U.S. Department of Commerce U.S. Patent and Trademark Office



Privacy Impact Assessment for the Patent Trial and Appeal Case Tracking System (P-TACTS)

Reviewed by: Henry J. Holcombe, Bureau Chief Privacy Officer

Concurrence of Senior Agency Official for Privacy/DOC Chief Privacy Officer

Non-concurrence of Senior Agency Official for Privacy/DOC Chief Privacy Officer

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Signature of Senior Agency Official for Privacy/DOC Chief Privacy Officer

Date

U.S. Department of Commerce Privacy Impact Assessment USPTO Patent Trial and Appeal Case Tracking System (P-TACTS)

Unique Project Identifier: PTOP-010-00

Introduction: System Description

Provide a description of the system that addresses the following elements: The response must be written in plain language and be as comprehensive as necessary to describe the system.

The Patent Trial and Appeal Board reviews appeals by patent applicants who disagree with a decision by a Patent Examiners on their pending patent applications. We handle 6,000 to 8,000 a year. The Board typically also conducts less than one thousand post-grant Patent proceedings a year in which two parties contest whether the Patent Office should have issued the patent. Most post-grant patent proceedings are filed under the Leahy-Smith American Invents Act (AIA). By far most of the entities involved in post-grant proceedings are organizations. In rare post-grant proceedings, an individual is a petitioner or patent owner. As required by 37 C.F.R. § 42.8, petitioners and patent owners must file a notice identifying real party-in-interest, lead and back-up counsel (if party is represented by counsel), and applicable service information (electronic mail address, postal mailing address, a hand-delivery address if different than the postal address, a telephone number, and a facsimile number). Counsel information includes attorney name, email, USPTO Registration Number, phone number, and fax number.

Patent Trial and Appeal Case Tracking System (P-TACTS) supports the Board in managing these cases.

For the appeals the Board decides, the documents for the patent applications and appeals are stored in other patent systems, not in P-TACTS. P-TACTS stores status information about cases in a database, which is used by internal PTAB users and is not accessible to the public. For post-grant patent proceedings, P-TACTS stores the case documents. Some of those documents are filed by the parties to the proceedings, so there is an external portal for doing so and viewing case documents. To file documents, external users need to establish a user account. A public user is required to provide first name, last name, a phone number, and an email address. Board decision public documents are available for post-grant patent proceedings and appeals from the USPTO's Big Data Repository/API system, which is not part of P-TACTS and is not managed by the Board. Public users, however, also can use P-TACTS to search proceedings by the review number assigned to each post-grant patent proceedings, party name, etc. A public user is required to provide first name, last name, a phone number, and an email address.

(a) Whether it is a general support system, major application, or other type of system P-TACTS is a Major Application.

(b) System location

600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314

(c) Whether it is a standalone system or interconnects with other systems (identifying and describing any other systems to which it interconnects)

P-TACTS interconnects with other systems including the following Major Applications:

- 1. **Enterprise Software Services (ESS)** is a collection of applications that centralizes common business applications and tools for modeling how the agency functions, assists with unique application development, improves business logic and support, and improves communications and collaboration within the agency.
- 2. Patent Capture and Application Processing System Internal Support (PCAPS-IP) is a master system that is comprised of multiple Automated Information Systems that perform specific functions, which includes patent submissions, patent categorization, metadata capture, and patent examiner assignment of patent applications. PCAPS-IP users include both internal USPTO personnel as well as the public.
- 3. Patent Capture and Application Processing System Examination Support (PCAPS-ES) is a master system that enables patent examiners and public users to search and retrieve application data, images, and patent applicants in order to identify individuals and organizations with intellectual property, pre-grant, and published applications.
- 4. Patents End-to-End (PE2E) is a master system portfolio consisting of next generation Patent Automated Information Systems (AISs) with a goal of creating a single web-based examination tool, which provides users with unified and robust interface that does not require launching of separate applications in separate windows.
- 5. Intellectual Property Leadership Management Support Systems (IPLMSS) is a master AIS which facilitates grouping and managing of 10 general support and separately bounded AISs that collectively support the USPTO Director, Deputy Director, Office of the General Counsel (OGC), including OGC's components the Office of General Law (OGL), Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Enrollment and Discipline (OED), Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB), Patent Trail and Appeal Board (PTAB), Office of Patent Training (OPT), and Office of Policy and International Affairs (OPIA).
- 6. **Fee Processing Next Generation (FPNG)** is a master system that provides payment method to the public and internal facing functionality that enables USPTO employees to support customers.
- 7. **Agency Administrative Support System (AASS)** is a master system that supports multiple enterprise administrative functions. AASS enables the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO to receive and respond to

