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Life is Not Fair – But Copyright and Trademark Use Might Be

2021 Sports and Entertainment Virtual Conference Oct. 1 – 11:30 am

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attorney advertisement

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Summary of Discussion

- Copyright Fair Use
 - Fair Use Factors
 - Hypotheticals
 - Fair Use in the News
- Trademark Fair Use
 - Traditional Fair Use
 - Nominative Fair Use
 - First Amendment
 - Hypotheticals

Summary of Discussion

- What is "fair use?"
- When is it triggered?
- Who decides it?

Copyright Fair Use

• "... the most troublesome in the whole law of copyright." *Dellar v. Samuel Goldwyn, Inc.*, 104 F.2d 661 (2d Cir. 1939) (per curiam).

Four Fair Use Factors

- Under 17 U.S.C. § 107, courts look at the following four non-exclusive factors to determine fair use:
- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

Purpose and Character

 "purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research"



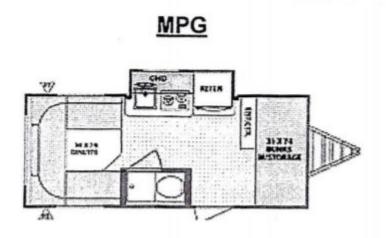
Is Comparative Advertising Fair Use?

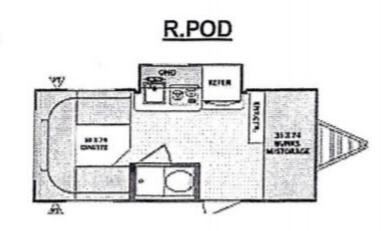
- Although Bleem is most certainly copying Sony's copyrighted material for the commercial purposes of increasing its own sales, such comparative advertising redounds greatly to the purchasing public's benefit with very little corresponding loss to the integrity of Sony's copyrighted material.
- Sony Computer Ent. Am., Inc. v. Bleem, LLC,
 214 F.3d 1022, 1027 (9th Cir. 2000), amended
 on denial of reh'g (July 10, 2000)



Is Comparative Advertising Fair Use?

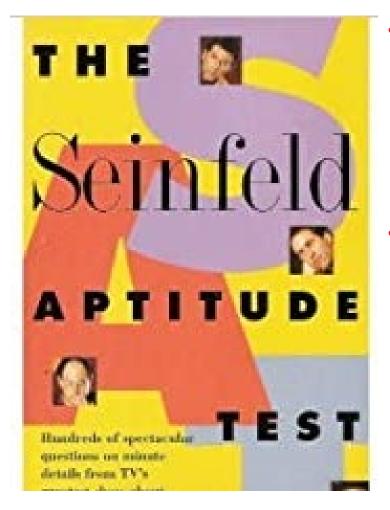
MPG VS. R.POD



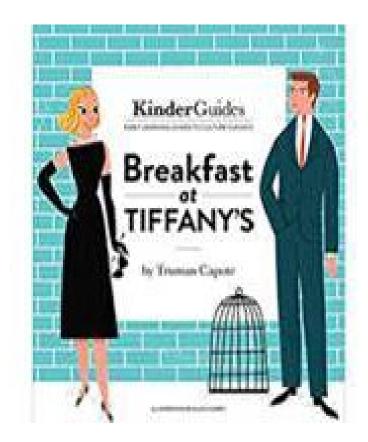


- "The Defendant cannot even argue that its use involves comment or criticism of the Plaintiff's Floor Plan because the Defendant used the same exact drawing to represent its own product. Moreover, the floor plan in the advertisement was a straight copy of the Plaintiff's Floor Plan."
- Forest River, Inc. v. Heartland Recreational Vehicles, LLC, 753 F. Supp. 2d 753, 763 (N.D. Ind. 2010)

Is Commentary and Criticism Fair Use?



