



January 30, 2012

Azam Khan  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
PO Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear. Mr. Khan,

The Austin Chamber of Commerce and the Central Texas intellectual property stakeholder community are eager to submit written comments in response to the Office's request, regarding the evaluation of potential locations for the establishment of future USPTO satellite offices in geographically diverse areas of the country.

Austin is a known center of technology and innovation, and would be the ideal community to assist the USPTO in attaining its goals of increasing outreach to patent filers and inventors; enhance patent examiner retention and recruitment; decrease the number of pending patent applications; and improve the quality of patent examinations

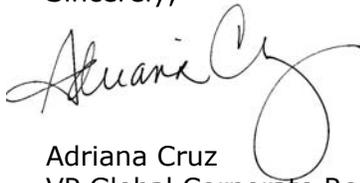
The Austin area is home to the human resources and technical expertise required to fulfill the USPTO's mission, including an abundance of patent filers, strong research universities and top tier law schools, low cost of living, and a robust legal community. Austin's central location provides easy access to the multi-state region, including several of the largest cities and innovation centers in the nation.

Austin is widely recognized as one of the most innovative regions in the country, and Texas is second only to California in overall patent activity. Austin ranks second to San Jose in number of patents filed per capita among large metros. As such, Austin is a natural location for the USPTO to connect with patent filers, innovators, intellectual property legal professionals, and other stakeholders. Austin's strong reputation stems from its highly-skilled workforce, exceptional quality of life, premier research facilities and nationally ranked universities, as well as a thriving start-up business community in the technology, life-sciences, and renewable energy industries, in addition to being home to many of the country's leading and most innovative technology firms.

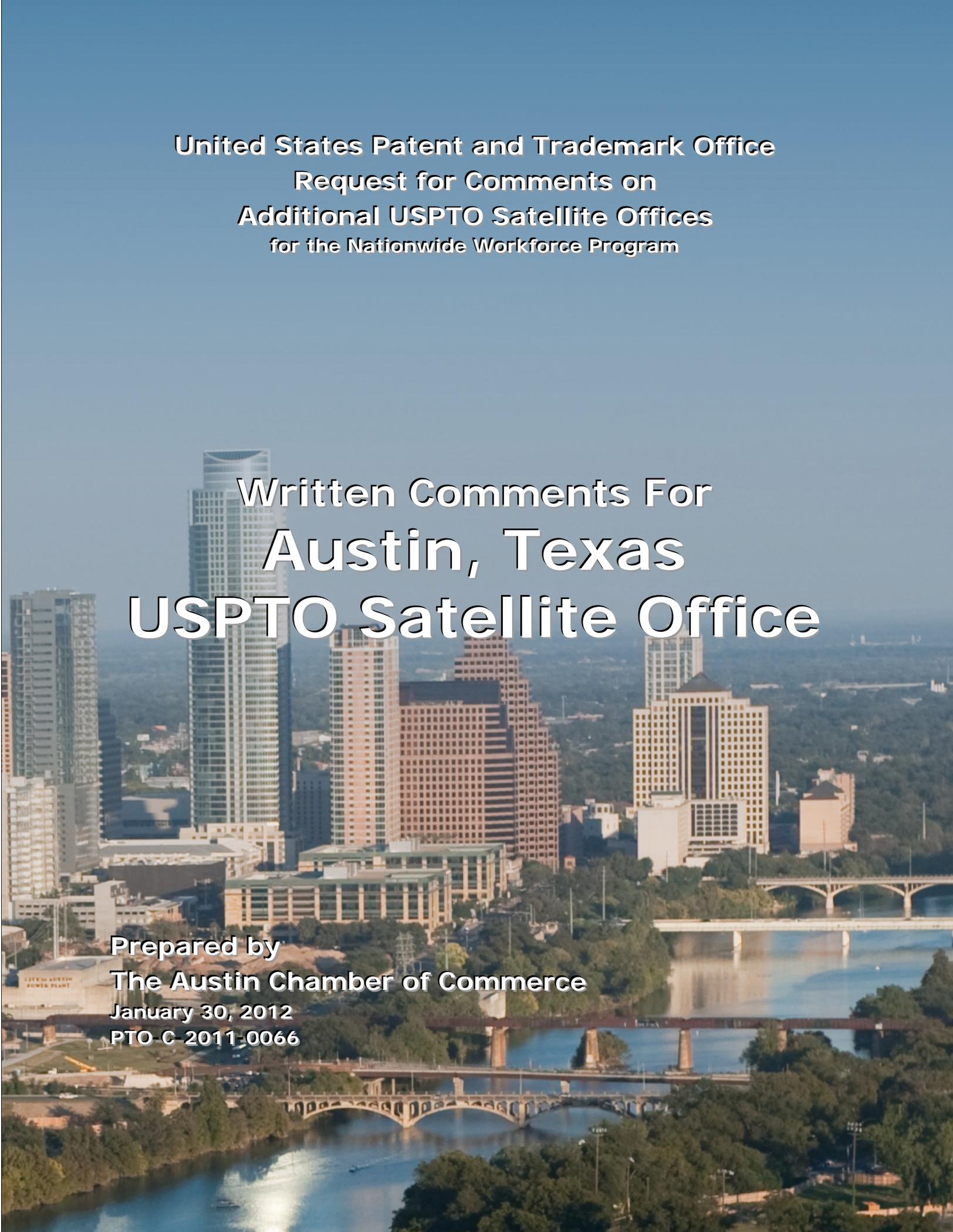
Austin is a one-of-a-kind place with an amazing mix of commerce, innovation and creativity that is unique not just to Texas but to the country. The Austin Chamber of Commerce, which represents the five-county Central Texas region, stands ready to assist you and the USPTO staff in any way during this important process.

Please feel free to contact me directly for any additional information at 512.322.5626 or [acruz@austinchamber.com](mailto:acruz@austinchamber.com). We look forward to working with you on this important project and to potentially welcome the USPTO satellite office to the Austin region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adriana Cruz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Adriana Cruz  
VP Global Corporate Recruitment

An aerial photograph of Austin, Texas, showing the city skyline with several prominent skyscrapers, including the Frost Tower. The city is situated along the banks of the Colorado River, with several bridges crossing the water. The sky is clear and blue.

**United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Request for Comments on  
Additional USPTO Satellite Offices  
for the Nationwide Workforce Program**

**Written Comments For  
Austin, Texas  
USPTO Satellite Office**

**Prepared by  
The Austin Chamber of Commerce  
January 30, 2012  
PTO-C-2011-0066**



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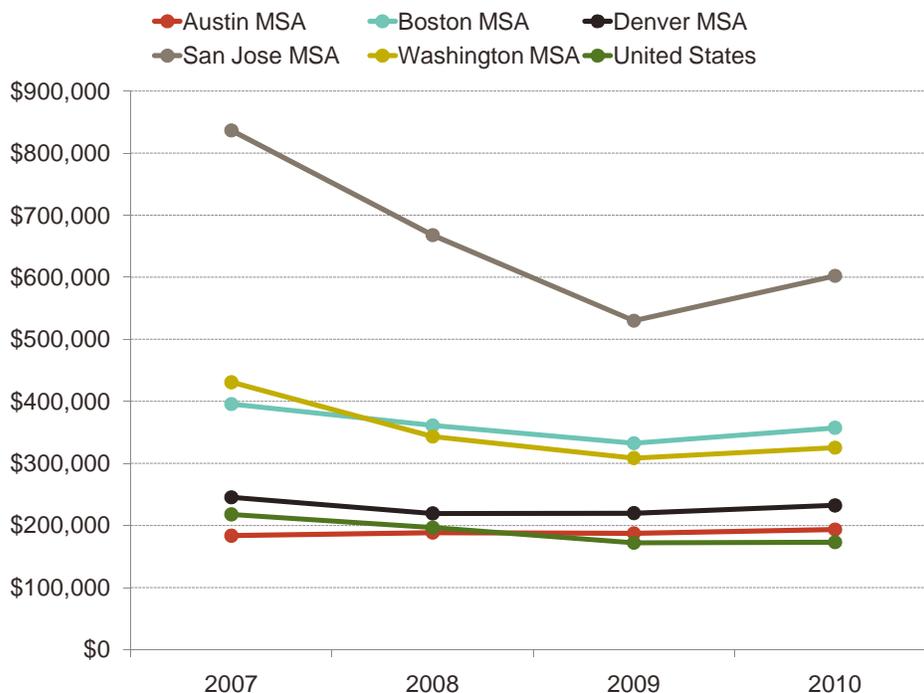
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## BACKGROUND

On September 16, 2011, President Obama signed into enactment the Leahy–Smith America Invents Act (AIA), of which Section 23 dictates that, subject to available resources, the Director of the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (the Office) shall, by not later than the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish 3 or more satellite offices in the United States to carry out the responsibilities of the Office. The purposes of these satellite offices are to:

1. increase outreach activities to better connect patent filers and innovators with the Office;
2. enhance patent examiner retention;
3. improve recruitment of patent examiners;
4. decrease the number of patent applications waiting for examination; and
5. improve the quality of patent examination.

In selecting the location of each satellite office, the AIA calls for the Director to ensure geographic diversity among the offices, including by ensuring that such offices are established in different States and regions throughout the Nation. The AIA permits the Director to rely upon any previous evaluations by the Office of potential locales for satellite offices and to evaluate and consider the extent to which the purposes of satellite offices will be achieved. Section 23 calls for consideration of the availability of scientific and technically knowledgeable personnel in the region from which to draw new patent examiners at minimal recruitment cost, as well as the economic impact to the region.

On November 29, 2011, the USPTO released Federal Register Notice, Docket No. PTO-C-2011-0066, requesting written comments on potential additional locations for USPTO satellite offices. In the Federal Register Notice, the USPTO committed to conducting a transparent selection process based on objective criteria, and with input from stakeholders around the country. The criteria included, but were not limited to:

- Occupational clusters;
- Number of patent attorneys and agents currently in the region;
- Number of patent applications by state;
- Access to universities with strong engineering programs;
- Public transportation infrastructure and proximate location to a major airport; the ability to share facilities with other established governmental operations;
- The ability to support departmental objectives, including CommerceConnect, and increase collaborations among commerce bureaus; and
- Various economic factors, including cost of living and unemployment rates.

On December 14, 2011, Austin held a town hall meeting to discuss organizing a comprehensive response to the Federal Register Notice in accordance with the stated criteria. The town hall meeting was hosted by the University of Texas IC<sup>2</sup> (Innovation, Creativity & Capital) Institute and led by the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce. A comprehensive set of Invitees from the local technology business and intellectual property (IP) stakeholder community was called together. These invitees were local, regional, state, and national representatives from following organizations:



## Austin Response- USPTO Satellite Office

- Local universities with strong engineering programs in addition to the University of Texas at Austin;
- Local technology companies having valuable IP interests, including among others IBM, AMD, Samsung, Freescale, Luminex, and National Instruments;
- Local entrepreneurial organizations, including inventor associations and technology business incubators from the region's cities;
- The Federal District Court for the Western District of Texas;
- Local offices of Senators Kay Bailey Hutchison and John Cornyn;
- Local offices of Congressmen Lamar Smith, Lloyd Doggett, and Michael McCaul;
- The City of Austin Mayor's Office
- The University of Texas School of Law;
- The Texas Bar Association Intellectual Property Section;
- The Austin Intellectual Property Law Association;
- The American Intellectual Property Law Association; and
- The International Trademark Association.