a wide range of official correspondence by electronically capturing, routing and tracking both incoming and responding documents. As an automated document management system, AASS supports the Office of Policy and International Affairs (OPIA) with the capabilities of capturing, indexing, searching and retrieving documents. AASS provides the Chief Economist's office with a solution to store data and perform statistical analysis in a secured environment.

8. **Information Delivery Product (IDP)** is a master system that provides access to integrate USPTO data through various tools in support of not only reporting and visualizing but also analytics used in decision-making across USPTO.

(d) The way the system operates to achieve the purpose(s) identified in Section 4

P-TACTS is a Major Application for supporting USPTO's administrative law body Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) for electronically filing documents in connection with Inter Partes Review (IPR), Covered Business Method Patents (CBM), Post Grant Review (PGR), and Derivation Proceedings (DER), established under the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (AIA). It is also used for the administrative processing of pre-Grant Appeals of certain types of adverse decisions by patent examiners. Appeals documents are stored in P-ELP (Patents content management system) and the statuses are recorded for the cases in the Appeals database. The addresses of the Appellants are stored in PALM and the Appeals database does not store the address. P-TACTS also updates PALM on transaction codes. The Appeals database records only the transactions pertaining to the Appeal processing by the P-TACTS. This database is only used for Appeal processing by internal P-TACTS users; it is not used or accessible to the public. In addition, P-TACTS provides case management, case tracking and notification, hearing schedule, data analytics and reporting capabilities, data search and search results, data integration, data synchronization, and data store, document submission and management, workload balance and management and electronic records management.

(e) How information in the system is retrieved by the user

As internal users, P-TACTS administrators have access to the new queue of petitions for assignment. They are able to see certain attributes of the available judges so they can properly and accurately assign petitions to the appropriate judge. There are two types of hearing teams, one team has access to papers related to appeals and use a case number to search the system, the other team can search AIA cases by entering a case number to search the system similar to how the judges will access the system.

As internal users, supervisory paralegals and some paralegals have access to the Import Manager screens to automatically import appeal cases into P-TACTS. They also have access to the Post Decisional Case Management screen to view recently decided cases.

As internal users, Judges have access to all the available petitions that they are assigned to or are given permission to access. In addition, judges and patent attorneys, have case dockets that they can view with all the cases that are assigned (paralegals do not). All internal users have assignment dockets for tasks they are assigned.

Public (External) users can review/search the P-TACTS documents/filings/proceedings without logging into the system. Public users can search by 'AIA Review Number, Patent Number, Application Number, Party Name, AIA Review/Case Type, and Tech Center.' Public users have read only access to the documents. Public users create their own account from the P-TACTS website by clicking on 'Create an Account' for the following actions:

Person or group who challenges the validity of the AIA proceedings; Person or group who has or claims to have the ownership of the AIA proceeding; Patent application or Owner who is appealing a final office decision; Applicants or Patent Owners involved in challenge over inventor ship; Persons or groups other than the Patent Owner/Appellant or the public, who actively participates in the validity of challenges of proceeding.

A public user is required to provide First name, Last Name, Phone Number, and Email Address. Additionally, the public user is also required to create a password in the Register a New Account form. After the user clicks on "register" an email is sent out by the system to the user with instructions and a link to validate/activate the account. When the user clicks on the provided link, a screen with validation code is displayed, user clicks on submit, account is activated and a message "You've successfully registered for PTAB E2E!" is displayed.

(f) How information is transmitted to and from the system

P-TACTS implements cryptographic mechanisms to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information and detect changes to information during transmission. For external facing systems, HTTPS and TLS 1.2 or high, AES with 256-bit encryption, RSA with 2048-bit exchange as key exchange mechanisms are used. However, for SSL usage, all activities are internal to USPTO and per OMB M-15-13, internal use of HTTPS is encouraged but not required.

