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601 Withdrawal by Opposition or Cancellation Plaintiff

601.01 Withdrawal by Opposer

37 CFR §2.106(c) *The opposition may be withdrawn without prejudice before the answer is filed. After the answer is filed, the opposition may not be withdrawn without prejudice except with the written consent of the applicant or the applicant's attorney or other authorized representative.*

An opposer may withdraw its opposition without prejudice at any time before the applicant's answer thereto is filed. After the answer is filed, however, the opposition may not be withdrawn without prejudice except with the written consent of the applicant or the applicant's attorney or other authorized representative. *See* 37 CFR §2.106(c). *See also* *Estee Lauder Inc. v. Aloe Creme Laboratories, Inc.*, 178 USPQ 254 (TTAB 1973). *Cf.* 37 CFR §2.114(c), and *Johnson & Johnson v. Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 765 (TTAB 1973). For information concerning the effect of a judgment entered against plaintiff for withdrawal after answer without consent, *see Johnson & Johnson v. Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc.*, *supra*. *Cf. Miller Brewing Co. v. Coy International Corp.*, 230 USPQ 675 (TTAB 1986); *United States Olympic Committee v. Bata Shoe Co.*, 225 USPQ 340 (TTAB 1984); *Bass Anglers Sportsman Society of America, Inc. v. Bass Pro Lures, Inc.*, 200 USPQ 819 (TTAB 1978); and *In re Communications Technology Corp.*, 182 USPQ 695 (TTAB 1974).

An opposer which wishes to withdraw its opposition may do so by filing in the PTO a written withdrawal signed by the opposer or the opposer's attorney or other authorized representative. The withdrawal should include proof of service thereof upon every other party to the proceeding. *See* 37 CFR §2.119(a), and TBMP §113.

601.02 Withdrawal by Petitioner

37 CFR §2.114(c) *The petition for cancellation may be withdrawn without prejudice before the answer is filed. After the answer is filed, the petition may not be withdrawn without prejudice except with the written consent of the registrant or the registrant's attorney or other authorized representative.*

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A petitioner may withdraw its petition for cancellation without prejudice at any time before the registrant's answer thereto is filed. After the answer is filed, however, the petition for cancellation may not be withdrawn without prejudice except with the written consent of the registrant or the registrant's attorney or other authorized representative. *See* 37 CFR §2.114(c), and *Johnson & Johnson v. Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 765 (TTAB 1973). *Cf.* 37 CFR §2.106(c), and *Estee Lauder Inc. v. Aloe Creme Laboratories, Inc.*, 178 USPQ 254 (TTAB 1973). For information concerning the effect of a judgment entered against plaintiff for withdrawal after answer without consent, *see Johnson & Johnson v. Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc.*, *supra*. *Cf. Miller Brewing Co. v. Coy International Corp.*, 230 USPQ 675 (TTAB 1986); *United States Olympic Committee v. Bata Shoe Co.*, 225 USPQ 340 (TTAB 1984); *Bass Anglers Sportsman Society of America, Inc. v. Bass Pro Lures, Inc.*, 200 USPQ 819 (TTAB 1978); and *In re Communications Technology Corp.*, 182 USPQ 695 (TTAB 1974).

A petitioner which wishes to withdraw its petition for cancellation may do so by filing in the PTO a written withdrawal signed by the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney or other authorized representative. The withdrawal should include proof of service thereof upon every other party to the proceeding. *See* 37 CFR §2.119(a), and TBMP §113.

601.03 Effect of Motion for Judgment

A plaintiff in an opposition or cancellation proceeding may unilaterally withdraw its complaint without prejudice, even in the face of a defendant's motion to dismiss, motion for summary judgment, motion for judgment on the pleadings, etc., provided that the withdrawal is filed prior to answer. When a plaintiff unilaterally withdraws its complaint prior to answer in the face of a defendant's pending motion for judgment, the proceeding will be dismissed without prejudice (unless plaintiff specifies that it is withdrawing with prejudice), and the pending motion will be declared moot.

602 Withdrawal by Opposition or Cancellation Defendant

602.01 Withdrawal by Applicant

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37 CFR §2.68 *Express abandonment (withdrawal) of application.*

An application may be expressly abandoned by filing in the Patent and Trademark Office a written statement of abandonment or withdrawal of the application signed by the applicant, or the attorney or other person representing the applicant. Except as provided in §2.135, the fact that an application has been expressly abandoned shall not, in any proceeding in the Patent and Trademark Office, affect any rights that the applicant may have in the mark which is the subject of the abandoned application.

