UNDERSTANDING FLORIDA'S NEW REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION OF TRADEMARKS ACT

- A. HOUSE BILL 7101
- B. SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS (SB 2186)
- C. HB 7101 BILL HISTORY
- D. SB 2186 BILL HISTORY

Presented by:

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SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prep	ared By: Commerce a	nd Consumer Serv	ices Committee			
BILL:	SB 2186						
NTRODUCER:	Senator Cam	pbell					
SUBJECT: Trademarks							
DATE:	March 27, 20	006 REVISED:	m ka				
ANAL	.YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION		
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I. Summary:

This bill makes several changes to Florida's trademark law, which was originally drafted in accordance with the International Trademark Association's 1964 Model State Trademark Bill (MSTB), as amended over time. The changes in this bill will generally conform Florida's law to current federal law regarding trademarks, known as the Lanham Act, and the revised MSTB, where appropriate. The bill makes the following changes:

- Provides a popular name;
- Revises the definition section to make it consistent with federal law;
- Revises which marks may be registered to be generally consistent with federal law;
- Repeals the provision related to the reservation of marks:
- Codifies the application review process used by the Department of State (department);
- Provides a right to an administrative hearing for affected parties;
- Reduces the renewal period of a registered mark from 10 to 5 years;
- Permits a person to file a change of name with the department and specifies recording requirements for such a change;
- Clarifies that security interests in a mark may be created and perfected under the Uniform Commercial Code:
- Conforms the Florida classification system for goods and services to the International Trademark Classification System;

¹ The Lanham Act, Title 15 of the United States Code (USC), "defines the scope of a trademark, the process by which a federal registration can be obtained from the Patent and Trademark Office for a trademark, and penalties for trademark infringement." http://legal.web.aol.com/resources/legislation/tradeact.html. 22 March 2006.

- Authorizes an award of attorney's fees to a prevailing party according to the circumstances of a case where ownership of a mark is disputed;
- Revises provisions allowing the owner of a famous mark to prevent the dilution of the
 mark by enjoining the use of the mark by another person or seeking additional remedies
 in the case of willful use of the mark by another person;
- Combines all fees applicable to trademark registrations and related activities into one section of law; and
- Repeals obsolete sections of ch. 495, F.S.

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 495.001, 495.035, 495.145, and 495.191.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 495.011, 495.021, 495.031, 495.041, 495.061, 495.071, 495.081, 495.091, 495.101, 495.111, 495.131, 495.141, 495.151, 495.161, 495.171, and 495.181.

This bill repeals the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 495.027, 506.06, 506.07, 506.08, 506.09, 506.11, 506.12, and 506.13.

II. Present Situation:

Florida's trademark statute is based on the International Trademark Association's (INTA) 1964 Model State Trademark Bill (MSTB). The Florida law was last amended substantively in 1990 when the Florida Legislature added a name reservation provision to the law.

During the 2005 Legislative Session, Senator Campbell introduced SB 678 (HB 845 by Representative Galvano) which incorporates the MSTB in most respects. At that time, a subcommittee of the Florida Bar Business Law Section, Intellectual Property Law Committee provided the sponsor with a Technical Input Memorandum, highlighting issues that the committee felt warranted attention before adopting the bills as law. The present proposal is based on the MSTB and the comments contained in the technical memorandum.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 495.001, F.S. This section designates "Registration and Protection of Trademarks Act" as the popular name for ch. 495, F.S.

Section 2 amends s. 495.011, F.S., the definitions section of the current statute. Several new terms are added and others are substantially revised to conform to the definitions contained in the Federal Trademark Act (the Lanham Act). Moreover, while the MSTB does not contain definitions of collective and certification marks, SB 2186 retains the definitions for such marks. The bill adds the following new terms to the definitions section of the statute:

• Abandoned: This term applies to a mark when either its use has been discontinued with the intent not to resume such use or when the conduct of the owner causes the mark to lose its significance as a mark. The intent not to resume use may be inferred from the

- circumstances. The bill also provides that nonuse for 3 consecutive years constitutes prima facie evidence of abandonment.
- Applicant: This term refers to the person who files an application for registration of a mark as well as that person's legal representatives, successors, or assigns.
- **Department**: This term refers to the Florida Department of State or its designee charged with the administration of ch. 495, F.S.
- **Dilution**: This term is defined as the lessening of the capacity of a mark to identify and distinguish goods or services, regardless of the presence or absence of:
 - o Competition between the owner of the mark and other parties; and
 - Likelihood of confusion, mistake or deception.
- Mark: This term includes any trademark, service mark, certification mark, or collective mark entitled to registration under ch. 495, F.S., whether or not registered.
- Service Mark: This term is defined as any word, name, symbol or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person to identify and distinguish the services of such person, including a unique service, from the services of others, and to indicate the source of the services, even if that source is unknown.
- *Trademark*: This term is defined as any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person to identify and distinguish the goods of such person, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others, and to indicate the source of the goods, even if the source is unknown.

Several of the definitions in the current statute are revised in the following manner:

- Certification mark: This term is currently generally defined as a trademark or service mark used on or in connection with certain products or services by a person other than the owner of that mark. The revised definition replaces the terms trademark and service mark with "any word, name, symbol or device or any combination thereof."
- **Person**: This term is currently defined as any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, union or other organization. The revised definition emphasizes that "person" as used in the chapter means applicant or other party that receives a benefit from ch. 495, F.S., or is liable under that chapter. The term is also used to describe a natural person (a human being)² or a juristic person, which means, as defined by the Lanham Act and the revised definition, a "firm, corporation, union, association, or other organization capable of suing or being sued in a court of law."
- **Registrant**: The definition of this term is slightly revised to replace the phrase "registrant embraces the person" with "registrant means the person."
- Related company: This term is currently defined as a "person who legitimately controls or is controlled by the registrant or owner of the mark."
- *Trade name*: The term is currently defined as "any word, name, symbol, character, design, drawing or device or any combination," used to identify a business. The revised definition shortens the meaning to include only a name used to identify a business.
- *Use*: This term is currently defined as "bona fide use" in the ordinary course of trade, but not for the purpose of reserving a right to a trademark or service mark. The revised

3 15 USC § 1127, under the definition of "person."

² Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, definition of "person," p. 791.

definition retains most of the current statute's language describing "use," but separates "use" related to goods from "use" related to services, placing each in a separate paragraph.

Section 3 revises the provision governing whether a mark is registrable, s. 495.021, F.S. The bill prohibits registration of marks that consist of or comprise a name, signature or portrait identifying a particular living individual, except by his or her written consent, including that of a deceased President of the United States during the lifetime of his widow or her widower, if any, except by the written consent of the widow or widower.

This section also creates a subparagraph under paragraph (e) which includes a list of several types of marks that are excluded from registration and that do not fit into paragraphs (a) through (d) of subsection 495.021(1), F.S. Currently subparagraph 495.021(1)(e)2., F.S., combines marks that are primarily geographically descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive into one subparagraph. The bill removes the term "deceptively" and places marks that are "primarily geographically misdescriptive of the goods" into a separate subparagraph. This separation of the terms and revision of one of them clarifies the marks to which the paragraph refers.

A subparagraph 5., which states, "Comprises any matter that, as a whole, is functional," is added to paragraph (e) to conform the provision to the federal trademark functionality doctrine. Section 2(e)(5) of the Trademark Act, prohibits the registration of "matter that, as a whole, is functional." The U.S. Supreme Court has stated, "[A] product feature is functional and cannot serve as a trademark if it is essential to the use or purpose of the article or if it affects the cost or quality of the article." The doctrine of functionality prevents trademark law, which seeks to promote competition by protecting a firm's reputation, from instead inhibiting legitimate competition by allowing a producer to control a useful product feature." Under this bill, a mark that is functional may not be registered.

This section of the bill also permits the department to use proof of the continuous use of a mark for 5 years before a claim of distinctiveness is made as prima facie evidence of distinctiveness.