(g) Any information sharing conducted by the system

Yes. P-TACTS implements the Board's post-grant patent proceedings rules, which aim to strike a balance between the public's interest in maintaining a complete and understandable file history and the parties' interest in protecting truly sensitive information. 77 Fed. Reg. 48761 (Section E. Public Availability and Confidentiality). The system allows parties to file information with a motion to seal and to mark the information as viewable to "Board and Parties Only." The information is provisionally sealed pending outcome of the decision on the motion. That information is not shared with the public unless the Board denies the motion to seal. 77 Fed. Reg. 48761 (Section E. Public Availability and Confidentiality).

The name of the judges on the panel issuing a Board decision or order are included in the decision or order. For post-grant patent proceedings, counsel name, employer, and email address of counsel representing petitioners and patent owners is included at the end of each Board decision or order. User account information is not shared.

- (h) The specific programmatic authorities (statutes or Executive Orders) for collecting, maintaining, using, and disseminating the information
 5 U.S.C. 301, 44 U.S.C. 3101, 35 U.S.C. 134, 135, 311-318, and 321-328.
- (i) The Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 199 security impact category for the system

Moderate

Section 1:	Status	of the	Information	System

.1	Indicate whether the inform	nation	system is a new or ex	kisting	system.	
	This is a new informati	on sy	ystem.			
	This is an existing info	rmatio	on system with change	es that	create new privacy risks	S.
	(Check all that apply.,)				
L	Changes That Create New Priv	acy Ri	sks(CTCNPR)			
	a. Conversions		d. Significant Merging		g. New Interagency Uses	
	b. Anonymous to Non- Anonymous		e. New Public Access		h. Internal Flow or Collection	
	c. Significant System Management Changes		f. Commercial Sources		i. Alteration in Character of Data	
	j. Other changes that create nev	priva	cy risks (specify):			
	This is an existing inforisks, and there is not a		•	_	do not create new privac Assessment.	су
	_		•	_	do not create new privace sessment (version 01-201	•
	This is an existing info		-	_	do not create new privacesessment (version 01-201	•

Section 2: Information in the System

		dentifiable information (PI ned, or disseminated. (Che		iness identifiable information in that apply.)	on
Identifying Numbers (IN))				
a. Social Security*		f. Driver's License		j. Financial Account	
b. TaxpayerID		g. Passport		k. Financial Transaction	
c. Employer ID		h. Alien Registration		1. Vehicle Identifier	
d. Employee ID		i. Credit Card		m. Medical Record	
e. File/Case ID					
n. Other identifying numb	ers (specif	ŷ):			
*Explanation for the busin truncated form:	essneedto	o collect, maintain, or dissemina	te the S	Social Security number, including	g
General Personal Data (C	PD)				
a. Name		h. Date of Birth		o. Financial Information	
b. Maiden Name	-	i. Place of Birth		p. Medical Information	
c. Alias		j. Home Address	\boxtimes	q. Military Service	
d. Gender		k. Telephone Number		r. Criminal Record	
e. Age		l. Email Address		s. Physical Characteristics	
f. Race/Ethnicity		m. Education		t. Mother's Maiden Name	
g. Citizenship		n. Religion			
u. Other general personal	data (spec	ify):			
Work-Related Data (WR	D)				
a. Occupation		e. Work Email Address	\boxtimes	i. Business Associates	
b. Job Title	\boxtimes	f. Salary		j. Proprietary or Business Information	\boxtimes
c. Work Address	\boxtimes	g. Work History		k. Procurement/contracting records	
d. Work Telephone Number		h. Employment Performance Ratings or other Performance Information			
l. Other work-related da	ta (specify):			
District Control		(DIE)			
Distinguishing Features/	Biometric			le Signatures	
a. Fingerprints		, , ,	닏	k. Signatures	닏
b. Palm Prints		g. Hair Color		l. Vascular Scans	
c. Voice/Audio Recordin	ıg \square	h. Eye Color		m. DNA Sample or Profile	