Also attending the December 14<sup>th</sup> town hall meeting via live videoconference link was USPTO Deputy Chief of Staff Azam Khan, who provided comments and responded to further questions regarding the USPTO's effort to make the best selection from responding communities.

As a result of these and other efforts from the Central Texas and statewide IP stakeholders and on their behalf, The Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce has compiled the following information responsive to the stated criteria in the request for comments. The Greater Austin and Central Texas Intellectual Property stakeholder community are proud to provide this response to the USPTO's Request for Comments on Additional USPTO Satellite Offices for the Nationwide Workforce Program.

## THE AUSTIN REGION SUPPORTS USPTO GOALS

The Greater Austin and Central Texas business community is a thriving center for technology, creativity, education and business. Local inventors, entrepreneurs, businesses, and community leaders appreciate fully and extensively that intellectual property (IP) enables small, medium and large businesses to all make the investments necessary to bring their goods and services to market. IP, these stakeholders know, protects innovation and invention in the market and provides the incentive for companies and universities to fund research and development.

Austin, as a known center of technology and innovation, provides the ideal community to assist the USPTO to fulfill the AIA's satellite office mandate. Austin is home to human resources and technical expertise more than sufficient to fulfill the USPTO's satellite office mission. The Austin area has all the ingredients for sustainable economic growth: moderate cost of living, a solid high-tech research and manufacturing base, and an unparalleled quality of life. Because of the Austin area's current abundance of patent filers, locating a USPTO satellite office in Austin will successfully:

- increase outreach activities to better connect patent filers and innovators with the Office;
- enhance patent examiner retention and recruitment;
- decrease the number of patent applications waiting for examination; and
- improve the quality of patent examination.

Placement of a USPTO satellite office in Austin will provide a catalyst in an already vibrant tech industry marketplace, located in the central United States. The beneficial effects of establishing a USPTO satellite office in Austin will be felt not only throughout Central Texas and the State of Texas generally but throughout the southern U.S. region. The economic impact of locating a USPTO satellite office in Austin has a genuine and strong likelihood of accelerating entrepreneurial and inventive activity from New Mexico to Alabama and from the Mexican to the Canadian border, by highlighting Austin as a bellwether for American innovation, creativity, and technology commercialization.

### Austin's Support of USPTO Goals

#### Leadership in the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act of 2011

Lamar S. Smith is the U.S. Representative (Republican) for Texas's 21st congressional district, serving since 1987. Representative Smith chairs the House Judiciary Committee and is the author of the AIA. His district includes sections of San Antonio and Austin, as well as nearly all of the Texas Hill Country.

After nearly seven years of working on patent reform, Congressman Smith led Congress to pass the most sweeping change to the U.S. patent law since 1836. Mr. Smith's bill passed the House of Representatives version of the AIA on June 23, 2011 by a vote of 304-117. Working with Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), chairman of the Senate Judiciary



*Congressman  
Lamar Smith (R)  
Austin/San Antonio*

Committee, a Senate version of Congressman's Smith's bill was approved with strong support (95-5).

Very soon after receiving approval of both the House and Senate, the AIA became law by President Obama's enactment on September 16, 2011.

The AIA has received broad support from industry leaders, academic institutions and independent inventors. On November 30, 2011, Congressman Smith was named "Policymaker of the Year" in technology by POLITICO for his work on the AIA. This is the political and economic backdrop in which a USPTO satellite office, as authorized by the AIA, will operate.

### The Texas Global IP Leadership Summit

In November 2010, the Austin Chamber and the Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC) at the University of Texas hosted the *Texas Global IP Leadership Summit*. Speakers at the IP Leadership Summit included the following international IP dignitaries:

- **David Kappos**, Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, Washington D.C.;
- **Lamar Smith**, Member U.S. House of Representatives, Texas 21st District, Washington D.C.;
- **James Pooley**, Deputy Director General for Innovation & Technology at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland; and
- **Lee Soowon**, Commissioner of the Korean Intellectual Property Office, Daejeon, South Korea



Monday, November 22, 2010  
Hilton Austin Downtown [\[map\]](#)

## Global Intellectual Property Leadership Summit & Symposium

 <b>David Kappos</b> Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Washington, DC	 <b>James Pooley</b> Deputy Director General for Innovation and Technology at the World Intellectual Property Organization Geneva, Switzerland	 <b>LEE Soowon</b> Commissioner of the Korean Intellectual Property Office Daejeon, Korea
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<b>Monday morning - Complimentary</b> Registration: Begins at 10:00am Program: 10:30-11:30am	<b>Monday afternoon - Tickets: \$75</b> Registration: Begins at 11:30am Program: Begins at 12:30pm
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With a total attendance of approximately 400 individuals, the IP Leadership Summit was initiated for organizations and individuals who have a stake in IP issues. These attendees heard timely strategic information about IP legal and business initiatives and trends affecting economies, investment and markets across the globe. The event provided meaningful access to the highest level of leadership from the represented agencies and offices. The IP Leadership Summit came soon after the release of bold new initiatives and changes in leadership at the USPTO, WIPO, the House Judiciary Committee, and the KIPO.

In a uniquely Austin venue, the IP Leadership Summit addressed the issues of protecting market positions in an increasingly competitive global environment, international patent, copyright, and trademark agency collaboration and respective strategies for protecting IP rights in countries that haven't ratified the Paris Convention, the global importance of IP to corporate decision making, and IP-related efforts for revitalizing both domestic and international economies with innovative and technologically robust products and services.

### **University of Texas at Austin Training of USPTO Examiners**

Immediately following the IP Leadership Summit, USPTO Director David Kappos requested the University of Texas at Austin Office of Technology Commercialization (OTC) to assist with the USPTO patent examiners' training initiative. Today, the USPTO is partnering with the OTC in an educational program for USPTO supervisors and senior patent examiners. This education initiative allows these key USPTO employees to be updated and trained on technical developments, emerging trends, maturing technologies and recent innovations. The specific request was for OTC to host UT faculty presentations, via webinars, to their supervisors and senior patent examiners. The goal of the initiative is for the examiners to develop relationships with innovators/scientists to better understand technologies and examination challenges; as well as to seek solutions. After a pilot program on April 14, the UT Austin OTC spearheaded a national initiative with the USPTO and the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM).



*Professor Todd Humphreys with USPTO supervisors and Patent Examiner (on screen).*

### **University of Texas at Austin Patent and Trademark Depository Library**

The Richard W. McKinney Engineering Library at the University of Texas serves as a USPTO Patent and Trademark Depository Library (PTDL). UT Austin provides USPTO services to the local and regional community under the PTDL Program. The UT Austin School of Engineering, through its PTDL resources, engages in educating the public on patent and trademark resources and search tools and in communicating important information regarding USPTO initiatives. So, as a PTDL, UT Austin distributes print and digital information containing patent and trademark documents. Likewise, the operations of the McKinney Engineering Library's PTDL today focus on outreach and training, consistent with USPTO goals.

### **USPTO AIA Pro Bono Program**

Section 32 of the AIA directs USPTO to support "pro bono programs" that assist "under-resourced independent inventors and small businesses. Following a model established by the USPTO Pro Bono Pilot Program in Minneapolis, the members of the patent bar through the Austin Intellectual Property Law Association are supporting this AIA mandate. With the cooperation of the Texas Bar Association and the University of Texas School of Law, Central Texas patent lawyers are responding to inventors who say that they cannot afford the cost of getting competent legal service to assist them in the preparation and prosecution of their patent application.

Following the Minneapolis template that defines how the process can work, Central Texas patent attorneys are working with an established non-profit that assists microbusinesses and non-profits for this new IP pro bono service. Not only have many intellectual property firms stepped forward to offer legal assistance, but many in the local business community have also contributed financially and with offers of service from their in-house legal staff. With this kind of commitment, Central Texas can provide an outcome similar to the success already demonstrated for the program, and with a special Austin flavor to the activities.



### **USPTO Middle U.S. Independent Inventors Conference**

The United States Patent and Trademark Office is presently working with the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce in planning to host an Independent Inventors Conference from September 13 – 15, 2012, in Austin, Texas. This Mid-States Regional Conference will be the middle U. S. equivalent to the Independent Inventors Conference held in Pasadena, California in 2011. The purpose for having this Middle U.S. Regional Conference is to bring the USPTO to other parts of the country and give inventors from a variety of locations the opportunity to interact with USPTO Officials without the need to travel to Alexandria.

Senior USPTO officials, successful inventors, and intellectual property experts will be on hand to provide practical advice and information for both novice and seasoned inventors. In addition, plans are for Dr. Robert M. Metcalfe, an icon of entrepreneurial engineering, inventor of local-area networking standard, Ethernet, and Professor of Innovation, Fellow of the Clint W. Murchison, Sr. Chair of Free Enterprise and Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering will be on hand to discuss his experiences as an independent inventor. As one of America's leading centers of independent inventor and entrepreneurial activity, expectations are high that the USPTO Middle U.S. Independent Inventors Conference will be a strong success.

### **Austin and USDOC's CommerceConnect**

In April 2011, the U.S. Department of Commerce's CommerceConnect program expanded into Austin. CommerceConnect provides a one-stop-shop initiative in which Commerce Department employees are cross-trained so that they have the ability to connect firms to the full menu of Commerce programs and can link business owners with other federal, state, local and nonprofit resources.



With a USPTO satellite office in Austin, inventors and business owners will be further assisted to cut through red tape and simplify access to services and resources that can help companies grow, create jobs and become more efficient, particularly in the activities of procuring valuable patent and trademark rights. With both a CommerceConnect office and a USPTO satellite office in Austin, entrepreneurs and small businesses located closer to Austin than to Washington, D.C. can more effectively accessing important information and assistance. The synergies between the Austin CommerceConnect office and an USPTO satellite office are immediately apparent and are likely to be greater as these two federal resources collaborate with state and regional economic development organizations.