- "if a defendant's work describes the plot of a copyrighted work 'briefly' in order to add significant comment about the authors' plotting technique, then it may be protected by fair use. But if a defendant copies more than is necessary to facilitate 'comment or criticism,' then it will not be protected. *Penguin Random House LLC v. Colting*, 2017 WL 3977000, at *9 (SDNY 2017).
- The book does not contain commentary or analysis about Seinfeld, nor does it suggest how The SAT can be used to research Seinfeld; rather, the book simply poses trivia questions. The SAT 's plain purpose, therefore, is not to expose Seinfeld 's "nothingness," but to satiate Seinfeld fans' passion for the "nothingness" that Seinfeld has elevated into the realm of protectable creative expression." *Castle Rock Ent., Inc. v. Carol Pub. Grp., Inc.*, 150 F.3d 132, 142–43 (2d Cir. 1998)



Is Corporate Photocopying Fair Use?

"The principal purpose of Texaco's copies is to supersede the original and permit duplication, indeed, multiplication. A scientist can make a copy, to be read subsequently and kept for future reference, without preventing the circulation of the journal among co-workers. This kind of copying contributes nothing new or different to the original copyrighted work. It multiplies the number of copies. This is the type of superseding copying that has been disfavored since the earliest discussions of the doctrine and was thought by many to preclude a finding of fair use prior to the Supreme Court's decision in Sony." Am. Geophysical Union v. Texaco Inc., 802 F. Supp. 1, 13 (S.D.N.Y. 1992)

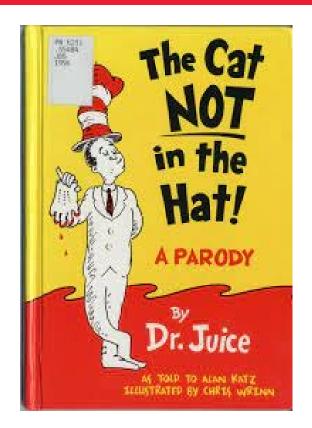


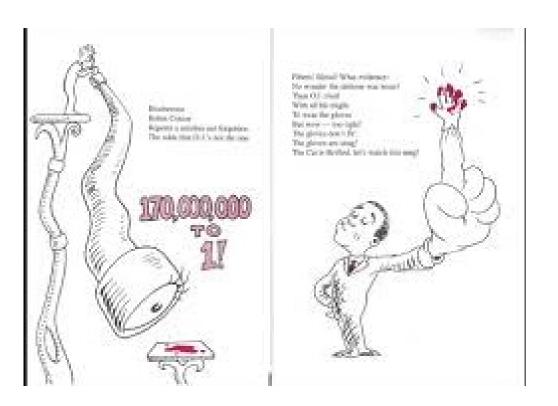
www.copyright.com

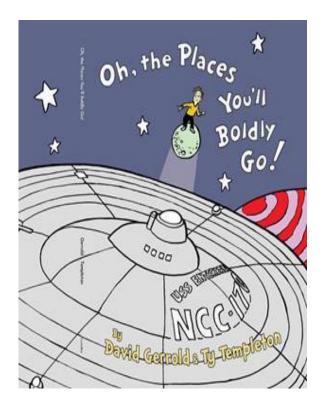
Purpose and Character of the Use "Transformative"

- The "central purpose" of the first factor is to determine "whether and to what extent the new work is transformative." Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc., 510 U.S. 569, 577, 114 S.Ct. 1164, 127 L.Ed.2d 500 (1994).
- Transformative use "adds something new, with a further purpose or different character, altering the first with new expression, meaning, or message," and a work that "merely supersedes the objects of the original creation" is not transformative.

What Does "Transformative" Mean?







Katz and Wrinn merely use the Cat's stove-pipe hat, the narrator ("Dr.Juice"), and the title (The Cat NOT in the Hat!) "to get attention" or maybe even "to avoid the drudgery in working up something fresh." Because there is no effort to create a transformative work with "new expression, meaning, or message," the infringing work's commercial use further cuts against the fair use defense." *Dr. Seuss Enterprises, L.P. v. Penguin Books USA, Inc.*, 109 F.3d 1394, 1401 (9th Cir. 1997)

Transformative Compared

"although Scream Icon is prominent, it remains only a component of what is essentially a street-art focused music video about religion and especially about Christianity...regardless of the meaning of the original, it clearly says nothing about religion. With the spray-painted cross, in the context of a song about the hypocrisy of religion, surrounded by religious iconography, Staub's video backdrop using Scream Icon conveys "new information, new aesthetics, new insights and understandings" that are plainly distinct from those of the original piece." Seltzer v. Green Day, Inc., 725 F.3d 1170, 1176 (9th Cir. 2013).





