark Office is in transition to a custom-designed, highly complex computer-based system. And it's fairly inevitable in that kind of transition that there will be frustrations and problems that arise. And this leads to a need for an extra focus on good communication pathways so we can identify and quickly respond to those problems.

And that brought forth a second issue of the 20 possibility, or perhaps even a need, to have a more

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focused computer support capability specific for the Trademark organization.

Currently, it's centralized in an office that covers both the Patent and the Trademark. And then some of us felt having a more direct response capability by dedicated staff for this kind of support within the Trademark Office possibly could be a good thing.

And that led to a further discussion on, as we transition to this electronic environment, it may offer some opportunities for some computer-generated automatic surveying going directly to end customers, that you now have the means of identifying and tracking and linking back actions to examiners, et cetera, and you might be able to program in the ability to do selective surveying of the end-customer community to get their feedback as to how they perceive some of the quality issues.

And then there was a request from the Trademark people, I guess, reflecting some of their frustrations on the ability to communicate and some of the changes and 20 policy issues and how to do that more effectively so that

comments.

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the end-user community is more aware of and can respond better to some of these changes in a more effective way and also then have a beneficial effect on overall quality.

MR. SAMUELS: Kim, did you want to add anything? MR. MULLER: A little bit. Just for the record, Howard was also in on the meeting as a nonvoting member of So he was also there, and he may have some

> MR. SAMUELS: Okay.

MR. MULLER: One of the things that we talked about, and it tends to be very helpful and I think our annual report would be much better if we do things like this and have the breakout sessions. The Office should be applauded for the quality control, the way in looking at it in the end-process review. And one of the things when you look at quality, you're looking at the operations and not what people normally do. That is difficult.

And one of the things that I heard this morning that I really liked is that they are getting back to 20 examiners, telling them that they doing a good job,

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they're doing a great job and excellent reviews. also getting back to examiners and telling them when they're not doing a good job. And that's the aberration.

And I think that the feeling overall is Trademark examiners are doing a good job. And I think it's borne out by the statistics that we see, the 9 percent or so problems, the deficiency rates that we saw.

The other thing that what I've heard this morning -- and, Sharon, you can correct me if I'm wrong -is there they are actually looking now at the appropriateness of refusals. And in addition to that, they're doing a quality study on one, the weighing of the evidence and the presentation of the evidence in two different tracks. And I think that's going to be very productive for the examiners.

One of the questions that we had, or that I had, was whether or not they have enough people doing the quality reviewing. There was a question that went unresolved as whether or not they're hiring more people in 20 the (inaudible). They presently have 11 examiners to do

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this out of the addition to the 256 examiners that are currently on board and doing examinations.

Some of the areas that have more problems than others are drawing specimens. The Office can only deal with what the Office gets: Garbage-in, garbage-out. if you give them bad drawings and bad specimens, the quality of those examinations are going to be a lot less than the applicants that give them drawings and good specimens.

And just to hit on one issue that Jon did hit I think it's felt that the computer support is not there yet for the Trademark examiners. And that if they could have just a segregated part of the Chief Information Offices area just Trademarks so that they can have a help desk just for Trademarks and they could ask questions, solely Trademark operations questions, I think that there would be much more productive quality that is put out.

Because I sense that there's a little bit of frustration from the fact that, if they have a computer 20 problem, they talk to the same people that also do the

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patent. (Inaudible.) And 10 to 15 percent of them are Patent people. So the Chief Information Officer probably is more attuned to answering questions on the patent issues than on the trademark issues overall just as a percentage. That's really all I have.

MR. SAMUELS: Howard, did you want to add 6 anything?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I guess I would add a few from the examiners and also from TPAC's perspective, maybe two or three comments, some repetitive and some, perhaps, different viewpoints.

I think what our -- even though the topic was quality, what was pretty clear from what both Jon and Kim has talked about, is the impact automation has on quality. So just to follow up on that.

