WEBSITE "LOOK AND FEEL": TRADE DRESS OR WINDOW DRESSING?



TIMOTHY S. DEJONG NADIA H. DAHAB

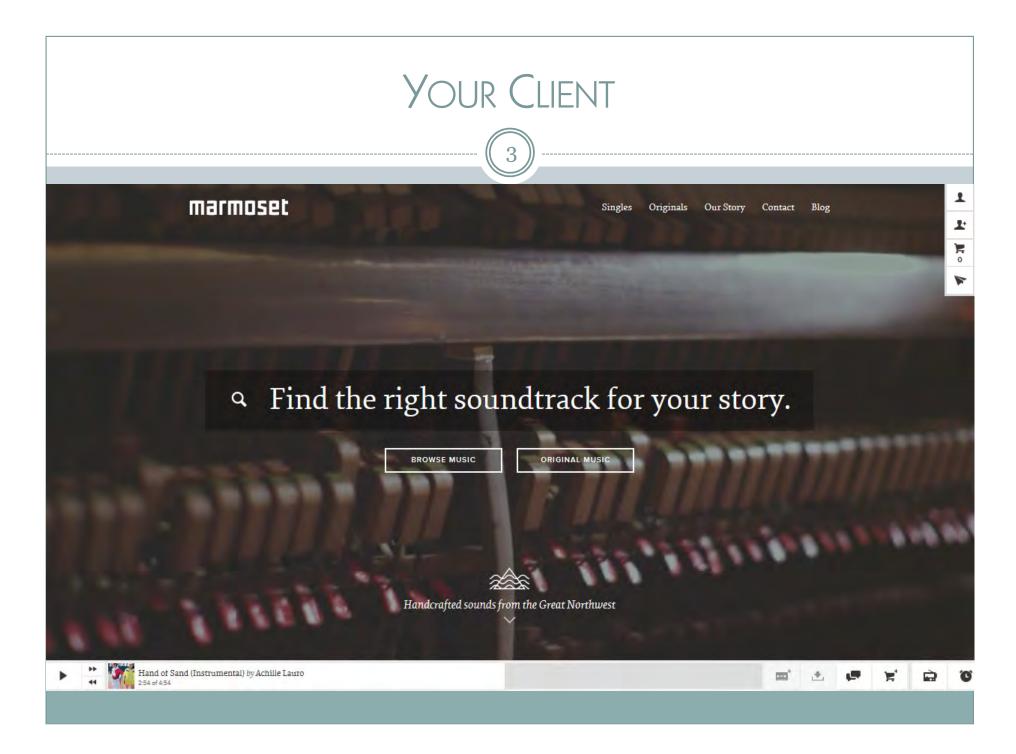
OREGON STATE BAR, IP SECTION DECEMBER 2, 2015

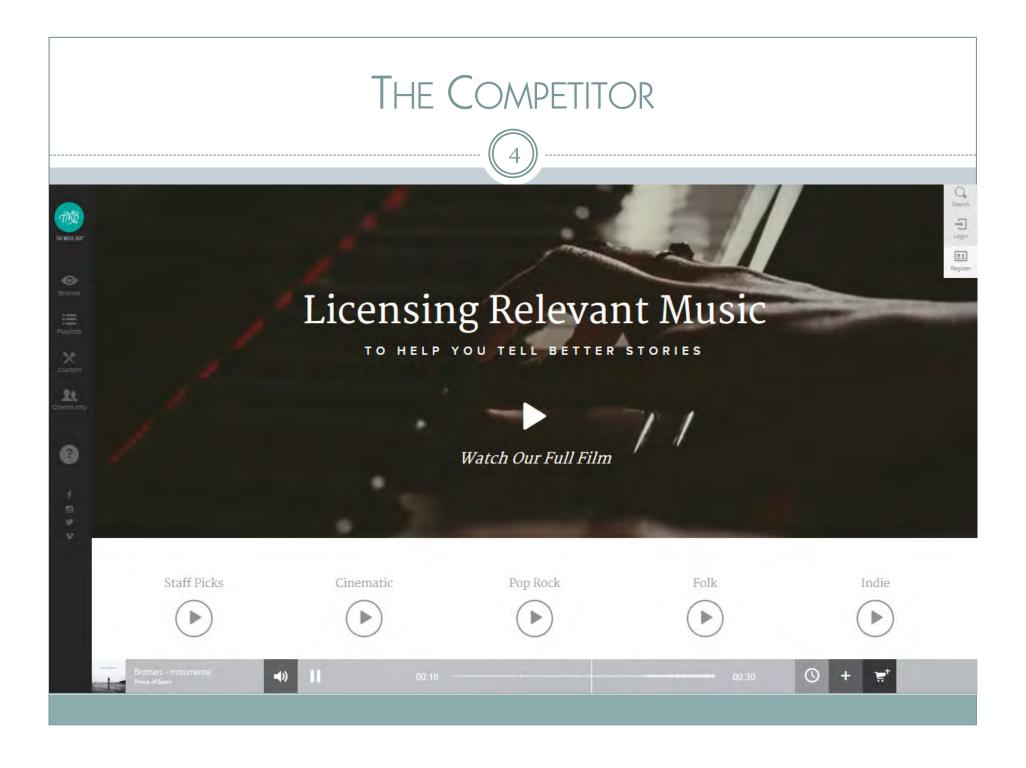
THE PROBLEM:

