- 1 HB165
- 2 115717-3
- 3 By Representatives Canfield and Black
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 12-JAN-10

1	
2	ENROLLED, An Act,
3	To amend Sections 8-12-6, 8-12-10, 8-12-14, 8-12-17,
4	and 8-12-18 of the Code of Alabama 1975; to provide for the
5	registration and protection of trademarks; to define certain
6	terms; to provide for the renewal of registration of marks; to
7	adopt the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office classifications of
8	goods and services; to provide for additional remedies when a
9	dilution of a mark occurs; to increase the damages for a
10	trademark violation; and to allow for attorney fees.
11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
12	Section 1. Sections 8-12-6, 8-12-10, 8-12-14,
13	8-12-17, and $8-12-18$ of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended
14	to read as follows:
15	<b>"</b> §8-12-6.
16	"As used in this article, the following terms shall
17	have the following meanings, respectively, unless the context
18	clearly indicates otherwise:
19	"(1) APPLICANT. The person filing an application for
20	registration of a mark under this article, his legal
21	representative, successors, or assigns.
22	"(2) DILUTION. Dilution by blurring or dilution by
23	tarnishment, regardless of the presence or absence of:
24	"a. Competition between the owner of the famous mark
25	and other parties, or

1	"b. Actual or likely confusion, mistake, or
2	deception, or
3	"c. Actual economic injury.
4	"(3) DILUTION BY BLURRING. The association arising
5	from the similarity between a mark and a famous mark that
6	impairs the distinctiveness of the famous mark.
7	"(4) DILUTION BY TARNISHMENT. The association
8	arising from the similarity between a mark and a famous mark
9	that harms the reputation of the famous mark.
10	" $\frac{(2)}{(5)}$ MARK. Any trade name, trademark, or service
11	mark entitled to registration under this article whether
12	registered or not.
13	"(3)(6) PERSON. Any individual, firm, partnership,
14	corporation, association, union, or other organization.
15	" $\frac{(4)}{(7)}$ REGISTRANT. The person to whom the
16	registration of a mark under this article is issued, his legal
17	representative, successors, or assigns.
18	"(5)(8) SERVICE MARK. Any word, name, symbol,
19	character, or device, or any combination thereof and the
20	distinctive feature of radio, television, or other advertising
21	adopted and used by a person to identify services rendered or
22	offered by him and to distinguish them from the services of
23	others.
24	"(6)(9) TRADEMARK. Any word, name, symbol,
25	character, design, drawing, or device, or any combination

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1	thereof adopted and used by a person to identify goods made or
2	sold by him and to distinguish them from goods made or sold by
3	others.
4	" $\frac{(7)}{(10)}$ TRADE NAME. A word, name, symbol,
5	character, design, drawing, device, or any combination thereof
6	adopted and used by a person to identify his business
7	(including vocation, occupation, or profession), and
8	distinguish it from the business of others.
9	" $\frac{(8)}{(11)}$ USED. A mark shall be deemed to be "used"
10	in this state:
11	"a. On goods or their containers or the displays
12	associated therewith or on the tags or labels affixed thereto
13	when such goods are sold or otherwise distributed in the
14	state;
15	"b. In connection with services when it is used or
16	displayed in the sale or advertising of services and the
17	services are rendered in this state; and
18	"c. In connection with a business when it identifies
19	the business to persons in this state.
20	<b>"</b> §8-12-10.
21	"(a) Registration of a mark under this article shall
22	be effective for a term of $\frac{10}{10}$ five years from the date of
23	registration and, if the mark is then still in use, upon
24	application filed within six months prior to the expiration of

such term, on a form to be furnished by the Secretary of

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1	State, the registration may be renewed for a like term. A
2	renewal fee of \$30, payable to the Secretary of State, shall
3	accompany the application for renewal of the registration.

"(b) A mark registration may be renewed for successive periods of  $\frac{10}{10}$  years in like manner.