It sort of follows up on the E-commerce report that we had done within the last year that we had submitted to TPAC. We talked about the impact that the 19 E-Government initiatives have. And what we've made clear, 20 or what I've tried to make clear in our subcommittee

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meeting today and what I would like to make clear to the TPAC group as a whole, is that we embrace new technologies. We embrace automation. We don't have issues with it. And we, in fact, as I said this morning, are willing to go out as a union on a limb to suggest that sometime down the road those automation tools will make us more efficient.

The problem is it's perhaps likely to say that the Office feels it makes us more efficient now. And we feel the opposite. And to the contrary, we feel they make us less efficient at this particular point in time. you have this huge tension between the offices and this administration's interest and ways to get to E-Government initiatives and to a paperless environment and whether that makes you immediately more efficient or less efficient as you go through a learning curve.

And I think, as Jon and Kim pointed out very aptly, we're still clearly in the stage of learning how to use all of the informational tools. Not only we, but, 20 frankly, the outside bar is still struggling with them.

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So that leads to sort of the Point 2 that both had raised, and that is the impact of going to E-Government and the impact of going paperless has on quality and production. And the reality is, as we've said many times, or at least I've said many times, in order to improve quality, at least internal quality, it's largely a function of training and largely a function of time. And, of course, the more time you're given, the more difficult it is or the greater impact it has on production.

But as the external members have made clear, based on what TPAC has talked about in the past and today, the focus, if we're choosing between quality and production, should be on quality.

And that leads to the third point in one way and I agree with both. To improve quality is to strengthen the CIO. And I think we struggle with its infrastructure. We struggle being the small person on the block, not only physically by being down the street from Patents, but also just being the smaller animal at the USPTO. Even if it 20 was the USPTO, we'd probably still be smaller party.

We need people who support Trademarks, just
support Trademarks and not Patent, so we know that when
you call the help desk they know what the problem is.
They know how to solve it, and they know how to solve it
quickly so that the examiners can get back to examining.
So it would be great over the next few months or years if
this body could explore how we can strengthen the CIO
infrastructure to have direct support to Trademarks. And
we would welcome that very much.

MR. SAMUELS: Does anyone else have any comments?

MS. LOTT: This is a question, I think, primarily for Howard. I have heard from a couple of outside attorneys that they in turn have essentially heard from examiners that they are having problems with the electronic filings, that sometimes all the data that goes into the electronic filings is not visible to the examiner.

Things like by way of example, someone got a call saying what was your state of incorporation. It was

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in the electronic filing. It was in the filing receipt. The examiner, for some reason couldn't see it, couldn't access it. And there have been a couple of examples in my staff where examiners have gone to people saying, you know, wanting information that was there. But is that a problem?

MR. FRIEDMAN: That is a problem. That's sort of -- Kim brought up a very similar issue today when a corporation that he represents had filed and for some reason the full name of the corporation wasn't in that particular data field which led to, I guess, frankly, an increase in pendency, because the Office had to spend more time on paper, and in filing, I guess, a response or at least an issue that they never would have had to raise if it have been in that particular data field.

When we talked about data, we talked about a number of issues this morning. And we can just touch on a few of them. Clearly, for any applications, drawings, the clarity of drawings seems to be an issue. And, clearly, 20 when you're filing use-based applications, specimens and

clarity of specimens is an issue. So we're struggling with it. And I know, as Kim and Jon made clear, the outside bar is struggling with getting up to speed on all of these E-Government initiatives.

It's a hurdle for us. It's a hurdle because it's the Office. And we understand this. The Office is trying to do everything at one point in time with us grappling with the same production system or perhaps a greater production system given that we're involved in all these different classes or examining all classes that we're struggling with any new initiatives.

So, yeah, I mean the list would go on and on.

The problem that Kim had talked about, I think, is more common from what I've heard from the examiners where applicants, and perhaps your applicants if you represent them, send information back and they get an error message back that says it's too full; you have to delete some stuff. That obviously flies in the face of doing electronic examination. I think it's affecting both internal and external customers.

