

USPTO Trademark Fee Adjustment – Aggregate Revenue Estimating Methodology

This document provides additional detail on the aggregate revenue estimating methodologies used to derive the five alternative aggregate revenue estimate tables. Six sections are included:

- I. **Background:** Provides background information on the revenue estimating methodology
- II. **Final Rule Alternative:** Explains the approach for calculating the alternative aggregate revenue estimates.
- III. **Unit Cost Recovery Alternative:** Explains the approach for calculating the alternative aggregate revenue estimates.
- IV. **CPI Alternative:** Explains the approach for calculating the alternative aggregate revenue estimates.
- V. **Initial to TPAC Alternative:** Explains the approach for calculating the alternative aggregate revenue estimates.
- VI. **Status Quo Alternative:** Explains the approach for calculating the alternative aggregate revenue estimates.

Questions related to the aggregate revenue estimating methodologies discussed in the narrative are welcome. For further information contact Karen Strohecker, Office of Performance, Planning and Financial Management, by telephone at (571) 272-7125.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND

The composition of variables used to calculate aggregate revenue estimates for the trademark business line are provided in the aggregate revenue estimate tables. These tables provide proposed fee rates, estimated workloads (requests for services) including any elasticity estimates, and fee collections at the individual fee code level for each of the years FY 2017 through FY 2021.

SECTION II: FINAL RULE ALTERNATIVE

Columns A through G are final rule fee rates from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Columns A and B show current fee rates. Column C indicates final rule fees assumed to be implemented on January 1st, 2017. These fees remain the same through FY 2021 or column G.

Columns H through N are workloads projected from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column represents the workloads for each fiscal year, unless it indicates a specific period on top. For example, column H displays workloads from October 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016, to show workloads prior to the final fee adjustments. Likewise, column I exhibits the forecasted workloads after the final fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017. These two columns, H and I, are then added to calculate the aggregate workloads for FY 2017 in column J.

Columns O through U are revenues from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column denotes the aggregate fee collections for each fiscal year, except for columns O and P. Fee collections are calculated by multiplying a fee rates column and a workloads column for each period that these columns represent. For instance, column O, which indicates fees collected between October 1st, 2016 and December 31st, 2016, is calculated by multiplying columns B and H. Similarly, column P, which shows fees collected after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017, is calculated by multiplying columns C and I. Columns O and P are then added to get the aggregate fee collections for FY 2017, in column Q. Columns R, S, T and U are calculated by multiplying columns D and K, E and L, F and M, and G and N, correspondingly.

SECTION III: UNIT COST RECOVERY ALTERNATIVE

Columns A through G are proposed fee rates from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Columns A and B show current fee rates. Column C indicates proposed fees assumed to be implemented on January 1st, 2017. These fees remain the same through FY 2021 or column G.

Columns H through N are workloads projected from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column represents the workloads for each fiscal year, unless it indicates a specific period on top. For example, column H displays workloads from October 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016, to show workloads prior to the proposed fee adjustments. Likewise, column I exhibits the forecasted workloads after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017. These two columns, H and I, are then added to calculate the aggregate workloads for FY 2017 in column J.

Columns O through U are revenues from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column denotes the aggregate fee collections for each fiscal year, except for columns O and P. Fee collections are calculated by multiplying a fee rates column and a workloads column for each period that these columns represent. For instance, column O, which indicates fees collected between October 1st, 2016 and December 31st, 2016, is calculated by multiplying columns B and H. Similarly, column P, which shows fees collected after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017, is calculated by multiplying columns C and I. Columns O and P are then added to get the aggregate fee collections for FY 2017, in column Q. Columns R, S, T and U are calculated by multiplying columns D and K, E and L, F and M, and G and N, correspondingly.

SECTION IV: CPI ALTERNATIVE

Columns A through G are proposed fee rates from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Columns A and B show current fee rates. Column C indicates proposed fees assumed to be implemented on January 1st, 2017. These fees remain the same through FY 2021 or column G.

Columns H through N are workloads projected from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column represents the workloads for each fiscal year, unless it indicates a specific period on top. For example, column H displays workloads from October 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016, to show workloads prior to the proposed fee adjustments. Likewise, column I exhibits the forecasted workloads after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017. These two columns, H and I, are then added to calculate the aggregate workloads for FY 2017 in column J.

Columns O through U are revenues from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column denotes the aggregate fee collections for each fiscal year, except for columns O and P. Fee collections are calculated by multiplying a fee rates column and a workloads column for each period that these columns represent. For instance, column O, which indicates fees collected between October 1st, 2016 and December 31st, 2016, is calculated by multiplying columns B and H. Similarly, column P, which shows fees collected after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017, is calculated by multiplying columns C and I. Columns O and P are then added to get the aggregate fee collections for FY 2017, in column Q. Columns R, S, T and U are calculated by multiplying columns D and K, E and L, F and M, and G and N, correspondingly.

SECTION V: INITIAL TO TPAC ALTERNATIVE

Columns A through G are proposed fee rates from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Columns A and B show current fee rates. Column C indicates proposed fees assumed to be implemented on January 1st, 2017. These fees remain the same through FY 2021 or column G.

Columns H through N are workloads projected from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column represents the workloads for each fiscal year, unless it indicates a specific period on top. For example, column H displays workloads from October 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016, to show workloads prior to the proposed fee adjustments. Likewise, column I exhibits the forecasted workloads after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017. These two columns, H and I, are then added to calculate the aggregate workloads for FY 2017 in column J.

Columns O through U are revenues from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column denotes the aggregate fee collections for each fiscal year, except for columns O and P. Fee collections are calculated by multiplying a fee rates column and a workloads column for each period that these columns represent. For instance, column O, which indicates fees collected between October 1st, 2016 and December 31st, 2016, is calculated by multiplying columns B and H. Similarly, column P, which shows fees collected after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017, is calculated by multiplying columns C and I. Columns O and P are then added to get the aggregate fee collections for FY 2017, in column Q. Columns R, S, T and U are calculated by multiplying columns D and K, E and L, F and M, and G and N, correspondingly.

SECTION VI: STATUS QUO ALTERNATIVE

Columns A through G are proposed fee rates from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Columns A and B show current fee rates. Column C indicates proposed fees assumed to be implemented on January 1st, 2017. These fees remain the same through FY 2021 or column G.

Columns H through N are workloads projected from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column represents the workloads for each fiscal year, unless it indicates a specific period on top. For example, column H displays workloads from October 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016, to show workloads prior to the proposed fee adjustments. Likewise, column I exhibits the forecasted workloads after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017. These two columns, H and I, are then added to calculate the aggregate workloads for FY 2017 in column J.

Columns O through U are revenues from FY 2017 to FY 2021. Each column denotes the aggregate fee collections for each fiscal year, except for columns O and P. Fee collections are calculated by multiplying a fee rates column and a workloads column for each period that these columns represent. For instance, column O, which indicates fees collected between October 1st, 2016 and December 31st, 2016, is calculated by multiplying columns B and H. Similarly, column P, which shows fees collected after the proposed fee adjustments on January 1st, 2017, is calculated by multiplying columns C and I. Columns O and P are then added to get the aggregate fee collections for FY 2017, in column Q. Columns R, S, T and U are calculated by multiplying columns D and K, E and L, F and M, and G and N, correspondingly.