

**UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**



Professional responsibility and practice before the USPTO

Office of Enrollment and Discipline

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



Register of patent practitioners

oedci.uspto.gov/OEDCI/

Office of Enrollment and Discipline

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> [Patent Practitioner Home Page](#) >

 Print

Persons Recognized to Practice in Patent Matters

I want to...



Go

Patent Practitioner Home Page

The listings contain contact information for attorneys and agents with licenses to practice before the US Patent and Trademark Office.

PATENT PRACTITIONER SEARCH:

Currently, there are **12558 active agents** and **35680 active attorneys**. All searches reflect current information available to OED. Information concerning a practitioners status as an attorney is based on records provided to the Office of Enrollment and Discipline and might not reflect the practitioners status in a State Bar. Individuals interested in a practitioners status in a State Bar should contact that State Bar for specific information.


REGISTERED PRACTITIONER PORTAL:


Self-service portal for registered patent attorneys and agents that enables users to update their contact information such as mailing address, e-mail address, phone numbers, security question and answer, and change their password. They may also submit requests to OED and pay fees online. Please refer to our [Document Processing](#) and [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#) pages for more information.

EXAM APPLICANT PORTAL:

Applicants may apply or reapply for Admission to the Examination for Registration, upload pertinent documentation, and pay the application and examination fees online using the Applicant Portal. Applications for Waiver of the Examination 37 CFR § 11.7(d), Reciprocal Recognition 37 CFR § 11.6 (c), and Reciprocal Recognition for Trademarks 37 CFR § 11.14(c) are not currently available through the online portal. Please refer to our [Document Processing](#) and [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#) pages for more information.

 Patent Practitioner Search

 Registered Practitioner Portal

 Exam Applicant Portal



Continuing legal education (CLE)

- Final rule published August 3, 2020: 85 FR 46932
 - Proposed guidelines published October 9, 2020: 85 FR 64128
- Biennial registration statement replaces survey of registered patent practitioners
 - Notice will be provided 120 days in advance of due date. Anticipated implementation November 2024.
- Voluntary certification of CLE
 - *See* 37 C.F.R. § 11.11(a)(3)
 - Recognition of CLE completion in online practitioner directory.
 - Certification of six credits of CLE within preceding 24 months: 5 credits in patent law and practice, 1 credit in ethics in Spring 2022.

OED Diversion Pilot Program

- In 2016, the ABA Commission on Lawyer Assistance Programs and the Hazelden Betty Ford Foundation published a study of about 13,000 currently practicing attorneys and found the following:
 - About 21% qualify as problem drinkers
 - 28% struggle with some level of depression
 - 19% struggle with anxiety
 - 23% struggle with stress
- Other difficulties include social alienation, work addiction, sleep deprivation, job dissatisfaction, and complaints of work-life conflict.
- In 2017, the USPTO launched the Diversion Pilot Program.



OED Diversion Pilot Program–criteria

- Willingness and ability to participate in the program
- No public discipline by the USPTO or another jurisdiction in the past three years
- Misconduct at issue must not:
 - Involve misappropriation of funds or dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation
 - Result in or be likely to result in substantial prejudice to a client or other person
 - Constitute a “serious crime” (see 37 C.F.R. § 11.1)
 - Be part of a pattern of similar misconduct or be of the same nature as misconduct for which practitioner has been disciplined within the past five years

Pro bono programs

- **USPTO Law School Clinic Certification Program:**
 - Allows students in a participating law school's clinic program to practice before the USPTO under the strict guidance of a law school faculty clinic supervisor
 - Limited recognition for participating students
 - www.uspto.gov/lawschoolclinic
- **USPTO Patent Pro Bono Program:**
 - Independent regional programs located across the nation work to match financially under-resourced inventors and small businesses with volunteer practitioners to file and prosecute patent applications.
 - Inventors and interested attorneys can navigate the USPTO website to find links to their regional program: www.uspto.gov/probonopatents



OED

Select OED regulations

Practice before the office

- Activities that constitute practice before the USPTO are broadly defined in 37 C.F.R. §§ 11.5(b) & 11.14:
 - Includes communicating with and advising a client concerning matters pending or contemplated to be presented before the office (37 C.F.R. § 11.5(b))
 - Consulting with or giving advice to a client in contemplation of filing a patent application or other document with the office (37 C.F.R. § 11.5(b)(1))
 - Consulting with or giving advice to a client in contemplation of filing a trademark application or other document with the office (37 C.F.R. § 11.5(b)(2))
 - Nothing in this section (37 C.F.R. § 11.5(b)) proscribes a practitioner from employing or retaining non-practitioner assistants under the supervision of the practitioner to assist the practitioner in matters pending or contemplated to be presented before the office.
 - *See also* 37 C.F.R. § 11.14 for details regarding individuals who may practice before the office in trademark and other non-patent matters.



OED discipline: grievances and complaints

- An investigation into possible grounds for discipline may be initiated by the receipt of a grievance (see 37 C.F.R. § 11.22(a))
- Grievance: “a written submission from any source received by the OED Director that presents possible grounds for discipline of a specified practitioner” (37 C.F.R. § 11.1)
- In the course of the investigation, the OED Director may request information and evidence regarding possible grounds for discipline of a practitioner from:
 - i. The grievant
 - ii. The practitioner, or
 - iii. Any person who may reasonably be expected to provide information and evidence needed in connection with the grievance or investigation

(37 C.F.R. § 11.22(f)(1))

OED discipline: grievances and complaints

- Upon the conclusion of an investigation, the OED Director may:
 - Close the investigation without issuing a warning or taking disciplinary action
 - Issue a warning to the practitioner
 - Institute formal charges upon the approval of the Committee on Discipline, or
 - Enter into a settlement agreement with the practitioner and submit the same for approval of the USPTO Director.