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Your client invested thousands of dollars establishing a distinctive online identity through its website—the primary means by which it interacts with its customers and prospective customers.

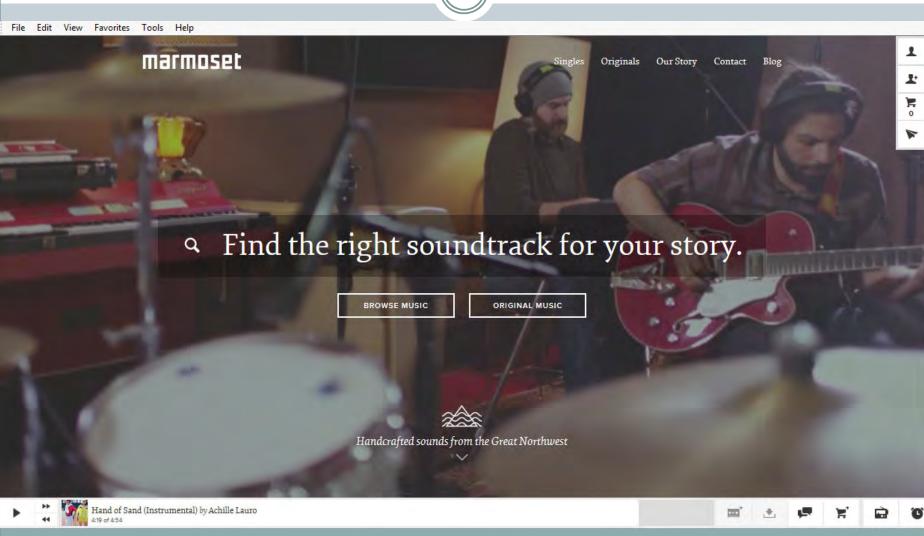
Suddenly, your client's chief competitor changes its website to be remarkably similar to your client's.