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to having a mechanism for rapid identification of these with a problem and then having a rapid response team which is having a dedicated service that can come in and rapidly fix it. And those are two things that I think would come to say those are perhaps important things that we might, TPAC, support as a way of helping in the quality issue. MR. FRIEDMAN: And that's a really good point. We may, or the 250 examiners, may chime in to Ron to Debbie to Anne, to Sharon. But, one, they obviously have a few other things on their plate. And, two, as we talked 12 this morning, there is an issue of time and resources. And it would be nice if TPAC, with TPAC support, would somehow work together with the Office, work together with 14 Chris and Jon and others, Jo-Anne and Eleanor, to see from 15 a funding and from other viewpoint if there's a way some of the resources that CIO has or whether additional 17

MR. SANDELIN: I think that's where we came down

MR. SAMUELS: At least as important.

particularly because, one, we think it's more important.

resources could be allocated from CIO to Trademarks

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MR. FRIEDMAN: As important. But, two, we are ahead of the curve right now. And while everyone is trying to get up to the same point, if we're ahead of the curve and we're willing to take the risk of going first which, of course, from those learning experiences, Patent could learn from them, you would think that would be a large reason why some of those resources or more resources could be allocated to Trademarks.

MR. SAMUELS: Joe.

MR. WELCH: I wondered if you got to your idea of surveying customers during the process. You talked about your experience at Stanford. As I understood it, new applicants, since the computer can keep track of that kind of information, new applicants be could asked about their experiences, problems they had. Could you discuss that?

There was some discussion MR. SANDELIN: Yes. about that. And then I learned that there are some challengers, OMB oversight of this some of these 20 activities that create perhaps not barriers that can't be

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overcome, but certainly makes it much more difficult to do some of the things that might be useful to do.

3 I think there was general acceptance that looking at this was probably a good thing especially in the longer term because you're going to have the tools to do this in an automated way where there can be very little labor input once the system is in place. And maybe it can serve as a very important early warning system if you can, again, identify and get a high response rate that something is a problem, then it allows you to focus in on that area. 11

It seems like a great idea for MR. WELCH: problems that came up. But to address this kind of thing at the same time as these things are happening.

MR. SANDELIN: I can certainly document what we've done at Stanford, what we've done a little more broadly. And that might provide some interesting ideas, at least, for people to explore and consider.

MR. FRIEDMAN: One of the hurdles that I think 20 Jon was referring to when it comes to OMB, as I understand

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it, is the reluctance of OMB sometimes to go ahead and let the agencies do the surveys because they're not quite sure what the impact would be on the customer.

One of the things I also understand is, and this is something we can look at, if the customer is involved, including or involved, in preparing a survey, that apparently is a good way to try and overcome a hurdle when it comes to getting support from OMB.

So one of the things we had talked about at the end of our subcommittee hearing, is, if we were to go ahead and try doing one of their surveys if the Office could work, TPAC or some other group of people who represents the external customers apparently that goes a long way toward satisfying whatever requirements OMB has.

MR. WELCH: Sure. That sounds good.

MR. SAMUELS: I think that would probably be very valuable. The more feedback you get, the better the systems will be. So we could provide you with that assistance. I'm sure we'll be happy to.

MR. MULLER: I have a question on the examples

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that, evidently, the examiners do not read information that has been submitted electronically. This can't be the first time the USPTO is hearing that. And I'm just wondering what steps are being taken to address that. that seems very fundamental. And, again, I'm not a computer expert on the issue on how to fix things. But I would think that would be a pretty fundamental, a pretty easy way to improve the activity.

MR. CANNON: Gary Cannon, Trademark Program Control.

(Inaudible.) In the past, there was an error in TEAS that had some problems like that. I can't remember the full list of what the issues were. Some things happened on some applications, whatever. But the problems were identified and fixed obviously. And what we were fortunate enough to have with TEAS applications in the data is if the presentation doesn't give you (inaudible), and related data and present it.