Transformative Compared

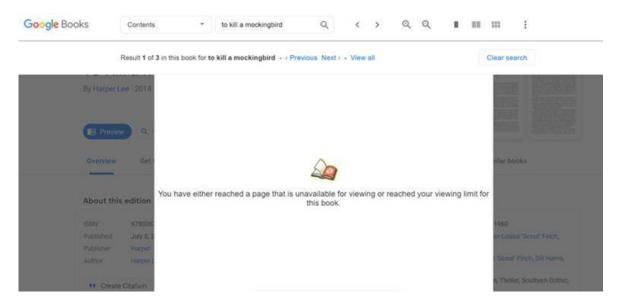


"The Court agrees that the Scary Terry merchandise serves the purpose of identifying and connecting Defendant's fans with Defendant's Scary Terry persona, a significantly different use and purpose from that of the original work." Easter Limited, Inc. v. Rozier (EDNY 2021)



Transformative Compared (Cont'd)

• "The word "transformative" cannot be taken too literally as a sufficient key to understanding the elements of fair use. It is rather a suggestive symbol for a complex thought, and does not mean that any and all changes made to an author's original text will necessarily support a finding of fair use...Google's division of the page into tiny snippets is designed to show the searcher just enough context surrounding the searched term to help her evaluate whether the book falls within the scope of her interest (without revealing so much as to threaten the author's copyright interests). Snippet view thus adds importantly to the highly transformative purpose of identifying books of interest to the searcher." *Authors Guild v. Google, Inc.*, 804 F.3d 202, 214 (2d Cir. 2015)



Is This Transformative?

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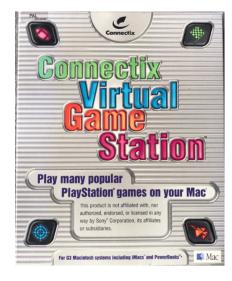


• "Market harm is a matter of degree, and so the importance of this factor varies with the relative strength of the other factors. We mostly concern ourselves with the adverse impact of market substitution. The central question ... is not whether the defendant's use of [the plaintiff's works caused the plaintiff to lose some potential revenue, but instead whether the defendant's use—taking into account the damage that might occur if 'everybody did it'—would cause substantial economic harm." MidlevelU, Inc. v. ACI Info. Grp., 989 F.3d 1205, 1223 (11th Cir. 2021)

Are Video Game Emulators Fair Use?

 "Connectix reverse-engineered the Sony BIOS to produce a product that would be compatible with games designed for the Sony PlayStation. We have recognized this purpose as a legitimate one under the first factor of the fair use analysis."

Sony Computer Ent., Inc. v. Connectix Corp., 203 F.3d 596, 607 (9th Cir. 2000)





Are Video Game Emulators Fair Use?

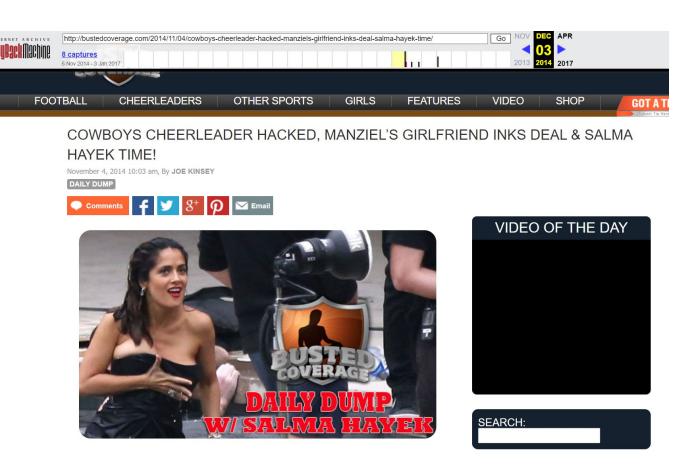
"Therefore, there is no genuine issue of material fact in dispute that Defendant knew users of its website were engaging in infringing conduct by downloading the copyrighted files, and that Defendant induced, caused, or materially contributed to the infringing conduct by advertising and making the files available for download on his website."