## **AUSTIN CAN IMPROVE PATENT OUTREACH**

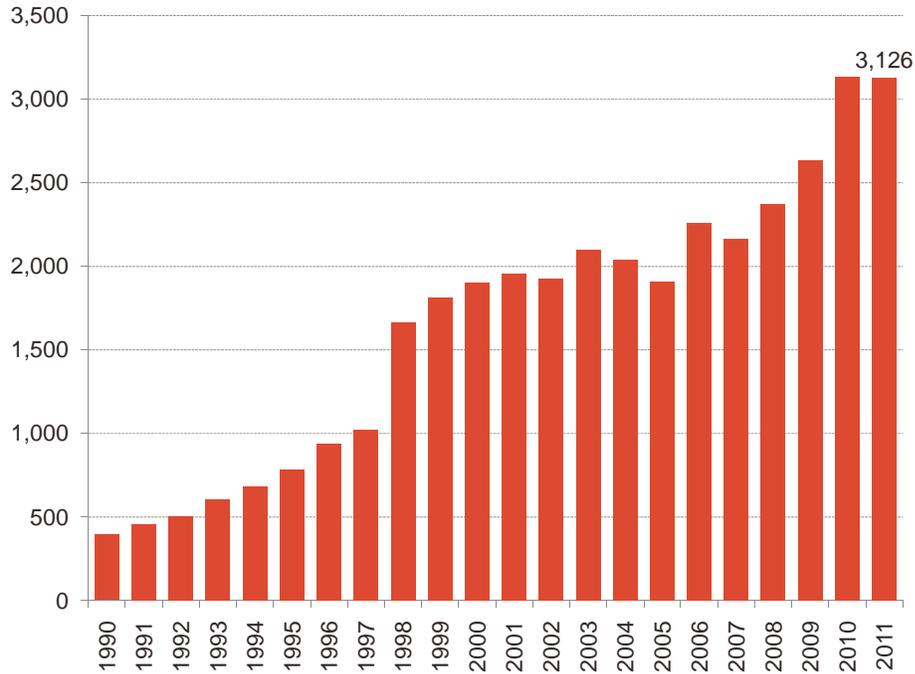
### **Austin Patent Activity is Among Strongest in the U.S.**

Texas is a major driver of U.S. patent filings, second only to California. Austin has received numerous rankings from Forbes and The Wall Street Journal due to the number of patent filings and the innovation found here.

- Patents issued to Austin area inventors have increased nearly 700% from 1990 to 2010. Austin patents represent 34% of Texas' total patents.
- Austin is second only to San Jose for patents awarded per capita among large metros. Per capita, Austin produces nearly three times as many patents as Denver and Boulder combined.
- Texas ranked second among states with 7,545 U.S. patents granted in 2010, or roughly 7 percent of the national total.
- Austin inventors received over 3,000 patents in 2010 led by the University of Texas (#4 most patent earning University in the country) and IBM (the Austin facility generates more patents than any other IBM location in the world). This represents 183 patents per 100,000 residents.
- Between 2006 and 2010, approximately 10,250 patents originated in the Austin metropolitan area. Denver and Boulder, whose combined population is 65 percent larger than the Austin region, produced less than 5,300 patents during this same period—barely half of the Austin total.

On both a national and a regional basis, the Greater Austin and Central Texas area provides a significant and developing story of patent growth and development. As the following graphs show, the numbers of patents issued to Austin area inventors continue to rise as the city's population increases and its technology companies succeed and grow.

### Patents Issued to Austin Area Inventors

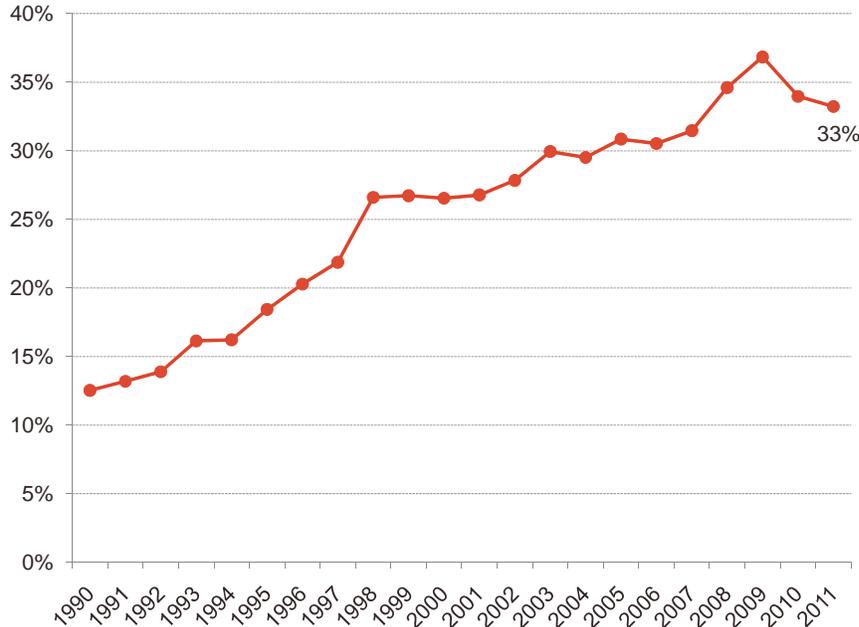


Source: U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

On a statewide basis, while the Austin MSA represents only 7% of Texas population, over one third of the state’s patenting activity is due to Austin area inventors, as shown below.

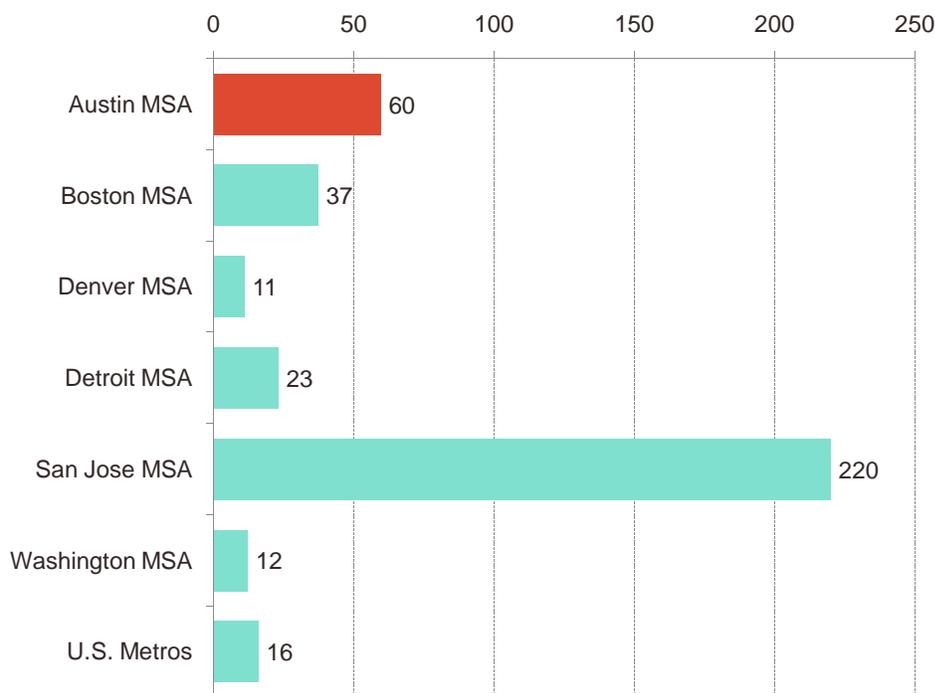
### Patents issued to Austin Area Inventors

as a Percent of Total Texas Patents



Source: U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

### Patents per 10,000 Population 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, [http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports\\_cbsa.htm](http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports_cbsa.htm).

### Austin: One of America's Most Innovative Cities

In the most recent Forbes Magazine rankings of America's Most Innovative Cities, the "Silicon Hills" of Austin has ranked in the top three; #2 in 2010 and #3 in 2011. The magazine's ranking started with the 100 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the U.S. and used data from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to determine number of patents per capita. Then they combined the data with venture capital investment per capita from the National Venture Capital Association, along with those cities' ratios of high-tech, science and "creative" jobs from ZoomProspector.com and Payscale.com. The Austin region produced an impressive average 1.7 patents for every thousand residents annually.

Austin's economy is driven by innovation.

- Austin is home to an internationally recognized cluster of semiconductor design and manufacturing – home to Apple iPad microprocessors as well as design operations for IBM, AMD, Intel, Freescale, ARM and many others.
- Austin is home to software and other high-tech companies including digital game developers, mobile applications developers and data centers.
- There is a growing social media industry, with home-grown companies as well as operations for multinationals such as Google, eBay and Facebook.
- Austin is a growing center for renewable energy and smart grid technologies (the Pecan Street Project), as well as life sciences, with plans underway for new medical school.



- The UT Cockrell School of Engineering ranks ninth on the U.S. News World and Report list of best engineering schools, but its size helps to distinguish it. Every year the Engineering School pumps out more than 1,000 undergraduates, far more than higher-ranked engineering schools like MIT, Caltech or Stanford. Michael Powell, director of the Cockrell School's career center states that "employers come to Austin because they can get quality and quantity."
- UT's Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC) is home to one of the leading supercomputers in the world, Ranger, and recently won an award from the National Science Foundation to build the most powerful academic supercomputer in the world, Stampede, with home-grown tech giant, Dell Computer.
- Austin has strong access to investment and venture capital, is home to the Austin Technology Incubator (one of the country's most successful incubators), as well as a strong focus on innovation from the State of Texas (with programs like the Texas Emerging Technology Fund) and local government.
- Austin's culture of innovation is further boosted by well-known tech credentials like the South by Southwest (SXSW) Interactive, Film and Music festival held annually in March.

Austin is also home to the IBM Research Lab. For IBM, Austin has evolved into a real hotbed of innovation. The IBM Austin site produces the most patents for IBM than any other IBM site in the world, and has been their top producer for many years. While only 2% of their global workforce is based in Austin, over 18% of IBM's global patents come from the Austin research facility.

Here are just a few of Austin's accolades as a leading location for innovation, early stage investments to startups, highlighting Austin's entrepreneurial spirit:

- Austin leads the nation in Small-Business Vitality Rankings (On Numbers, April 2011)
- Austin Named #1 Next 'Big Boom' Town (Forbes, July 2011)
- Austin is one of the Top 'Intelligent' Communities in the World in 2012 (Culture Map Austin, January 2012)
- Austin has been ranked the #1 Best City for the Next Decade (Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine, July 2010)
- PayScale, Inc. ranks Austin #2 among cities considered an IT startup "hot spot." (January 2011)
- Austin ranks #7 on the list of America's Top Tech Centers (American Cities Business Journals, May 2009)
- Austin ranks as #1 Best Place to Start a Small Business (Fiscal Times, June 2011)
- Austin is also emerging as a hub for pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies; the city is home to about 85 of them, and has been ranked by the Milken Institute as the No.12 biotech and life science center in the United States.