Section 4 repeals s. 495.027, F.S., related to the reservation of a mark for future use. The provision was intended to provide protection similar to the federal intent-to-use law, but did not offer the same substantive rights as the federal law. Under federal law, a person who had indicated an intent to use a mark was granted constructive use of that mark, giving the individual priority in pending registration and use of the mark. Florida law does not grant the same constructive use. According to some practitioners, this difference in law created more confusion than benefit; therefore, removal of the Florida provision would provide clarity regarding which law should be applied.



⁴ 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(5).

⁵ Id. See also, White Paper on Functionality provided by The Florida Bar Business Law Section, Intellectual Property Law Committee, Subcommittee on Proposed Amendments to Florida Trademark Statute on file with the Committee on Commerce and Consumer Services.

⁶ Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Products Co., Inc., 514 U.S. 159, 165 (1995) (quoting Inwood Laboratories, Inc. v. Ives Laboratories, Inc., 456 U.S. 844, 850, n.10 (1982)).

Qualitex, 514 at 164-165.

Section 5 amends s. 495.031, F.S., related to applications for registration. The bill rewrites the provisions of the statute to allow for the designation of a person on whom notice or process of proceedings affecting a mark may be served. This change is consistent with Section 1(e) of the Lanham Act.

This section of the bill also clarifies that an application for registration of a mark must be filed with the department in a manner and form complying with the requirements of the department. In addition, the bill specifies that an applicant who is a business entity must identify the place of incorporation or organization.

This section requires that an applicant state that it is the owner of the mark, that the mark is in use, and that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, no other person except a related company has registered the mark in Florida or has a right to use an identical mark or one that could cause confusion, mistake or deception.

This section also authorizes the department to demand a drawing of a collective mark, and requires an applicant to provide 3 specimens of the mark as actually used.

Section 6 creates s. 495.035, F.S., which governs the filing of applications. This section permits the department to review an application for conformity with the trademarks chapter once it has been submitted. The bill requires applicant to provide additional pertinent information as required by the department. The bill also authorizes the department to make amendments to the application based on additional information submitted; to require the applicant to disclaim an unregistrable part of a mark that is otherwise registrable; and to require that a new application be filed.

This section also establishes a review process in the event an application is rejected. The bill gives an applicant 3 months to reply or amend an application that has been rejected. This process may be repeated until the department makes final its refusal to register the mark or the applicant fails to reply or amend within the specified period. The bill also authorizes the department to extend the time for an applicant to respond where there is litigation pending involving the mark.

This section directs the department to judge applications which relate to the same or similar marks based on order of receipt. If a prior-received application is granted registration, the other application(s) must be rejected. The applicant whose application was rejected may bring an action for prior or superior rights to the mark under s. 495.101(3), F.S.

Section 7 amends s. 495.041, F.S., related to use of a mark by companies other than, but related to, the owner. The amendment conforms Florida law to Section 5 of the Lanham Act, which essentially provides that first use of a mark by the registrant or applicant for registration controls the nature and quality of the goods or services and, therefore, such use inures to the benefit of the registrant or applicant.

⁸ 15 U.S.C. § 1055.

Section 8 makes technical revisions to s. 495.061, F.S. This section also deletes the provision applicable to the name reservation section which is repealed by section 4 of this bill.

Section 9 amends s. 495.071, F.S., to shorten the renewal period of a registration from 10 years to 5 years. According to the Department of State, this change will reduce the number of "deadwood registrations," or registrations for marks that are no longer in use. This revision will ultimately result in more up-to-date records in the trademark and service mark database, thereby facilitating the reliability of consumer searches.

This section also permits registrations in effect on July 1, 2006, to remain in effect for the unexpired term. Any renewal of such a registration must be applied for and the fee paid within 6 months of the expiration of the registration. Moreover, a renewal application must include a verified statement that the mark is still in use in Florida and must include a specimen showing actual use.

The bill further clarifies that the application for registration be in a manner and form that complies with the requirement of the department.

Section 10 amends s. 495.081, F.S., to permit the recordation of a photo copy of an assignment of a mark as the true and correct copy of the original assignment.

This section also provides for the recordation of a name change of the registrant or applicant. In the case of a pending application, the department is directed to issue a certificate in the registrant or applicant's new name. Where a mark has already been registered, the department shall issue a certificate in the registrant's new name for the remainder of the term of the registration.

The section further provides that failure to register a name change does not affect the individual or entity's substantive rights as to the mark or its registration.

This section also clarifies that security interests in a mark by be created and perfected under the Uniform Commercial Code. Currently, a business entity or individual may pledge ownership in a trademark as collateral for some privilege, such as a loan. This change codifies current practice.

Section 11 amends s. 495.091, F.S., to require the department to keep for public inspection records related to assignments and name changes as provided under s. 495.181, F.S.

Section 12 amends s. 495.101, F.S., to delete an obsolete provision and make technical revisions to the provision addressing registration cancellations. The words "and Trademark" are added to the term "United States Patent Office" to update the name of that federal agency. The phrase, "she or he" is changed to "registrant." The bill also removes the definition of "abandoned" from this section of law since this bill places that term in the definitions section, which is revised by section 1 of this bill.

This section directs the department to cancel a mark that has become the generic name for goods or services, or a portion thereof, for which the mark has been registered.

⁹ See, Florida Bar White Paper, supra, note 5.

This bill also clarifies that a registrant may use a certification mark in advertising or promoting recognition of its own certification program or of goods or services meeting the certification standards of the registrant even if the mark is cancelled.

Section 13 amends s. 495.111, F.S., to adopt the updated International Trademark Classification System which was revised in 2002. The bill also adopts the United States Patent and Trademark Office's system for classifying certification and collective membership marks.

Section 14 amends s. 495.131, F.S., to conform its provisions to the infringement provisions of the Lanham Act. The bill also clarifies that the basis for infringement is use of a mark or an imitation or copy of a mark, without the consent of the registrant, in a manner that is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake or to deceive.

Section 15 amends s. 495.141, F.S., to add a prevailing party attorney's fee provision. This provision gives courts the discretion to award attorney's fees to the prevailing party "according to the circumstances of the case." Florida case law provides that "a court may only award attorney's fees when such fees are 'expressly provided for by rule, statute or contract." This revision provides a statutory basis for the award of attorney's fees in trademark disputes.

Section 16 amends s. 495.145, F.S., to create a new provision to specify the venue for cancellation actions. This revision clarifies that the department need not be made a party to such an action and that an action does not have to be filed in Tallahassee, but may be brought in any court. Moreover, under this provision, review of department decisions regarding cancellation would be governed by the Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 17 amends s. 495.151, F.S., to specify factors a court may consider in determining whether a mark is distinctive and famous for the purpose of judging the likelihood of dilution of the mark. The revised section retains the likelihood of dilution standard, rather than adopting the federal actual dilution standard. A "likelihood of dilution" standard is preferred by members of the trademark bar since it better protects the interests of owners of a mark and is difficult to prove.

The bill also provides that the owner of a registered mark who proves that another willfully used the mark would be entitled to injunctive relief and monetary damages, while a plaintiff who does not own a registration would be limited to injunctive relief.

This section also specifies that certain uses of a mark and forms of media are not actionable under the dilution provision, including:

- Fair use of a famous mark by another person in comparative commercial advertising or promotion to identify competing goods or services of the owner of the famous mark;
- Noncommercial use of the mark:
- All forms of news reporting and news commentary.

¹⁰ Dept. of Children and Family Services v. J.B., 898 So.2d 980, 981 (Fla. 5th DCA 2005) quoting Hubbel v. Aetna Cas. Sur. Co., 758 So. 2d 94, 97 (Fla. 2000).

Section 18 amends s. 495.161, F.S., to delete the words "or diminish" preceding the rights that are protected by ch. 495, F.S.

Section 19 amends section 495.171, F.S., to provide for the repeal of conflicting acts. This section states that ch. 495, F.S., shall be in force and effect on January 1, 2007, instead of on October 1, 1967 as the statute currently provides, and shall not affect any suit, proceeding, or appeal pending as of that date.

This section also provides that "sections 506.06-506.13" are repealed as of July 1, 2006. However, the repeal will stand ineffective in relation to any pending legal proceedings until those proceedings reach a final determination.