(37 C.F.R. § 11.22(h))



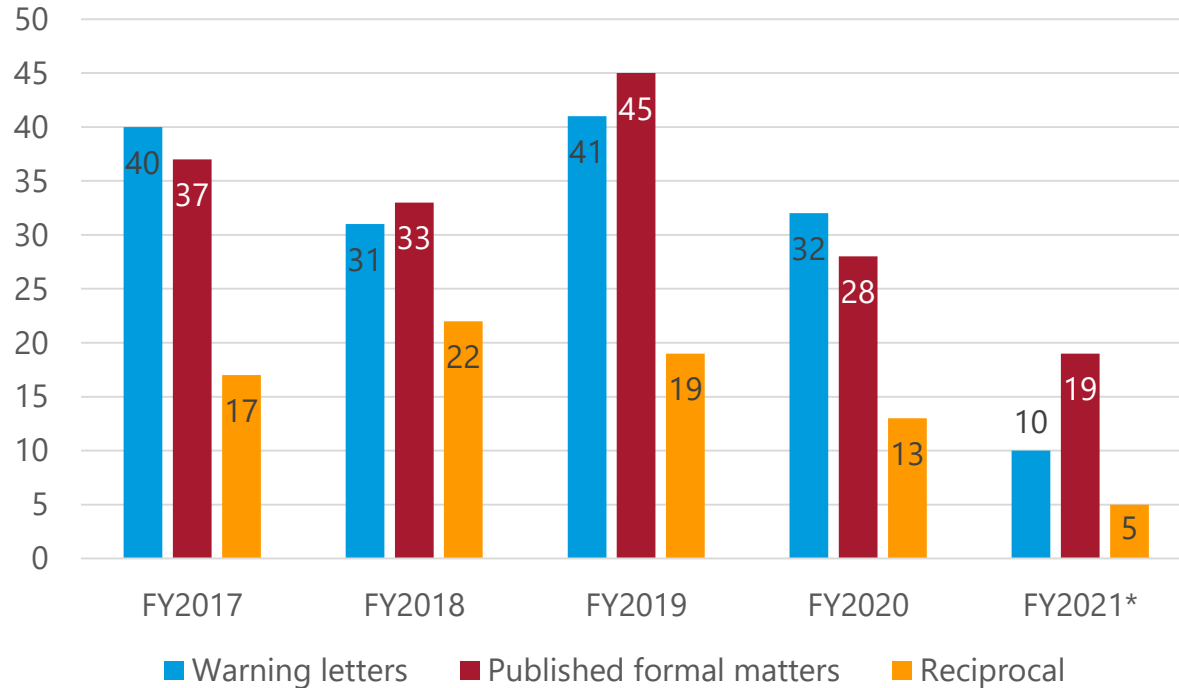
OED discipline: grievances and complaints

- If investigation reveals that grounds for discipline exist, the matter may be referred to the Committee on Discipline to make a probable cause determination (*see* 37 C.F.R. § 11.32).
- 37 C.F.R. § 11.34(d) specifies that the timing for filing a complaint shall be within one year after the date on which the OED Director receives a grievance.
- 37 C.F.R. § 11.34(d) also states that no complaint may be filed more than 10 years after the date on which the misconduct occurred.
- Self-reporting is often considered as a mitigating factor in the disciplinary process.

Other types of discipline

- Reciprocal discipline (37 C.F.R. § 11.24)
 - Based on discipline by a state or federal program or agency
 - Often conducted on documentary record only
- Interim suspension based on conviction of a serious crime (37 C.F.R. § 11.25)
 - Referred to a hearing officer for determination of final disciplinary action

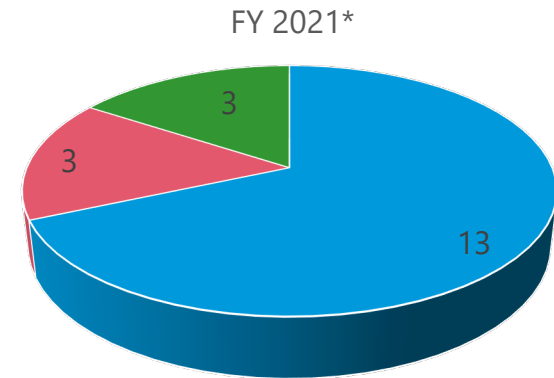
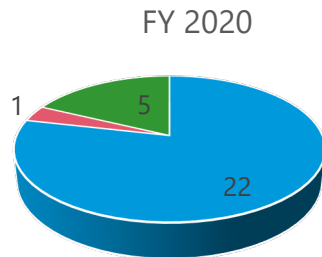
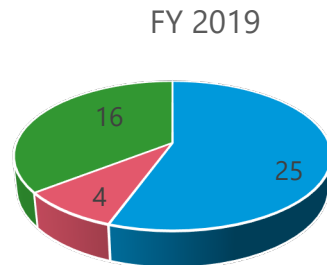
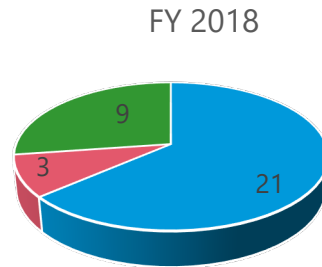
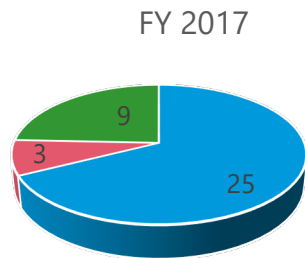
USPTO disciplinary matters