37 CFR §2.135 *Abandonment of application or mark.*

After the commencement of an opposition, concurrent use, or interference proceeding, if the applicant files a written abandonment of the application or of the mark without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment shall be entered against the applicant. The written consent of an adverse party may be signed by the adverse party or by the adverse party's attorney or other authorized representative.

An applicant which wishes to expressly abandon its application may do so by filing in the PTO a written statement of abandonment or withdrawal of the application, signed by the applicant or the applicant's attorney or other authorized representative. *See* 37 CFR §2.68.

However, after the commencement of an opposition proceeding, if the applicant files a written abandonment of its subject application or mark without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment will be entered against the applicant. *See* 37 CFR §2.135. *See also* *Fleming Companies Inc. v. Thriftway Inc.*, 21 USPQ2d 1451 (TTAB 1991), *aff'd*, 26 USPQ2d 1551 (S.D. Ohio 1992); *Goodway Corp. v. International Marketing Group Inc.*, 15 USPQ2d 1749 (TTAB 1990); *Grinnell Corp. v. Grinnell Concrete Pavingstones Inc.*, 14 USPQ2d 2065 (TTAB 1990); and *In re First National Bank of Boston*, 199 USPQ 296 (TTAB 1978). The written consent of an adverse party may be signed by the adverse party itself, or by the adverse party's attorney or other authorized representative. *See* 37 CFR §2.135. For information concerning the effect of a 37 CFR §2.135 judgment against applicant, *see* *Miller Brewing Co. v. Coy International Corp.*, 230 USPQ 675 (TTAB 1986); *United States Olympic Committee v. Bata Shoe Co.*, 225 USPQ 340 (TTAB 1984); *Bass Anglers Sportsman Society of America, Inc. v. Bass Pro Lures, Inc.*, 200 USPQ 819 (TTAB 1978); and *In re Communications Technology Corp.*, 182 USPQ 695 (TTAB 1974). *Cf.* *Aromatique Inc. v. Lang*, 25 USPQ2d 1359 (TTAB 1992), and *Johnson & Johnson v. Bio-Medical Sciences, Inc.*, 179 USPQ 765 (TTAB 1973).

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In an opposition to an application having multiple classes, if the applicant files a request to amend the application to delete an opposed class, the request for amendment is, in effect, an abandonment of the application with respect to that class, and is governed by 37 CFR §2.135.

An abandonment of an opposed application should be filed with the Board, and should bear at the top of its first page both the application serial number, and the opposition number and title. The abandonment should include proof of service thereof upon every other party to the proceeding. *See* 37 CFR §2.119(a), and TBMP §113.

If an applicant files an unconsented abandonment after the commencement of an opposition, but before applicant has been notified thereof by the Board, applicant will be allowed an opportunity to obtain and submit the written consent of every adverse party, or to withdraw the abandonment and defend against the opposition, failing which judgment will be entered against applicant. *See In re First National Bank of Boston*, 199 USPQ 296 (TTAB 1978). *Cf.* TBMP §§218 and 307.11.

If an opposition and an unconsented abandonment of the opposed application are filed on the same day, the abandonment (unless specifically made with prejudice) is without prejudice to applicant; the opposition will be returned to the opposer; no proceeding will be instituted; and any submitted opposition fee will be refunded. *See In re First National Bank of Boston*, 199 USPQ 296 (TTAB 1978). *Cf.* TBMP §§218 and 307.11.

If it comes to the attention of the Board, after the filing of an opposition, that the opposed application was abandoned, prior to its publication for opposition, for failure of the applicant to respond to an Office action issued by the Trademark Examining Attorney, the Board will advise the parties that the application is not subject to opposition unless applicant files a petition to revive under 37 CFR §2.66, and the petition is granted. If a prior abandonment for failure to timely respond comes to the attention of the Board at a time reasonably contemporaneous with the filing of the opposition, and the application is not revived, the opposition will not be instituted; the opposition papers will be returned to the opposer; and any submitted opposition fee will be refunded. If the prior abandonment comes to the attention of the Board at a later stage in the opposition, and the application is not revived, the opposition will be dismissed without prejudice. *See Societe des Produits Nestle S.A. v. Basso Fedeles & Figli*, 24 USPQ2d 1079 (TTAB 1992).