Section 20 creates s. 495.181, F.S., to provide that the purpose of the chapter is to create a system of state trademark registration and protection substantially consistent with the federal system of trademark registration and protection. The bill further provides that the federal law should be used as persuasive authority in interpreting and construing this chapter.

Section 21 creates s. 495.191, F.S., and lists all of the fees related to filing documents regarding the registration of a mark with the department. Currently, fees for the reservation of a mark, the application, a registration renewal and assignments, which are \$87.50, \$87.50, and \$50.00, respectively, are in separate statutory provisions in ch. 495, F.S. This revision places those fees, except a fee for the reservation of a mark, in one statute and adds references for fees authorized in other statutory provisions, including: a certificate of name change for \$50.00 as authorized by s. 865.09(4), F.S., and s. 895.09(12), F.S.; a voluntary cancellation for \$87.50; a certificate of registration under seal for \$8.75 as authorized by s. 15.09(1)(b), F.S., and a certified copy of an application file for \$52.50 as authorized by s. 607.0122(21), F.S.(corporations), 617.0122(20), F.S. (corporations not for profit), and s. 620.1109(1), F.S.(partnerships).

This section also changes the price of filing an assignment and for cancellation from \$50.00 to \$87.50.

Section 22 repeals ss. 506.06, 506.07, 506.08, 506.09, 506.11, 506.12 and 506.13, F.S., the remaining provisions of Florida's original trademark law, Florida's Stamped or Marked Containers and Baskets Law, which is no longer in use.

¹¹ Although the bill uses this reference, it should be noted that s. 506.10, F.S., does not exist.

¹² These fees can be found in ss. 495.027(3), 495.031(6), 495.071 (1) and 495.081, F.S., respectively.

¹³ The "reservation of a mark" provision, s. 495.027, F.S., is repealed by this bill.

¹⁴ Section 865.09(4), F.S., requires a business that changes the owner of record to file a cancellation and re-registration with the department. Section 865.09(12), F.S., sets a fee for cancellation and re-registration at \$50.00.

¹⁵ Section 865.09(12), F.S., sets a fee for cancellation of \$50.00. Department representatives indicate the \$87.50 figure stated in the bill for both cancellation and assignments is a typographical error to be fixed by an amendment.

¹⁶ Section 15.09(1)(b), F.S., authorizes the Department to charge \$8.75 for providing any certificate with a seal.

¹⁷ Sections 607.0122(2), 617.0122(20), and 620.1109(1), F.S., state the \$52.50 fee for providing a certified copy of a document filed with the department.

¹⁸ Although not listed in the trademarks statute, these fees constitute current practice by the department in handling corporations and trademarks filings generally.

Section 23 provides the act will take effect July 1, 2006.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

While the bill specifically lists the fees in a new section of statute, the fees themselves are not new. Department representatives indicate that the \$87.50 fee for cancellations and assignments, which usually cost \$50.00, is a typographical error to be fixed by an amendment to this bill.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The Department of State, Division of Corporations, reports that the bill will require approximately 500 persons or entities to pay the \$50.00 fee each year for renewal of a registered mark. As a consequence, the number of renewal applications will likely double because of the shortened registration period. However, the Division also indicates that most marks have a life span of approximately 3 years, which should result in a smaller than estimated fiscal impact.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Division also reports that records maintenance will be improved by the 5-year renewal period. This change, from 10 to 5 years, will result in more up-to-date records in the trademark and service mark database and, consequently, more reliable searches of the database.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

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This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

2006 Legislature

1 A bill to be entitled An act relating to trademarks; creating s. 495.001, F.S.; 2 providing a short title; amending s. 495.011, F.S.; 3 4 providing definitions; amending s. 495.021, F.S.; 5 precluding registration of certain marks; repealing s. 495.027, F.S., relating to reservation of a mark; amending 6 7 s. 495.031, F.S.; providing requirements for information to be contained in an application for registration of a 8 mark; authorizing the Department of State to require 9 certain information in an application; requiring that the 10 application be signed and verified by any of certain 11 persons; requiring that the application be accompanied by 12 three specimens or facsimiles showing the mark; requiring 13 that the application be accompanied by a fee; creating s. 14 15 495.035, F.S.; providing filing guidelines for applications; providing for disclaimers of unregistrable 16 components; providing for amendment and judicial review; 17 18 providing for priority of registrations; amending s. 19 495.041, F.S.; providing that first use shall inure to the benefit of the registrant or applicant under certain 20 circumstances; amending s. 495.061, F.S.; providing for 21 22 the issuance of a certificate of registration by the 23 department; removing a provision relating to reservation 24 of a mark; amending s. 495.071, F.S.; providing guidelines 25 for the renewal of marks; revising duration of 26 effectiveness of a registration; amending s. 495.081, 27 F.S.; providing for the assignability of marks;

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authorizing a photocopy of an assignment to be acceptable for recording; providing for change of name certificates for registrants; authorizing recordation of certain instruments; providing acknowledgment of recording as prima facie evidence of the execution of an assignment or other instrument; specifying requirements for creation and perfection of security interests in marks; amending s. 495.091, F.S.; requiring the department to record all marks registered with the state; amending s. 495.101, F.S.; requiring the department to cancel certain marks; amending s. 495.111, F.S., which establishes a classification of goods and services; providing that a single application for registration of a mark may include any or all goods upon which, or services with which, the mark is actually being used comprised in one or more of the classes listed; amending s. 495.131, F.S.; revising infringement provisions to include an element of lack of consent by the registrant; conforming language; amending s. 495.141, F.S.; providing additional remedies for the unauthorized use of a mark; creating s. 495.145, F.S.; providing a forum for actions regarding registration; providing for service of process on nonresident registrants; amending s. 495.151, F.S.; providing for an injunction in cases of dilution of a famous mark; providing factors to be considered in determining that a mark is famous; providing damages in certain circumstances of dilution; amending s. 495.161, F.S.; deleting language

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relating to the diminishing of certain common law rights; amending s. 495.171, F.S.; providing effective date of changes to ch. 495, F.S., as amended by the act; providing for repeal of conflicting acts; providing application to pending actions; amending s. 495.181, F.S.; providing construction and legislative intent; creating s. 495.191, F.S.; providing certain fees; repealing s. 506.06, F.S., relating to unlawful to counterfeit trademark, to conform; repealing s. 506.07, F.S., relating to filing of trademark or other form of advertisement for record with Department of State, to conform; repealing s. 506.08, F.S., relating to fee for filing, to conform; repealing s. 506.09, F.S., relating to civil remedies, to conform; repealing s. 506.11, F.S., relating to unlawful use of trademark, to conform; repealing s. 506.12, F.S., relating to procuring the filing of trademark or other form of advertisement by fraudulent representations, to conform; repealing s. 506.13, F.S., relating to using the name or seal of another, to conform; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 495.001, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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495.001 Short title.--This chapter may be cited as the "Registration and Protection of Trademarks Act."

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Section 2. Section 495.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See

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- s. 495.011, F.S., for present text.)
- 495.011 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:
- (1) "Abandoned" applies to a mark when either of the following occurs:
- (a) When its use has been discontinued with intent not to resume such use. Intent not to resume use may be inferred from circumstances. Nonuse for 3 consecutive years shall constitute prima facie evidence of abandonment.
- (b) When any course of conduct of the owner, including acts of omission or commission, causes the mark to lose its significance as a mark.
- (2) "Applicant" means the person filing an application for registration of a mark under this chapter and the legal representatives, successors, or assigns of such person.
- (3) "Certification mark" means any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person other than the owner of the mark to certify regional or other origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy, or other characteristics of such person's goods or services or that the work or labor on the goods or services was performed by members of a union or other organization.
- (4) "Collective mark" means a trademark or service mark used by the members of a cooperative, an association, or other collective group or organization, and includes marks used to

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108	indicate membership in a union, an association, or other
109	organization.
110	(5) "Department" means the Florida Department of State or
111	its designee charged with the administration of this chapter.
112	(6) "Dilution" means the lessening of the capacity of a
113	mark to identify and distinguish goods or services, regardless
114	of the presence or absence of:
115	(a) Competition between the owner of the mark and other
116	parties.
117	(b) Likelihood of confusion, mistake, or deception.
118	(7) "Mark" includes any trademark, service mark,
119	certification mark, or collective mark entitled to registration
120	under this chapter, whether or not registered.
121	(8) "Person," and any other word or term used to designate
122	the applicant or other party entitled to a benefit or privilege
123	or rendered liable under the provisions of this chapter, means a
124	juristic person as well as a natural person. "Juristic person"
125	includes a firm, partnership, corporation, union, association,
126	or other organization capable of suing and being sued in a court
127	of law.
128	(9) "Registrant" means the person to whom the registration
129	of a mark under this chapter is issued and the legal
130	representatives, successors, or assigns of such person.
131	(10) "Related company" means any person whose use of a
132	mark is controlled by the owner of the mark with respect to the
133	nature and quality of the goods or services on or in connection

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with which the mark is used.