* Through Q3 FY2021



USPTO disciplinary matters



■ Patent Attorneys ■ Patent Agents ■ Trademark Attorneys

* Through Q3 FY2021



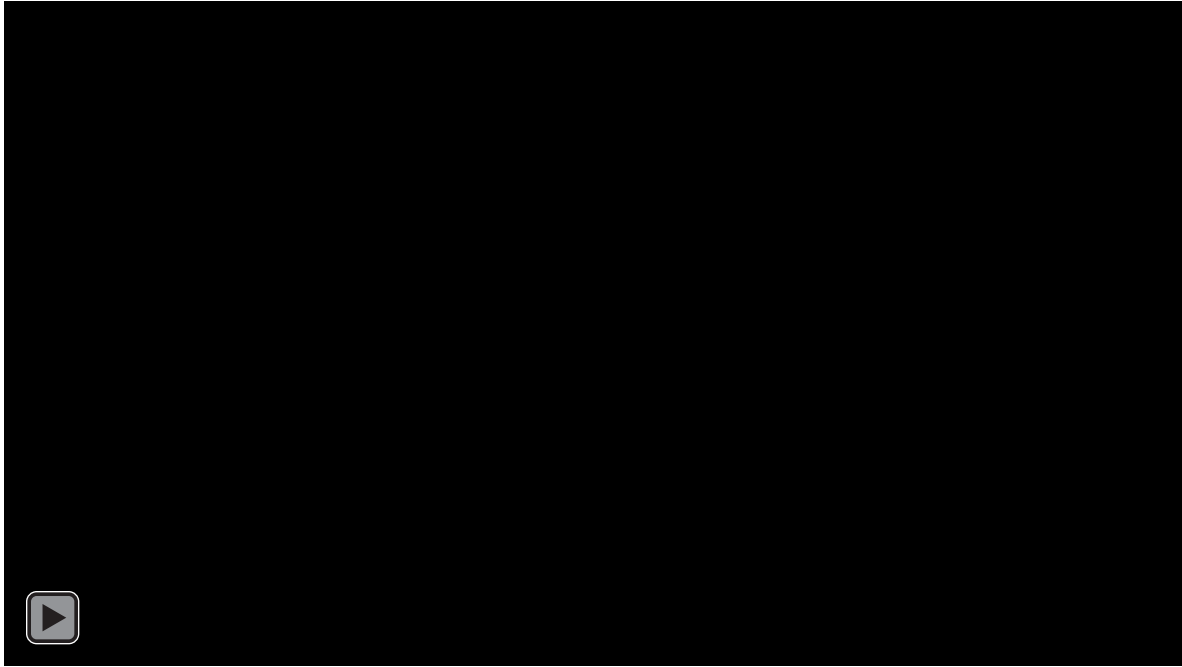
OED

Ethics scenarios and select case law

Patent agent privilege

- *In re Queen's University at Kingston*, 820 F.3d 1287 (Fed. Cir. 2016)
 - U.S. District Court granted Samsung's Motion to Compel documents, including communications between Queen's University employees and registered (non-lawyer) patent agents discussing prosecution of patents at issue in suit.
 - Federal Circuit recognized privilege **only** as to those activities that patent agents are authorized to perform (see 37 C.F.R. § 11.5(b)(1)).
- *In re Silver*, 540 S.W.3d 530 (Tex. 2018)
 - Lower court ruled that communications between client and patent agent were not protected from discovery because Texas law did not recognize patent agent privilege.
 - Supreme Court of Texas overturned, citing patent agents' authorization to practice law.
- *Rule on Attorney-Client Privilege for Trials Before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board*, 82 Fed. Reg. 51570 (Nov. 7, 2017)





Patent agent privilege

- *Onyx Therapeutics, Inc. v. Cipla Ltd. et. al.*, C.A. No. 16-988-LPS (consolidated), 2019 WL 668846, (D. Del. Feb. 15, 2019)
 - U.S. District Court found that a group of documents it inspected in camera would “almost certainly be within the scope of attorney client privilege,” but not be “protected by the narrower patent agent privilege,” because they were not “reasonably necessary and incident to” the ultimate patent prosecution.
 - Documents were communications between scientists referencing prior art found by an individual who performed a patent assessment at the direction of a patent agent.
 - Email discussion among the scientists was found not to be protected by the patent-agent privilege “because the assessment was done as part of a plan to develop new chemical formulations, not to seek patent protection for already-developed formulations.”

Unauthorized practice of law (UPL)

- ***In re Campbell***, Proceeding No. D2014-11 (USPTO Apr. 29, 2014):
 - Patent agent represented a person in Colorado on matters involving DUI charges.
 - Attempted to claim he was “attorney in fact” for driver.
 - Identified himself as “an attorney in fact duly appointed, and licensed to practice Federal Law in the United States of America.”
 - Arrest warrant was issued for driver for failure to appear.
 - Sued City of Colorado Springs in civil court on behalf of driver.
 - Identified himself before magistrate in civil suit as a “federal attorney” and provided his USPTO registration no. as his “federal attorney registration number.”
 - Appeared on behalf of driver in license revocation hearing.
 - Excluded from practice before the USPTO.
 - Rule highlights:
 - Dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation – 37 C.F.R. §§ 10.23(b)(4)
 - Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice – 37 C.F.R. § 10.23(b)(5)
 - Holding oneself out to be an attorney or lawyer – 37 C.F.R. § 10.31(d)(1)
 - Intentionally or habitually violating disciplinary rules – 37 C.F.R. § 10.89(c)(6)