We have taken stringent efforts to make sure 20 that we don't release software with a problem. And we've

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1 seen this recently with the (inaudible). We've gone into
2 | Madrid to make sure we're not releasing software until we
3 think absolutely, we've stepped up, I guess, oversight or
4 review of it to make sure we don't have those kinds of
5 problems, recognizing the impacts of it. That was some
 time ago that I think it was the TEAS 1.C. I can't
 remember.
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MR. MULLER: These are not recent examples, six months ago.

MR. CANNON: Which means it would have been filed a year ago. 11

MR. MULLER: It could be.

MR. CANNON: We did have a release. And we found problems and addressed them. We do as much as we can to fix them. (Inaudible.) And we are certainly trying to be very stringent, rigorously tested and proven to be reliable.

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry to interrupt. everyone to speak up. I'm having a very difficult time 20 hearing people's comments.

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MR. SAMUELS: And we probably need to move along in light of the time. Why don't we address some of these E-Commerce and E-Government initiatives. David and Maury were in this session. David, would you like to start?

MR. MOYER: Yes. I can talk about it.

We saw the FAST system. It's very efficient. understand that by summer it's going to be available for all actions and not just first actions. So that should improve efficiency. The goal is to have the new electronic filing forms done by November 2, 2004.

There was talk about a fully integrated 12 E-Commerce workflow hopefully done by the year 2005. Currently certain things get done electronically, (inaudible) and then get handed off before the mark 14 actually gets published. And one would think it could be 15 an even E-Commerce flow from application all the way to publication to issuance of the registration. So there's a 17 good plan in place for that. 18

The TICR system -- and I'm not sure what that 20 acronym stands for completely. But to me it's everything

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is available sort of on one program as opposed to having to go out and get your work done by going to many different programs, minimizing one and maximizing the other. And there's no target date for when that could be accomplished by. So I know that there is work being done on that. But if there's not a target date, then things may not move as quickly as they otherwise would.

There's one piece of information that I know outside attorneys would like to have. And that is more information on office actions, even the nature of the office action. And that evidently is also a work in progress. I said, if it frustrates me to not have that information, I know that it frustrates the people who do this work day-in, day-out. I don't have a very heavy docket. So that would be great to move that one along.

The priority is a centralized docket. a little bit of discussion about co-pending cases. would be nice if two applications by the very same company that are very closely related could get assigned to the 20 same attorney, the same examining attorney.

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Chris Donniger said that he thought that PTO was waiting for something from the TPAC to describe what a co-pending is to give criteria as to how something should go to the same examining attorney. I could understand how this could be a problem. It's easy to figure out all the co-pending applications of a particular applicant. among those which one should automatically go to the same attorney.

And I can see how electronically, these are all coming in. To have a system to go out and grab these two to go to the same person, for example, the wordmark on the exact same wordmark and design could go to the same attorney. I think that would be an easy one. Everyone would just nod their heads and say those two all out to go to the same examiner.

But, again, electronically, to get computers to do that, I'm sure that's not that easy to do. And it is something that users are interested in. And then you would get less inconsistency in the examination of two 20 very closely related Trademarks.

The last thing is there's a big challenge. We saw Carlyle. And it's up and running cables and wires and everything else in there. And it's getting like new computers. And they were talking about moving a lot of computers and a lot of equipment.

That's a real challenge. Not only will there be a blackout period in terms of any changes going on so they can get up, get moved, and then get up and running again.

So that's a big challenge for the Office coming up. And I'm sure it will all go extremely well and issues will get addressed and life will go on.

I want to complement -- and I know that Jon suggested the interactive. I got more out of this session today than I did in the previous six than I've been to these meetings. With all due respect, we found certain questions and we got some things to talk about. It was much more informal, and I felt more comfortable in getting good answers than I have in the past. And I want to compliment you on that.