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If, during the pendency of an opposition, the Board grants a request by the Trademark Examining Attorney for remand under 37 CFR §2.130 (*see* TBMP §515), and the application thereafter becomes abandoned, by operation of law, for failure of the applicant to respond to an Office action issued by the Examining Attorney, or because a final refusal to register issued by the Examining Attorney is affirmed on appeal, judgment under 37 CFR §2.135 will not be entered against applicant in the opposition. Rule 2.135 comes into play only when there is a *written* abandonment by the applicant. However, opposer will be given time in which to elect whether it wishes to go forward to obtain a determination of opposition on its merits, or to have the opposition dismissed without prejudice as moot. *Cf.* TBMP §602.02(b); *Marshall Field & Co. v. Mrs. Fields Cookies*, 11 USPQ2d 1154 (TTAB 1989); *United Rum Merchants Ltd. v. Distillers Corp. (S.A.)*, 9 USPQ2d 1481, 1484 (TTAB 1988); *Bank of America National Trust & Savings Ass'n v. First National Bank of Allentown*, 220 USPQ 892 (TTAB 1984); and *Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc. v. Procter & Gamble Co.*, 119 USPQ 350 (TTAB 1958), *rev'd on other grounds*, 275 F.2d 955, 125 USPQ 236 (CCPA 1960). If, after remand under 37 CFR §2.130, applicant files a written abandonment of its application without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment will be entered against the applicant pursuant to 37 CFR §2.135.

If an applicant whose application is the subject of an opposition files an abandonment of the application with the written consent of the opposer, the opposition will be dismissed without prejudice, and the application will stand abandoned. If the applicant files an abandonment of the application with the written consent of the opposer, and the opposer files a withdrawal of the opposition, the opposition will be dismissed without prejudice, and the application will stand abandoned. If the applicant files an abandonment of the application *with prejudice* with the written consent of the opposer, the opposition will be dismissed without prejudice (and the application will stand abandoned with prejudice to applicant's right to reregister the same mark for the same goods or services), unless the parties specify otherwise in writing. *See Aromatique Inc. v. Lang*, 25 USPQ2d 1359 (TTAB 1992). If the applicant files an abandonment of the application with prejudice with the written consent of the opposer, and the opposer files a withdrawal of the opposition with prejudice with the written consent of the applicant, the opposition will be dismissed with prejudice, and the application will stand abandoned with prejudice to applicant's right to reregister the same mark for the same goods or services.

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602.02 Withdrawal by Respondent

602.02(a) Voluntary Surrender of Registration for Cancellation

37 CFR §2.134(a) After the commencement of a cancellation proceeding, if the respondent applies for cancellation of the involved registration under section 7(d) of the Act of 1946 without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment shall be entered against the respondent. The written consent of an adverse party may be signed by the adverse party or by the adverse party's attorney or other authorized representative.

37 CFR §2.172 Surrender for cancellation.

Upon application by the registrant, the Commissioner may permit any registration to be surrendered for cancellation. Application for such action must be signed by the registrant and must be accompanied by the original certificate of registration, if not lost or destroyed. When there is more than one class in a registration, one or more entire class but less than the total number of classes may be surrendered as to the specified class or classes. Deletion of less than all of the goods or services in a single class constitutes amendment of registration as to that class (see §2.173).

A registrant which wishes to voluntarily surrender its registration for cancellation may do so by filing in the PTO a written application therefor, signed by the registrant and accompanied by the original certificate of registration, or, if the original certificate of registration has been lost or destroyed, by a statement to that effect. *See* Section 7(e) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. §1057(e); 37 CFR §2.172; and TMEP §§1113.05(b) and 1607.01. There is no fee for a voluntary surrender for cancellation. *See* TMEP §1607.01.

However, after the commencement of a cancellation proceeding, if the respondent applies for cancellation of its subject registration under Section 7(e) of the Act without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment will be entered against the respondent. *See* 37 CFR §2.134(a). *Cf.* 37 CFR §2.135; *Goodway Corp. v. International Marketing Group Inc.*, 15 USPQ2d 1749 (TTAB 1990); *Grinnell Corp. v. Grinnell Concrete Pavingstones Inc.*, 14 USPQ2d 2065 (TTAB 1990); and *In re First National Bank of Boston*, 199 USPQ 296 (TTAB 1978). The written consent of an adverse party may be signed by the adverse party itself, or by the adverse party's attorney or other authorized representative. *See* 37 CFR §2.134(a). For information concerning the effect of a judgment of this type, *see* TBMP §602.01, and cases cited therein.

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In a cancellation proceeding against a registration having multiple classes, if the respondent files a request to amend the registration to delete a class sought to be cancelled, the request for amendment is, in effect, a voluntary surrender of the registration with respect to that class, and is governed by 37 CFR §2.134(a).