Misrepresentation/UPL

- ***In re Chow***, Proceeding No. D2018-27 (USPTO April 30, 2019):
 - Patent agent was sole registered practitioner for company that provided patent services to clients.
 - Patent agent's son operated a second company that provided client referrals.
 - Between August 2012 and December 2017, agent's customer number was associated with 6,760 patent applications (~105/month, ~5/work day).
 - Non-practitioner employees of son's company drafted patentability opinions and patent applications and routinely communicated with clients, all with little to no supervision from patent agent.
 - Clients paid son's company, who would allegedly pass funds along to patent agent. No disclosure to client of payment arrangement.
 - No disclosure to client regarding large referral relationship between companies.
 - Settlement: three-year suspension
 - Rule highlights:
 - Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice: 37 C.F.R. §§ 10.23(b)(5) & 11.804(d)
 - Aiding UPL: 37 C.F.R. §§ 10.47(a),(c) & 11.505
 - Conflicts: 37 C.F.R. §§ 10.62(a), 10.68(a)(1), 11.107(a)(2), & 11.108(f)

Conflicts of interest/client communication

- *In re Starkweather*, Proceeding No. D2018-44 (USPTO Oct. 17, 2019)
 - Practitioner received voluminous referrals from marketing company
 - Did not obtain informed consent from clients in light of this arrangement
 - Took direction regarding applications from company
 - When company operations were shut down and payments stopped, practitioner halted client work, including completed applications
 - Signed clients' names on USPTO documents
 - Settlement: three-year suspension, MPRE, 12 hours of ethics CLE
 - Rule highlights:
 - Competence: 37 C.F.R. § 11.101
 - Abiding by client's decisions: 37 C.F.R. § 11.102
 - Diligence: 37 C.F.R. § 11.103
 - Client communication: 37 C.F.R. § 11.104
 - Conflicts: 37 C.F.R. § 11.107
 - False statements to a tribunal: 37 C.F.R. § 11.303
 - Taking direction from 3rd party payer: 37 C.F.R. § 11.504(c)

Conflict of Interest

37 C.F.R. § 11.107

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a practitioner shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:

(1) The representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client; or

(2) There is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the practitioner's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the practitioner.

(b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a) of this section, a practitioner may represent a client if:

(1) The practitioner reasonably believes that the practitioner will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client;

(2) The representation is not prohibited by law;

(3) The representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the practitioner in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal; and

(4) Each affected client gives **informed consent**, confirmed in writing.



Conflict of Interest

37 C.F.R. § 11.108(f)

A practitioner shall not accept compensation for representing a client from one other than the client unless:

- (1) The client gives **informed consent**;
- (2) There is no interference with the practitioner's **independence of professional judgment** or with the client-practitioner relationship; and
- (3) Information relating to representation of a client is protected as required by §11.106.

37 C.F.R. § 11.504(c)

A practitioner shall not permit a person who recommends, employs, or pays the practitioner to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the practitioner's **professional judgment** in rendering such legal services.