## AUSTIN CAN ENHANCE PATENT EXAMINER RETENTION

### An Unparalleled Quality of Life

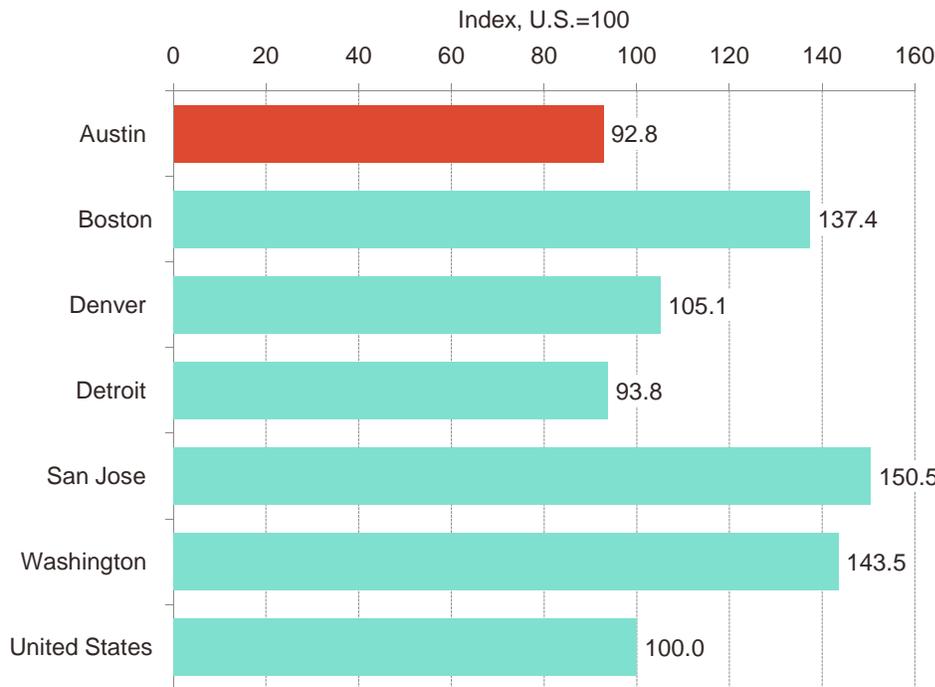
Austin, once defined as an eccentric, offbeat community, has an ideal combination of lifestyle offerings, a diverse and well-educated workforce, and a vibrant economy. Austin is, and will continue to be, one of the best cities in America. Our well known lifestyle makes it easy to recruit and retain a highly skilled and educated workforce, a fact for which the region is now branded "The Human Capital". The region's attractiveness means that employers can recruit not only from the entire State of Texas, but nationally as well. Here are some of the national rankings Austin receives on quality of life.

- Austin is one of the top 10 Healthiest Cities for Women. (Women's Health, Feb, 2012)
- Austin is 4<sup>th</sup> on 2011 Milken Institute Best-Performing Cities Index. (Milken Institute, Dec, 2011)
- Austin has the 6th lowest crime rate among cities with 500,000 or more population. (CQ Press, Dec, 2011)
- Austin places 12<sup>th</sup> on new "America's Best Cities" list focused on quality of life metrics. (BusinessWeek.com, Sept. 2011)
- Round Rock makes list of Top 10 Perfect Suburbs. (CNBC, Aug. 2011)
- Austin is among "Top 10 Towns for Working Towards a Home Purchase". (Move.com, Aug. 2011)
- Austin takes top spot out of 100 Best Places to Live. (Relocate America, Aug. 2011)
- Austin No. 5 on "Cities on the Edge" list of American cities poised for greatness in sports, arts, music and culture. (Spearling's Best Places, May 2011)
- Austin ranks as one of the metros with the cleanest air in the country. (American Lung Association, State of the Air 2011, April 2011)
- Austin ranks No. 3 on Best Cities for Staying Young list based on health assessment survey. (RealAge, April 2011)
- Austin enjoys the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest Well-Being Index score among large metros. (Gallup, Mar. 2011)
- Austin is one of the Best American Cities to Live and Work in. (Business Review USA, Jan. 2011)

## Cost of Living

From a low cost of doing business to affordable home prices to a lower cost of living compared with other established technology centers, the Austin region makes financial sense for companies and their employees. Austin tops the list of America’s Best Bargain cities on Forbes.com in May 2009.

### Cost of Living Index 2011



Source: The Council for Community & Economic Research, *ACCRA Cost of Living Index*, <http://www.c2er.org>.

### Median Apartment Rents

2010

	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms
Austin MSA	\$833	\$1,017	\$1,383
Denver MSA	728	921	1,308
Detroit MSA	701	843	1,007
San Jose MSA	1,369	1,616	2,321
Washington MSA	1,318	1,494	1,927
U.S. Metros <sup>1</sup>	881	1,050	1,388
United States <sup>2</sup>	815	974	1,288

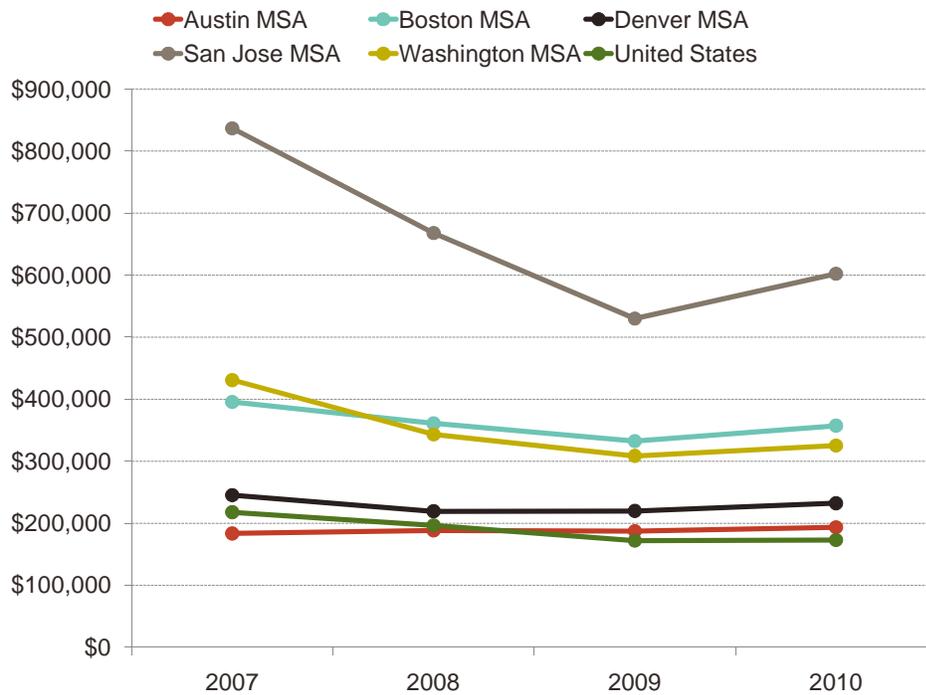
Source: U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/50per.html>.

<sup>1</sup> Weighted average of medians for all U.S. metros.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average of medians for all U.S. counties.



**Median Home Price, Existing Single-family Homes**



**Annual Percent Change in Median Home Price, Existing Single Family Homes**



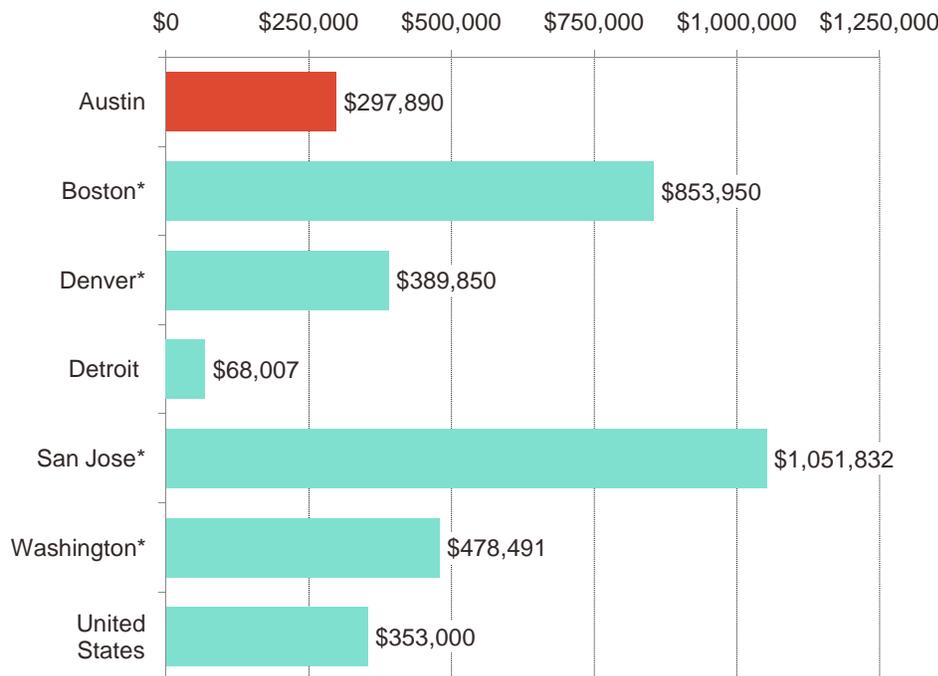
Source: National Association of Realtors, <http://www.realtor.org/Research.nsf/Pages/MetroPrice>.

**Housing Opportunity Index**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2011

	HOI: Share of homes affordable for median income	Median family income	Median sales price
Austin MSA	74.3	\$74,900	\$187,000
Boston MSA			
Boston MDiv	58.0	87,600	322,000
Cambridge MDiv	59.8	105,000	370,000
Peabody MDiv	60.7	86,200	290,000
Rockingham Co. MDiv	78.7	87,600	210,000
Denver MSA	76.2	78,200	215,000
Detroit MSA			
Detroit MDiv	82.8	50,500	87,000
Warren MDiv	86.1	73,800	125,000
San Jose MSA	51.5	103,600	443,000
Washington MSA			
Bethesda MDiv	69.7	111,900	343,000
Washington MDiv	70.2	104,300	319,000
United States	72.9	64,200	176,000

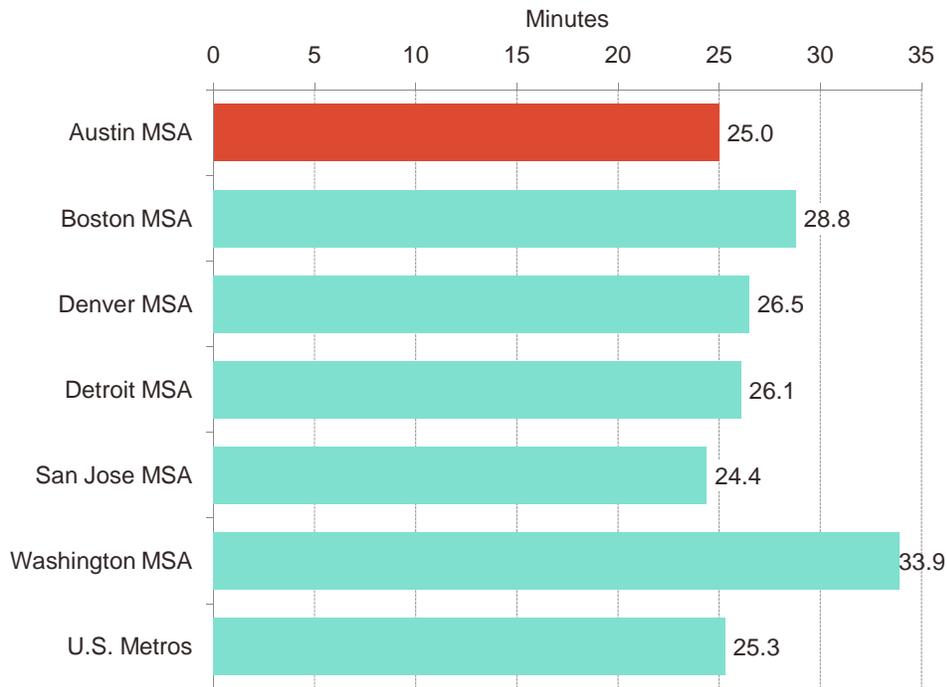
Source: National Association of Home Builders, <http://www.nahb.org/page.aspx/category/sectionID=135>.