Height

d. Video Recording

n. Retina/Iris Scans

e. Photographs		j. Weight		o. Dental Profile	
p. Other distinguishing featu	ares/bio	ometrics (specify):	•		
System Administration/Aud	it Data				
a. UserID	\boxtimes	c. Date/Time of Access	\boxtimes	e. ID Files Accessed	\boxtimes
b. IP Address	\boxtimes	f. Queries Run	\boxtimes	f. Contents of Files	
g. Other system admin is trati	ion/auc	lit data (specify):			
Other Information (specify)					
Other information (specify)					
		BII in the system. (Check	all the	at apply.)	
In Person		Hard Copy: Mail/Fax		Online	\boxtimes
Telephone		Email			
Other (specify):	•		•		
Government Sources Within the Bureau		Other DOC Bureaus	Тп	Other Federal Agencies	ГП
State, Local, Tribal		Foreign	+	other reactain igeneral	H
Other (specify):		1010.511			
Non-government Sources					
Public Organizations		Private Sector	\boxtimes	Commercial Data Brokers	
Third Party Website or Applic	cation				
Other(specify):			•		
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				functions by the concept of least	
				to privileged functions is approv Additionally, integrity verificatio	
		de Windows log transfer config			, II to
values, SNMP values, local ac	lmin ac	counts, user groups, and client	parame	ters monitoring are done at	
		erprise Windows Services (EW	/S), and	Security Compliance Services	
(SCS) interconnected systems	ieveis	•			
4 Is the information cov	ered b	by the Paperwork Reduction	n Act	?	
Yes, the information is	covere	d by the Paperwork Reduction	Act.		

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0651-0063 PTA	MB control number and the a ABActions	gency	number for the collection.	
	ent Review and Derivations			
No the inform	ation is not covered by the P	on artiv	ork Daduation A at	-
No, the inform	ation is not covered by the i	aperwo	ork reduction Act.	
2.5 Indicate the tec	hnologies used that con	tain P	PII/BII in ways that have not been previously	y
deployed. (Cho	eck all that apply.)			
	Containing PII/BII Not Pre	viously		
Smart Cards			Biometrics	
Caller-ID			Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Cards	
Other(specify):				
☐ There are not a	uny technologies used that co	ontain F	PII/BII in ways that have not been previously deplo	ved.
A THOIC GIV III	Try teeminologies ascathars	/IIIIIII -	III III ways that have not oven providency depre-	y Ca.
	C 4 1 A 4 • • 4 •			
0 4 2 - Crya 4 a rea 6	Supported Activities			
Section 3: System S				
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	stem supported activities	s whic	ch raise privacy risks/concerns. (Check all	'that
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For web measurement and customization technologies (single-session)	For web measurement and customization technologies (multi-session)	
Other (specify): For correspondence (by email) pu internal reports to be used by USPTO business un	and to review the progress of petitions and to run	

Section 5: Use of the Information

disseminate BII in these types of cases.

5.1 In the context of functional areas (business processes, missions, operations, etc.) supported by the IT system, describe how the PII/BII that is collected, maintained, or disseminated will be used. Indicate if the PII/BII identified in Section 2.1 of this document is in reference to a federal employee/contractor, member of the public, foreign national, visitor or other (specify).

The systemadministration/audit data (SAAD) in Section 2.1 is collected from members of the public who access P-TACTS for post-grant patent proceedings. The SAAD information in Section 2.1 is collected from DOC employees and contractors who access P-TACTS. P-TACTS enables the public (registered or anonymous) to search for AIA reviews by the party name, AIA Review/Case type, patent number or application number, PTAB proceedings and documents related to proceedings. P-TACTS also provides this public data as bulk downloads. P-TACTS collects, maintains and disseminates data that may contain the following types of public PII (U.S. and foreign):

Patent applicant PII (i.e., applicant's name, correspondence address, email, telephone number etc.) which is of a public nature to facilitate the patent application process or correspondence between the patent applicant and USPTO.

Federal employee PII (i.e. employee name, email, telephone number and USPTO official mailing address etc.) which is used externally for correspondence to the patent applicant(s) and internally for USPTO business unit's reports.

PTAB bus iness units conducts post-grant petition Trials and pre-grant appeals. They include inter Partes disputes, covered business method patent reviews and derivation proceedings; hearing appeals from adverse examiner decisions in patent applications and reexamination proceedings; and rendering decisions in interferences. Public PII may be contained within these internal business processes.

P-TACTS does access BII (i.e. unpublished patent applications) stored on Patent Capture and Application System—Examination Support (which is approved for PII/BII); however, P-TACTS does not store, collect or

5.2 Describe any potential threats to privacy, such as insider threat, as a result of the bureau's/operating unit's use of the information, and controls that the bureau/operating unit has put into place to ensure that the information is handled, retained, and disposed appropriately. (For example: mandatory training for system users regarding appropriate handling of information, automatic purging of information in accordance with the retention schedule, etc.)