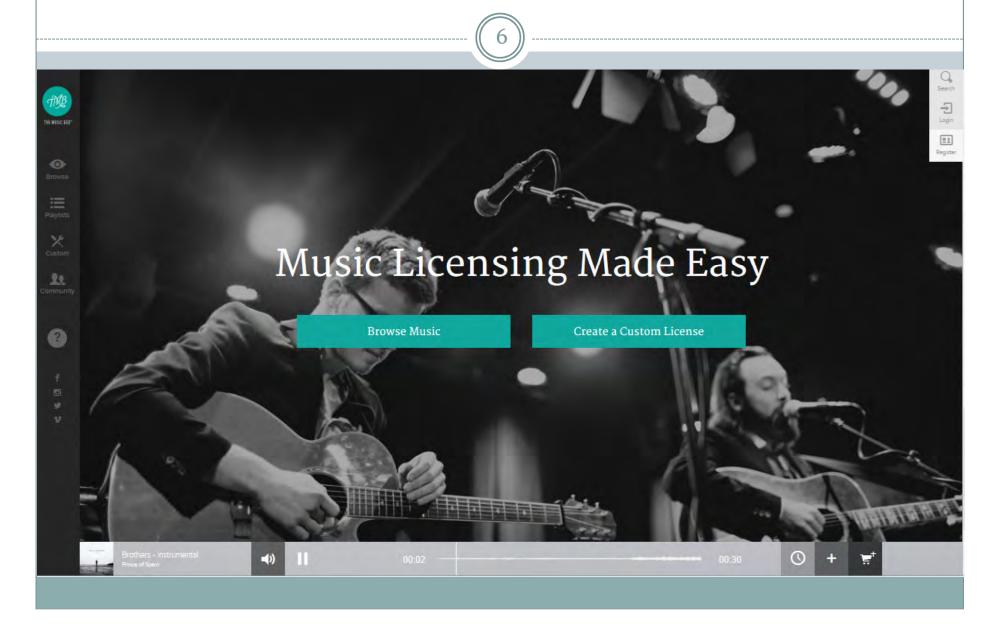


YOUR CLIENT



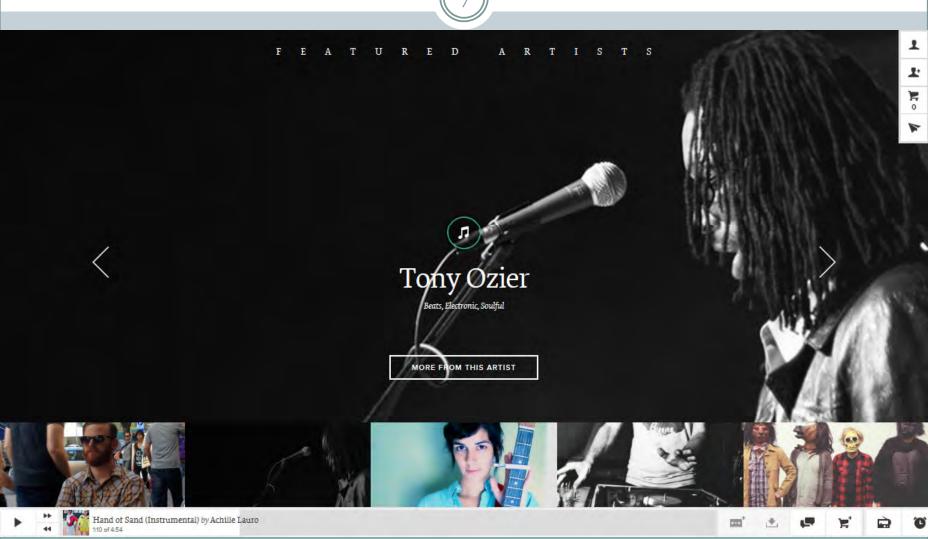


THE COMPETITOR

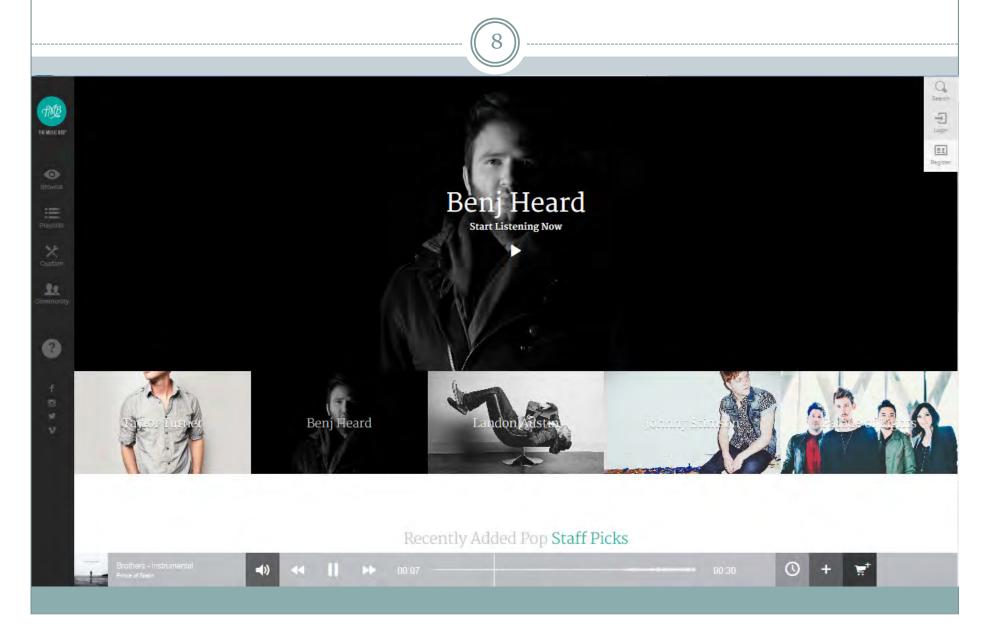


YOUR CLIENT



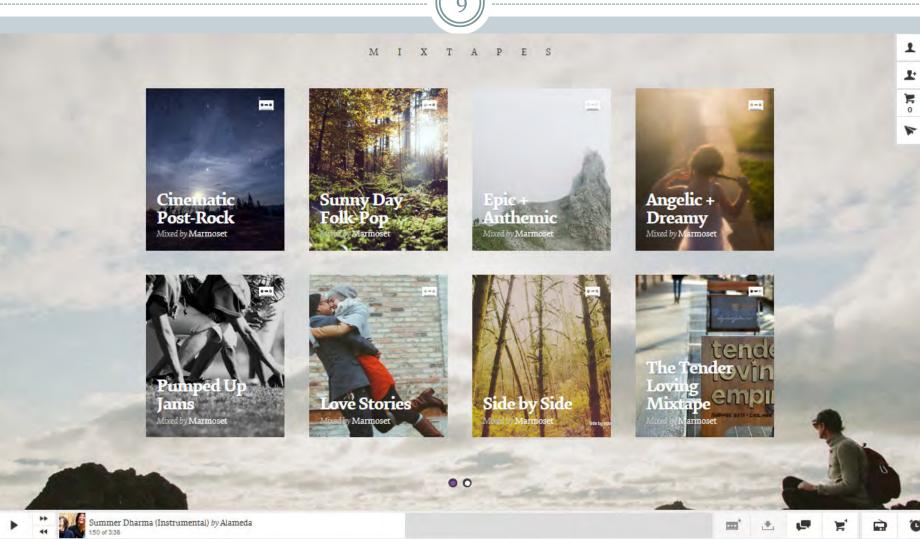


THE COMPETITOR



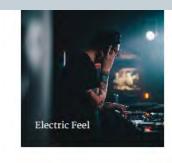
YOUR CLIENT





THE COMPETITOR





































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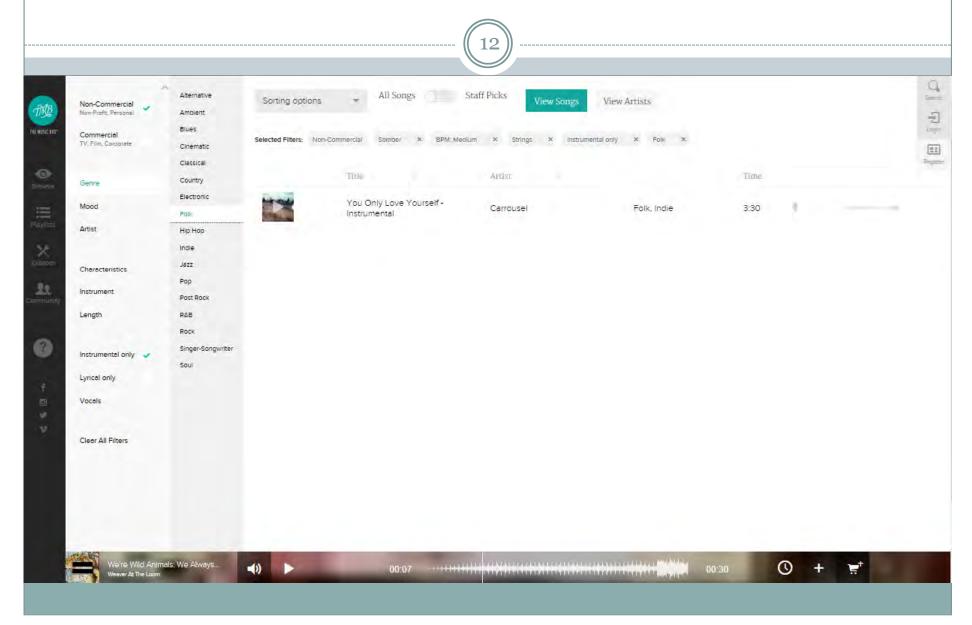






YOUR CLIENT 1 marmoset Originals Our Story Contact Blog J. 0 SEARCH F 0 MOOD ENERGY ARC~ LENGTH VOCALS INSTRUMENTS CUSTOMIZABLE Blues & Jazz Folk Ambient Beats Country Electronic Soulful Orchestral Pop Rock Spiritual World 1 Results Filtered By: Folk Strings No Vocals Steady Medium Energy Sombre Clear All Heavy Rotation The Builders and The Butchers Cradle On Fire (Instrumental) Folk Medium 3:53 Want to try out a track before you pay for it? Moments (Edit 1) by Altadore

THE COMPETITOR



THE SOLUTION?