An application for voluntary surrender of a registration which is the subject of a Board inter partes proceeding should be filed with the Board, and should bear at the top of its first page both the registration number, and the inter partes proceeding number and title. The application for voluntary surrender should include proof of service thereof upon every other party to the proceeding. *See* 37 CFR §2.119(a), and TBMP §113.

If a registrant whose registration is the subject of a petition for cancellation files a voluntary surrender of the registration with the written consent of the petitioner, the petition for cancellation will be dismissed without prejudice, and the registration will be cancelled. If the registrant files a voluntary surrender of the registration with the written consent of the petitioner, and the petitioner files a withdrawal of the petition for cancellation, the petition for cancellation will be dismissed without prejudice, and the registration will be cancelled. If the registrant files a voluntary surrender of the registration *with prejudice* with the written consent of the petitioner, the petition for cancellation will be dismissed without prejudice (and the registration will be cancelled, such cancellation being with prejudice to registrant's right to reregister the same mark for the same goods or services), unless the parties specify otherwise in writing. If the registrant files a voluntary surrender of the registration with prejudice with the written consent of the petitioner, and the petitioner files a withdrawal of the petition for cancellation with prejudice with the written consent of the registrant, the petition for cancellation will be dismissed with prejudice, and the registration will be cancelled, such cancellation being with prejudice to registrant's right to reregister the same mark for the same goods or services.

602.02(b) Cancellation Under Section 8; Expiration Under Section 9

37 CFR §2.134(b) *After the commencement of a cancellation proceeding, if it comes to the attention of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board that the respondent has permitted his involved registration to be cancelled under section 8 of the Act of 1946 or has failed to renew his involved registration under section 9*

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of the Act of 1946, an order may be issued allowing respondent until a set time, not less than fifteen days, in which to show cause why such cancellation or failure to renew should not be deemed to be the equivalent of a cancellation by request of respondent without the consent of the adverse party and should not result in entry of judgment against respondent as provided by paragraph (a) of this section. In the absence of a showing of good and sufficient cause, judgment may be entered against respondent as provided by paragraph (a) of this section.

See Marshall Field & Co. v. Mrs. Fields Cookies, 11 USPQ2d 1154 (TTAB 1989); *C.H. Guenther & Son Inc. v. Whitewing Ranch Co.*, 8 USPQ2d 1450 (TTAB 1988); and *Abraham's Seed v. John One Ten*, 1 USPQ2d 1230 (TTAB 1986). Cf. *In re Checkers of North America Inc.*, 23 USPQ2d 1451 (Comm'r 1992), and *Global Maschinen GmbH v. Global Banking Systems, Inc.*, 227 USPQ 862 (TTAB 1985).

In a cancellation proceeding against a registration having multiple classes, if the respondent permits a class which is the subject of the cancellation proceeding to be cancelled under Section 8 of the Act, or fails to renew the registration under Section 9 of the Act with respect to that class, the cancellation or failure to renew with respect to that class is governed by 37 CFR §2.134(b).

An order to show cause under 37 CFR §2.134(b) may be issued by the Board upon motion by the petitioner, or (if the failure to file a Section 8 or Section 9 affidavit comes to the attention of the Board in another manner) upon the Board's own initiative. For information concerning motions for an order to show cause under 37 CFR §2.134(b), *see* TBMP §536.

The purpose of 37 CFR §2.134(b) is to prevent a cancellation proceeding respondent whose subject registration comes due, during the course of the proceeding, for a Section 8 or Section 9 affidavit, from being able to moot the proceeding, and avoid judgment, by deliberately failing to file the required affidavit of use under Section 8, or renewal application under Section 9. *See* Notice of Final Rulemaking published in the *Federal Register* on May 23, 1983 at 48 FR 23122, 23126, and in the *Official Gazette* of June 21, 1983 at 1031 TMOG 13, 17; and T. Jeffrey Quinn, *TIPS FROM THE TTAB: The Rules Are Changing*, 74 Trademark Rep. 269, 277 (1984).

The Board's policy governing application of 37 CFR §2.134(b) is as follows:

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opportunity for the respondent in such situation to "show cause" why judgment should not be entered against it. If respondent submits a showing that the cancellation or expiration was the result of an inadvertance or mistake, judgment will not be entered against it. If respondent submits a showing that the cancellation or expiration was occasioned by the fact that its registered mark had been abandoned and that such abandonment was not made for purposes of avoiding the proceeding but rather was the result, for example, of a two-year period of nonuse which commenced well before respondent learned of the existence of the proceeding, judgment will be entered against it only and specifically on the ground of abandonment.