Potential threats to privacy include insider threats, adversarial entities and foreign governments. Unauthorized access and unauthorized changes to information are also threats to the system. P-TACTS handles and retains both information within and output from the information system in accordance with applicable federal laws, Executive Orders, directives, policies, regulations, standards, and operational requirements. Only people authorized to access the system are allowed to handle the information or access the information retained within the system. P-TACTS also uses access control mechanisms implemented on all of its components to ensure the information is handled and retained in accordance with all applicable laws and requirements. System records are retained in accordance with National Archives and Records Administration approved records control schedules. P-TACTS is used to support determinations in inter-parties disputes. Only limited internal P-TACTS users have access to an assigned dashboard and their work queue and are able to view petitions. Judges have access to petitions that they are assigned to or have been given permission to access.

USPTO employees and contractors receive mandatory training regarding appropriate handling of information; employees and contractors received training on privacy and confidentiality policies and practices, or system users undergo annual mandatory training regarding appropriate handling of information.

Until petitions are final, petitions are accessible only to limited internal users. After petitions are final, these become public documents. Printing is done by authorized users only; printed documents are picked up as soon as documents are printed. Information is not disposed of except in accordance with applicable record control schedules. Additionally, the systemowner is responsible for ensuring that the P-TACTS is deployed and operated in accordance with the agreed-upon security controls, that the support personnel receive requisite security training, and that necessary resources are available for the Security Authorization processes.

Section 6: Information Sharing and Access

The PII/BII in the system will not be shared.

6.1 Indicate with whom the bureau intends to share the PII/BII in the IT system and how the PII/BII will be shared. (Check all that apply.)

Doginiont	Но	w Information will be S	hared
Recipient	Case-by-Case	Bulk Transfer	Direct Access
Within the bureau			\boxtimes
DOC bureaus			
Federalagencies			
State, local, tribal gov't agencies			
Public	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Private sector			
Foreign governments			
Foreign entities			
Other(specify):			

6.2 Does the DOC bureau/operating unit place a limitation on re-dissemination of PII/BII shared with external agencies/entities?

	Yes, the external agency/entity is required t dissemination of PII/BII.	o verif	y with the DOC bureau/operating unit before re-	
\boxtimes	No, the external agency/entity is not require dissemination of PII/BII.	ed to ve	erify with the DOC bureau/operating unit before re-	
	No, the bureau/operating unit does not shar	e PII/B	II with external agencies/entities.	
	1			
6.3	Indicate whether the IT system connects systems authorized to process PII and		th or receives information from any other I I.	Т
\boxtimes	Yes, this IT system connects with or receiv process PII and/or BII.	es info	rmation from another IT system(s) authorized to	
		eribeth	e technical controls which prevent PII/BII leakage:	
	P-TACTS interconnects with other systems • Enterprise Software Services (ESS)	includ	ing the following Major Applications:	
	Patent Capture and Application Proces		vstem – Internal Support (PCAPS-IP) vstem – Examination Support (PCAPS-ES)	
	Intellectual Property Leadership Mana The Property Leadership Mana		t Support Systems (IPLMSS)	
	 Fee Processing Next Generation (FPNG) Agency Administrative Support System 		SS)	
	Information Delivery Product (IDP)			
	information is handled and retained in acco technical access controls are securely mana enforcements. Although PTAB interconnect PII/BII, PTAB does not retrieve any sensiti other OCIO established technical controls a authentication at the server and database leve	rdance ged threats with ve PII/ and adr vels. H	plemented on all of its components to ensure the with all applicable laws and requirements. The rough Active Directory and Enterprise Unixpermiss other USPTO master systems authorized to proces BII from those systems. There are infrastructure and ministrative policies, which include password TTPS/TLS is used for all data transmissions to and dedicated socket is used to performencryption and syption is leveraged.	s d
	No, this IT system does not connect with or process PII and/or BII.	r receiv	e information from another IT system(s) authorized	l to
6.4	Identify the class of users who will ha all that apply.)	ve ac	cess to the IT system and the PII/BII. (Che	eck
	ss of Users			
	eral Public	\boxtimes	Government Employees	\boxtimes
	tractors	\boxtimes		
Othe	er(specify):			