MR. SAMUELS: And I think the smaller meetings

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sort of lends itself for more questions or dialogue than
  the session we're having right now.
             Was the Office looking to us for how to define a
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  co-pending case? Or is it more of an automation issue of
5 how do you assign those co-pending cases to the same
  examining?
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             MS. COHN: I think -- and I don't think it was a
  TPAC issue. I believe it was in an USPTO Sub-Committee.
  And we were actually looking for some input --
             MR. TEPPER: We sent that to Bob. I remember
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  this conversation from a year ago when INTA was meeting.
  We were invited to provide that definition, and we did.
13 Actually, we sent in a proposed (inaudible) on how to be
  handled. I can probably dig that out. I was about to
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  ask...
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             DEBBIE COHN: I don't think we've seen it yet.
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            MR. MULLER: It hasn't.
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             MR. TEPPER III: I was going to change the
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  subject.
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            MR. SAMUELS: Yes, Kim.
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MR. MULLER: Let me just add one thing to David's report. The one thing I would add was moving to the centralized docket. Did you refer to that? Somebody, I think, referred to that earlier.

MS. CHASSER: Our plan is, when we move to the 6 new facilities, that the way the new facilities are structured is that right now we have a docket for each law office. And now we're moving into one centralized docketing system.

As a follow-on, the E-Commerce saw that examiners pull cases electronically and it would be the first-in, first-out. But it's divide by law offices. it's not necessarily (inaudible).

So in order to have greater predictability for pendency in the long run and also because of the new electronic systems, we are pulling all of the inventory into one consolidate docket. And we will be putting that on-line this summer because we have to make sure that it's working properly before we get to the new facility. So 20 the consolidated docket is scheduled to go testing in

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July, the beginning of July.

It's planned to be in operation in July. 2 STAFF: It's planned to be in operation in 3 MS. CHASSER: July. So the immediate effect of that, because we will probably have very, very old cases will be thrown out, we will see a jump in pendency initially and eventually evening out. Because right now, the way we measure pendency is we average among each office. And so it will Does that answer your question?

MR. MULLER:

MS. CHASSER: And if I could just say something else. David was talking about the desire to have all the 12 data information available on the web so you could check off the status of that application. That is the TICR system which is Trademark Information Capture and 15 Retrieval System for those of you who don't know the acronym. And that is their entire data base of all 17 actions taken within the Office. And it is our goal to get that available on the web as soon as possible, 20 although we don't have a target date at this point because

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we are hearing loud and clear from our constituency that this is an important expectation.

MR. SAMUELS: I think David made a good suggestion at the meeting, and I think maybe you had left before he made this comment. This is regarding checking the status of an application. And correct me if I'm wrong, but your idea was, next to the statement that there's an office action, that there would be some indication whether it's 2D or 2E, something that is relatively simple.

It would seem to be simple to implement as opposed to -- at least initially to get the access to the office action. And that would be down the road. more immediate basis to at least know without having to call up somebody locally to go and get the file whether this is a 2D issue or a 2E issue or some other issue.

MS. COHN: We think it's an easy issue to put TICRS on the web.

MR. TEPPER: If I could just raise a question 20 and a comment. But I think it's important. (Inaudible.)

David touched on the electronic workflow

capabilities. And this is something that the involvement

of the TPAC (inaudible) but other committees I know it's a

big part of the Strategic Plan. (Inaudible.) And the bar

made with the user community, quality and efficiency was

dependent on the ability for the Office to realize

electronic workflow. And I heard very clearly (inaudible)

is staying constant. Filings are going up. And pendency

is going to increase. At the same time, our support for

funding and (inaudible).

The other big thing to solve this problem is that the electronic workflow system, for lack of the full, correct name, that was originally to be launched last November. I know that the Madrid forms are complicated. I am concerned about where we stand. I've not heard a thing about the development of that capability.

And I see -- and when we hear these pendency numbers -- head counts staying the same and filings going up. And I would at least like to understand what, if anything, is being done about that system; or if nothing,

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what can we do to (inaudible) crucial part of what we bargained for in fees and funding. I don't know if this is an information office issue or where it goes somewhere else.