Nintendo of Am., Inc., Plaintiff, v. Matthew Storman, Defendant., No. CV197818CBMRAOX, 2021 WL 3556831 (C.D. Cal. May 26, 2021)



Fact or Fiction

• "If I do not charge to view the work, it is non-commercial and fair use"

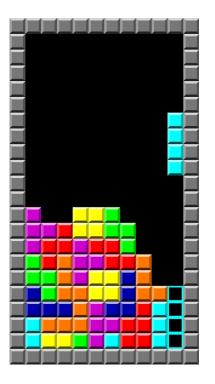


"If I copy something only for my own private use, it is fair use."



Fact or Fiction

 "Cloning and re-skinning a game is OK because I am only copying the idea of the game, but not the expression."



Xio is correct that one cannot protect some functional aspect of a work by copyright as one would with a patent. But this principle does not mean, and cannot mean, that *any and all expression* related to a game rule or game function is unprotectible. Such an exception to copyright would likely swallow any protection one could possibly have; almost all expressive elements of a game are related in some way to the rules and functions of game play

Tetris Holding, LLC v. Xio Interactive, Inc., 863 F. Supp. 2d 394, 404–05 (D.N.J. 2012)

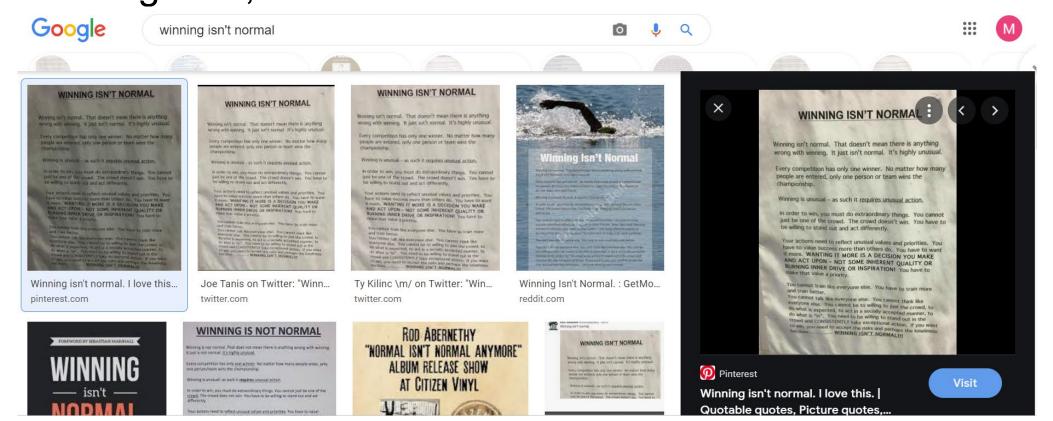


 "It's OK for me to take something and change it 30% to avoid infringement"





 "I got it off of the internet and there was no copyright notice or marking on it, so it's OK to use"