What can your client do?

Is the website design—its look and feel—protectable?

TRADE DRESS UNDER THE LANHAM ACT

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Sections 2 and 3 provide for the registration of:

Trademarks, i.e., "any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof [used/intended to be used] to identify and distinguish [a person's] goods from those manufactured or sold by others and to indicate the source of the goods" § 45.

Service marks, i.e., "any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof [used/intended to be used] to identify and distinguish the services of one person, including a unique service, from the services of others and to indicate the source of the services" § 45.

Registered marks entitled to a presumption of validity. § 7.

TRADE DRESS UNDER THE LANHAM ACT



- Trade dress may comprise a "mark" protectable under the Lanham Act Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., 529 U.S. 205, 209 (2000) (concluding that "trade dress constitutes a 'symbol' or 'device' for purposes of the relevant sections [of the Lanham Act]").
- Trade dress is the "manner in which the goods or services are presented to prospective purchasers." Restatement (Third) of Unfair Competition § 16 cmt. a (1995).
- Trade dress involves the "total image" and may include features such as size, shape, color, color combinations, texture, or graphics.

See Two Pesos, Inc. v. Taco Cabana, Inc., 505 U.S. 763, 764 n.1 (1992); Clicks Billiards, Inc. v. Sixshooters, Inc., 251 F.3d 1252, 1257 (9th Cir. 2001); Vision Sports, Inc. v. Melville Corp., 888 F.2d 609 (9th Cir. 1989).

TRADE DRESS UNDER THE LANHAM ACT



- Section 32 provides a cause of action for infringement of registered marks, including registered trade dress.
- Section 43(a) provides a cause of action with respect to unregistered marks, including unregistered trade dress. It imposes liability on any person who uses "any word, term, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof ... which ... is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association of such person with another person, or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of [such person's] goods, services, or commercial activities" (Emphasis added.)

ELEMENTS OF §43(a) TRADE DRESS CLAIM



- (1) Likelihood of Confusion. § 43(a)(1)(A).
- (2) Distinctiveness. Wal-Mart, 529 U.S. at 209
- (3) Non-Functionality. § 43(a)(3).

ELEMENT (1): LIKELIHOOD OF CONFUSION

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Sleekcraft factors:

- 1. Strength of the mark;
- 2. Proximity of the goods;
- 3. Similarity of the marks;
- 4. Evidence of actual confusion;
- 5. Marketing channels used;
- 6. Type of goods and the degree of care likely to be exercised by the purchaser;
- 7. Defendant's intent in selecting the mark; and
- 8. Likelihood of expansion of the product lines.

AMF Inc. v. Sleekcraft Boats, 599 F.2d 341, 348-49 (9th Cir. 1979)

ELEMENT (2): DISTINCTIVENESS



- Distinctiveness intertwined with likelihood of confusion "without distinctiveness the trade dress would not 'cause confusion ... as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of [the goods or services],' as the [Lanham Act] requires". Wal-Mart, 529 U.S. at 210.
- Trade dress (other than product design) is protectable if it <u>either</u> (a) is inherently distinctive <u>or</u> (b) has acquired distinctiveness through secondary meaning.

ELEMENT (2): DISTINCTIVENESS



- Inherent distinctiveness arises where the "intrinsic nature" of the trade dress "serves to identify a particular source":
 - Does it "almost automatically tell a customer that [it] refer[s] to a brand"?
 - Does it "immediately ... signal[s] a brand or a product 'source'"?

Wal-Mart, 529 U.S. at 210, 212.

- Acquired Distinctiveness / Secondary Meaning
 - "[A] mark has acquired distinctiveness ... if it has developed secondary meaning, which occurs when, 'in the minds of the public, the primary significance of a [mark] is to identify the source of the product rather than the product itself.'" Wal-Mart, 529 U.S. at 211.