MS. COTTON: The system was to provide the case files as well as work-flow rules behind the movement of the case files. We still have an expectation that it will being desirable to have that as one of the benefits. And we don't have it implemented.

As you pointed out, we have implemented one portion, and that is workflow, which is access to the electronic file for the first action which is the system called FAST (inaudible.) Demonstrated, moving out because we have a project right now scanning the application files into TICRS and making all the application data available on-line.

So our focus right now is extending FAST through the status of the examinations and eventually pushing this workflow model out to the entire trademark office. 20 two milestones that are provided by CIO is based on their

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resource availability and (inaudible) extended out and further support for examinations.

I think talking about the volume and talking about what goes into it as well as these statuses we talked about going to registration. That part puts the date on that for preregistration.

> STAFF: I would say the early part of next year.

I don't have this schedule right here. STAFF:

And then the July of 2005 date, which is what CIO has provided, that they believe they can write the software in extending the workflow on all registrations.

The planning scheduled we've got now, as we highlighted a few minutes ago, it is very important that our system puts one foot in front of another rather than because the calendar says we put it up. So we're moving forward on that.

CIO negotiated by contracts three milestone dates. So we're still moving forward on it, and we're going to be working incrementally to release delivery. 20 And we are planning something just over a year long here.

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That's the current plans.

MR. TEPPER: Given that that's really two years beyond the original roll-out date.

> STAFF: Right.

MR. TEPPER: Does that impact or do we to need to look at other areas of resource staffing? It's a long 7 time to be counting on those efficiencies not to have them. And if it's a question of attending to other priorities, I very much understand that. And I very much 10 agree with you that you need to get it right rather than just get it.

At the same time, I'm still bothered by the fact that it's two years if this was really an essential part of the (inaudible) and around the edges. I sort of see a disconnect that I'm not getting to the bottom of.

MR. SAMUELS: Well said. I think that's something we can address in our report. But we need to move on to the next issue. Howard?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Not following up directly on what 19 20 you said on pendency. And I just want to get something

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out here. Because when we internally, I guess not internally, but sort of went back and forth on the reason in our final report why pendency went up and that the Office had focused on increased filings and I think the TPAC took a little different bend. It may have been increased filings. But there were a number of other reasons.

And I think it's important to get out there for a number of reasons that, in the last 32 months, if you get my drift, since September of 2002, obviously, we heard today that the pendency or the filings have gone up about 11, 12 percent this year. And I guess they went up a few percentage points last year, but meanwhile, pendency, first action pendency, has gone up about 45 percent.

And that's clearly another disconnect that I think was part of your question that I think has to kept being put out there on the forefront as we focus on the reason pendency keeps going up as we focus on what's really most important, quality or pendency. And, 20 obviously, as you well know, there are probably a million

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other things I could say. But I just want to get that particular fact out before the TPAC.

MR. SAMUELS: The last group that met this morning dealt with issues before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. And Leslie, Joe, and Maury attended.

MS. LOTT: I'll be very brief given where we The meeting was wonderful, and we thank you very much for your time.

Three main issues. First of all, just a status report of where we are. The TTAB pendency is good. where it should be. There were some glitches in the recent past in terms of understaffing and a couple of issues with converting over from hard paper to electronic filing. But for the most part, these have been identified, they've been worked through, and everything is moving in the right direction and looking good.

There were two sort of new things that we, as a TPAC, need to focus on and be included in our report. First of all, there is the proposal for mandatory initial 20 disclosure of discoverable documents and information.

we have asked -- there's a very, very well written 30-page memo that sets out all the details for doing that. There may be an executive summary of that so that we can circulate that and get comments on it and we hope to include a thoughtful feedback and recommendation in the final report.

And then the other thing is the proposal for an accelerated case position in the TTAB. And once again, between now and the time we prepare the final report, we're going to need to circulate a proposal and talk about it, probably on-line, maybe a conference call. And those are the issues, should be the issues, that we discussed this morning.