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- device, or any combination thereof, used by a person to identify and distinguish the services of such person, including a unique service, from the services of others, and to indicate the source of the services, even if that source is unknown. Titles, character names, and other distinctive features of radio or television programs may be registered as service marks notwithstanding that the person or the programs may advertise the goods of the sponsor.
- (12) "Trade name" means any name used by a person to identify a business or vocation of such person.
- (13) "Trademark" means any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, used by a person to identify and distinguish the goods of such person, including a unique product, from those manufactured or sold by others, and to indicate the source of the goods, even if the source is unknown.
- (14) "Use" means the bona fide use of a mark in the ordinary course of trade and not used merely for the purpose of reserving a right in a mark. For purposes of this chapter, a mark is deemed to be in use:
 - (a) On goods when:
- 1. The mark is placed in any manner on the goods, their containers or the displays associated therewith, or on the tags or labels affixed thereto, or, if the nature of the goods makes such placement impracticable, on documents associated with the goods or their sale; and
 - 2. The goods are sold or transported in this state.

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- (b) On services when the mark is used or displayed in the sale or advertising of services and the services are rendered in this state.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 495.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.021 Registrability.--

- Clear longe
- (1) A mark by which the goods or services of any applicant for registration may be distinguished from the goods or services of others shall not be registered if it:
- (a) Consists of <u>or</u> comprises or includes immoral,
 deceptive, or scandalous matter; or
- (b) Consists of <u>or</u>, comprises or includes matter which may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons, living or dead, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols, or bring them into contempt, or disrepute; or
- (c) Consists of <u>or</u> τ comprises or includes the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or of any state or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or any simulation thereof; or
- (d) Consists of or 7 comprises a or includes the name, signature, or portrait identifying a particular of any living individual, except by with her or his written consent, or the name, signature, or portrait of a deceased President of the United States during the lifetime of his widow or her widower, if any, except by the written consent of the widow or widower; or
 - (e) Consists of a mark which:

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- 189 1. When <u>used on or in connection with</u> applied to the goods
 190 or services of the applicant, is merely descriptive or
 191 deceptively misdescriptive of them;
 - 2. When <u>used on or in connection with</u> applied to the goods or services of the applicant, is primarily geographically descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them; or their source or origin, or
 - 3. When used on or in connection with the goods or services of the applicant, is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of them;
 - 4.3. Is primarily merely a surname; or,
 - 5. Comprises any matter that, as a whole, is functional.

Except as expressly excluded in subparagraphs 3. and 5., provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the registration of a mark used in this state by the applicant which has become distinctive of the applicant's goods or services in this state or elsewhere. The department of State may accept as prima facie evidence that the mark has become distinctive, as used on or in connection with applied to the applicant's goods or services, proof of substantially exclusive and continuous use thereof as a mark by the applicant in this state or elsewhere for the 5 years before next preceding the date on which the claim of distinctiveness is made; or

(f) Consists of or comprises a mark which so resembles a mark registered in this state or a mark or trade name previously used in this state by another and not abandoned, as to be





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likely, when applied to the goods or services of the applicant, to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive. Registration shall not be denied solely on the basis of reservation or registration by another of a corporate name or fictitious name that is the same or similar to the mark for which registration is sought.

Section 4 Section 495.027, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 5. Section 495.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.031 Application for registration .--

- (1) Subject to the limitations set forth in this chapter, any person who adopts and uses a trademark or service mark in this state may file with the department of State, in a manner and on a form complying with the requirements of to be furnished by the department, an application for registration of that trademark or service mark setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:
- (a) The name and business address of the person applying for such registration, and, if a <u>business entity</u>, the <u>place</u> corporation, the state of incorporation or organization;
- (b) The goods or services on or in connection with which the mark is used and the mode or manner in which the mark is used in connection with such goods or services and the class or classes in which such goods or services fall;
- (c) The date when the mark was first used anywhere and the date when it was first used in this state by the applicant, the applicant's or her or his predecessor in interest, business or a

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related company of the applicant or the applicant's predecessor; and

- (d) A statement that the applicant is the owner of the mark, that the mark is in use, and that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, no other person except a related company has registered such mark in this state, or has the right to use such mark in this state, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when applied to the goods or services of such other person, to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive or confuse or to be mistaken therefor.
- (2) Every applicant for registration of a certification mark in this state shall file with the department of State, in a manner and on a form complying with the requirements of to be furnished by the department, an application setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) The information required by paragraph (1) (a);
- (b) The date when the certification mark was first used anywhere and the date when it was first used in this state under the authority of the applicant;
- (c) The manner in which and the conditions under which the certification mark is used in this state; and
- (d) A statement that the applicant is exercising control over the use of the mark, that the applicant is not herself or himself engaged in the production or marketing of the goods or services to which the mark is applied, and that no person except the applicant or persons authorized by the applicant, or related

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companies thereof, has the right to use such mark in this state, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when applied to the goods or services of such other person, to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive or confuse or to be mistaken therefor.

- (3) Every applicant for registration of a collective mark in this state shall file with the department of State, in a manner and on a form complying with the requirements of to be furnished by the department, an application setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) The information required by paragraphs (1)(a) and (b);
- (b) The date when the collective mark was first used anywhere and the date when it was first used in this state by any member of the applicant or a related company of such member;
- (c) The class of persons entitled to use the mark, indicating their relationship to the applicant, and the nature of the applicant's control over the use of the mark; and
- (d) A statement that no person except the applicant or members of the applicant, or related companies thereof, has the right to use such mark in this state, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when applied to the goods or services of such other person, to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive or confuse or to be mistaken therefor.
- (4) The department may also require that a drawing of the mark, complying with the requirements of the department, accompany the application.

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(5) (4) Every application under this section shall be
signed and verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm
or an officer or other authorized representative of the business
entity of the corporation, association, union or other
organization applying.

- (6)(5) Every application under this section shall be accompanied by three specimens or facsimiles showing the mark as actually used a specimen or facsimile of such mark in triplicate.
- (7)(6) Every application under this section shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$87.50, payable to the department in accordance with s. 495.191 of State, for each class of goods or services as specified in s. 495.111, in connection with which the mark is used.
- Section 6. Section 495.035, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

495.035 Filing of applications. --

- (1) Upon the receipt of an application for registration and payment of the application fee, the department may cause the application to be examined for conformity with this chapter.
- (2) The applicant shall provide any additional pertinent information requested by the department, including a description of a design mark, and may make, or authorize the department to make, such amendments to the application as may be reasonably requested by the department or deemed by applicant to be advisable to respond to any rejection or objection.

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- an unregistrable component of a mark otherwise registrable, and an applicant may voluntarily disclaim a component of a mark sought to be registered. No disclaimer shall prejudice or affect the applicant's or registrant's rights then existing or thereafter arising in the disclaimed matter, or the applicant's or registrant's rights of no another application, if the disclaimed matter is or has become distinctive of the applicant's or registrant's goods or services.
- (4) Amendments may be made by the department upon the application submitted by the applicant upon the applicant's agreement, or a new application may be required to be submitted. Amendments to an otherwise properly filed application shall not affect the application filing date for purposes of determining the applicant's or registrant's filing priority rights.
- registration, the department shall advise the applicant of the rejection and of the reasons for rejection. The applicant shall have 3 months in which to reply or amend the application, in which event the application shall be reexamined. This procedure may be repeated until:
- (a) The department makes final its refusal to register the mark; or
- (b) The applicant fails to reply or amend the application within the specified period, whereupon the application shall be abandoned.



