

House Bill 809 (AS PASSED HOUSE AND SENATE)

By: Representatives Williamson of the 115<sup>th</sup>, Duncan of the 26<sup>th</sup>, Nix of the 69<sup>th</sup>, Caldwell of the 131<sup>st</sup>, Fludd of the 64<sup>th</sup>, and others

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

1 To amend Chapter 1 of Title 10 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to selling  
2 and other trade practices, so as to prohibit bad faith assertions of patent infringement; to  
3 provide for definitions; to provide for factors for determining whether a bad faith assertion  
4 of patent infringement has been made; to require the posting of a bond when a bad faith  
5 claim of patent infringement has been made; to provide for a civil cause of action; to provide  
6 for enforcement; to provide for damages; to provide for exclusions; to provide for related  
7 matters; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

9 SECTION 1.

10 Chapter 1 of Title 10 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to selling and other  
11 trade practices, is amended by adding a new article to read as follows:

12 "ARTICLE 27A

13 10-1-770.

14 As used in this article, the term:

15 (1) 'Claims in the patent' means the extent of protection conferred by a patent.

16 (2) 'Demand letter' means a letter, e-mail, or other written communication asserting or  
17 claiming that the target has engaged in patent infringement.

18 (3) 'Target' means a person:

19 (A) Who has received a demand letter or against whom an assertion or allegation of  
20 patent infringement has been made;

21 (B) Who has been threatened with litigation or against whom a lawsuit has been filed  
22 alleging patent infringement; or

23 (C) Whose customers have received a demand letter asserting that use of such person's  
24 product, service, or technology infringes a patent.

25 10-1-771.

26 (a) A person shall not make a bad faith assertion of patent infringement.

27 (b) A court may consider the following factors as evidence that a person has made a bad  
28 faith assertion of patent infringement:

29 (1) The demand letter does not contain the following information:

30 (A) The patent number;

31 (B) The name and address of the patent owner or owners and assignee or assignees, if  
32 any; and

33 (C) Factual allegations concerning the specific areas in which the target's products,  
34 services, and technology infringe the patent or are covered by the claims in the patent;

35 (2) Prior to sending the demand letter, the person fails to conduct an analysis comparing  
36 the claims in the patent to the target's products, services, and technology, or such an  
37 analysis was done but does not identify specific areas in which the products, services, and  
38 technology are covered by the claims in the patent;

39 (3) The demand letter lacks the information described in paragraph (1) of this subsection,  
40 the target requests such information, and the author of the demand letter fails to provide  
41 such information within a reasonable period of time;

42 (4) The demand letter demands payment of a license fee or response within an  
43 unreasonably short period of time;

44 (5) The person offers to license the patent for an amount that is not based on a reasonable  
45 estimate of the value of the patent;

46 (6) The claim or assertion of patent infringement is meritless, and the person knew, or  
47 should have known, that the claim or assertion is meritless;

48 (7) The claim or assertion of patent infringement is deceptive;

49 (8) The person or its subsidiaries or affiliates have previously filed or threatened to file  
50 one or more lawsuits based on the same or similar claim of patent infringement and:

51 (A) Those threats or lawsuits lacked the information described in paragraph (1) of this  
52 subsection; or

53 (B) The person attempted to enforce the claim of patent infringement in litigation, and  
54 a court found the claim to be meritless; or

55 (9) Any other factor the court finds relevant.

56 (c) A court may consider the following factors as evidence that a person has not made a  
57 bad faith assertion of patent infringement:

58 (1) The demand letter contains the information described in paragraph (1) of  
59 subsection (b) of this Code section;

- 60 (2) Where the demand letter lacks the information described in paragraph (1) of  
61 subsection (b) of this Code section and the target requests the information, the author of  
62 the demand letter provides the information within a reasonable period of time;  
63 (3) The author of the demand letter engages in a good faith effort to establish that the  
64 target has infringed the patent and to negotiate an appropriate remedy;  
65 (4) The author of the demand letter makes a substantial investment in the use of the  
66 patent or in the production or sale of a product or item covered by the patent;  
67 (5) The author of the demand letter is:  
68 (A) The inventor or joint inventor of the patent or, in the case of a patent filed by and  
69 awarded to an assignee of the original inventor or joint inventor, is the original  
70 assignee; or  
71 (B) An institution of higher education or a technology transfer organization owned or  
72 affiliated with an institution of higher education;  
73 (6) The author of the demand letter has:  
74 (A) Demonstrated good faith business practices in previous efforts to enforce the  
75 patent, or a substantially similar patent; or  
76 (B) Successfully enforced the patent, or a substantially similar patent, through  
77 litigation; or  
78 (7) Any other factor the court finds relevant.

79 10-1-772.

80 If proceedings are initiated in a court of competent jurisdiction by the author of a demand  
81 letter or the author's agent, principal, client, or employee, a target may move that a bad  
82 faith assertion of patent infringement has been made in violation of this article and request  
83 that a protective order be issued as described in this Code section. Upon such motion and  
84 a finding by the court that a target has established a reasonable likelihood that an author of  
85 a demand letter has made a bad faith assertion of patent infringement, the court shall  
86 require the author of the demand letter to post a bond in an amount equal to a good faith  
87 estimate of the target's expenses of litigation, including an estimate of reasonable attorney's  
88 fees, conditioned upon payment of any amounts finally determined to be due to the target.  
89 A hearing shall be held if either party so requests. A bond ordered pursuant to this Code  
90 section shall not exceed \$250,000.00. The court may waive the bond requirement if it finds  
91 the author of the demand letter has available assets equal to the amount of the proposed  
92 bond or for other good cause shown.

93 10-1-773.

94 (a) A violation of this article shall constitute an unfair and deceptive act or practice in the  
 95 conduct of consumer transactions under Part 2 of Article 15 of this chapter, the 'Fair  
 96 Business Practices Act,' and the enforcement against any such violation shall be by public  
 97 enforcement by the administrator and shall be enforceable through private action.

98 (b) Whenever it may appear to the administrator that any person is using or has used any  
 99 method, act, or practice declared by this article to be unlawful and that proceedings would  
 100 be in the public interest, the administrator may bring action in a court of competent  
 101 jurisdiction. Upon a showing by the administrator that a person has violated this article,  
 102 the court may enter or grant any or all of the relief provided for in Code Section 10-1-397.

103 (c) Any person who suffers injury or damages as a result of a violation of this article may  
 104 bring an action individually against the person or persons engaged in such violation under  
 105 the rules of civil procedure to seek equitable injunctive relief and to recover his or her  
 106 general and exemplary damages sustained as a consequence thereof in any court having  
 107 jurisdiction over the defendant. Such relief may include:

108 (1) Restitution to any person or persons adversely affected by a defendant's actions in  
 109 violation of this article;

110 (2) Punitive damages in an amount equal to \$50,000.00 or three times the combined total  
 111 of damages, costs, and fees, whichever is greater;

112 (3) Expenses of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees; and

113 (4) Other relief as the court deems just and equitable.

114 (d) Except as otherwise provided, this article is cumulative with other laws and is not  
 115 exclusive.

116 10-1-774.

117 A demand letter or civil action that includes a claim for relief arising under 35 U.S.C.  
 118 Section 271(e)(2) or 42 U.S.C. Section 262 shall not be subject to the provisions of this  
 119 article."

120 **SECTION 2.**

121 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.