**Average Home Price, "Middle Management" Housing 2010**



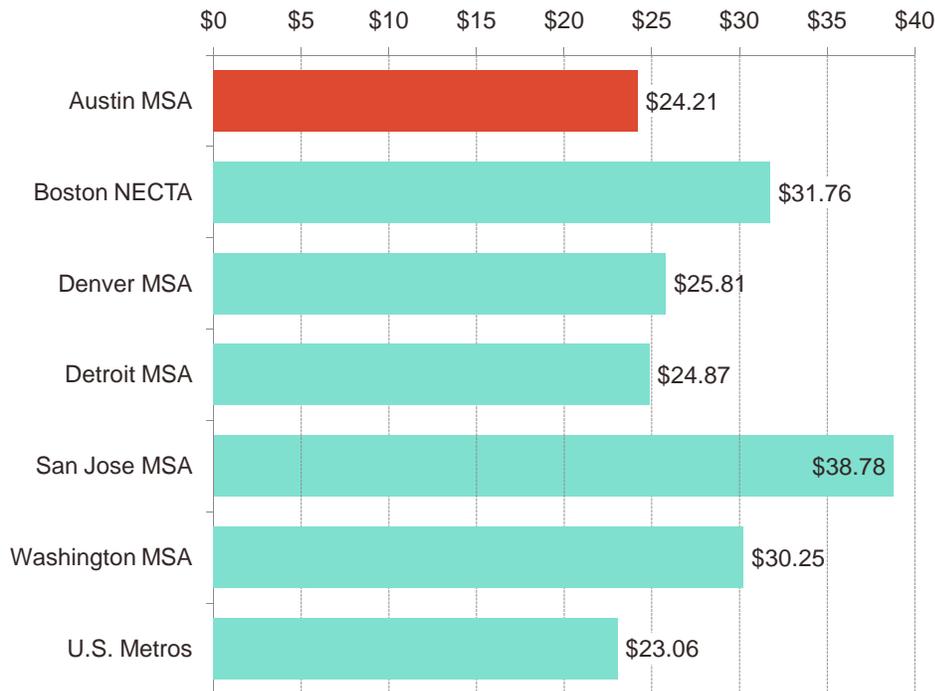
Source: Coldwell Banker, <http://hpci.coldwellbanker.com/>.

**Mean Travel Time to Work 2010**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

**Average Hourly Earnings 2011**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>.



## Infrastructure and Other Factors

Central Texas has the transportation and fiber infrastructure to support major operations such as the USPTO satellite office. We offer proven telecommunications, transportation, electric and water capacities that can supply sensitive data center operations as well as advanced manufacturing. Austin's central location provides easy access to the multi-state region, including several of the largest cities and innovation centers in the nation.

### **Austin Bergstrom International Airport**

The Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA) provides a major transportation infrastructure asset. ABIA is located only 15 minutes from Austin's central business district and has earned top rankings as one of the top five airports in North America and the world (for its size), according to Airport Councils International. In the 2010 ASQ survey, Austin-Bergstrom is ranked the third best airport of any size in North America. Austin-Bergstrom served 8.7 million passengers in 2010 and provides nonstop service to 38 destinations.

### **Real Estate**

Austin has extensive inventory of Class A office space available to house the USPTO satellite office. In addition, there are several Federal buildings located in Austin. The Federal Courthouse on 8<sup>th</sup> street, which is approximately 50,000 square feet, will be vacant by September 2012. This facility could be the ideal location for a new USPTO satellite office.



## AUSTIN CAN IMPROVE RECRUITMENT OF PATENT EXAMINERS

### A Strong Network of IP Leaders

An important contributor to the patent activity in Austin is a network of professional relationships and associations promoting inventive activity and intellectual property. One such organization is the Austin Intellectual Property Law Association. The Austin Intellectual Property Law Association ([www.austin-ipla.org](http://www.austin-ipla.org)) is a non-profit, professional organization for individuals interested in intellectual property issues. It was formed in 1982 by 11 attorneys. Today they have a mailing list and roster of more than 500 members. Austin IPLA's active members are engaged in private and corporate practices across a wide range of industries and technologies representative of our region. Their membership includes a variety of IP professionals including patent attorneys, patent agents, trademark attorneys and IP services professionals. The Austin IPLA's upcoming annual meeting will have as their featured speaker US Trademark Commissioner Deborah Cohn.

### A Talented and Productive Workforce

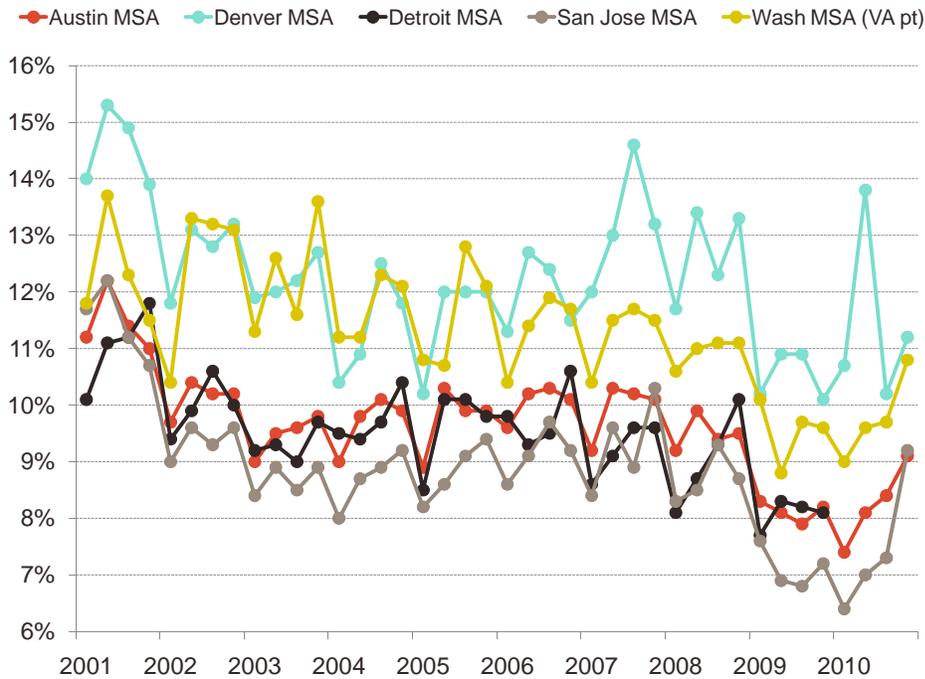
Texas and Austin in particular is a major destination for skilled workers and businesses from across the U.S. There are 2,836 attorneys and agents with licenses to practice before the US PTO in Texas and 550 of them (19%) are in the Austin metropolitan area as seen in the chart below. The IP section of the Texas bar is the most active of any bar association in the central U.S. Ten percent of the U.S. patent bar are located in Central Texas. An educated workforce of this caliber and quality will provide the necessary skills and productivity to ensure that the Satellite Office assists in achieving the USPTO's stated mission of reducing patent pendency and improving the quality of patent examinations.

	Population		Patent attorneys & agents		Patent attnys & agents per 10,000 population
	2009	% of Total	Mar. 2010	% of Total	
Texas	24,782,302		2,836		1.14
Austin	1,705,075	6.9%	551	19.4%	3.23
Houston	5,867,489	23.7	1,121	39.5	1.91
Dallas	6,447,615	26.0	908	32.0	1.41
San Antonio	2,072,128	8.4	101	3.6	0.49

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, Office of Enrollment and Discipline.

### Turnover Rates

Professional, Scientific & Technical Services Industries



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Local Employment Dynamics, QWI Online.

### High Tech Employment Base, Austin MSA

	2009
High tech manufacturing	27,734
Computers & electronics	23,676
Semiconductors	11,858
Computers & peripherals wholesalers	17,120
High tech information & other IT	29,084
Engineering, R&D & labs/testing	19,549
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,151</b>

Source: Texas Workforce Commission, QCEW.



**Employment by Occupation**

Austin MSA

SOC code	Occupation	2008	2018	Diff.	ch.
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	903,400	1,067,780	164,380	18.2%
11-0000	Management Occupations	61,660	68,040	6,380	10.3
13-0000	Business & Financial Operations Occupations	51,440	61,500	10,060	19.6
13-1000	Business Operations Specialists	31,390	37,160	5,770	18.4
13-2000	Financial Specialists	20,050	24,350	4,300	21.4
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occs	38,300	45,960	7,660	20.0
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occs	24,010	25,840	1,830	7.6
19-0000	Life, Physical, & Social Science Occs	9,780	11,930	2,150	22.0
21-0000	Community & Social Services Occs	12,910	15,980	3,070	23.8
25-0000	Education, Training, & Library Occs	54,650	74,920	20,270	37.1
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	16,820	20,010	3,190	19.0
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	33,090	42,740	9,650	29.2
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	18,430	24,510	6,080	33.0
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	18,960	22,830	3,870	20.4
35-0000	Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	72,430	92,060	19,630	27.1
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	30,660	36,330	5,670	18.5
39-0000	Personal Care & Service Occs	31,000	38,580	7,580	24.5
41-0000	Sales & Related Occupations	101,530	115,430	13,900	13.7
43-0000	Office & Admin Support Occs	149,180	170,620	21,440	14.4
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occs	7,210	8,500	1,290	17.9
47-0000	Construction & Extraction Occs	45,860	54,650	8,790	19.2
49-0000	Installation, Maint\, & Repair Occs	32,870	38,350	5,480	16.7
51-0000	Production Occupations	41,040	41,670	630	1.5
53-0000	Transp & Material Moving Occs	42,320	46,460	4,140	9.8

Source: Texas Workforce Commission.



**Science & Engineering Graduates**

Selected Texas R&D Universities, Year Ending June 2010, within 300 mile radius

	Engineering			Computer & IS		
	BS	MS	PhD	BS	MS	PhD
Baylor University	72	10		85	16	
Rice Univ.	159	57	34	12	12	9
Texas A&M (College Station)	1,377	580	153	93	115	19
Texas A&M (Commerce)	21	39		15	64	
Texas Tech Univ.	516	158	40	29	30	4
University of Houston- Clear Lake	7	60		18	73	
University of Houston	396	204	37	91	92	5
University of North Texas	88	50	3	60	83	15
University of Texas at Austin	981	446	178	167	43	27
University of Texas- Arlington	234	419	49	20	64	7
University of Texas-Dallas	165	206	35	109	263	21
University of Texas-SA	193	90	12	59	21	5
University of Texas-Tyler	108	20		17	12	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>80</b>

	Physical Sciences			Biological & Biomedical Sciences		
	BS	MS	PhD	BS	MS	PhD
Baylor University	30	6	8	300	10	6
Rice Univ.	39	73	49	99	7	10
Texas A&M (College Station)	138	50	70	741	63	47
Texas A&M (Commerce)	8	12		24	10	
Texas Tech Univ.	43	10	14	169	33	9
University of Houston- Clear Lake	6	17		57	46	
University of Houston	94	51	34	286	7	11
University of North Texas	30	10	7	200	8	6
University of Texas at Austin	186	48	88	729	14	74
University of Texas- Arlington	33	13	3	322	24	7
University of Texas-Dallas	52	29	15	249	36	7
University of Texas-SA	53	10	3	343	36	9
University of Texas-Tyler	11			33	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>114</b>

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics.