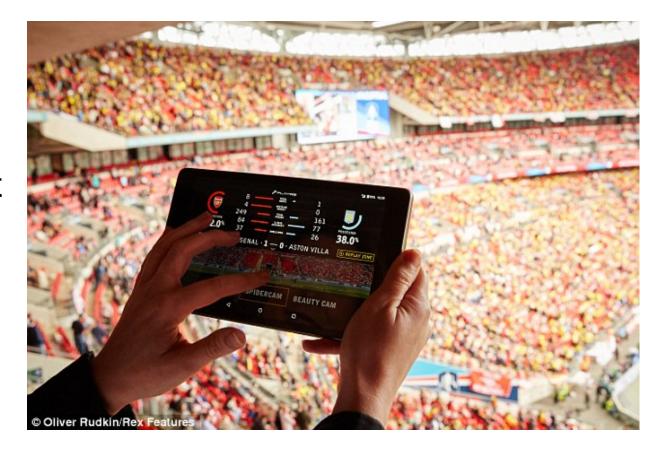


- "I got the photo from a website in another country and will use it in the US, that's OK because the owner in that country has no rights in the US."
- (a)UNPUBLISHED WORKS.—The works specified by sections 102 and 103, while unpublished, are subject to protection under this title without regard to the nationality or domicile of the author.
- **(b)PUBLISHED WORKS.—**The works specified by sections 102 and 103, when published, are subject to protection under this title if—**(1)**on the date of first <u>publication</u>, one or more of the authors is a national or domiciliary of the United <u>States</u>, or is a national, domiciliary, or sovereign authority of a <u>treaty party</u>, or is a stateless person, wherever that person may be domiciled; or
- (2)the work is first published in the United <u>States</u> or in a foreign nation that, on the date of first <u>publication</u>, is a <u>treaty party</u>; or
- (3)the work is a sound recording that was first fixed in a treaty party; or
- (4)the work is a pictorial, graphic, or sculptural work that is incorporated in a building or other structure, or an <u>architectural work</u> that is embodied in a building and the building or structure is located in the United <u>States</u> or a <u>treaty party;</u>
- https://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ38a.pdf

 "I put a disclaimer saying that no infringement is intended, so it is OK to use, right?"



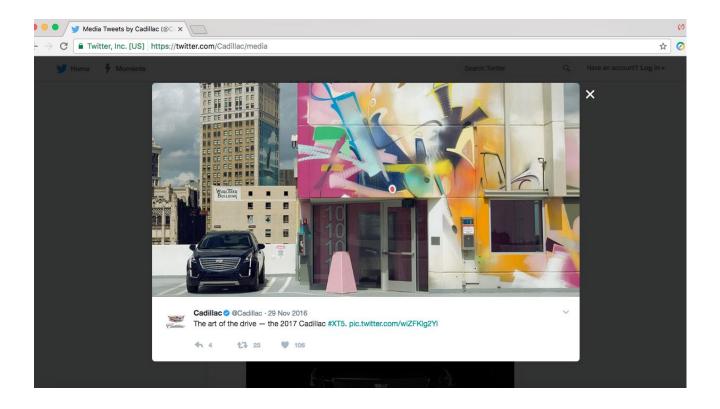
 "I can share stats and information from sporting events, even though the league licenses out broadcast rights to the game, right?"



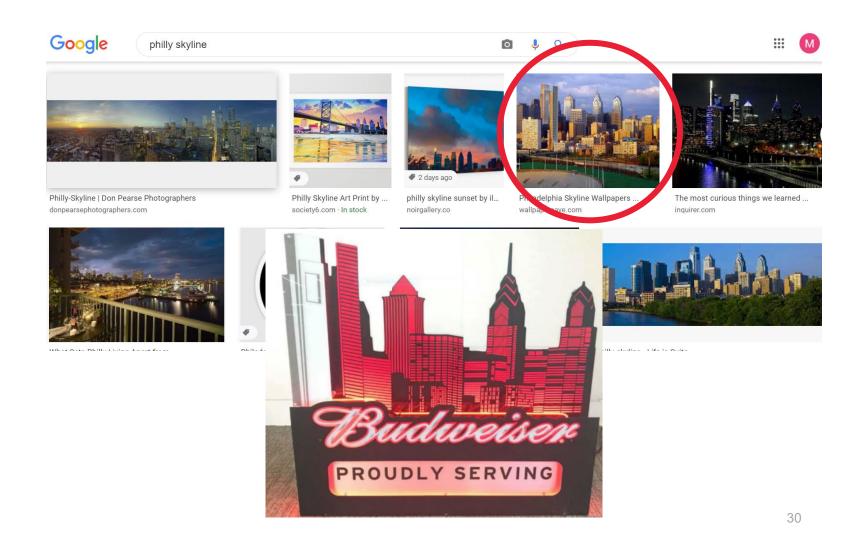
 "We got the picture from Instagram, and the owner posted it there and Instagram has the right to use it, and I'm using it"



 "There's a really cool looking mural with street art, and a company does a photo shoot of their product with the mural in the background, and posts it to Instagram"



"I want to make a neon sign featuring a city skyline, so I go on Google and search for images of the skyline, and use one as the basis for the outline of the neon lights. That's OK."



"So, it's OK to copy a photograph of a city skyline and post it on my

website, right?"





- Oracle v. Google
- Did Google's use of Java declaring code and implementing code to develop the Android operating system constitute fair use?



