- 1 SB121
- 2 157933-4
- 3 By Senator Orr
- 4 RFD: Fiscal Responsibility and Accountability
- 5 First Read: 14-JAN-14

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4 <u>ENROLLED</u>, An Act,

Relating to patents; to prohibit a person from asserting a claim of patent infringement in bad faith; to authorize the Attorney General to investigate claims, issue subpoenas, and file enforcement actions; to provide for the venue of enforcement suits; to authorize targets of patent infringement assertions in bad faith to file suit in circuit court for damages; to provide for exemplary damages; to provide factors for consideration by the court when determining whether a patent infringement assertion was made in bad faith; to provide limitations on actions; to provide criminal penalties for violations; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

22 Section 1. The following terms shall have the

23 following meanings:

1	(1)	DEMAND LETTER. A letter, e-mail, or other
2	communication	asserting or claiming that the target has
3	engaged in pat	tent infringement.

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- (2) TARGET. A person located in this state that satisfies any of the following:
- a. Has received a demand letter alleging that a patent infringement has been made.
 - b. Has been threatened with litigation alleging patent infringement.
 - c. The customers of which have received a demand letter asserting that the person's product, service, or technology has infringed a patent.
 - Section 2. (a) A person may not assert a claim of patent infringement in bad faith.
 - (b) The Attorney General may investigate claims of patent infringement alleged to have been made in bad faith and may do both of the following:
 - (1) Issue subpoenas to any person to appear and produce relevant papers, documents, and physical evidence, and administer an oath or affirmation to any person, in aid of any investigation or inquiry into possible violations of this act. Subpoenas shall be served in accordance with the appropriate Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. Upon failure of a person without lawful excuse to obey a subpoena, the Attorney General may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order

L	compelling compliance. After an action is commenced, discovery
2	may proceed in accordance with the Alabama Rules of Civil
3	Procedure.

- (2) Initiate a civil action in the name of the state, as necessary, to seek injunctive and any other relief available under this act or other law.
 - (c) Venue for actions under this section shall be proper in the circuit court of the county in which the defendant resides, is doing business, or has his or her principal place of business, or the county in which the unlawful act or practice was or is being committed.
 - (d) A target or a person aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) may assert a cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction for a determination of whether the patent infringement assertion was made in bad faith. The court may award the following remedies to a plaintiff who prevails in an action brought pursuant to this subsection:
 - (1) Equitable relief.
- (2) Damages.

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- (3) Court costs and attorney's fees.
- 21 (4) Exemplary damages in an amount equal to fifty 22 thousand dollars (\$50,000) or three times the total of 23 damages, costs, and fees, whichever is greater.

1	(e) A court may consider any of the following
2	factors as evidence that a person has made an assertion of
3	patent infringement in bad faith:

- (1) The demand letter does not contain all of the following information:
 - a. The patent number.

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- b. The name and address of the patent owner or owners and assignee or assignees, if any.
- c. Factual allegations concerning the specific areas in which the target's products, services, and technology infringe the patent or are covered by the claims in the patent.
- (2) Prior to sending the demand letter, the person failed to conduct an analysis comparing the claims in the patent to the target's products, services, and technology, or an analysis was performed, but did not identify specific areas in which the products, services, and technology are covered by the claims in the patent.
- (3) The demand letter lacks the information described in subdivision (1), the target requests the information, and the person fails to provide the information within a reasonable period of time.
- 23 (4) The demand letter demands payment of a license 24 fee or response within an unreasonably short period of time.

1	(5) The person offers to license the patent for an
2	amount that is not based on a reasonable estimate of the value
3	of the license

- (6) The demand letter alleging patent infringement is meritless, and the person knew, or should have known, that the claim or assertion is meritless.
- 7 (7) The demand letter alleging patent infringement 8 is deceptive.

- (8) Any other factor the court finds relevant.
- (f) A court may consider any of the following factors as evidence that a person has not made a bad faith assertion of patent infringement:
- (1) The demand letter contains the information described in subdivision (e)(1).
- (2) If the demand letter lacks the information described in subdivision (e)(1) and the target requests the information, the person provides the information within a reasonable period of time.
- (3) The person engages in a good faith effort to establish that the target has infringed the patent and to negotiate an appropriate remedy.
- (4) The person makes a substantial investment in the use of the patent or in the production or sale of a product or item covered by the patent.
 - (5) The person is either of the following:

1	a. The inventor or joint inventor of the patent, or
2	in the case of a patent filed by and awarded to an assignee of
3	the original inventor or joint inventor, is the original
4	assignee.

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- b. An institution of higher education or a technology transfer organization owned or affiliated with an institution of higher education.
 - (6) The person has done either of the following:
- a. Demonstrated good faith business practices in previous efforts to enforce the patent, or a substantially similar patent.
- b. Successfully enforced the patent, or a substantially similar patent, through litigation.
 - (7) Any other factor the court finds relevant.

Section 3. An action under Section 2 shall be commenced no later than five years after the violation occurred.

Section 4. Provided that the assertion of patent infringement is not made in bad faith, nothing in this act shall be construed to deem it a violation of this act for any person who owns or has the right to license or enforce a patent to advise others of that ownership or right of license or enforcement; to communicate to others that the patent is available for license or sale; to notify another of the infringement of that patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 287; or to

1	seek compensation on account of a past or present
2	infringement, or for a license to the patent, when it is
3	reasonable to believe that the person from whom compensation
4	is sought may owe such compensation or may need or want such a
5	license to practice the patent.
6	Section 5. Any person who continuously and willfully
7	violates Section 2 shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
8	Section 6. (a) This act shall not be construed to

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limit rights and remedies available to the State of Alabama or to any person under any other law and shall not alter or restrict the Attorney General's authority under law with regard to conduct involving assertions of patent infringement.

(b) This act shall be interpreted consistently with any federal law or regulations governing patents or patent infringement.

Section 7. A demand letter or civil action that includes a claim for relief arising under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2) is not subject to the requirements of this act.

Section 8. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the

1	bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an
2	existing crime.
3	Section 9. This act shall become effective on the
4	first day of the third month following its passage and
5	approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law

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4		President and Presiding Officer of the Senate
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6		Speaker of the House of Representatives
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	SB121 Senate 30 I hereby the Senat	certify that the within Act originated in and passed
16 17 18	House of Amended a	Representatives and passed 13-MAR-14
20 21 22	Senate co	oncurred in House amendment 18-MAR-14
23 24	By: Senat	cor Orr