- "(c) The Secretary of State shall notify registrants of marks under this article of the necessity of renewal within the year next preceding the expiration of 10 five years from the date of registration, and within the year next preceding the expiration of five years from the date of any renewal of a registration, by writing to the last known address (physical, electronic, or otherwise) of the registrants.
- "(d) Any registration in the office of Secretary of State on January 1, 1981, shall expire one year after January 1, 1981, unless registered in accordance with the provisions of this article.
- "(d) Any registration in force on the effective date of this amendatory act shall continue in full force and effect for the unexpired term thereof and may be renewed by filing an application for renewal with the Secretary of State complying with the requirements of the Secretary of State and paying the renewal fee therefor within six months prior to the expiration of the registration.
- "(e) All applications for renewals under this article, whether of registrations made under this article or

of registrations effected under any prior act, shall include a statement that the mark is still in use in this state.

"(f) The Secretary of State shall, within six months after January 1, 1981, notify all existing registrants of marks which were filed in the Secretary of State's office under previous acts or by informal registration, of the date of expiration of such registrations unless registered in accordance with the provisions of this article, by writing to the last known address of the registrants.

"\$8-12-14.

"(a) The following general classes of goods, services, and business are established for convenience of administration of this article, but not to limit or extend the applicant's or registrant's rights. A , and a single application for registration of a mark may include any or all goods upon which, or services or business with which, the mark is actually being used comprised in a single class, but in no event shall a single application include when a single application include indicating the appropriate class or classes of goods, services or business. When a single application includes goods, services, or business upon which the mark is being used which fall within different multiple classes of goods, services, or business, the Secretary of State may require payment of a fee for each class.

"(b) The said classes are as follows:

1	"Goods:
2	"(1) Chemical products used in industry, science,
3	photography, agriculture, horticulture, forestry; artificial
4	and synthetic resins; plastics in the form of powders,
5	liquids, or pastes, for industrial use; manures (natural and
6	artificial); fire extinguishing compositions; tempering
7	substances and chemical preparations for soldering; chemical
8	substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances;
9	adhesive substances used in industry.
10	"(2) Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives
11	against rust and against deterioration of wood; coloring
12	matters, dyestuffs; mordants; natural resins; metals in foil
13	and powder form for painters and decorators.
14	"(3) Bleaching preparations and other substances for
15	laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring, and abrasive
16	preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics,
17	hair lotions; dentifrices.
18	" <del>(4) Industrial oils and greases (other than oils</del>
19	and fats and essential oils); lubricants; dust laying and
20	absorbing compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and
21	illuminants; candles, tapers, night-lights, and wicks.
22	"(5) Pharmaceutical, veterinary, and sanitary
23	substances; infants' and invalids' foods; plasters, material
24	for bandaging; material for stopping teeth, dental wax,

Т	distillectants, preparations for killing weeds and destroying
2	vermin.
3	"(6) Unwrought and partly wrought common metals and
4	their alloys; anchors, anvils, bells, rolled and cast building
5	materials; rails and other metallic materials for railway
6	tracks; chains (except driving chains for vehicles); cables
7	and wires (nonelectric); locksmiths' work; metallic pipes and
8	tubes; safes and cash boxes; steel balls; horseshoes; nails
9	and screws; other goods in nonprecious metal not included in
10	other classes; ores.
11	"(7) Machines and machine tools; motors (except for
12	land vehicles); machine couplings and belting (except for land
13	vehicles); large size agricultural implements; incubators.
14	" <del>(8) Hand tools and instruments; cutlery, forks, and</del>
15	spoons; side arms.
16	"(9) Scientific, nautical, surveying, and electrical
17	apparatus and instruments (including wireless), photographic,
18	cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling,
19	checking (supervision), lifesaving, and teaching apparatus and
20	instruments; coin or counter-freed apparatus; talking
21	machines; cash registers; calculating machines; fire
22	extinguishing apparatus.
23	"(10) Surgical, medical, dental, and veterinary
24	instruments and apparatus (including artificial limbs, eyes,
25	and teeth).