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inv	olving	j tł	ne mark,	the	e der	part	ment	may	ext	end	the	period	lof	time
in	which	to	respond	to	the	rej	ecti	on o	r su	.spei	nd ex	kaminat	ion	of
the	appli	cat	ion.								-			

- (6) If the department makes final its refusal to register the mark, the applicant may seek review of such decision in accordance with ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- being processed by the department which seek registration of the same or confusingly similar marks for the same or related goods or services, the department shall grant priority to the applications in order of receipt. If a prior-received application is granted a registration, the other application or applications shall then be rejected. The applicant of a rejected application may bring an action for cancellation of the registration upon grounds of prior or superior rights to the mark, in accordance with the provisions of s. 495.101(3).

Section 7. Section 495.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.041 Use by related companies.--Where a mark registered or unregistered is or may be used legitimately by related companies, such use shall inure to the benefit of the owner of the mark, and such use shall not affect the validity of such mark or of its registration, provided such mark is not used in such manner as to deceive the public. If first use of a mark by a person is controlled by the registrant or applicant for registration of a mark with respect to the nature and quality of

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the goods or services, such first use shall inure to the benefit of that registrant or applicant, as the case may be.

Section 8.) Section 495.061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.061 Certificate of registration. --

- (1) Upon compliance by the applicant with the requirements of this chapter, the department of State shall cause a certificate of registration to be issued and delivered to the applicant. The certificate of registration shall be issued under the signature of the Secretary of State and the seal of the state, and it shall show the name and business address and, if a business entity corporation, the place state of incorporation or organization, of the person claiming ownership of the mark in this state, the date claimed for the first use of the mark anywhere and the date claimed for the first use of the mark in this state, the class or classes of goods or services and a description of the goods or services on or in connection with en which the mark is used, a reproduction of the mark, the registration date and the term of the registration.
- (2) Any certificate of registration issued by the department of State under the provisions hereof or a copy thereof duly certified by the department of State shall be admissible in evidence as competent and sufficient proof of the registration of such mark in any action or judicial proceedings in any court of this state, and shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the registration, registrant's ownership of the mark, and of registrant's exclusive right to use the mark in

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this state <u>on or</u> in connection with the goods or services specified in the certificate, subject to any conditions and limitations stated therein.

(3) Contingent on the registration of a mark under this chapter, the reservation of such mark based on intent to use, as provided in this chapter, shall be prima facie evidence of priority of ownership of such mark within this state on or in connection with the goods or services specified in the reservation against any other person, except for a person whose mark has not been abandoned and who, prior to such reservation, has used the mark within this state on or in connection with such goods or services.

Section 9 Section 495.071, Florida Statutes, is amended

495.071 Duration and renewal. --

(1) Registration of a mark hereunder shall be effective for a term of 5 10 years from the date of registration and, upon application filed within 6 months prior to the expiration of such term, in a manner and form complying with the requirements of on a form to be furnished by the department of State, the registration may be renewed for a like term beginning at the end of the expiring term. Every application under this section shall be accompanied by a filing fee A renewal fee of \$87.50 for each class of goods or services with respect to which such renewal is sought, payable to the department in accordance with s. 495.191 of State, shall accompany the application for renewal of the registration.

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- (2) A $\frac{mark}{mark}$ registration may be renewed for successive periods of $\frac{5}{2}$ 40 years in like manner.
- continue in effect for the unexpired term thereof and may be renewed by filing an application for renewal with the department in a manner and form complying with the requirements of the department and paying the renewal fee therefor within 6 months prior to the expiration of the registration. The Department of State shall notify registrants of marks hereunder of the necessity of renewal within the year next preceding the expiration of the 10 years from the date of registration by writing to the last known address of the registrants. The department shall prescribe the forms on which to make the required notification and the renewal called for in subsection (1) and may substitute the uniform business report, pursuant to s. 606.06, as a means of satisfying the requirement of this part.
- (4) All applications for <u>renewal</u> renewals under this chapter, whether of registrations made under this act or of registrations made under any prior acts, shall include a verified statement that the mark is still in use in this state, and shall include a specimen showing actual use of the mark on or in connection with the goods or services subject to the renewal application, or shall state that its nonuse is due to special circumstances which excuse such nonuse and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark.

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Section 10. Section 495.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.081 Assignments; changes of name; security interests
Assignment. --

A registered mark or a mark for which an application for registration has been filed Any mark and its registration hereunder shall be assignable with the goodwill good will of the business in which the mark is used or with that part of the goodwill good will of the business connected with the use of and symbolized by the mark. Assignments Assignment shall be by an instrument instruments in writing duly executed and may be recorded with the department of State upon the payment of the applicable a fee. A photocopy of an assignment shall be accepted for recording if it is certified by any of the parties thereto, or their successors, to be a true and correct copy of the original. Upon recording of the assignment, of \$50, payable to the department of State which, upon recording of the assignment, shall issue in the name of the assignee a new certificate for the remainder of the term of the registration or of the last renewal thereof.

(2) An assignment of any registration under this chapter shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration without notice, unless such assignment is recorded with the department of State within 3 months after the date of the assignment or prior to the subsequent purchase thereof or at any time after the expiration of such 3-month period, unless an assignment given in connection with any subsequent purchase is

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recorded with the Department of State prior to or within 10 days after such assignment is recorded.

- change of the name may record a certificate of change of name of the registrant or applicant with the department upon the payment of the recording fee payable to the department in accordance with s. 495.191. In the case of a pending application for a mark that becomes approved for registration, the department shall issue a certificate of registration in the registrant's new name. In the case of a registered mark, the department shall issue a new certificate of registration in the registrant's new name for the remainder of the term of the registration or last renewal thereof. A person's failure to record a name change in accordance with this subsection shall not affect the person's substantive rights in the mark or its registration.
- (4) Acknowledgment shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of an assignment or other instrument and, when recorded by the department, the record shall be prima facie evidence of execution.
- (5) Security interests in marks shall be created and perfected in accordance with chapter 679.

Section 11.) Section 495.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.091 Records.--The department of State shall keep for public examination a record of all marks registered or renewed under this chapter, including all documents recorded under s. 495.081.

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ENROLLED HB 7107, Engrossed 1 510 Section 495.101, Florida Statutes, is amended (Section 12.) 511 to read: 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524

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- 495.101 Cancellation. -- The department of State shall cancel from the register:
- (1) After 1 year from the effective date of this chapter, all registrations under prior laws which are more than 10 years old and not renewed in accordance with this chapter.
- (1) (2) Any registration for concerning which the department of State has received shall receive a voluntary request for cancellation by the registrant, which request shall be in a manner and form complying with the requirements of the department thereof from the registrant.
- (2) (3) All registrations granted under this chapter and not renewed in accordance with the provisions hereof.
- (3) (4) Any registration for concerning which a court of competent jurisdiction finds shall find that:
- The registered mark has been abandoned. A mark shall be deemed to be "abandoned" when either of the following occurs:
- 1. When its use has been discontinued with intent not to resume such use. Intent not to resume may be inferred from circumstances. Nonuse for 2 consecutive years shall be prima facic evidence of abandonment.
- 2. When any course of conduct of the owner, including acts of omission as well as commission, causes the mark to become the generic name for the goods or services on or in connection with which it is used, or otherwise to lose its significance as a

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mark. Purchaser motivation shall not be a test for determining abandonment under this paragraph.