See Notice of Final Rulemaking published in the *Federal Register* on May 23, 1983 at 48 FR 23122, 23133, and in the *Official Gazette* of June 21, 1983 at 1031 TMOG 13, 23. *See also* *Marshall Field & Co. v. Mrs. Fields Cookies*, 11 USPQ2d 1154 (TTAB 1989); *C.H. Guenther & Son Inc. v. Whitewing Ranch Co.*, 8 USPQ2d 1450 (TTAB 1988); *Abraham's Seed v. John One Ten*, 1 USPQ2d 1230 (TTAB 1986); and T. Jeffrey Quinn, *TIPS FROM THE TTAB: The Rules Are Changing*, 74 Trademark Rep. 269, 277 (1984).

If, in response to an order to show cause issued under 37 CFR §2.134(b), a respondent submits a showing that the cancellation of its registration under Section 8 of the Act, or failure to renew the registration under Section 9 of the Act, was the result of inadvertance or mistake, judgment will not be entered against it. *See*: Notice of Final Rulemaking published in the *Federal Register* on May 23, 1983 at 48 FR 23122, 23133, and in the *Official Gazette* of June 21, 1983 at 1031 TMOG 13, 23; *C.H. Guenther & Son Inc. v. Whitewing Ranch Co.*, 8 USPQ2d 1450 (TTAB 1988); and *Abraham's Seed v. John One Ten*, 1 USPQ2d 1230 (TTAB 1986).

If respondent submits a showing that it permitted its registration to be cancelled under Section 8 of the Act, or failed to renew the registration under Section 9 of the Act, because its registered mark had been abandoned, and that the abandonment was not made for purposes of avoiding the proceeding, judgment

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will be entered against it only and specifically on the ground of abandonment (if abandonment has not been pleaded as a ground for cancellation, plaintiff will be allowed to amend its pleading appropriately). See: Notice of Final Rulemaking published in the *Federal Register* on May 23, 1983 at 48 FR 23122, 23133, and in the *Official Gazette* of June 21, 1983 at 1031 TMOG 13, 23, and *Marshall Field & Co. v. Mrs. Fields Cookies*, 11 USPQ2d 1154 (TTAB 1989).

In those cases where the Board finds that respondent has shown good and sufficient cause why judgment should not be entered against it under 37 CFR §2.134(b), petitioner will be given time in which to elect whether it wishes to go forward with the cancellation proceeding, or to have the cancellation proceeding dismissed without prejudice as moot. See *C.H. Guenther & Son Inc. v. Whitewing Ranch Co.*, 8 USPQ2d 1450 (TTAB 1988); and *Abraham's Seed v. John One Ten*, 1 USPQ2d 1230 (TTAB 1986). In those cases where the Board enters judgment against the respondent only and specifically on the ground of abandonment, petitioner will be given time in which to elect whether it wishes to go forward to obtain a determination of the remaining issues, or to have the cancellation proceeding dismissed without prejudice as to those issues. See *Marshall Field & Co. v. Mrs. Fields Cookies*, 11 USPQ2d 1154 (TTAB 1989). Cf., with respect to the Board's election practice, *United Rum Merchants Ltd. v. Distillers Corp. (S.A.)*, 9 USPQ2d 1481, 1484 (TTAB 1988); *Bank of America National Trust & Savings Ass'n v. First National Bank of Allentown*, 220 USPQ 892 (TTAB 1984); and *Daggett & Ramsdell, Inc. v. Procter & Gamble Co.*, 119 USPQ 350 (TTAB 1958), *rev'd on other grounds*, 275 F.2d 955, 125 USPQ 236 (CCPA 1960).

As noted above, the purpose of 37 CFR §2.134(b) is to prevent a cancellation proceeding respondent from being able to moot the proceeding, and avoid judgment, by deliberately failing to file a required affidavit of use under Section 8, or renewal application under Section 9. The rule provides not that an order to show cause "shall" be issued, but rather that an order "may" be issued. Normally, the Board, in the exercise of its discretion under the rule, does not issue a show cause order in those cases where the failure to file a required affidavit under Section 8, or renewal application under Section 9, occurs after the filing of a petition for cancellation, but before respondent has been notified thereof by the Board. Rather, the Board issues an action notifying respondent of the filing of the proceeding, advising both parties that the registration has been cancelled under Section 8, or has expired, and allowing petitioner time in which to elect whether it wishes to go forward with the cancellation proceeding, or to have the cancellation proceeding dismissed without prejudice as moot. Cf. TBMP §602.01. However, a petitioner which believes that the respondent had knowledge of the filing of the

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petition to cancel (notwithstanding the fact that respondent had not been notified thereof by the Board), and that respondent deliberately failed to file a required affidavit of use under Section 8, or renewal application under Section 9, in an effort to moot the proceeding, and avoid judgment, may file a motion for an order to show cause under 37 CFR §2.134(b) (*see* TBMP §536), stating the reasons for its belief.