Section 7: Notice and Consent

	disseminated by the system. (Chec	k all that apply.)
\boxtimes	discussed in Section 9.	tem of records notice published in the Federal Register and
	Yes, notice is provided by a Privacy Act and/or privacy policy can be found at: h	statement and/or privacy policy. The Privacy Act statement ttp://www.uspto.gov/privacy-policy .
	Yes, notice is provided by other means.	Specify how:
	No, notice is not provided.	Specify why not:
7.2	Indicate whether and how individua	ls have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.
\boxtimes	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.	Specify how: Individuals have an opportunity to decline to provide their PII/BII but without providing name, email address, address and telephone number, petition cannot be filed, submitted and reviewed adequately.
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to decline to provide PII/BII.	Specify why not:
	Indicate whether and how individua their PII/BII.	ls have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of
\boxtimes	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.	Specify how: Individuals sign their applications for petition during submission and this authorizes the use of their PII/BII. Individuals volunteer to provide their name, email, correspondence address, phone number etc. in order to file petitions for review.
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to consent to particular uses of their PII/BII.	Specify why not:
	Indicate whether and how individua pertaining to them.	ls have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII
\boxtimes	Yes, individuals have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.	Specify how: Users can login to their accounts and update their information.
	No, individuals do not have an opportunity to review/update PII/BII pertaining to them.	Specify why not:

Indicate whether individuals will be notified if their PII/BII is collected, maintained, or

Section 8: Administrative and Technological Controls

7.1

8.1 Indicate the administrative and technological controls for the system. (Check all that apply.)

	All users signed a confidentiality agreement or non-disclosure agreement.
	All users are subject to a Code of Conduct that includes the requirement for confidentiality.
\boxtimes	Staff (employees and contractors) received training on privacy and confidentiality policies and practices.
\boxtimes	Access to the PII/BII is restricted to authorized personnel only.
\boxtimes	Access to the PII/BII is being monitored, tracked, or recorded. Explanation: system monitoring is enabled by default to send system and security logs to the OCIO Command Center (C3), who review and analyze system logs for inappropriate or unusual activities.
\boxtimes	The information is secured in accordance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) requirements.
	Provide date of most recent Assessment and Authorization (A&A): 1/29/21
	☐ This is a new system. The A&A date will be provided when the A&A package is approved.
\boxtimes	The Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 199 security impact category for this system is a moderate or higher.
\boxtimes	NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-122 and NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 Appendix J recommended security controls for protecting PII/BII are in place and functioning as intended; or have an approved Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M).
\boxtimes	A security assessment report has been reviewed for the information system and it has been determined that there are no additional privacy risks.
\boxtimes	Contractors that have access to the system are subject to information security provisions in their contracts required by DOC policy.
	Contracts with customers establish DOC ownership rights over data including PII/BII.
	Acceptance of liability for exposure of PII/BII is clearly defined in agreements with customers.
	Other(specify):

8.2 Provide a general description of the technologies used to protect PII/BII on the IT system. (Include data encryption in transit and/or at rest, if applicable).

In accordance with NIST 800-18 Rev. 1 and NIST 800-53 Rev. 4, the P-TACTS System Security Plan (SSP) addresses the extent to which the security controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the information system in its operational environment. The SSP is reviewed on an annual basis. In addition, annual as sessments and Continuous Monitoring reviews are conducted on the P-TACTS data. The USPTO Office of Policy and Governance/Cybersecurity Division (OPG/CD) conducts these assessments and reviews based on NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4, Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations and NIST SP 800-53A Revision 4 As sessing Security and Privacy Controls in Federal Information Systems and Organizations. The results of these assessments and reviews are documented in the P-TACTS Security Assessment Package as part of the system's Security Authorization process.

Management Controls

USPTO uses the Life Cycle review process to ensure that management controls are in place for P-TACTS. During the enhancement of any component, the security controls are reviewed, re-evaluated, and updated in the System Security Plan. The System Security Plan specifically addresses the management, operational, and technical controls that are in place, and planned, during the operation of the enhanced system. Additional management controls include performing national agency checks on all personnel, including contractor staff.

Additionally, USPTO develops privacy and PII-related policies and procedures to ensure safe handling, storing, and processing of sensitive data.

Operational Controls

Automated operational controls include securing all hardware associated with the P-TACTS in the USPTO Data center. The Data Center is controlled by access card entry and is manned by a uniformed guard service to restrict access to the servers, their Operating Systems and databases.