- (b) The registrant of a trademark or service mark is not the owner of the mark.
 - (c) The registration was granted improperly.
 - (d) The registration was obtained fraudulently.
- (e) The mark is or has become the generic name for the goods or services, or a portion thereof, for which the mark has been registered.
- (f) (e) The registered mark is so similar, as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive, to a mark registered by another person in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, prior to the date of the filing of the application for registration by the registrant hereunder, and not abandoned; provided, however, that should the registrant prove that the registrant she or he is the owner of a concurrent registration of a her or his mark in the United States Patent and Trademark Office covering an area including this state, the registration hereunder shall not be canceled.
- (g)(f) In the case of a certification mark, that the registrant does not control or is not able to exercise control over the use of such mark; or engages in the production or marketing of any goods or services to which the certification mark is applied; or the registrant permits the use of the certification mark for purposes other than to certify; or the registrant discriminately refuses refused to certify or to continue to certify the goods or services of any person who

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maintains the standards or conditions which such mark certifies.

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Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the registrant from using its certification mark in advertising or promoting recognition of the certification program or of the goods or services meeting the certification standards of the registrant.

(4) (5) When a court of competent jurisdiction shall order cancellation of a registration on any ground.

Section 13. Section 495.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 495.111, F.S., for present text.)

495.111 Classification.-
(1) The following general classes of goods and services, conforming to the classification adopted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, are established for convenience of

(a) Goods:

administration of this chapter:

- 1. Class 1 Chemicals used in industry, science, and photography; agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins and, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; and adhesives used in industry.
- 2. Class 2 Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants;

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mordants; raw natural resins; and metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers, and artists.

- 3. Class 3 Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring, and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, and hair lotions; and dentifrices.
- 4. Class 4 Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting, and binding compositions; fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants; and candles and wicks for lighting.
- 5. Class 5 Pharmaceuticals and veterinary preparations; sanitary preparations for medical purposes; dietetic substances adapted for medical use and food for babies; plasters and materials for dressings; material for stopping teeth and dental wax; disinfectants; preparations for destroying vermin; and fungicides and herbicides.
- 6. Class 6 Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; nonelectric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery and small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; and ores.
- 7. Class 7 Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs.

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615	Class 8 Hand tools and hand-operated implements;
616	cutlery; side arms; and razors.
617	9. Class 9 Scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic,
618	cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signaling,
619	checking (supervision), and life-saving and teaching apparatus
620	and instruments; apparatus and instruments for conducting,
621	switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating, or
622	controlling electricity; apparatus for recording, transmission,
623	or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers and
624	recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for
625	coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines,
626	and data processing equipment and computers; and fire-
627	extinguishing apparatus.
628	10. Class 10 Surgical, medical, dental, and veterinary
629	apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes, and teeth;
630	orthopedic articles; and suture materials.
631	11. Class 11 Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam
632	generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water
633	supply, and sanitary purposes.
634	12. Class 12 Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land,
635	air, or water.
636	13. Class 13 Firearms; ammunition and projectiles;
637	explosives; and fireworks.
638	14. Class 14 Precious metals and their alloys and goods
639	in precious metals or coated therewith (not included in other
640	classes); jewelry and precious stones; and horological and
641	chronometric instruments

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642	15. Class 15 Musical instruments.
643	16. Class 16 Paper, cardboard, and goods made from these
644	materials (not included in other classes); printed matter;
645	bookbinding material; photographs; stationery; adhesives for
646	stationery or household purposes; artists' materials; paint
647	brushes; typewriters and office requisites (except furniture);
648	instructional and teaching material (except apparatus); plastic
649	materials for packaging (not included in other classes);
650	printers' type; and printing blocks.
651	17. Class 17 Rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica,
652	and goods made from these materials and not included in other
653	classes; plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture;
654	packing, stopping, and insulating materials; and flexible pipes
655	not of metal.
656	18. Class 18 Leather and imitations of leather and goods
657	made of these materials and not included in other classes;
658	animal skins and hides; trunks and traveling bags; umbrellas,
659	parasols, and walking sticks; and whips, harness, and saddlery.
660	19. Class 19 Building materials (nonmetallic);
661	nonmetallic rigid pipes for building; asphalt, pitch, and
662	bitumen; nonmetallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of
663	metal.
664	20. Class 20 Furniture, mirrors, and picture frames;
665	goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane,
666	wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-
667	pearl, and meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials,
668	or of plastics.

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21. Class 21 Household or kitchen utensils and containers
(not of precious metal or coated therewith); combs and sponges;
brushes (except paint brushes); brush-making materials; articles
for cleaning purposes; steel wool; unworked or semiworked glass
(except glass used in building); and glassware, porcelain, and
earthenware not included in other classes.
22. Class 22 Ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings,
tarpaulins, sails, sacks, and bags (not included in other
classes); padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or
plastics); and raw fibrous textile materials.
23. Class 23 Yarns and threads for textile use.
24. Class 24 Textiles and textile goods not included in
other classes and bed and table covers.
25. Class 25 Clothing, footwear, and headgear.
26. Class 26 Lace and embroidery, ribbons, and braid;
buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and needles; and artificial
flowers.
27. Class 27 Carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum,
and other materials for covering existing floors; and wall
hangings (nontextile).
28. Class 28 Games and playthings; gymnastic and sporting
articles not included in other classes: and decorations for

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29. Class 29 Meat, fish, poultry, and game; meat

extracts; preserved, dried, and cooked fruits and vegetables;

jellies, jams, and compotes; eggs, milk, and milk products; and

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Christmas trees.

edible oils and fats.

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696	30. Class 30 Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca,
697	sago, and artificial coffee; flour and preparations made from
698	cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, and ices; honey and
699	treacle; yeast, baking powder; salt, and mustard; vinegar and
700	sauces (condiments); spices; and ice.
701	31. Class 31 Agricultural, horticultural, and forestry
702	products and grains not included in other classes; live animals;
703	fresh fruits and vegetables; seeds, natural plants, and flowers;
704	foodstuffs for animals and malt.
705	32. Class 32 Beers; mineral and aerated waters and other
706	nonalcoholic drinks; fruit drinks and fruit juices; and syrups
707	and other preparations for making beverages.
708	33. Class 33 Alcoholic beverages except beers.
709	34. Class 34 Tobacco; smokers' articles; and matches.
710	(b) Services:
711	1. Class 35 Advertising; business management; business
712	administration; and office functions.
713	2. Class 36 Insurance; financial affairs; monetary
714	affairs; and real estate affairs.
715	3. Class 37 Building construction; repair; and
716	installation services.
717	4. Class 38 Telecommunications.
718	5. Class 39 Transport; packaging and storage of goods;
719	and travel arrangements.
720	6. Class 40 Treatment of materials.
721	7. Class 41 Education; providing of training;
722	entertainment; and sporting and cultural activities.

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8.	Class	42	Scient	ific	and	tech	nolo	gical	servi	ces a	<u>ind</u>
research	and d	esig	n relat	ing t	there	to;	indu	strial	analy	zsis	and
research	servi	ces;	design	and	deve	lopm	ent	of com	puter	hard	lware
and soft	ware;	and .	legal s	ervi	ces.						

- 9. Class 43 Services for providing food and drink; and temporary accommodation.
- 10. Class 44 Medical services; veterinary services; hygienic and beauty care for human beings or animals; and agriculture, horticulture, and forestry services.
- 11. Class 45 Personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals; and security services for the protection of property and individuals.
 - (c) Certification and collective membership marks:
 - 1. Class 200 Collective membership marks.
 - 2. Class A Certification marks for goods.
 - 3. Class B Certification marks for services.
- (d) The goods and services recited in collective trademark and collective service mark applications are assigned to the same classes that are appropriate for those goods and services in general.
- (2) The establishment of the classes of goods and services set forth in subsection (1) is not for the purpose of limiting or extending the rights of the applicant or registrant. A single application for registration of a mark may include any or all goods upon which, or services with which, the mark is actually being used comprised in one or more of the classes listed, but in the event that a single application includes goods or

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services in connection with which the mark is being used which fall within different classes of goods or services, a fee equaling the sum of the fees for registration in each class shall be payable.