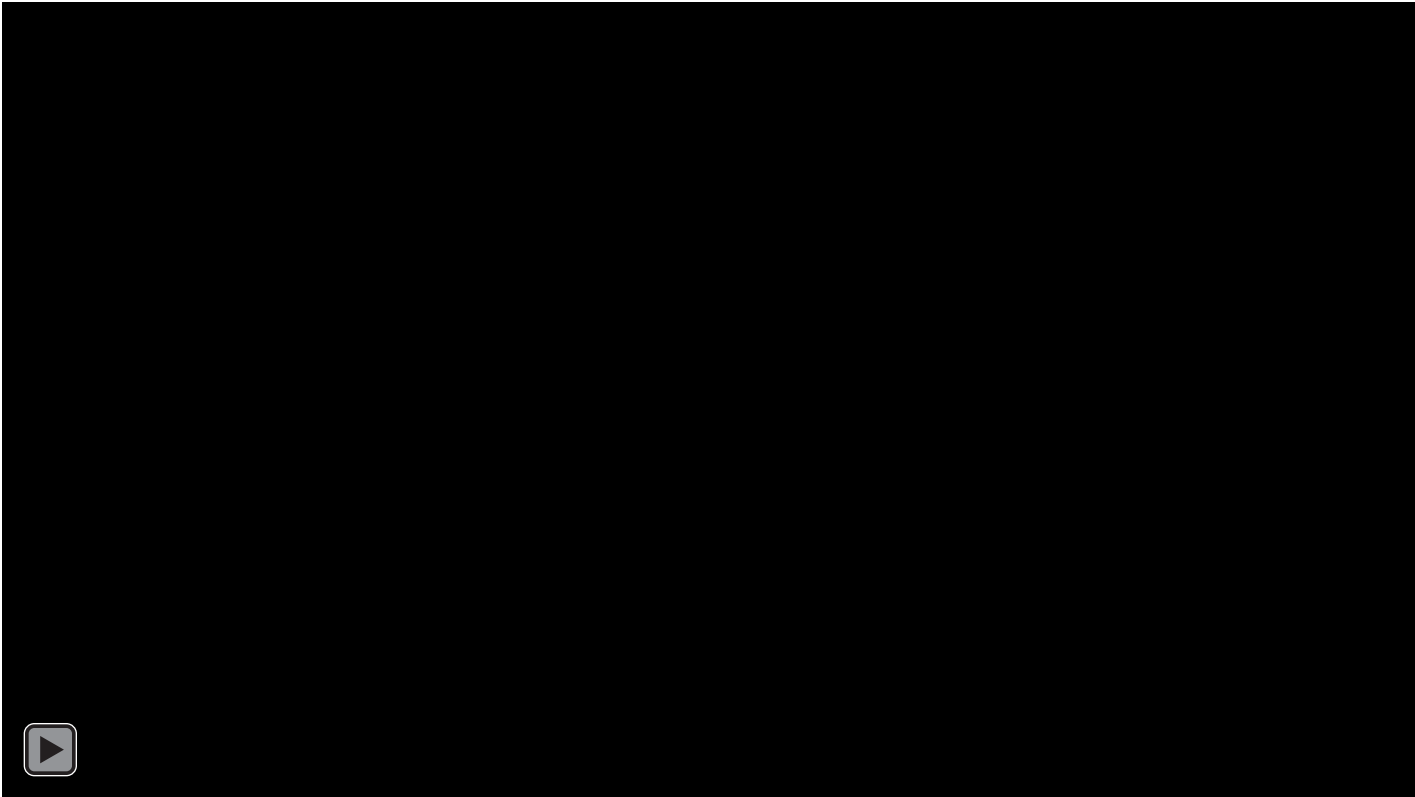


Signatures on patent documents

- 37 C.F.R. § 1.4((d)(1) Handwritten signature.
 - “Each piece of correspondence, except as provided in paragraphs (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4), (e), and (f) of this section, filed in an application, patent file, or other proceeding in the Office which requires a person's signature, must:
 - (i) Be an original, that is, have an original handwritten signature **personally signed**, in permanent dark ink or its equivalent, **by that person**; or
 - (ii) Be a direct or indirect copy, such as a photocopy or facsimile transmission (§1.6(d)), of an original. In the event that a copy of the original is filed, the original should be retained as evidence of authenticity. If a question of authenticity arises, the Office may require submission of the original.
- 37 C.F.R. § 1.4((d)(2) S-signature.
 - “(i)...the person signing the correspondence must insert his or her own S-signature...”
- 37 C.F.R. § 1.4(d)(4)(ii) Certification as to the signature.
 - “The person inserting a signature under paragraph (d)(2) or (d)(3) of this section in a document submitted to the Office certifies that the inserted signature appearing in the document is his or her own signature.”

Signatures on patent documents

- MPEP § 502.02
 - (I) Handwritten signature: “The word original, as used herein, is defined as correspondence which is personally signed in permanent dark ink or its equivalent by the person whose signature appears thereon.”
 - (II) S-Signature:
 - “The person signing the correspondence must insert his or her own S-signature...”
 - “The ‘must insert his or her own signature’ requirement is met by the signer directly typing his or her own signature using a keyboard. **The requirement does not permit one person (e.g., a secretary) to type in the signature of a second person (e.g., a practitioner) even if the second person directs the first person to do so.**”



uspto

Misrepresentation/failure to supervise/UPL

- *In re Swyers*, Proceeding No. D2016-20 (USPTO Jan. 26, 2017)
 - Disciplinary complaint alleged, inter alia:
 - TM attorney established The Trademark Company, PLLC.
 - Permitted non-attorneys to sign TM applications and practice TM law with little to no supervision.
 - Multiple fraudulent or digitally manipulated TM specimens were filed with the USPTO.
 - Failed to deposit client advance funds into a client trust account.
 - Failed to cooperate with OED investigation.
 - Exclusion on consent.
 - Rule highlights
 - 37 C.F.R. § 10.23(b)(5)–Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice
 - 37 C.F.R. § 10.23(c)(2)(ii)–Giving false or misleading information to the office
 - 37 C.F.R. § 10.47(a) & (c)–Aiding the unauthorized practice of law

Signatures on trademark documents

- 37 C.F.R. § 2.193 Trademark correspondence and signature requirements
 - “(a)...Each piece of correspondence that requires a signature must bear:
 - (1) A handwritten signature **personally** signed in permanent ink by the person named as the signatory, or a true copy thereof; or
 - (2) An electronic signature that meets the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section, **personally entered by the person named as the signatory**....

* * * * *
 - (c) Requirements for electronic signature. A person signing a document electronically must:
 - (1) **Personally enter** any combination of letters, numbers, spaces and/or punctuation marks that the signer has adopted as a signature, placed between two forward slash (“/”) symbols in the signature block on the electronic submission; or
 - (2) Sign the document using some other form of electronic signature specified by the Director.

* * * * *
 - (f) Signature as certification. The presentation to the Office (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) of any document by any person, whether a practitioner or non-practitioner, constitutes a certification under §11.18(b) of this chapter. **Violations of §11.18(b) of this chapter may jeopardize the validity of the application or registration, and may result in the imposition of sanctions under §11.18(c) of this chapter.** Any practitioner violating §11.18(b) of this chapter may also be subject to disciplinary action. See §11.18(d) and §11.804 of this chapter.”



Signatures on trademark documents

- TMEP § 611.01(c) Requirements for signature
 - “All documents must be personally signed. 37 C.F.R. §§2.193(a)(1), (c)(1), 11.18(a). The person(s) identified as the signatory must manually enter the elements of the electronic signature. Another person (e.g., paralegal, legal assistant, or secretary) may not sign the name of a qualified practitioner or other authorized signatory. See *In re Dermahose Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1793 (TTAB 2007) ; *In re Cowan*, 18 USPQ2d 1407 (Comm’r Pats. 1990). Just as signing the name of another person on paper does not serve as the signature of the person whose name is written, typing the electronic signature of another person is not a valid signature by that person.”