ELEMENT (3): NOT FUNCTIONAL

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Non-Functionality

- Trade dress protection does not extend to functional features.
- Functional features are those "which constitute the actual benefit that the consumer wishes to purchase, as distinguished from an assurance that a particular entity made, sponsored, or endorsed a product." Disc Golf Ass'n, Inc. v. Champion Discs, Inc., 158 F.3d 1002, 1006 (9th Cir. 1998).
- Disc Golf factors:
 - 1. Whether the design yields a utilitarian advantage;
 - 2. Whether alternative designs are available;
 - Whether advertising touts the utilitarian advantages of the design; and
 - 4. Whether the particular design results from a comparatively simple or inexpensive method of manufacture.

ld. at 1006.

ELEMENT (3): NOT FUNCTIONAL



- Functionality doctrine underlying policy considerations:
 - Trademark law seeks to promote legitimate competition by protecting a provider's reputation.
 - Functionality doctrine prevents anti-competitive effects that would result from allowing one to exercise perpetual monopoly control over useful product features.
 - Patent law not trademark law grants inventors a monopoly over new designs or functions for a limited time after which competitors are free to use the innovation.
 - If functional features could be asserted as trademarks, a monopoly over such features could be obtained without regard to patentability and could be extended forever.

Qualitex Co. v. Jacobson Prods. Co., 514 U.S. 159, 164-65 (1995).



Seminal "look and feel" case:

Blue Nile, Inc. v. Ice.com, Inc., 478 F. Supp. 2d 1240 (W.D. Wash. 2007).

Plaintiff, an online diamond retailer, alleged that Defendant Ice.com copied the "overall look and feel" of its diamond search webpages. Defendant moved to dismiss Plaintiff's allegations on the basis of copyright preemption.

The district court denied the motion, holding:

- The novelty of the "look and feel" claim called for greater factual development; and
- Under Johnson Controls, Inc. v. Phoenix Control Sys., Inc., 886 F.2d 1173 (9th Cir. 1980), the question whether copyright law provided adequate protection for a look and feel claim depends on the particular facts of each case.



After <u>Blue Nile</u>, courts have further defined the nature and scope of "look and feel" infringement claims:

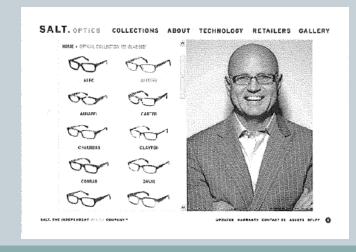
Conference Archives, Inc. v. Sound Images, Inc., 2010 WL 1626072 (W.D. Pa. 2010).

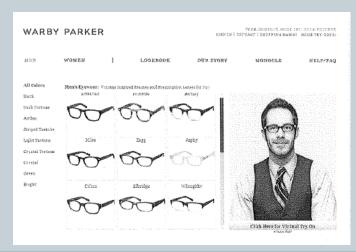
- Identifies color, orientation, and code elements as technical elements defining the look and feel;
- Treats "look" and "feel" as two separate concepts;
- "Combined, the 'look' and 'feel' coalesce to form a protectable virtual experience that provides the user with 'cognitive absorption'; a graphical user interface that facilitates the development of an intuitive engagement."
- Functionality requirement The mere presence of functional elements on a website does not preclude trade dress protection. As long as there are alternative ways to design the element, it may be considered nonfunctional.

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<u>Salt Optics v. Jand, Inc.</u>, 2010 WL 4961702 (C.D. Cal. 2010).

- Dismissed because Plaintiff listed the elements constituting protectable trade dress but failed to "synthesize these elements in order to describe the way that the listed elements, in conjunction, combined to create the website's protectable 'look and feel.'"
- Particularity requirement Plaintiff must list with particularity the discrete elements constituting the protectable trade dress. <u>Salt Optics</u>, 2010 WL 4961702, at * 5 (citing <u>Sleep Science Partners v. Lieberman</u>, 2010 WL 1881770 (N.D. Cal. 2010)).





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Challenges in "look and feel" cases:

- Sleep Science Partners v Liebermann, 2010 WL 1881770 (N.D.Cal. 2010).
- Salt Optics v Jand Inc, 2010 WL 4961702 (C.D.Cal. 2010).
- Parker Waichman LLP v Gilman Law LLP, 2013 WL 3863928 (E.D.N.Y. 2013).

But see:

Ingrid and Isabel LLC v Baby Be Mine LLC, 70 F.Supp.3d 1105 (N.D.Cal. 2014).