Technical Controls

P-TACTS is secured by various USPTO infrastructure components, including the Network and Security Infrastructure (NSI) system and other OCIO established technical controls to include password authentication at the server and database levels. Web communications leverages modern encryption technology such as TLS over HTTPS. Dedicated interconnections offer protection through IPSec VPN tunnels. P-TACTS PII/BII is encrypted.

Section 9: Privacy Act

	·	
9.1	Is the P	II/BII searchable by a personal identifier (e.g, name or Social Security number)?
	\boxtimes	Yes, the PII/BII is searchable by a personal identifier.
		No, the PII/BII is not searchable by a personal identifier.
9.2	§ 552a. by an ex	whether a system of records is being created under the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. (A new system of records notice (SORN) is required if the system is not covered xisting SORN). Privacy Act of 1974, "the term 'system of records' means a group of any records under the control of any agency from which is retrieved by the name of the individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned idual."
	Parties Litigati Attorn Users of	is system is covered by an existing system of records notice (SORN). e the SORN name, number, and link. (list all that apply): Involved in Patent Interference Proceedings PAT/TM-6 on, Claims, and Administrative Proceeding Records—COMMERCE/DEPT-14 eys and Agents Registered or Recognized to Practice Before the Office —PAT/TM-1 of Public Facilities of the Patent and Trademark Office —PAT/TM-14 Application Files—PAT/TM-7
	Yes, a S	SORN has been submitted to the Department for approval on (date).
	No, thi	s system is not a system of records and a SORN is not applicable.

Section 10: Retention of Information

10.1 Indicate whether these records are covered by an approved records control schedule and monitored for compliance. (Check all that apply.)

	There is an approved record cont Provide the name of the record co	trolschedule. ontrolschedule:		
	N1241-10-1:7.4 Patent Legal Con N1-241-09-1:b2.1 Patent Interfer N1-241-09-1:b2.6 Patent Appeal	rence Cases – Ope	nto the Public N1-241-09-1:b2.3 Pater Case Tracking	nt Appeal Cases
	No there is not an annuaved made	dtus l l dv	1.	
	No, there is not an approved reco Provide the stage in which the pr		ie. oing and submitting a records control so	chedule:
\boxtimes	Yes, retention is monitored for co	-		
	No, retention is not monitored fo	r compliance to th	e schedule. Provide explanation:	
10.2	Indicate the disposal method	of the PII/BII.	(Check all that apply.)	
Disp	os al dding		Overwriting	In
	ussing		Deleting	
	r(specify):			
111 1				
,	organization if PII were inapp Confidentiality Impact Level Federal Information Process	oropriately accordismost the same sing Standards	It to the subject individuals and/oressed, used, or disclosed. (The Para and does not have to be the san (FIPS) 199 security impact cates	II me, as the gory.)
(organization if PII were inapped Confidentiality Impact Level Federal Information Process Low—the loss of confidentiality effect on organizational operation adverse effect on organizational of the second confidential diverse effect on organizational organizati	is not the same is not the same sing Standards , integrity, or avail ns, organizational iality, integrity, or operations, organi	essed, used, or disclosed. (The Page 1, and does not have to be the same (FIPS) 199 security impact cates ability could be expected to have a limit assets, or individuals. availability could be expected to have zational assets, or individuals.	II me, as the gory.) ited adverse a serious
,	Confidentiality Impact Level Federal Information Process Low – the loss of confidentiality effect on organizational operation Moderate – the loss of confidential adverse effect on organizational High – the loss of confidentiality	is not the same sing Standards , integrity, or avail ns, organizational iality, integrity, or operations, organi , integrity, or avail	essed, used, or disclosed. (The Plan, and does not have to be the san (FIPS) 199 security impact cates ability could be expected to have a limit assets, or individuals. availability could be expected to have	II me, as the gory.) ited adverse a serious vere or
	Confidentiality Impact Level Federal Information Process Low – the loss of confidentiality effect on organizational operation Moderate – the loss of confidential adverse effect on organizational of High – the loss of confidentiality catastrophic adverse effect on organization	is not the same is not the same sing Standards , integrity, or avail ns, organizational iality, integrity, or operations, organic, integrity, or avail ganizational opera	essed, used, or disclosed. (The Page 1, and does not have to be the same (FIPS) 199 security impact cates ability could be expected to have a limit assets, or individuals. availability could be expected to have zational assets, or individuals. alability could be expected to have a serial assets.	II me, as the gory.) ited adverse a serious vere or uals.
	Confidentiality Impact Level Federal Information Process Low – the loss of confidentiality, effect on organizational operation Moderate – the loss of confidentiality adverse effect on organizational High – the loss of confidentiality catastrophic adverse effect on organization	is not the same sing Standards , integrity, or avail us, organizational iality, integrity, or operations, organizational operations operational operations operations operations operations operations of the same seed to determine the same	essed, used, or disclosed. (The Plan, and does not have to be the san (FIPS) 199 security impact cates ability could be expected to have a limit assets, or individuals. availability could be expected to have zational assets, or individuals. alability could be expected to have a securious, organizational assets, or individuals.	me, as the gory.) ited adverse a serious vere or the goals. impact level. ins, or home/business When If PII were tial harm could