## Higher Education Institutions – An Ideal Workforce Pipeline

With The University of Texas at Austin being one of the country's largest universities (over 50,000 students enrolled) and over 10 colleges and universities located in the metropolitan area, Austin has the ability to provide an exceptionally well-trained workforce now and in the future. The Austin metro area has over 135,000 students. Within 200 miles of Austin there are an additional 21 colleges with total enrollment of 350,000. Once students graduate from UT, they prefer to stay in Austin, with one in four UT alumni living in Travis County.

UT Austin houses the Office of Technology Commercialization, a technology transfer center which serves as the bridge between laboratory research and commercial development. In 2009, UT Austin created nine new start-up companies to commercialize technology developed at the university and has created 46 start-ups in the past seven years. Research at UT Austin is largely focused in the engineering and physical sciences, and is a world-leading research institution in fields such as computer science. Energy is a major research thrust of the university, with major federally funded projects on biofuels, battery and solar cell technology, and geological carbon dioxide storage, among others.

UT Austin opened the \$100 million Dell Pediatric Research Institute in 2010 as part of an effort to increase medical research at the university and establish a medical research complex, and associated medical school, in the city of Austin.

UT Austin operates several major auxiliary research centers. The world's third-largest telescope, the Hobby-Eberly Telescope is part of UT's McDonald Observatory. The university manages nearly 300 acres (1.2 km<sup>2</sup>) of biological field laboratories, including the Brackenridge Field Laboratory in Austin. The Center for Agile Technology focuses on software development challenges. The J.J. Pickle Research Campus (PRC) is home to the Microelectronics Research Center which houses micro- and nanoelectronics research and features a 15,000 square foot (1,400 m<sup>2</sup>) cleanroom for device fabrication. Founded in 1946, UT's Applied Research Laboratories at the PRC has been responsible for the development or testing of the vast majority of high-frequency sonar equipment used by the Navy, and in 2007, was granted a research contract by the Navy funded up to \$928 million over ten years.

- Austin is the only large metro in US to have college graduate migration gains of more than 2 percent from 2007-2009 (Brookings Institute, January 12, 2011)
- Except for MIT, UT Austin attracts more federal research grants than any American university without a medical school. For the 2009-2010 school year, the university exceeded \$640 million in research funding.
- As of 2010, U.S. News and World Report ranked forty-three UT graduate programs and specialties in the top ten nationally, and another fifty-three others ranked in the top 25. Among these programs include the number two-ranked College of Education, the fourth-ranked College of Pharmacy, the eighth-ranked Cockrell School of Engineering, and the 14th-ranked School of Law. Four UT graduate programs were ranked first in the nation, including Accounting and Petroleum Engineering.



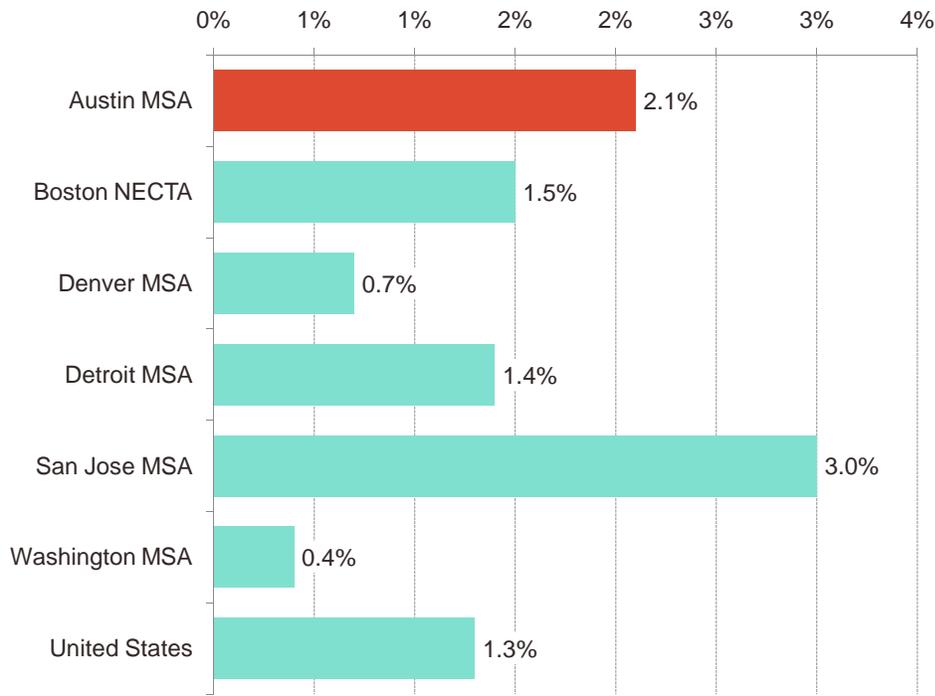
- UT Austin offers the only Master of Technology Commercialization program in the world and has a number of programs aimed at increasing technology incubation and commercialization. These include the Austin Technology Incubator, IC2 Institute, and the Office of Technology Commercialization.

## Austin – One of the Strongest Economies in the U.S.

The Austin region's population grew 21% to 1.5 million between 2000 and 2006, a rate nearly twice that of the state (12.7%), and more than three times that of the nation (6.4%). Austin's population doubles every 20 years, and has since the 1880s. With a tech workforce approximately 100,000 strong or 13% of our total workforce, the Austin region provides jobs through major tech employers such as Dell, Samsung, National Instruments, 3M, Advanced Micro Devices, Freescale Semiconductor, and IBM. In 2009, Austin landed the number one spot as the top U.S. city for job growth, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

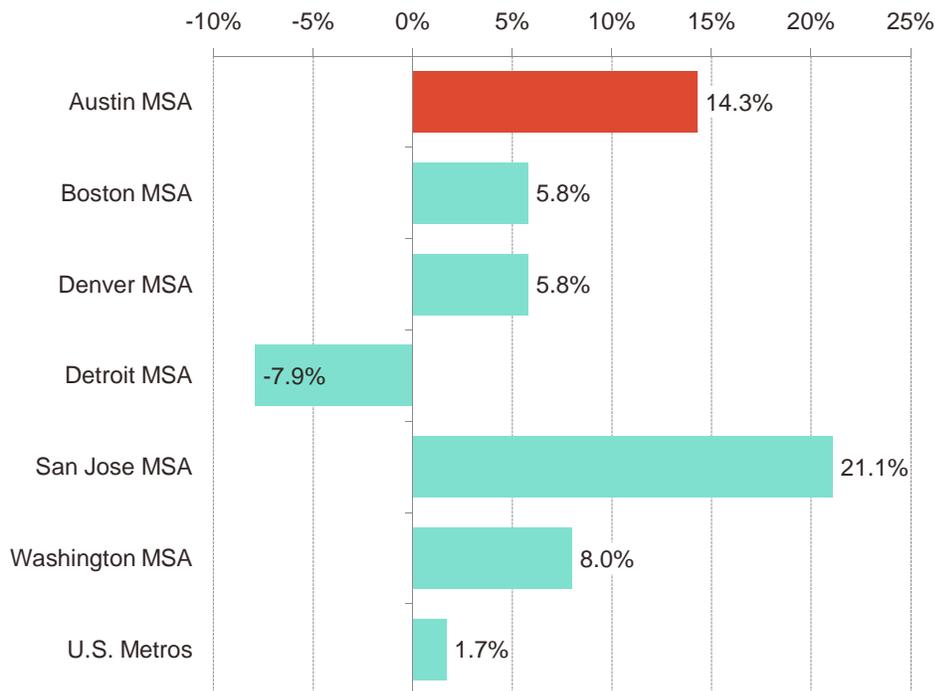
- Austin ranks as the #3 "Best Job Market in America" by Forbes Magazine (January 2011);
- Austin is the only large metro in U.S. to have college graduate migration gains of more than 2 percent from 2007-2009, according to the Brookings Institute (January 2011);
- Payscale, Inc. places the Austin/Round Rock area as the #1 "Best Cities for Jobs" (January 2012);
- Austin ranks as #2 in "Top 5 Cities Where Americans are Relocating" by Forbes Magazine (April 2009);
- U.S. Census Bureau places Austin as the 2nd fastest growing city in the nation (2009);
- Forbes ranked Austin #3 on "America's Recession-Proof Cities" (2008);
- Brookings Institute's Global Economic Recovery Study placed Austin ranked #1 in U.S., #26 in world (2011);
- Forbes Magazine "Best Cities for Jobs in 2008" ranked Austin #3 overall, #1 for income growth, and #2 for job growth;
- According to WomenCo. Austin is the #1 city for a career, based on its growth and unemployment rates, average salaries, costs of living and commute time. (May 2009)
- NewGeography.com ranks Austin #1 for job growth potential. (April 2009)
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Austin was the second fastest-growing metropolitan area between 2007 and 2008 (March 2009);
- Austin is the 2nd best city in America to find a job, according to the U.S. Department of Labor and Ajilon Professional Staffing (March 2011); and

**Job Growth Dec. 2010-Dec. 2011**



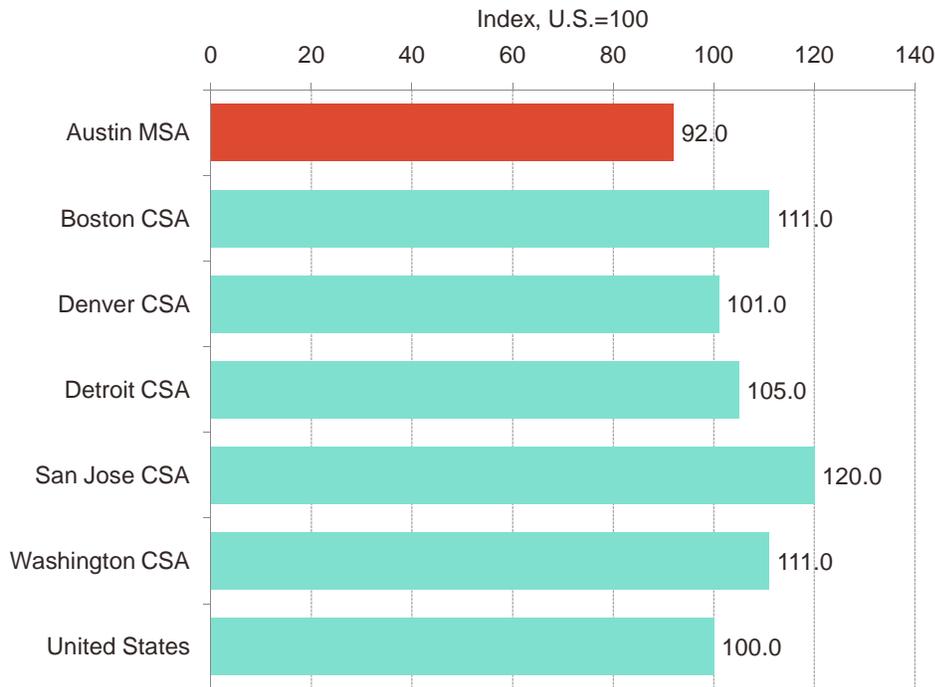
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm>.