Section 14. Section 495.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

495.131 Infringement.--Subject to the provisions of s. 495.161, any person who shall, without the consent of the registrant:

- (1) Use, without the consent of the registrant, any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of a mark registered under this chapter on any goods or in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising of any goods or services on or in connection with which such use is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the source or origin of such goods or services; or
- any such mark registered under this chapter and apply such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles, or advertisements intended to be used upon or in connection conjunction with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising in this state of goods or services on or in connection to connection with which such use is likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive;

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shall be liable in a civil action by the owner of such registered mark for any or all of the remedies provided in s. 495.141, except that under subsection (2) hereof the registrant shall not be entitled to recover profits or damages unless the acts have been committed with knowledge that such mark is intended to be used to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive.

Section 15. Section 495.141, Florida Statutes, is amended

to (read:

495.141 Remedies .--

Any owner of a mark registered under this chapter 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 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 court may also order that any such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed. In assessing profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost or deduction claimed. 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, not exceeding three 3 times such amount. If the court shall find

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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. The court may also award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party according to the circumstances of the case.

The enumeration of any right or remedy herein shall not affect a registrant's right to prosecute under any penal law of this state.

Section 16. Section 495.145, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

495.145 Forum for actions regarding registration. -- An action seeking cancellation of a registration of a mark registered under this chapter may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state. Service of process on a nonresident registrant may be made in accordance with s. 48.181 The department shall not be made a party to cancellation proceedings.

Section 17 Section 495.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

(Substantial rewording of section. See s. 495.151, F.S., for present text.) 495.151 Dilution.--

(1)The owner of a mark that is famous in this state shall be entitled, subject to the principles of equity and upon such

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830	terms as the court deems reasonable, to an injunction and to
831	obtain such other relief against another person's commercial use
832	of a mark or trade name if such use begins after the mark has
833	become famous and is likely to cause dilution of the distinctive
834	quality of the famous mark, as provided in this section. In
835	determining whether a mark is distinctive and famous, a court
836	may consider factors, including, but not limited to:
837	(a) The degree of inherent or acquired distinctiveness of
838	the mark in this state.
839	(b) The duration and extent of use of the mark in
840	connection with the goods and services with which the mark is
841	used.
842	(c) The duration and extent of advertising and publicity
843	of the mark in this state.
844	(d) The geographical extent of the trading area in which
845	the mark is used.
846	(e) The channels of trade for the goods or services with
847	which the mark is used.
848	(f) The degree of recognition of the mark in the trading
849	areas and channels of trade in this state used by the mark's
850	owner and the person against whom the injunction is sought.
851	(g) The nature and extent of use of the same or similar
852	mark by third parties.
853	(h) Whether the mark is the subject of a state
854	registration in this state or a federal registration under the

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Federal Trademark Act of March 3, 1881, or the Federal Trademark

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856	Act of February 20, 1905, or a principal register registration
857	under the Federal Trademark Act of July 5, 1946.
858	(2) In an action brought under this section, the owner of
859	a famous mark shall be entitled only to injunctive relief in
860	this state unless the person against whom the injunctive relief
861	is sought willfully intended to trade on the owner's reputation
862	or to cause dilution of the famous mark. If such willful intent
863	is proven, and the mark is registered in this state, the owner
864	shall also be entitled to all remedies set forth in this
865	chapter, subject to the discretion of the court and the
866	principles of equity.
867	(3) The following shall not be actionable under this
868	section:
869	(a) Fair use of a famous mark by another person in
870	comparative commercial advertising or promotion to identify the
871	competing goods or services of the owner of the famous mark.
872	(b) Noncommercial use of the mark.
873	(c) All forms of news reporting and news commentary.
874	Section 18 Section 495.161, Florida Statutes, is amended
875	to read: Nothing
876	495.161 Common-law rightsNothing herein shall adversely
877	affect or diminish the rights or the enforcement of rights in
878	marks acquired in good faith at any time at common law.
879	Section 19. Section 495.171, Florida Statutes, is amended
880	to read:
881	495.171 Effective date; repeal of conflicting prior
882	acts

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883	(1) This chapter, as amended by this act, shall be in
884	force and take effect January October 1, 2007 1967, after its
885	enactment, but shall not affect any suit, proceeding, or appeal
886	then pending.
887	(2) Sections 506.06-506.13 Former ss. 495.01-495.14 are
888	repealed on January 1, 2007 the effective date of this act,
889	provided that as to any suit, proceeding or appeal, and for that
890	purpose only, pending at the time this chapter, as amended by
891	this act, takes effect such repeal shall be deemed not to be
892	effective until final determination of said pending suit,
893	proceeding or appeal.
894	Section 20. Section 495.181, Florida Statutes, is amended
895	to read:
896	(Substantial rewording of section. See
897	s. 495.181, F.S., for present text.)
898	495.181 Construction of chapterThe intent of this
899	chapter is to provide a system of state trademark registration
900	and protection substantially consistent with the federal system
901	of trademark registration and protection under the Trademark Act
902	of 1946, as amended. To that end, the construction given the
903	federal act should be examined as persuasive authority for
904	interpreting and construing this chapter.
905	Section 21 Section 495.191, Florida Statutes, is created
906	to read: (cer
907	495.191 FeesFiling and other applicable fees payable to
908	the department under this chapter shall be as follows:
909	(1) Application filing fee: \$87.50 per class.

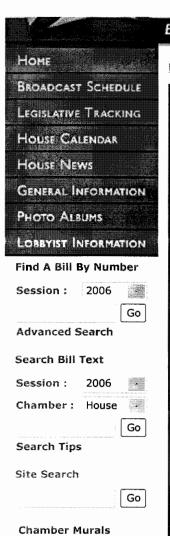
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910	(2) Renewal application fee: \$87.50 per class.
911	(3) Assignment filing fee: \$50 per class.
912	(4) Certificate of name change filing fee: \$50.
913	(5) Voluntary cancellation filing fee: \$50.
914	(6) Certificate of registration under seal: \$8.75.
915	(7) Certified copy of application file: \$52.50.
916	Section 22. Sections 506.06, 506.07, 506.08, 506.09,
917	506.11, 506.12, and 506.13, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
918	Section 23. This act shall take effect January 1, 2007.



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HB 7107 - Trademarks

GENERAL BILL by Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee and Bilirakis (CO-SPONSORS) Ambler; Bendross-Mindingall; Galvano; Gelber; Goodlette; Seiler

Trademarks: Designates ch. 495, F.S., as the "Registration and Protection of Trademarks Act"; provides definitions precludes registration of certain marks; repeals provisions relating to reservation of a mark; provides requirements for information to be contained in an application for registration of a mark; authorizes the Department of State to require certain information in an application; requires that the application be signed and verified by any of certain persons; requires that the application be accompanied by three specimens or facsimiles showing the mark; requires that the application be accompanied by a fee; provides filing guidelines for applications; provides for disclaimers of unregistrable components; provides for amendment and judicial review; provides for priority of registrations; provides that first use shall inure to the benefit of the registrant or applicant under certain circumstances; provides for the issuance of a certificate of registration by the department; provides guidelines for the renewal of marks; revises duration of effectiveness of a registration; provides for the assignability of marks; authorizes a photocopy of an assignment to be acceptable for recording; provides for change of name certificates for registrants; authorizes recordation of certain instruments; provides acknowledgment of recording as prima facie evidence of the execution of an assignment or other instrument; specifies requirements for creation and perfection of security interests in marks; requires the department to record all marks registered with the state; requires the department to cancel certain marks; establishes a classification of goods and services; provides that a single application for registration of a mark may include any or all goods upon which, or services with which, the mark is actually being used comprised in one or more of the classes listed; revises infringement provisions to include an element of lack of consent by the registrant; provides additional remedies for the unauthorized use of a mark; provides a forum for actions regarding registration; provides for service of process on nonresident registrants; provides for an injunction in cases of dilution of a famous mark; provides factors to be considered in determining that a mark is famous; provides damages in certain circumstances of dilution; deletes language relating to the diminishing of certain common law rights; provides effective date of changes to ch. 495, F.S., as amended by the act; provides for repeal of conflicting acts; provides application to pending actions; provides construction and legislative intent; provides certain fees.

Effective Date: January 1, 2007.