603 Withdrawal by Interference or Concurrent Use Applicant

37 CFR §2.68 Express abandonment (withdrawal) of application.

An application may be expressly abandoned by filing in the Patent and Trademark Office a written statement of abandonment or withdrawal of the application signed by the applicant, or the attorney or other person representing the applicant. Except as provided in §2.135, the fact that an application has been expressly abandoned shall not, in any proceeding in the Patent and Trademark Office, affect any rights that the applicant may have in the mark which is the subject of the abandoned application.

37 CFR §2.135 Abandonment of application or mark.

After the commencement of an opposition, concurrent use, or interference proceeding, if the applicant files a written abandonment of the application or of the mark without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment shall be entered against the applicant. The written consent of an adverse party may be signed by the adverse party or by the adverse party's attorney or other authorized representative.

After the commencement of an interference or concurrent use proceeding, if an applicant whose application is a subject of the proceeding files a written abandonment of its application or mark without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment will be entered against the applicant. *See* 37 CFR §2.135.

If, after the commencement of a concurrent use proceeding involving two or more applicants, one of the applicants files an unconsented abandonment of its application, but not of its use of its mark, judgment will be entered against that applicant with respect to the registration sought by it. However, if the abandoning applicant is specified as an excepted concurrent user in any other application involved in the proceeding, the abandoning applicant will remain a party to the

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proceeding as a concurrent user, and every other applicant to the proceeding who, in its own application, has listed that party as an excepted user will retain the burden of proving its entitlement to registration in view of the acknowledged rights of the abandoning applicant. *See Fleming Companies Inc. v. Thriftway Inc.*, 21 USPQ2d 1451 (TTAB 1991), *aff'd*, 26 USPQ2d 1551 (S.D.Ohio 1992), and *Newsday, Inc. v. Paddock Publications, Inc.*, 223 USPQ 1305 (TTAB 1984). *Cf.* 37 CFR §2.99(d)(3), and *Precision Tune Inc. v. Precision Auto-Tune Inc.*, 4 USPQ2d 1095 (TTAB 1987). On the other hand, if a party to a concurrent use proceeding abandons all rights in its mark and in its application (if any), any remaining party which seeks concurrent registration may move to amend its application to delete the abandoning party as an excepted user. If the abandoning party is the only excepted user specified in a remaining party's application, the remaining party may move to amend its application to seek a geographically unrestricted registration. *See Newsday, Inc. v. Paddock Publications, Inc.*, *supra*. If the motion is granted, the concurrent use proceeding will be dissolved without prejudice, and the application will be republished, for purposes of opposition, as an application for a geographically unrestricted registration.

If an application which is the subject of an interference or concurrent use proceeding has multiple classes, and the applicant files a request to amend the application to delete a class, the request for amendment is, in effect, an abandonment of the application with respect to that class, and is governed by 37 CFR §2.135.

An abandonment of an application which is the subject of an interference or concurrent use proceeding should be filed with the Board, and should bear at the top of its first page both the application serial number, and the interference or concurrent use proceeding number and title. The abandonment should include proof of service thereof upon every other party to the proceeding. *See* 37 CFR §2.119(a), and TBMP §113.

If, during the pendency of an interference or concurrent use proceeding, the Board grants a request by the Trademark Examining Attorney for remand under 37 CFR §2.130 (*see* TBMP §515), and the application thereafter becomes abandoned, by operation of law, for failure of the applicant to respond to an Office action issued by the Examining Attorney, or because a final refusal to register issued by the Examining Attorney is affirmed on appeal, judgment under 37 CFR §2.135 will not be entered against applicant in the interference, or in the concurrent use proceeding. Rule 2.135 comes into play only when there is a *written* abandonment by the applicant. If, after remand under 37 CFR §2.130, applicant files a written

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abandonment of its application without the written consent of every adverse party to the proceeding, judgment will be entered against the applicant pursuant to 37 CFR §2.135.

604 Consent to Judgment

If a party to an inter partes proceeding before the Board does not wish to litigate the case, and is willing to accept entry of judgment against itself, the party may file a statement with the Board indicating that it consents to entry of judgment against itself. Upon receipt of such a statement, the Board will enter judgment against the filing party.