**Gross Domestic Product Growth 2006-2010**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, <http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>.

**Occupational Pay Relatives: Professional & Related Occupations 2010**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey, <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/payrel.htm>.

**State & Local Taxes Per Capita 2009**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State & Local Government Finances, <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



**Individual Income Tax**

	Maximum rate, tax year 2011
Texas	None
California	9.30% <sup>3</sup>
Colorado	4.63
Massachusetts	5.30
Michigan	4.35
Virginia	5.75

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators, [http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/tax\\_stru.html](http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/tax_stru.html).

**Unemployment Insurance**

**Taxable Wage Bases & Tax Rates, January 2011**

	Taxable wage base	Minimum rate	Maximum rate	New employer rate
Texas	\$9,000	0.72%	8.60%	2.70%
California	7,000	1.50	6.20	3.40
Colorado	10,000	0.00	5.40	1.70
Massachusetts	14,000	1.26	12.27	2.83
Michigan	9,000	0.06	10.30	2.70
Virginia	8,000	0.10	6.20	2.50

Source: U.S. Employment & Training Administration, *Significant Provisions of State Unemployment Insurance Laws Effective January 2011*, <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/tax.asp>.

**Estimated Employer Contribution Rates, 2010**

	Average employer tax rate as a % of taxable wages	Average employer tax rate as a % of total wages
Texas	2.78%	0.61%
California	4.82	0.78
Colorado	2.10	0.53
Massachusetts	4.06	1.16
Michigan	5.10	1.17
Virginia	2.03	0.39
United States	2.96	0.80

Source: U.S. Employment & Training Administration, *Average Employer Contribution Rates by State*, [http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/avg\\_employ.asp](http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/avg_employ.asp).

<sup>3</sup> An additional 1% tax is imposed on taxable income over \$1 million, making the maximum rate 10.3% over \$1 million.

**Workers' Compensation Program Costs**  
Benefit Payouts as a Percent of Covered Wages

	2007	2008	2009
Texas	0.42%	0.44%	0.47%
California	1.23	1.21	1.26
Colorado	0.88	0.88	0.89
Massachusetts	0.51	0.47	0.55
Michigan	0.87	0.82	0.96
Virginia	0.70	0.71	0.57
United States	0.96	0.98	1.03

Source: National Academy of Social Insurance, *Workers' Compensation: Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2009*, August 2011, <http://www.nasi.org/>.

**Employment-Based Health Insurance**  
Average Annual Cost 2010

	Single premium	Employee-plus-one premium	Family premium
Texas	\$4,951	\$10,018	\$14,526
California	4,811	9,559	13,819
Colorado	4,630	9,112	13,393
Massachusetts	5,413	10,226	14,606
Michigan	4,713	9,833	13,148
Virginia	4,960	9,530	13,907
United States	4,940	9,664	13,871

Sources: U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality, Center for Financing, Access & Cost Trends, *2010 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey—Insurance Component*, July 2011, <http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/>.

**Electric Utility Service**  
Average Retail Price to Ultimate Consumers by End-Use Sector (cents per kWh)

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		All Sectors	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Texas	12.38¢	11.60¢	9.66¢	9.19¢	6.74¢	6.44¢	9.86¢	9.34¢
Austin Energy	9.50	9.78	8.60	8.98	5.89	6.18	8.43	8.79
California	14.74	14.75	13.42	13.10	10.07	9.80	13.24	13.01
Colorado	10.00	11.04	8.15	9.13	6.39	6.90	8.31	9.15
Massachusetts	16.87	14.59	15.37	14.53	14.08	13.71	15.45	14.26
Michigan	11.60	12.46	9.24	9.81	6.99	7.08	9.40	9.88
Virginia	10.61	10.45	8.06	7.65	6.91	6.66	8.93	8.69
U.S. Total	11.51	11.54	10.26	10.19	6.70	6.77	9.83	9.83

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales, Revenue, & Average Price*, [www.eia.gov/electricity/sales\\_revenue\\_price/](http://www.eia.gov/electricity/sales_revenue_price/)

**Natural Gas Utility Service**

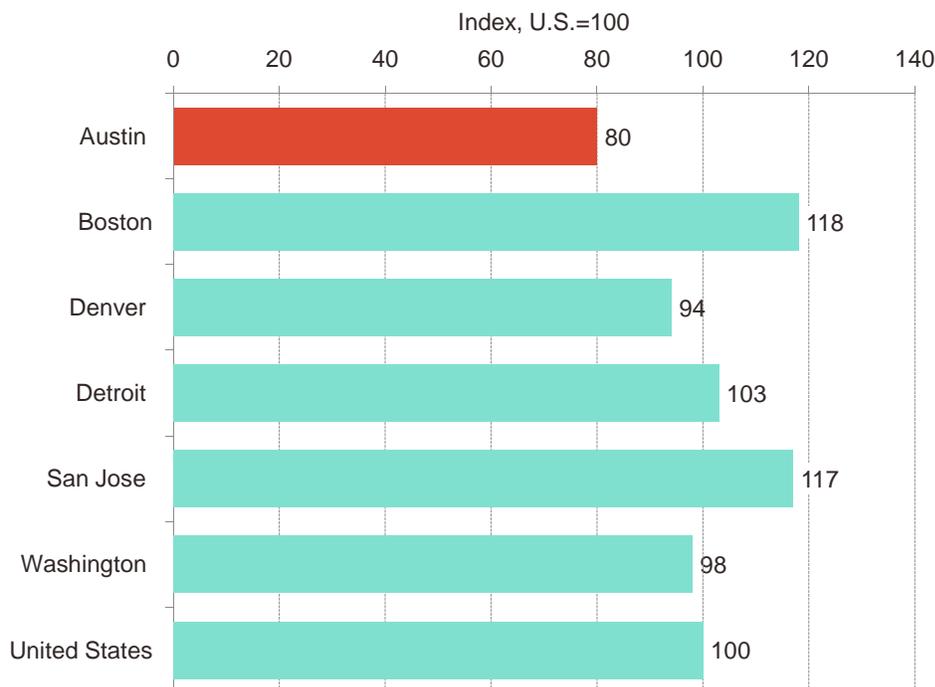
Dollars per 1,000 Cubic Feet

	Residential price		Commercial			
			Price		% of deliveries	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Texas	\$11.19	\$10.76	\$8.16	\$8.03	78%	79%
California	9.43		7.75		55	
Colorado	8.80	8.14	7.56		95	
Mass.	14.85		12.85		57	
Michigan	11.27	11.25	9.38	8.79	100	100
Virginia	13.83		10.31		100	
U.S.	12.14	11.20	10.06	9.15	78	71

Note: Natural gas price data is based on varying reported proportions of total sales in each sector and each state. Percent (%) above is the percentage of total deliveries to customer group represented by each price. Residential price estimates are based on about 100% of residential deliveries, but commercial and industrial price estimates are based on data for varying portions of total deliveries to those customers.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Natural Gas Monthly, [http://www.eia.gov/oil\\_gas/natural\\_gas/data\\_publications/natural\\_gas\\_monthly/ngm.html](http://www.eia.gov/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/natural_gas_monthly/ngm.html).

**Building Cost Index 2012: Commercial**



Source: R.S. Means Co.



**Office Vacancy Rates & Quoted Lease Rates**

Year-End 2011

	Total market		Class A		Class B	
	Vacancy Rate	Lease rate	Vacancy Rate	Lease rate	Vacancy Rate	Lease rate
Austin	11.8%	\$24.79	14.6%	\$29.25	11.6%	\$21.57
Boston	11.0	20.54	12.9	26.96	11.7	18.50
Denver	13.0	19.78	12.7	23.99	14.2	18.10
Detroit	18.6	18.24	16.5	21.52	21.4	17.71
San Jose	13.2	26.44	25.1	30.41	10.8	25.64
Washington	13.3	33.81	14.7	38.20	12.6	29.09
Totals	12.3	21.59	14.2	26.85	12.8	19.56

Source: CoStar Property.

**Development Land Prices**

2010

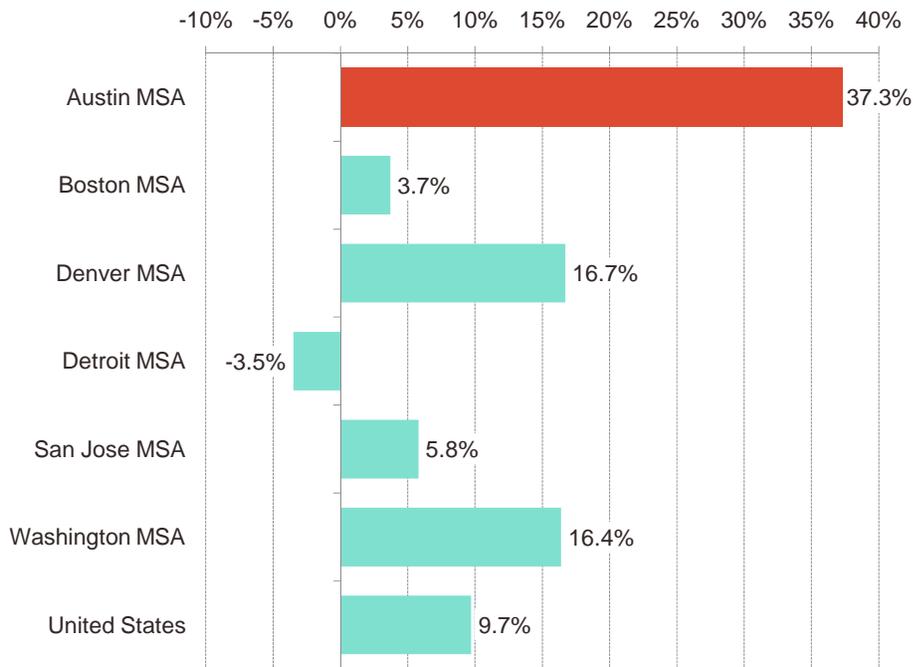
		Low	High
Austin	Land in office parks	\$150,000	\$325,000
	Land in industrial parks	60,000	150,000
	Office/industrial land, non-park	75,0000	218,000
Denver	Land in office parks	\$115,384	\$5,881,188
	Land in industrial parks	16,940	390,420
	Office/industrial land, non-park	4,284	16,332,752
Detroit	Land in office parks	\$113,000	\$246,808
	Land in industrial parks	8,382	325,000
	Office/industrial land, non-park	15,966	6,833,334
San Jose [2009]	Land in office parks	\$871,200	\$2,178,000
	Land in industrial parks	653,400	1,306,800
	Office/industrial land, non-park	1,306,800	1,742,400
Washington (N. Virginia)	Land in office parks	\$300,000	\$5,000,000
	Land in industrial parks	200,000	500,000
	Office/industrial land, non-park	100,000	400,000

Source: NAI Direct, 2011 Global Market Report,

<http://www.naidirect.com/mr.aspx?page=United%20States&pageTitle=Market%20Research>.