Т	(11) Installations for lighting, heating, steam
2	generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water
3	supply, and sanitary purposes.
4	"(12) Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land,
5	air, or water.
6	"(13) Firearms, ammunition, and projectiles;
7	explosive substances; fireworks.
8	"(14) Precious metals and their alloys and goods in
9	precious metals or coated therewith (except cutlery, forks,
10	and spoons); jewelry, precious stones, horological and other
11	chronometric instruments.
12	" <del>(15) Musical instruments (other than talking</del>
13	machines and wireless apparatus).
14	" <del>(16) Paper and paper articles, cardboard and</del>
15	cardboard articles; printed matter, newspaper and periodicals,
16	books; bookbinding material; photographs; stationery, adhesive
17	<pre>materials (stationery); artists' materials; paintbrushes;</pre>
18	typewriters and office requisites (other than furniture);
19	instructional and teaching material (other than apparatus);
20	playing cards; printers' type and cliches (stereotype).
21	" <del>(17) Gutta-percha, india rubber, balata, and</del>
22	substitutes, articles made from these substances and not
23	included in other classes; plastics in the form of sheets,
24	blocks, and rods, being for use in manufacture; materials for

1	packing, stopping, or insulating; asbestos, mica, and their
2	products; hose pipes (nonmetallic).
3	"(18) Leather and imitations of leather, and
4	articles made from these materials and not included in other
5	classes; skins, hides; trunks and travelling bags; umbrellas,
6	parasols, and walking sticks; whips, harness, and saddlery.
7	"(19) Building materials, natural and artificial
8	stone, cement, lime, mortar, plaster, and gravel; pipes of
9	earthenware or cement; road-making materials; asphalt, pitch,
10	and bitumen; portable buildings; stone monuments; chimney
11	<del>pots.</del>
12	"(20) Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; articles
13	(not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reeds, cane,
14	wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber,
15	mother-of-pearl, meerschaum, celluloid, substitutes for all
16	these materials, or of plastics.
17	"(21) Small domestic utensils and containers (not of
18	precious metals, or coated therewith); combs and sponges;
19	brushes (other than paintbrushes); brush-making materials;
20	instruments and material for cleaning purposes, steel wool;
21	unworked or semiworked glass (excluding glass used in
22	building); glassware, porcelain, and earthenware, not included
23	in other classes.
24	"(22) Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings,
25	tarpaulins, sails, sacks; padding and stuffing materials

1	(hair, kapok, feathers, seaweed, etc.); raw fibrous textile
2	materials.
3	" <del>(23) Yarns, threads.</del>
4	"(24) Tissues (piece goods); bed and table covers;
5	textile articles not included in other classes.
6	"(25) Clothing, including boots, shoes, and
7	slippers.
8	"(26) Lace and embroidery, ribands and braid;
9	buttons, press buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles;
10	artificial flowers.
11	"(27) Carpets, rugs, mats, and matting; linoleums
12	and other materials for covering existing floors; wall
13	hangings (nontextile).
14	"(28) Game and playthings; gymnastic and sporting
15	articles (except clothing); ornaments and decorations for
16	Christmas trees.
17	"(29) Meats, fish, poultry, and game; meat extracts;
18	preserved, dried, and cooked fruits and vegetables; jellies,
19	jams; eggs, milk, and other dairy products; edible oils and
20	fats; preserves, pickles.
21	" <del>(30) Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca,</del>
22	sago, coffee substitutes; flour, and preparations made from
23	cereals; bread, biscuits, cakes, pastry, and confectionary,
24	ices; honey, treacle; yeast, baking powder; salt, mustard,
25	<del>pepper, vinegar, sauces, spices; ice.</del>