PLEADING "LOOK AND FEEL" TRADE DRESS

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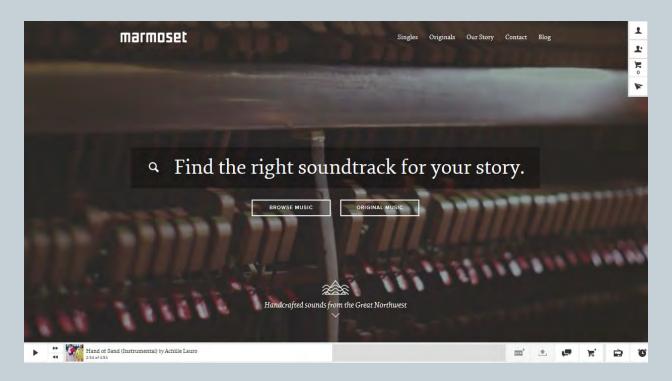
Particularity requirement:

- Must list with particularity the discrete elements constituting the trade dress. <u>See Sleep Science Partners</u>, 2010 WL 1881770 at (N.D. Cal. 2010).
- "Overall look" is too vague. <u>See</u> McCarthy on Trademarks and Unfair Competition § 8:7.25.
- Must synthesize the manner in which the listed elements together constitute the protectable trade dress. <u>Salt Optics</u>, 2010 WL 4961702, at *5.

Remedies:

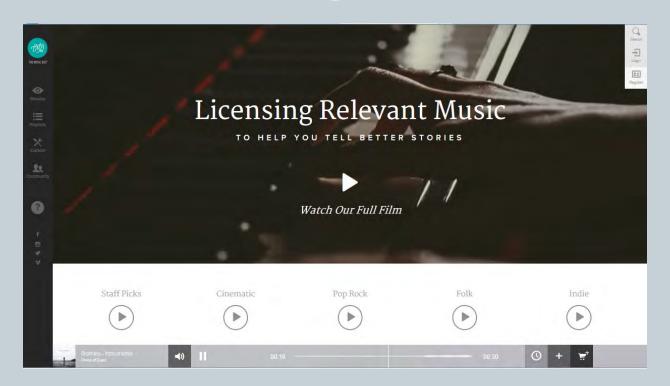
- Injunctive relief;
- Compensatory damages, including lost profits attributable to infringement and misappropriation;
- Corrective advertising.





Marmoset home page sets the narrative and the basic look and feel.





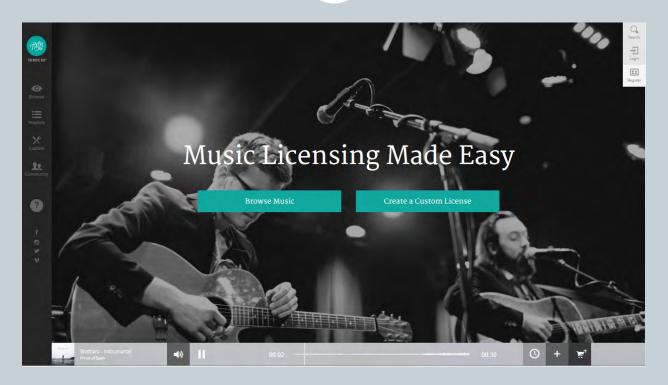
The Music Bed website.





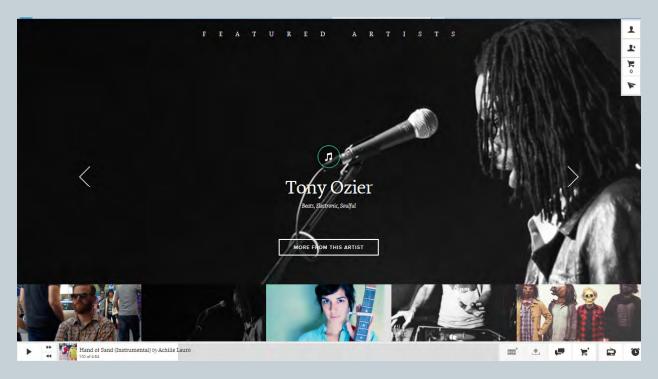
Marmoset website, with full-screen auto-play motion picture and options to "browse music" or explore "original music."