## Austin's Demographics

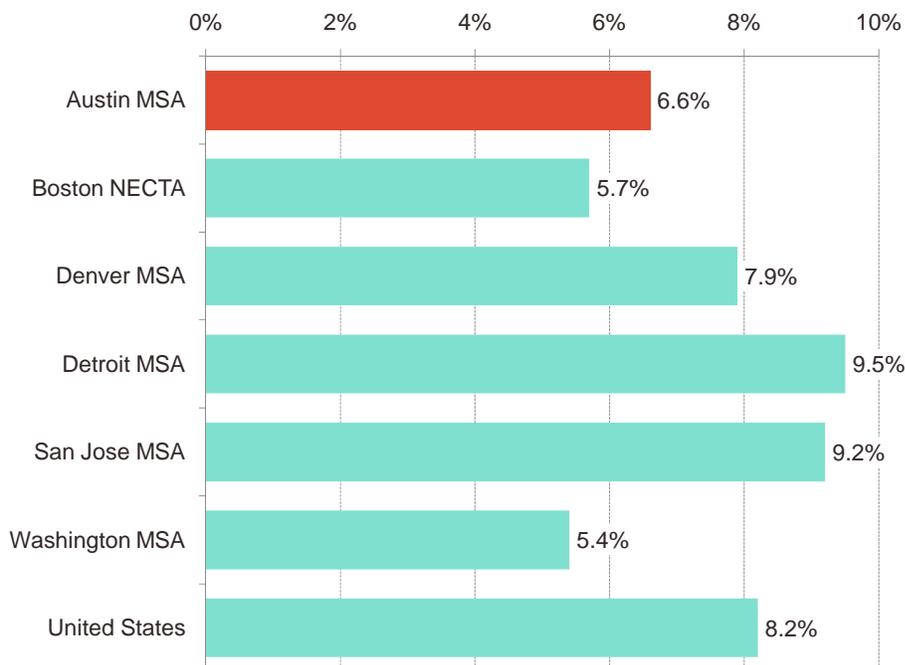
### Population Growth 200-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <http://www.census.gov/popest/metro.html>.

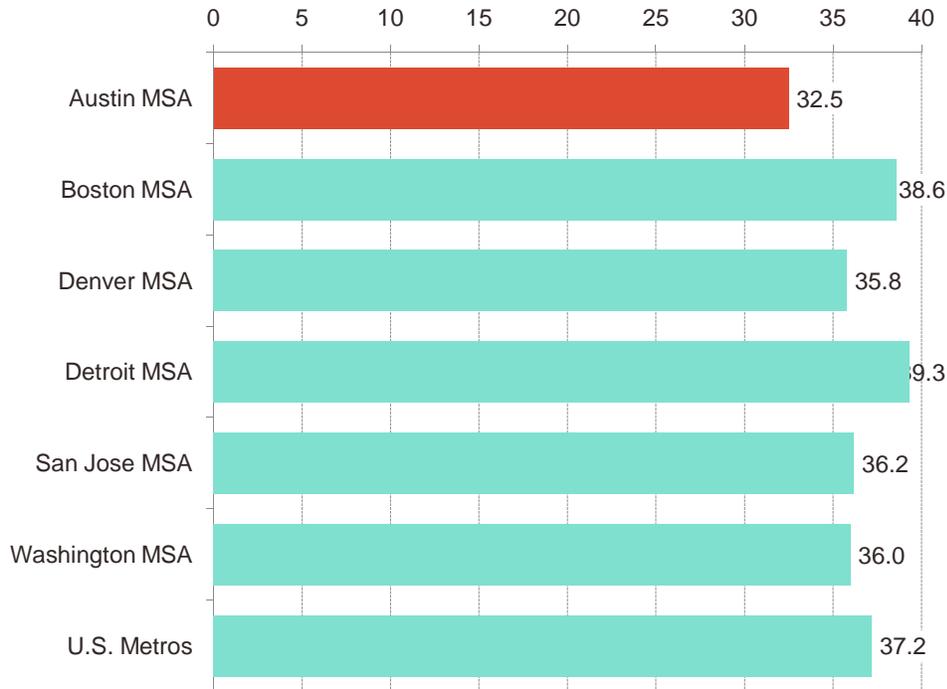
### Unemployment Rate

November 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>.

### Median Age 2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

### Income 2010

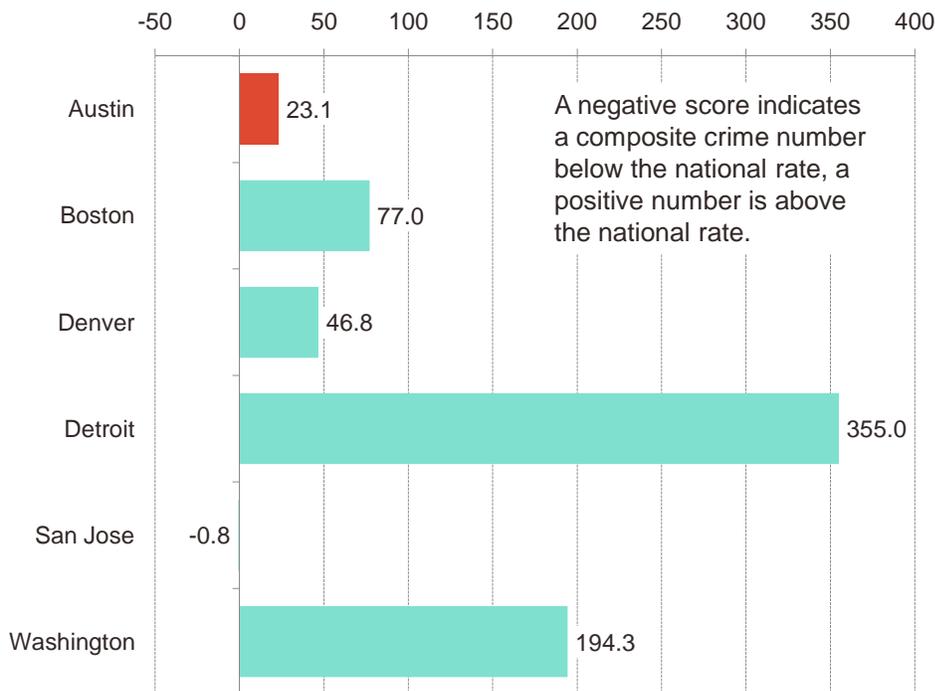
	Median household income	Median family income	Per capita income
Austin MSA	\$55,744	\$68,897	\$28,435
Boston MSA	68,020	85,825	35,999
Denver MSA	58,732	73,198	30,891
Detroit MSA	48,198	60,602	25,403
San Jose MSA	83,944	95,281	37,177
Washington MSA	84,523	100,921	40,528
United States	50,046	60,609	26,059

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

**Metropolitan Crime Rate Scores 2010**



**City Crime Rate Scores 2010**



Source: CQ Press, <http://os.cqpress.com/citycrime/2011/cc1112.htm>.



**City Crime Rankings**

Cities of 500,000 or more population (33 cities)

Lowest Crime Rate Ranking	Highest Crime Rate Ranking
1. El Paso, TX	<b>1. Detroit, MI</b>
2. Honolulu, HI	2. Baltimore, MD
3. New York, NY	3. Memphis, TN
<b>4. San Jose, CA</b>	<b>4. Washington, DC</b>
5. San Diego, CA	5. Atlanta, GA
<b>6. Austin, TX</b>	6. Philadelphia, PA
7. Seattle, WA	7. Milwaukee, WI
8. Los Angeles, CA	8. Columbus, OH
9. Portland, OR	9. Oklahoma City, OK
<b>10. Denver, CO</b>	10. Houston, TX
<b>19. Boston, MA</b>	

## METROPOLITAN AREA DEFINITIONS

### **Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Bastrop County, TX  
Caldwell County, TX  
Hays County, TX  
Travis County, TX  
Williamson County, TX

### **Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH MSA<sup>4</sup>**

#### Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan Division (MDiv)

Norfolk County, MA  
Plymouth County, MA  
Suffolk County, MA

#### Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA MDiv

Middlesex County, MA

#### Peabody, MA MDiv

Essex County, MA

#### Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH MDiv

Rockingham County, NH  
Strafford County, NH

### **Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metropolitan New England City & Town Area (NECTA)**

#### Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Div

Parts of Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, & Worcester Counties, MA

#### Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Div

Parts of Bristol, Norfolk, & Plymouth Counties, MA

#### Framingham, MA NECTA Div

Parts of Middlesex & Worcester Counties, MA

#### Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Div

Parts of Essex County, MA & Rockingham County, NH

#### Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Div

Parts of Essex County, MA & Rockingham County, NH

#### Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Div

Parts of Middlesex County, MA & Hillsborough County, NH

#### Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Div

Parts of Middlesex County, MA and parts of Hillsborough & Rockingham Counties, NH

#### Peabody, MA NECTA Div

Part of Essex County, MA

#### Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Div

Parts of Bristol & Plymouth Counties, MA

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<sup>4</sup> There are two alternative sets of metropolitan area definitions that apply to New England metropolitan areas, including Boston. While metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are composed of counties in most of the country, in New England, metros were originally composed of cities and towns, rather than counties, called New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs). Many data sources have adopted "county-equivalent" definitions of New England metros, but others, most importantly the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, use NECTAs instead of MSAs in their representations of New England metros. The definitions of the Boston MSA and the Boston NECTA and the respective divisions of each are not in close alignment. The Boston MSA includes one county not represented in the Boston NECTA and the Boston NECTA includes parts of three counties that are not part of the Boston MSA. Burlington, MA is in the Cambridge division of the Boston MSA and it is in the Boston division of the Boston NECTA.



**Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO MSA**

Adams County, CO  
Arapahoe County, CO  
Broomfield County, CO  
Clear Creek County, CO  
Denver County, CO  
Douglas County, CO  
Elbert County, CO  
Gilpin County, CO  
Jefferson County, CO  
Park County, CO

**Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI MSA**

Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI MDiv

Wayne County, MI

Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI MDiv

Lapeer County, MI  
Livingston County, MI  
Macomb County, MI  
Oakland County, MI  
St. Clair County, MI

**San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA MSA**

San Benito County, CA  
Santa Clara County, CA

**Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA**

Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD MDiv

Frederick County, MD  
Montgomery County, MD

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MDiv

District of Columbia, DC  
Calvert County, MD  
Charles County, MD  
Prince George's County, MD  
Arlington County, VA  
Clarke County, VA  
Fairfax County, VA  
Fauquier County, VA  
Loudoun County, VA  
Prince William County, VA  
Spotsylvania County, VA  
Stafford County, VA  
Warren County, VA  
Alexandria city, VA  
Fairfax city, VA  
Falls Church city, VA  
Fredericksburg city, VA  
Manassas city, VA  
Manassas Park city, VA  
Jefferson County, WV