1	" <del>(31) Agricultural, horticultural, and forestry</del>
2	products and grains not included in other classes; living
3	animals; fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds; live plants and
4	flowers; foodstuffs for animals, malt.
5	"(32) Beer, ale, and porter; mineral and aerated
6	waters and other nonalcoholic drinks; syrups and other
7	preparations for making beverages.
8	"(33) Wines, spirits, and liqueurs.
9	"(34) Tobacco, raw or manufactured; smokers'
10	articles; matches.
11	<del>Services:</del>
12	" <del>(35) Advertising and business.</del>
13	" <del>(36) Insurance and financial.</del>
14	" <del>(37) Construction and repair.</del>
15	" <del>(38) Communication.</del>
16	"(39) Transportation and storage.
17	" <del>(40) Material treatment.</del>
18	" <del>(41) Education and entertainment.</del>
19	" <del>(42) Miscellaneous.</del>
20	" <del>Business:</del>
21	"(b) The classification of goods and services shall
22	be the classification of goods and services adopted by the
23	United States Patent and Trademark Office, as amended from
24	time to time, except that nothing in this subsection shall
25	prevent the registration of a trade name.

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1	"(c) The classification of businesses is as follows:
2	" $\frac{(43)}{(1)}$ Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.
3	" <del>(44)</del> (2) Mining.
4	" $\frac{(45)}{(3)}$ Construction.
5	" $\frac{(46)}{(4)}$ Manufacturing, nondurable goods.
6	" <del>(47)</del> (5) Manufacturing, durable goods.
7	" $\frac{(48)(6)}{(6)}$ Transportation, communications, and other
8	public utilities.
9	" $\frac{(49)}{(7)}$ Wholesale trade, nondurable goods.
10	" $\frac{(50)}{(8)}$ Wholesale trade, durable goods.
11	" <del>(51)</del> (9) Retail trade - lumber and building
12	materials, hardware, nurseries and garden stores, and mobile
13	home dealers.
14	" <del>(52)</del> (10) Retail trade - department, variety,
15	miscellaneous general merchandise, grocery, dairy products,
16	retail bakery, and food stores.
17	" <del>(53)</del> (11) Retail trade - motor vehicle dealers, auto
18	and home supply stores, gasoline service stations, and
19	miscellaneous vehicle dealers.
20	" $\frac{(54)}{(12)}$ Retail trade – apparel, accessory, and
21	shoe stores.
22	" <del>(55)</del> (13) Retail trade - furniture, home
23	furnishings, household appliances, T.V. and radio stores.
24	" $\frac{(56)}{(14)}$ Retail trade - eating and drinking places,
25	drugstores, and liquor stores.

1	" <del>(57)</del> (15) Retail trade — sporting goods, bicycles,
2	and hobby stores.
3	" <del>(58)</del> (16) Retail trade - book, stationery, jewelry,
4	sewing, needlework, and piece-goods stores.
5	" <del>(59)</del> (17) Retail trade - mail-order houses, vending
6	machine operators, and direct selling establishments, fuel and
7	ice dealers, and retail florists.
8	" <del>(60)</del> (18) Retail trade - miscellaneous.
9	" $\frac{(61)}{(19)}$ Finance, insurance, and real estate.
10	" $\frac{(62)}{(20)}$ Business and repair services.
11	" <del>(63)</del> (21) Personal services.
12	" $\frac{(64)}{(22)}$ Entertainment and recreation services.
13	" $\frac{(65)}{(23)}$ Professional and related services.
14	" <del>(66)</del> (24) Public administration.
15	" <del>(67)</del> (25) Miscellaneous.
16	<b>"</b> §8-12-17.
17	"Likelihood of injury to business reputation or of
18	dilution of the distinctive quality of a mark registered under
19	this article, or a mark valid at common law, including a trade
20	name valid at common law, shall be a ground for injunctive
21	relief notwithstanding the absence of competition between the
22	parties or the absence of confusion as to the source of goods
23	<del>or services.</del>
24	"(a) Subject to the principles of equity, the owner
25	of a mark which is famous and distinctive, inherently or