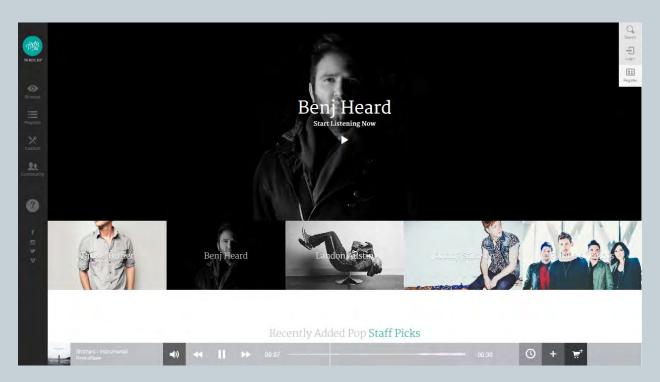
The Music Bed website.





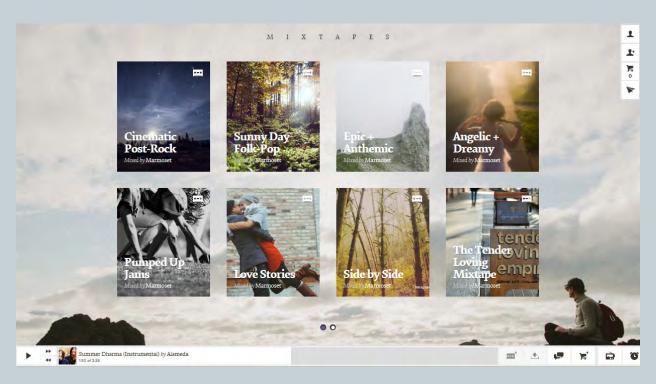
Marmoset website, with large image of selected featured artist set above five smaller images of other featured artists (with selected feature artist in second position).





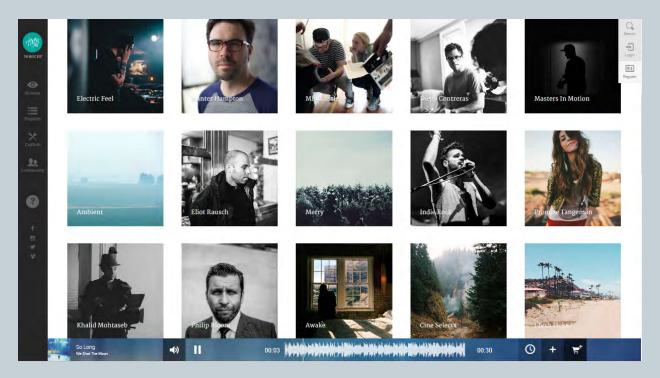
The Music Bed "featured artist" page.





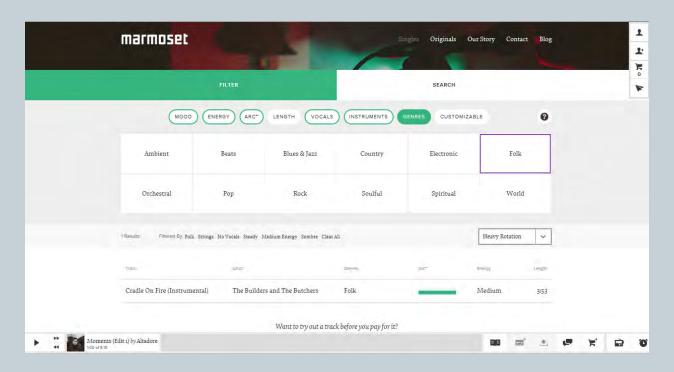
Marmoset "mix tapes" page, with radio music player at the bottom of page and featured images reflecting the story-driven, narrative approach underlying the website.

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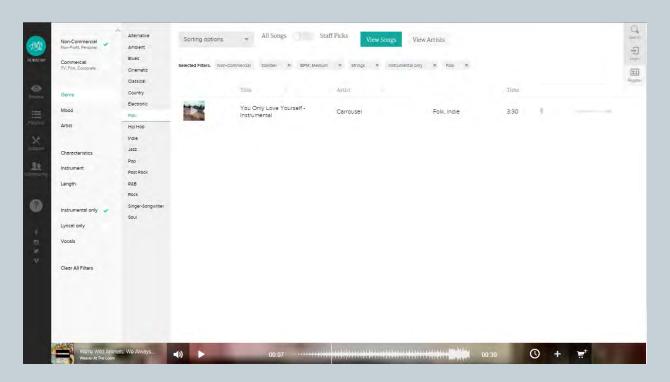
The Music Bed playlist page.





Marmoset website, featuring music filtering and search functions highlighting music genres, moods, energy filters, instrument filters, etc.





The Music Bed search page.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT COPYRIGHT