Last Event: 06/12/06 Approved by Governor; Chapter No. 2006-191 on Tuesday, June 13, 2006 9:14 AM

Main Amendment Filing Deadline: After Wednesday, April 26, 2006 2:00 PM

Adhering Amendment Filing Deadline: After Wednesday, April 26, 2006 5:00 PM

Recommending committee actions by:

Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee

On agenda for: 03/09/06 2:00 PM

Notice

Favorable (final action)

See Votes

Referred Committees and Committee Actions:

- Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations Committee

On agenda for: 04/11/06 10:00 AM

Notice

Favorable With Committee Substitute (final action)

See Votes

Commerce Council

On agenda for: 04/20/06 12:30 PM

Notice

Favorable (final action)

See Votes

Related Bills:

Bill #	Subject	Relationship
CS/CS/CS/SB 2186	Trademarks	Identical

Bill Text:

Enrolled

Engrossed 1

Committee Substitute 1

Original Filed Version

PCB Text

Staff Analysis:

Chamber	Committee
House	Commerce Council 4/21/2006 10:04:14 AM
House	Commerce Council 4/20/2006 1:24:58 PM
House	Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations Committee 4/14/2006 9:51:49 AM
House	Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations Committee 4/10/2006 7:40:18 PM
House	Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee 3/13/2006 3:41:23 PM
House	Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee 3/7/2006 11:19:15 AM

Vote History:

Chamber	Date	Yeas	Nays	Actions	Barcode
House	04/27/2006 03:12 PM	120	0	Passage	Vote [Seq# 951]
Senate	04/28/2006 12:17 PM	40	0		Vote [Seq# 24]

Bill History:

Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee Monday, March 13, 2006 3:52 PM Filed

6/21/2006

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506.13			
506.12			
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CS/CS/CS/SB 2186 - Trademarks

GENERAL BILL by Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations and Judiciary and Commerce and Consumer Services and Campbell

Trademarks: cites act as "Registration & Protection of Trademarks Act"; precludes registration of certain marks; repeals provision re reservation of mark; provides requirements for information to be contained in application for registration of mark; provides for assignability of marks; provides for injunction in cases of dilution of famous mark; provides for repeal of conflicting acts, etc. Amends Ch. 495; repeals various FS.

Effective Date: 01/01/2007

Last Event: 04/28/06 S Laid on Table, Link/Iden/Sim/Compare passed, refer to HB 7107 (Ch. 2006-191) on Friday, April 28, 2006 12:17 PM

Related Bills:

Bill #	Subject	Relationship
HB 7107	Trademarks	Identical

Bill Text:

Committee Substitute 3

Committee Substitute 2 Laid on the Table

A <u>035356</u> Date Filed: 04/24/06, Page#: 8, Line#: 9
A <u>365416</u> Date Filed: 04/24/06, Page#: 10, Line#: 19

Committee Substitute 1 Laid on the Table

A 314620 Date Filed: 04/18/06, Page#: 8, Line#: 3
A 222224 Date Filed: 04/18/06, Page#: 8, Line#: 9
A 124920 Date Filed: 04/18/06, Page#: 10, Line#: 19
A 733866 Date Filed: 04/18/06, Page#: 11, Line#: 8
A 942382 Date Filed: 04/18/06, Page#: 13, Line#: 14

Original Filed Version

D 493300 Date Filed: 03/27/06, Page#: 0, Line#: 0

Staff Analysis:

Chamber	Committee
Senate	Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations 4/21/2006 4:16:55 PM
Senate	Judiciary 4/18/2006 3:52:39 PM
Senate	Commerce and Consumer Services 3/27/2006 10:43:55 AM

Vote History:

(no votes recorded)

Bill History:

Event	Time	Member	Committee
04/28/06 S Laid on Table, Link/Iden/Sim/Compare passed, refer to HB 7107 (Ch. 2006-191)	Friday, April 28, 2006 12:17 PM		
04/28/06 S Substituted HB 7107 -SJ 00671	Friday, April 28, 2006 12:16 PM		
04/27/06 S Read second time -SJ 00641	Thursday, April 27, 2006 6:25 PM		
04/27/06 S Placed on Special Order Calendar -SJ 00646	Tuesday, April 25, 2006 8:31 PM		
04/25/06 S Placed on Calendar, on second reading -SJ 00581	Tuesday, April 25, 2006 8:31 PM		
04/24/06 S CS read first time on $04/26/06$ -SJ 00595	Monday, April 24, 2006 8:31 PM		
04/24/06 S CS/CS/CS by- Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations; YEAS 6 NAYS 0 -SJ 00581	Monday, April 24, 2006 3:54 PM		
04/21/06 S On Committee agenda Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations, 04/24/06, 1:30 pm (or 15 min. after completion of Ways & Means), 309-C	Wednesday, April 19, 2006 5:17 PM		
04/19/06 S CS/CS by Judiciary; YEAS 8 NAYS 0 -SJ 00534	Wednesday, April 19, 2006 5:17 PM		
04/19/06 S CS read first time on 04/21/06 -SJ 00537	Wednesday, April 19, 2006 10:35 AM		
04/21/06 S Now in Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations -SJ 00534	Wednesday, April 19, 2006 12:00 AM		
04/13/06 S On Committee agenda Judiciary, 04/19/06, 1:30 pm, 401-S	Thursday, April 13, 2006 4:12 PM		
03/30/06 S Now in Judiciary -SJ 00355	Thursday, March 30, 2006 12:57 PM		
03/28/06 S CS read first time on 03/30/06 -SJ 00361	Tuesday, March 28, 2006 9:03 PM		
03/28/06 S CS by Commerce and Consumer Services; YEAS 7 NAYS 0 -SJ 00355	Tuesday, March 28, 2006 5:00 PM		
03/23/06 S On Committee agenda Commerce and Consumer Services, 03/28/06, 2:00 pm, 401-S	Friday, March 24, 2006 8:30 AM		
03/07/06 S Introduced, referred to Commerce and Consumer Services; Judiciary; Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations -SJ 00173	Monday, March 06, 2006 6:58 PM		
03/03/06 S Referred to Commerce and Consumer Services; Judiciary; Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations	Friday, March 03, 2006 5:53 PM		
02/17/06 S Filed	Friday, February 17, 2006 11:23 AM		

Statutes Referenced by this Bill 0495.001 0495.011 0495.021 0495.027 0495.031 0495.035 0495.041 0495.061 0495.071 0495.081 0495.091 0495.101 0495.111 0495.131 0495.141 0495.145 0495.151 0495.161 0495.171 0495.181 0495.191 0506.06 0506.07 0506.08 0506.09 0506.11 0506.12 0506.13

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AGENDA

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW COMMITTEE BUSINESS LAW SECTION THE FLORIDA BAR

Miami, Florida June 22, 2006

Chair: Jeanne L. Seewald (239) 254-7508 jseewald@fowlerwhite.com Vice Chair: Mark E. Stein (305) 448-7089 mestein@lfiplaw.com

- 1. Call to Order/Introductions.
- 2. Approval of Minutes of IP Committee Meeting on January 19, 2006.
- 3. Old Business:
 - A. Report from Subcommittee on Status of IP Certification Jim Gale/Steph Nagin;
 - B. Report on Status of Revision of the Florida Trademark Statute Michael Chesal and John Malloy;
 - C. Update on Lunch-and-Go Program Mike Higer/Robert Thornburg;
 - D. Update on Status of IP Newsletter Sid Kilgore/Mike Higer;
 - E. Update on BLS Blog Joel Rothman.
- 4. New Business:
 - A. Discussion regarding future CLE seminars;
 - B. Request by the Southern District Local Rules Committee for comment on a proposed local patent rule patterned on the one adopted by other jurisdictions.
- Announcements.
- 6. Next Meeting August 11, 2006, Key Biscayne, Florida.
- 7. CLE Presentation on Recent Developments in IP Law (1/2 hour):

Understanding Florida's New Registration and Protection of Trademarks Act - Michael Chesal and John Malloy.

8. CLE Presentation (1 hour):

Hooters of America's v. Winghouse of Florida, 347 F. Supp. 2d 1256 (M.D. Fla. 2004) - Don Conwell, Conwell Sukia & Kirkpatrick, Tampa.

9. Adjournment.

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