1	through acquired distinctiveness, in this state shall be
2	entitled to an injunction against another person's commercial
3	use of a mark, if such use begins after the famous mark has
4	become famous and is likely to cause dilution of the famous
5	mark, and to obtain such other relief as is provided in this
6	section.
7	"(b) A mark is famous if it is widely recognized by
8	the general consuming public of this state or a significant
9	geographic area in this state as a designation of source of
10	the goods or services or the business of the mark's owner. In
11	determining whether a mark is famous, a court may consider
12	factors such as, but not limited to:
13	"(1) The duration, extent, and geographic reach of
14	advertising and publicity of the mark in this state, whether
15	advertised or publicized by the owner or third parties.
16	"(2) The amount, volume, and geographic extent of
17	sales offered under the mark in this state.
18	"(3) The extent of actual recognition of the mark in
19	this state or a significant geographic area in this state.
20	"(4) Whether the mark is the subject of a state
21	registration in this state, or a federal registration under
22	the Act of March 3, 1881, or under the Act of February 20,
23	1905, or on the principal register under the Trademark Act of
24	1946, as amended.

Τ	"(c) In an action brought under this section, the
2	owner of a famous mark shall be entitled to injunctive relief
3	throughout the geographic area in which the mark is found to
4	have become famous prior to commencement of the junior use,
5	but not beyond the borders of this state. If the person
6	against whom the injunctive relief is sought willfully
7	intended to cause dilution of the famous mark, then the owner
8	shall also be entitled to the remedies set forth in this
9	chapter, subject to the discretion of the court and the
10	principles of equity.
11	"(d) The following shall not be actionable under
12	this section:
13	"(1) Any fair use, including a nominative or
14	descriptive fair use, or facilitation of such fair use, of a
15	famous mark by another person other than as a designation of
16	source for the person's own goods or services or business,
17	including use in connection with:
18	"a. Advertising or promotion that permits consumers
19	to compare goods or services or businesses; or
20	"b. Identifying and parodying, criticizing, or
21	commenting upon the famous mark owner or the goods or services
22	or business of the famous mark owner.
23	"(2) Noncommercial use of the mark and all forms of
24	news reporting and news commentary.
25	"§8-12-18.

"(a) Any owner of a mark registered under this 1 2 article may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof and any court of competent jurisdiction may grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display, or sale as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and may require the 7 defendants to pay to such owner all profits derived from and/or all damages suffered by reason of such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, and to pay the costs of the action; and such. In assessing profits, the owner shall be 10 11 required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost or deduction claimed. The court may also 12 13 order that any such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case, 14 be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the 15 complainant, to be destroyed.

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"(b) In assessing damages the court may enter judgment, according to the circumstances of the case, for any sum above the amount found as actual damages, up to a trebling of such amount. If the court shall find that the amount of the recovery based on profits is either inadequate or excessive, the court may in its discretion enter judgment for such sum as the court shall find to be just, according to the circumstances of the case. Such sum in either of the above circumstances shall constitute compensation and not a penalty.

1	"(c) The court, in its discretion, may award
2	reasonable attorney fees as follows:
3	"(1) To a prevailing owner in such cases when the
4	court finds the defendant willfully intended infringement or
5	dilution.
6	"(2) To a prevailing defendant in such cases as the
7	Alabama Litigation Accountability Act provides.
8	"(b)(d) The enumeration of any right or remedy in
9	this article shall not affect a registrant's owner's right to
10	prosecute under any penal law of this state."
11	Section 2. This act shall become effective January
12	1, 2011.

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4	Speaker of the House of Representatives
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6	President and Presiding Officer of the Senate
7	House of Representatives
8 9 10	I hereby certify that the within Act originated in and was passed by the House $26\text{-JAN-}10$ .
11 12 13	Greg Pappas Clerk
14	
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16	Senate 22-APR-10 Passed
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