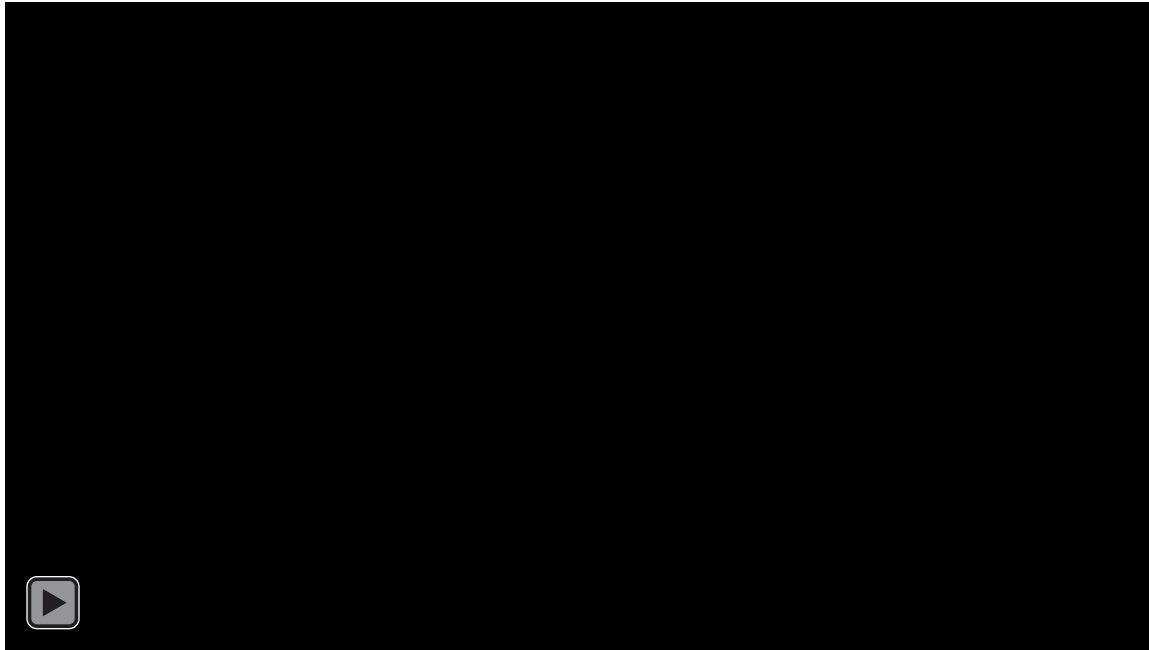
Improper signature/UPL

- *In re Crabtree*, Proceeding Nos. D2018-31 & D2018-47 (USPTO Apr. 25, 2019)
 - Disciplinary complaint alleged, inter alia:
 - Attorney was part-owner and general counsel of entity that provided TM-related services.
 - Beginning in 2017 until early 2018, non-practitioner employees used a cut and paste procedure to apply applicant signatures from application summaries into TM filings.
 - Non-practitioner employees expressly abandoned application (including client signature) without applicant knowledge.
 - Non-practitioner employees would offer suggestions to customers relating to class, specimen acceptability, and description.
 - After disclosure to and agreement by applicant, company retained \$50 filing fee difference for TEAS Plus applications.
 - Company did not maintain escrow accounts for applicants fees or USPTO filing fees.
 - Exclusion on consent.
 - Rule highlights:
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.101–Competence
 - 37 C.F.R. §§ 11.115(a) & (c)–Safekeeping property
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.303(a)(1)–Candor toward tribunal
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.503–Responsibilities regarding non-practitioner assistance
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.505–Aiding UPL



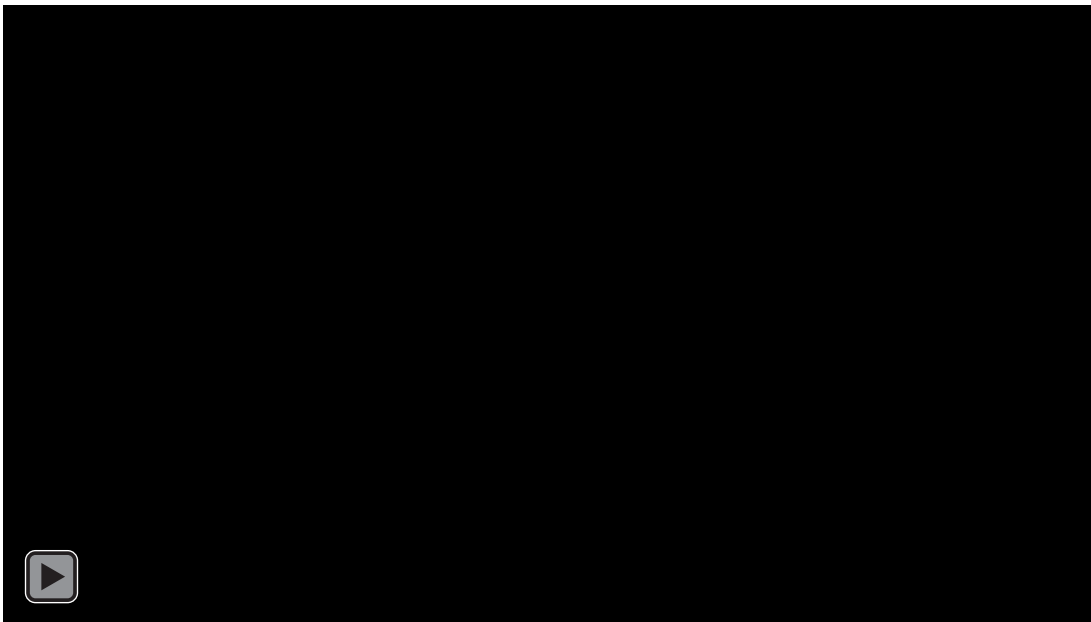
Improper signatures/failure to supervise

- *In re Sapp*, Proceeding No. D2019-31 (USPTO May 15, 2019)
 - Trademark (TM) attorney was attorney of record or responsible attorney for numerous trademark applications for law firm.
 - Had TM documents filed with USPTO where non-practitioner assistants signed the documents instead of the named signatory.
 - Did not take reasonable steps to learn whether non-practitioner assistants were obtaining signatures properly.
 - After learning of impermissible signatures, did not notify clients of improper signatures or potential consequences.
 - After learning of impermissible signatures (including on declaration relied upon by TM examiners), did not notify the USPTO.
 - Mitigating factors:
 - Fourteen-year practice with no prior disciplinary history.
 - Acknowledged ethical lapses and understands seriousness of submitting impermissible signatures to USPTO.
 - Cooperated with OED investigation.
 - Upon learning of impermissible signatures, retrained practitioners and non-practitioner assistants to ensure future compliance.
 - Settlement: public reprimand and one-year probation.
 - Rule highlights:
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.101–Competence
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.103–Diligence
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.503–Responsibilities regarding non-practitioner assistance
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.104(a) & (b)–Client communication
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.303–Candor toward tribunal
 - 37 C.F.R. §§ 11.804(c) (misrepresentation) and (d) (conduct prejudicial to the admin. of justice)