605 Settlement

605.01 In General

A substantial percentage of the inter partes cases filed with the Board are eventually settled. The Board encourages settlement, and several aspects of Board practice and procedure, including its liberal discovery practice (*see* TBMP chapter 400) and its usual willingness to suspend proceedings in pending cases while parties negotiate for settlement (*see* TBMP §§510.03 and 605.02), serve to facilitate the resolution of cases by agreement.

605.02 Suspension for Settlement Negotiations

Parties which are negotiating for settlement, and wish to defer further litigation of the case pending conclusion of their negotiations, should remember to file stipulations to extend or suspend the running of the time periods set in the case.

When the Board is notified that parties are negotiating for settlement, the Board may suspend proceedings for a period of up to six months, subject to the right of either party to request resumption at any time prior to the expiration of the suspension period. *See* TBMP §510.03. The suspension period may be further

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extended upon request, or upon notification to the Board that the parties are still engaged in their settlement negotiations.

605.03 Settlement Agreements

605.03(a) In General

When an inter partes proceeding before the Board is settled, the parties thereto should notify the Board of the settlement promptly. It is not necessary that the parties file a copy of their settlement agreement with the Board. Rather, they may simply file a stipulation stating the desired disposition of the proceeding (i.e., "It is hereby stipulated that the opposition be sustained," "It is hereby stipulated that the petition for cancellation be dismissed with prejudice," or whatever). If there is a counterclaim, the stipulation should also state the desired disposition of the counterclaim. If, in a proceeding with a counterclaim, the parties stipulate to the disposition of the claim against which the counterclaim was brought, but there is no stipulation to dispose of the counterclaim, and there is no withdrawal of the counterclaim, consent by one party to entry of judgment against itself on the counterclaim, etc., the counterclaim will go forward, notwithstanding the fact that judgment has been entered on the original claim. *See* TBMP §606.

If the proceeding is to be dismissed, the stipulation should specify whether the dismissal is to be with prejudice or without prejudice. If no specification is made, the Board, in its action dismissing the proceeding, will simply state that the proceeding is being dismissed "in accordance with the agreement of the parties." However, if the agreement itself also fails to indicate whether the dismissal is to be with or without prejudice, at some later time a dispute may arise between the parties as to whether they intended the dismissal to be with or without prejudice. A clear specification in the stipulation will avoid any such future trouble.

A settlement stipulation which is not in accordance with the applicable rules and the statute will be given no effect by the Board.

A settlement agreement may simply call for a party to withdraw with, or without, prejudice, or with, or without, consent. In such a case, the parties need not file a settlement stipulation, because the withdrawal, when filed, will result in a final disposition of the proceeding.

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605.03(b) With Amendment of Subject Application or Registration

If a settlement agreement is contingent upon the amendment of a defendant's subject application or registration, the request for amendment is governed by 37 CFR §2.133(a) (*see* TBMP §514), and should be filed with the Board. The request should bear at its top both the number of the subject application or registration, and the Board proceeding number and title. The request also should include proof of service thereof upon every other party to the proceeding. *See* 37 CFR §2.119(a), and TBMP §113.

A proposed amendment to a defendant's application or registration must comply with all applicable rules and statutory provisions. *See* TBMP §514.01. Thus, for example, a proposed amendment which materially alters the character of the defendant's subject mark cannot be approved. *See* Section 7(e) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. §1057(e), and 37 CFR §§2.72 and 2.173. If a settlement agreement calls for an amendment which may amount to a material change in the defendant's mark, the parties may wish to also agree that if a request for amendment of the defendant's subject application or registration is denied by the Board, the defendant will abandon that application, or voluntarily surrender that registration, and file a new application for registration of the altered mark; and that the plaintiff will not oppose the new application or seek to cancel any registration that matures therefrom. The abandonment or voluntary surrender, if necessary, would, of course, be governed by 37 CFR §2.135 or 37 CFR §2.134(a), respectively. *See* TBMP §602.

In an opposition to an application having multiple classes, if the applicant files a request to amend the application to delete an opposed class, the request for amendment is, in effect, an abandonment of the application with respect to that class, and is governed by 37 CFR §2.135. Similarly, in a cancellation proceeding against a registration having multiple classes, if the respondent files a request to amend the registration to delete a class sought to be cancelled, the request for amendment is, in effect, a voluntary surrender of the registration with respect to that class, and is governed by 37 CFR §2.134(a).