MR. WELCH: Well, one thing that was encouraging to hear is that electronic filing of new oppositions and cancellations and ex part appeals, you can do that electronically now. It just started up last month and already is having a very large percentages of filings being electronic. So it's a success story, I think.

MR. SAMUELS: Maury, did you want to add

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MR. TEPPER: I'd like to amplify. And this is the second chance. We came up here in February and we had a chance. And as David said, it was extremely helpful, I think, just to get this kind of information to get a better understanding of the workflow.

Joe touched on the facts that the electronic systems are extremely (inaudible). TTAB, and in fact, some of the statistic on use are really stunning when we consider it has only been out barely a month. And we're already seeing 24 to 32 percent use of forms that have just emerged and with no advanced publicity about it. I think some of the benefit of all the TEAS operations that some people are aware of electronic action in the TTAB is extremely well received. (Inaudible.)

They do have electronic filing workflow at the Board. And I commend them for that. And I think a case study for us to see how that impacts efficiency. Board has done an excellent job of planning their work 20 efforts. And the staff has sort of been resource-oriented

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in reducing those staff areas over the last couple of years largely due to attrition. And so there appear to be some deficiencies in staffing that they realize and adjust to over time in a smooth manner. And I think, from the user community, they are uniformly positive experiences with the electronic system.

The only other issue I'll raise is because of the time issue. We can take home the two proposals we have before us. But the other thing that came to us, and this was not at the Board saying we need this, asking about how things. Resources are tight throughout the office, staffing (inaudible).

One thing they simply don't have in the budget that allows for now is training and education. And if you look at the amount of change that's occurred in the workflow and processes, it's stunning they're able to do as well as they're doing. But I think we need to consider and talk about how can we accommodate this.

And this is probably not just a Board issue, but 20 in the Office is the need for ongoing training both here

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within the Office and also with the bar and the user community.

And I'll be involved in other associations. think that we can play some role in that in getting the 5 word out to users what's out there, and how you can use it effectively. And it's an issue for us to discuss in the future.

Thank you. Does anybody else have MR. SAMUELS: any comments?

Let's turn to future plans. I guess a couple of things that we need to address first and foremost in light of Maury's comments regarding getting 13 back to the Board with respect to David's proposal on mandatory disclosure and accelerated consideration of cases. We need to start focusing on that proposal. Will there be an executive summary ready within the next of weeks on that?

VOICE: Yes.

MR. SAMUELS: Okay. So why don't you forward 19 20 that to me, and I'll forward it to everybody. And then we

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could, amongst ourselves via e-mail, try to hammer out a position and get back to the Board relatively quickly but before the end of this fiscal year which ends by September 30.

Our annual report is due November 30. And as we did last year, if no one has any objections to this, I would propose that the various committee members be assigned to do at least a first draft on various issues, probably those issues that we focused on this morning during those breakout sessions.

I'll be then in charge of trying to massage and put it all together into a cohesive piece which will then be distributed for further comment. And I would propose that probably in connection with our next meeting we try to set aside some time then to sort of polish the document so we can get it to the Office in time to meet the necessary deadlines.

With respect to the next meeting, given the fact that Trademarks is going to be moving in October, Anne and 20 I discussed this, we probably do not want to meet in

October. Probably the best time to meet would be early 2 November given the fact that our report is due at the end of November and given the fact that I am told that the INTA-midyear meeting this year is one week earlier than 5 normal. So I'll be taking a look at the calendar and getting back in touch with everybody with possible dates. 7 We're probably looking at that first week in November. Do we have any other business that we need to 8 take care of before we adjourn? 9 If not, then I think we are adjourned. 10 [Meeting was adjourned at 3:29 p.m.] 11 -00000-12

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JANE F. HOFFMAN

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1 **I-N-V-O-I-C-E**** ****I-N-V-O-I-C-E****

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3 TODAY'S DATE: 7/4/04

4 DATE TAKEN: 6/3/04

5 | CASE NAME: Patent & Trademark Public Advisory Committee

6 Meeting/Closed session

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