Conflicts of interest - Clients

- *In re Radanovic*, Proceeding No. D2014-29 (USPTO Dec. 16, 2014)
 - Public reprimand
- *In re Ramberg*, Proceeding No. D2017-12 (USPTO Feb. 14, 2017)
 - Public reprimand
- *In re Blackowicz*, Proceeding No. D2015-13 (USPTO May 11, 2015)
 - 30-day suspension
- *In re Newman*, Proceeding No. D2015-14 (USPTO Nov. 12, 2015)
 - 30-day suspension



Disreputable or gross misconduct

- *In re Schroeder*, Proceeding No. D2014-08 (USPTO May 18, 2015)
 - Patent attorney
 - Submitted unprofessional remarks in two separate office action responses
 - Remarks were ultimately stricken from application files pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 11.18(c)(1)
 - Order noted that behavior was outside of the ordinary standard of professional obligation and client's interests
 - Aggravating factor: had not accepted responsibility or shown remorse for remarks
 - Default: Six-month suspension
 - Rule highlights
 - 37 C.F.R. § 10.23(a) – Disreputable or gross misconduct
 - 37 C.F.R. § 10.89(c)(5) – Discourteous conduct before the office
 - 37 C.F.R. § 10.23(b)(5) – Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice
 - 37 C.F.R. § 11.18 – Certification upon filing of papers

Decisions imposing public discipline available in “FOIA Reading Room”

- foiadocuments.uspto.gov/oed/
- Official Gazette for Patents
 - www.uspto.gov/news/og/patent_og/index.jsp
 - Select a published issue from the list, and click on the “Notices” link in the menu on the left side of the webpage

Grant Corboy

An overview of the Patent Pro Bono Program

Patent Pro Bono Program (PPBP)

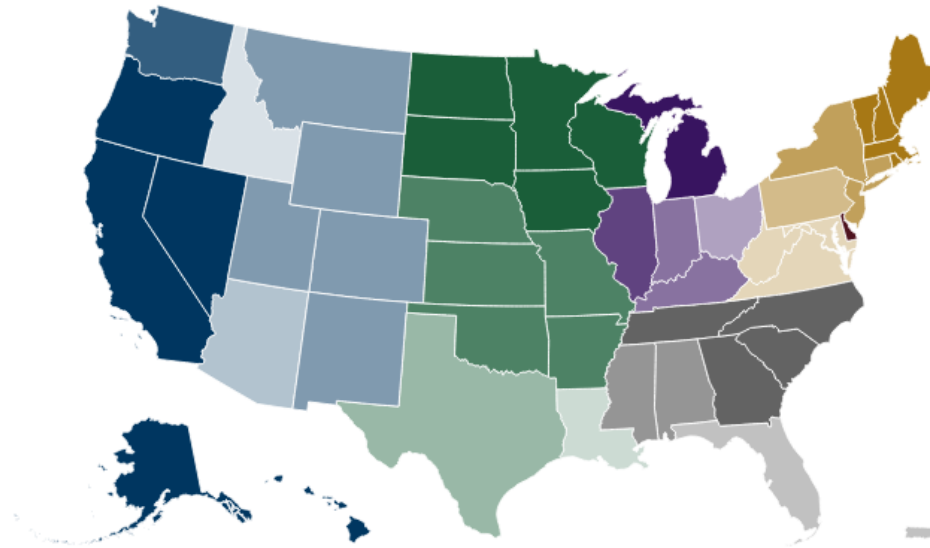
- Assists financially under-resourced independent inventors and small businesses
 - Section 32 of AIA – The USPTO Director shall work with and support intellectual property law associations across the country in the establishment of pro bono programs designed to assist financially under-resourced independent inventors and small businesses
 - The USPTO 2019 – 2022 Strategic Plan calls for the USPTO to enhance “the assistance we provide to independent inventors and small businesses”
- Regional programs work to match financially under-resourced inventors and small businesses with volunteer practitioners to prepare, file, and prosecute patent applications

Regional patent pro bono programs

- 21 regional programs across the country provide matching services
- Each regional program covers one or more states
- Regional programs are independent of the USPTO and are operated by
 - Nonprofit organizations that focus on intellectual property
 - Universities
 - Bar associations
- Regional programs follow general guidelines but set their own policies and procedures
- Regional programs ensure that applicants qualify for patent pro bono assistance by screening for
 - Income (less than 3X the poverty guidelines)
 - Regional programs are independent of the USPTO and may vary the guidelines
 - Have a provisional application on file and/or have completed a certificate training course
 - <http://www.uspto.gov/video/cbt/certpck/index.htm> (also available in Spanish)
 - An actual invention (more than an idea)