605.03(c) With Amendment of Plaintiff's Pending Application

WITHDRAWAL; SETTLEMENT

The plaintiff in an inter partes proceeding before the Board may own a pending application for registration which has been rejected by the Trademark Examining Attorney in view of the defendant's subject registration, or which is going to be rejected by the Examining Attorney when and if defendant's subject application matures to registration. In such a case, a settlement agreement may be contingent upon the approval of an amendment to be filed in the plaintiff's application, or acceptance of a consent agreement to be filed therein, and the consequent approval of the application for publication.

The Board has no jurisdiction over a plaintiff's application which is still pending before the Trademark Examining Attorney. *See Home Juice Co. v. Runmlin Cos.*, 231 USPQ 897, 898, at fn.7 (TTAB 1986). Thus, when the plaintiff in an inter partes proceeding before the Board owns an application which is still pending before the Trademark Examining Attorney, and an amendment or consent agreement is filed in the application pursuant to a settlement agreement between the parties, the amendment should be filed with the Examining Attorney, not with the Board. The Examining Attorney can and should consider the amendment or agreement and take appropriate action with respect thereto (including, if the amendment or consent agreement puts the application in condition for publication, approving the application for publication), notwithstanding the fact that action on the application may previously have been suspended pending the final determination of the inter partes proceeding before the Board. Indeed, if settlement of the inter partes proceeding is contingent upon approval of the amendment, or acceptance of the consent agreement, by the Examining Attorney, proceedings before the Board may be suspended pending action by the Examining Attorney on the amendment or consent agreement.

605.03(d) Breach of Settlement Agreement

If an agreement settling an inter partes proceeding before the Board is breached by one of the parties thereto, an adverse party's remedy is by way of civil action. The Board has no jurisdiction to enforce such an agreement.

605.03(e) Effect of Judgment Based Upon Agreement

WITHDRAWAL; SETTLEMENT

For information concerning the effect of agreements and judgments resulting therefrom, see *Kimberly-Clark Corp. v. Fort Howard Paper Co.*, 772 F.2d 860, 227 USPQ 36 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *Chromalloy American Corp. v. Kenneth Gordon (New Orleans), Ltd.*, 736 F.2d 694, 222 USPQ 187 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *Wells Cargo, Inc. v. Wells Cargo, Inc.*, 606 F.2d 961, 203 USPQ 564 (CCPA 1979); *Danskin, Inc. v. Dan River, Inc.*, 498 F.2d 1386, 182 USPQ 370 (CCPA 1974); *United States Olympic Committee v. Bata Shoe Co.*, 225 USPQ 340 (TTAB 1984); and Marc A. Bergsman, *TIPS FROM THE TTAB: The Effect of Board Decisions in Civil Actions; Claim Preclusion and Issue Preclusion in Board Proceedings*, 80 Trademark Rep. 540 (1990). See also *Epic Metals Corp. v. H.H. Robertson Co.*, 870 F.2d 1574, 10 USPQ2d 1296 (Fed. Cir. 1989), and *Hartley v. Mentor Corp.*, 869 F.2d 1469, 10 USPQ2d 1138 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

605.03(f) Consent Orders

The Board will dismiss, sustain, etc., a Board inter partes proceeding, if the parties thereto so stipulate (see TBMP §605.03(a)), and will also enter judgment against a party which submits its written consent to entry of judgment against itself, or which concedes that its case is not well taken. Further, the Board encourages the use of stipulated evidence in Board inter partes proceedings. See 37 CFR §2.123(b), and TBMP §716. However, the Board does not issue advisory opinions. Nor does the Board issue consent orders. That is, the Board does not, based simply upon a joint request by the parties that it do so, enter, approve, or otherwise adopt as its own findings, as if on the merits, stipulated findings of fact and/or conclusions of law, without any consideration by the Board of evidence properly adduced during the course of the proceeding. Rather, the Board makes findings of fact, and conclusions of law, on the merits of the case only as warranted by the evidence of record upon motion for summary judgment or at final hearing.

606 Effect on Counterclaim

If, prior to the determination of a counterclaim, the parties stipulate to the disposition of the claim against which the counterclaim was brought, or the original claim is withdrawn, dismissed for failure to prosecute, or otherwise disposed of, the counterclaim will nevertheless go forward, unless the parties

WITHDRAWAL; SETTLEMENT

stipulate to its disposition, or it is withdrawn by the counterclaimant, or one party consents to entry of judgment against itself on the counterclaim, etc. *See, for example, Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc. v. E.R. Squibb & Sons Inc.*, 14 USPQ2d 1879 (TTAB 1990). *Cf.* TBMP §901.02(a).