		comprised of ~50k petitions and affiliated attorney actions. Since attorneys are involved in multiple cases, the actual number of records with unique PII will be less than ~200k.
\boxtimes	Data Field Sensitivity	Provide explanation: This data includes limited personal and work related elements for identifying and authenticating user and the combination does not make the data fields more sensitive.
	Context of Use	Provide explanation: Information is for identifying public users. Public users can review/search the P-TACTS documents/filings/proceedings without logging into the system. Public users have read only access to the documents. Public users create their own account from the P-TACTS website.
	Obligation to Protect Confidentiality	Provide explanation: NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-122 and NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 Appendix J recommended security controls for protecting PII/BII are in place and functioning as intended; or have an approved Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M). This system is governed by The Privacy Act of 1974, which prohibits the disclosure of information from a system of records absent of the written consent of the subject individual.
	Access to and Location of PII	Provide explanation: The information captured, stored, and, trans mitted by the P-TACTS system is accessible by internal USPTO users. Some of the information is also available to the public and may contain PII, such as Decision documents and Powers of Attorney. The servers storing the potential PII are located in a highly sensitive zone within the USPTO internal network and logical access is segregated with network firewalls and switches through an Access Control list that limits access to only a few approved an authorized accounts.
	Other:	Provide explanation:

Section 12: Analysis

12.1 Identify and evaluate any potential threats to privacy that exist in light of the information collected or the sources from which the information is collected. Also, describe the choices that the bureau/operating unit made with regard to the type or quantity of information collected and the sources providing the information in order to prevent or mitigate threats to privacy. (For example: If a decision was made to collect less data, include a discussion of this decision; if it is necessary to obtain information from sources other than the individual, explain why.)

Potential threats to privacy include insider threats, unauthorized access and unauthorized changes to and sensitive information, which includes Personally Identifiable Information (PII). In order to comb threat, P-TACTS is configured to send system and security logs to the OCIO Command Center (C3), administrators review and analyze the logs generated in real time for any inappropriate or unusual ac such as unauthorized systemaccess, unauthorized remote access, or unauthorized configuration settion a daily basis, and report any findings of inappropriate or unusual activity to authorized P-TACTS such as the SystemOwner Administrators or Technical Leads. If there is any inappropriate or unusual P-TACTS authorized personnel will create a CRQ and take appropriate action to address these activity Additionally, administrators may adjust the level of review, analysis and reporting if there is a change to organization assets or operations based on law enforcement information, intelligence information credible sources of information.	at this whose tivities, ngs change, personnel al activity, ties. ee in the risk		
Furthermore, P-TACTS documents and implements a privacy risk management process that assesses privacy risk to individuals resulting from the collection, sharing, storing, transmitting, use, and disposal of PII.			
In addition, the Perimeter Network (NSI) and Security and Compliance Services (SCS) provide additionated transmission and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that PII information is protected and replaced by any outside entities. P-TACTS uses encryption to encrypt data in transition. Access to PII information restricted to authorized personnel only.	not breached		
12.2 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required business process	s changes.		
Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in required business process changes. Explanation:			
No, the conduct of this PIA does not result in any required business process changes.			
12.3 Indicate whether the conduct of this PIA results in any required technology changes.			
Yes, the conduct of this PIA results in required technology changes. Explanation:			
No, the conduct of this PIA does not result in any required technology changes.			