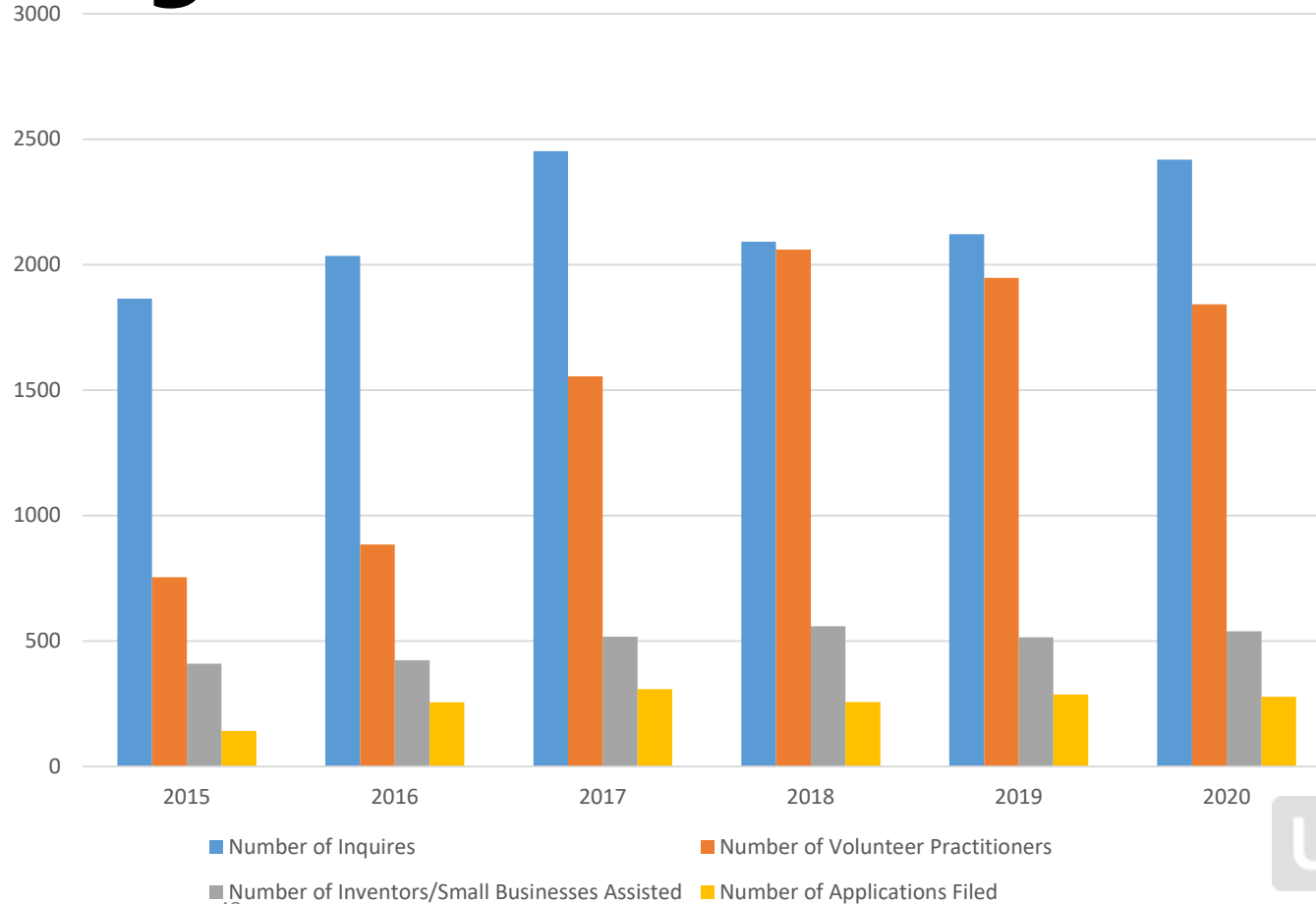


Current nationwide coverage



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ■ Washington Pro Bono Patent Network | ■ St. Louis U. Pro Bono Patent Program | ■ New England Program |
| ■ Idaho Patent Pro Bono | ■ Texas Accountants and Lawyers for the Arts | ■ New York Tri State Program |
| ■ California Inventors Assistance Program | ■ Louisiana Invents | ■ Delaware Program |
| ■ ProBoPat | ■ Chicago-Kent Patent Hub | ■ Federal Circuit Bar Assn. |
| ■ Arizona Public Patent Program | ■ PatentConnect for Hoosiers | ■ Philadelphia Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts |
| ■ LegalCORPS | ■ Ohio Invents | ■ Georgia PATENTS |
| ■ Pro Bono Patent Project | ■ BBVLP Patent Program | ■ Patent Pro Bono FL |

PPBP growth



■ Number of Inquires

■ Number of Volunteer Practitioners

■ Number of Inventors/Small Businesses Assisted

■ Number of Applications Filed

Patent practitioners are the linchpin

- More than 1,800 practitioners have signed on to volunteer
 - Need outpaces supply
 - Unlike other forms of pro bono representation, only registered practitioners can represent financially under-resourced inventors to prepare, file, and prosecute patent applications before the USPTO
- Improved patent quality
 - A pro se inventor is now represented
 - The inventor is educated about the patent system
 - Professional advice may help the inventor make better decisions
 - “No” may be what the inventor needs to hear
- Practitioner benefits
 - Patent practitioners can volunteer in their area of expertise
 - State bars increasingly are offering continuing legal education credit for pro bono service
 - Creates a path for inventors to become job creator
 - Inventors may become paying clients

Practitioner recognition

- The USPTO issues certificates to registered patent practitioners who provide 50+ hours of patent pro bono service in a calendar year
- Patent practitioner name, firm, and regional program are posted on the USPTO website
- Signed by the Commissioner for Patents and the Director for the Office of Enrollment and Discipline
- The USPTO has issued over 250 certificates to patent practitioners



Law firm/corporation recognition

- The USPTO recognizes law firms and corporations that support the PPBP
- Certificates awarded annually based on cumulative hours/firm and firm size
- Recipient names are posted on the USPTO website
- The USPTO recognized over 30 firms/corporations in 2019



More information

- Visit www.uspto.gov/probonopatents
- Email probono@uspto.gov
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