- Oracle v. Google Fair Use Found
- Google's use was transformative –
 "Google took and transformed the Java
 APIs "to expand the use and
 usefulness of Android-based
 smartphones" which "creat[ed] a new
 platform that could be readily used by
 programmers"
- Google only took 0.4% of the Java API code "It copied them because programmers had already learned to work with [Java SE], and it would have been difficult ... to attract programmers to ... Android ... without them."

Where Cariou's serene and deliberately composed portraits and landscape photographs depict the natural beauty of Rastafarians and their surrounding environs, Prince's crude and jarring works, on the other hand, are hectic and provocative. Cariou's black-and-white photographs were printed in a 9 1/2" x 12" book. Prince has created collages on canvas that incorporate color, feature distorted human and other forms and settings, and measure between ten and nearly a hundred times the size of the photographs. Prince's composition, presentation, scale, color palette, and media are fundamentally different and new compared to the photographs, as is the expressive nature of Prince's work

Cariou v. Prince, 714 F.3d 694, 706 (2d Cir. 2013)



Patrick Cariou, Photograph from Yes Rasta, p. 118



Richard Prince, Graduation

"Warhol created the series chiefly by removing certain elements from the Goldsmith Photograph, such as depth and contrast, and embellishing the flattened images with loud, unnatural colors....they are much closer to presenting the same work in a different form, that form being a high-contrast screenprint, than they are to being works that make a transformative use of the original. Crucially, the Prince Series retains the essential elements of the Goldsmith Photograph without significantly adding to or altering those elements." Andy Warhol Found. for the Visual Arts, Inc. v. Goldsmith, 992 F.3d 99 (2d Cir. Mar. 26, 2021).





Trademark Fair Use



"Classic" Fair Use

15 USC 1115(4) – That the use of the name, term, or device charged to be an infringement is a use, otherwise than as a mark, of the party's individual name in his own business, or of the individual name of anyone in privity with such party, or of a term or device which is descriptive of and used fairly and in good faith only to describe the goods or services of such party, or their geographic origin

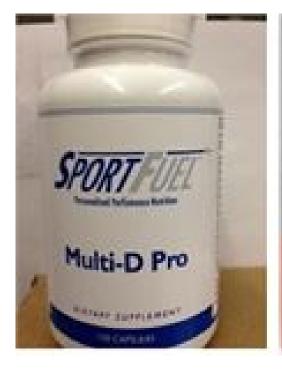
"Nominative" Fair Use

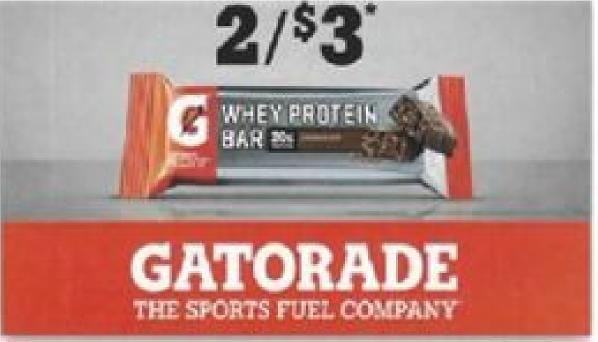
- Use the Plaintiff's mark to refer to Plaintiff's goods and services
 - "We repair FORD cars and trucks!"
- Not an affirmative defense (except in 3rd Circuit)
- 9th Circuit test: (1) not readily identifiable without use of the trademark; (2), only so much of the mark or marks may be used as is reasonably necessary to identify the product or service; and (3), must not suggest sponsorship or endorsement by the trademark holder.
- 2nd Circuit: consider fair use factors in connection with typical likelihood of confusion factors

First Amendment Considerations

- Not "Fair Use," but permitted use of another's trademark in an expressive work, like a movie or video game
- Rogers v. Grimaldi Test
- Two Prongs:
 - The use of the mark has some artistic relevance to the underlying work
 - It does not explicitly mislead as to the source or the content of the work.

SportFuel, Inc. v. PepsiCo, Inc., 932 F.3d 589, 599 (7th Cir. 2019)





FAIR USE

ESS Entertainment 2000, Inc. v. Rock Star Videos, Inc., 547 F.3d 1095 (9th Cir. 2008)





FIRSTAMENDSENT

Mil-Spec Monkey, Inc. v. Activision Blizzard, Inc., 74 F.Supp.3d 1134 (N.D. Cal 2014)



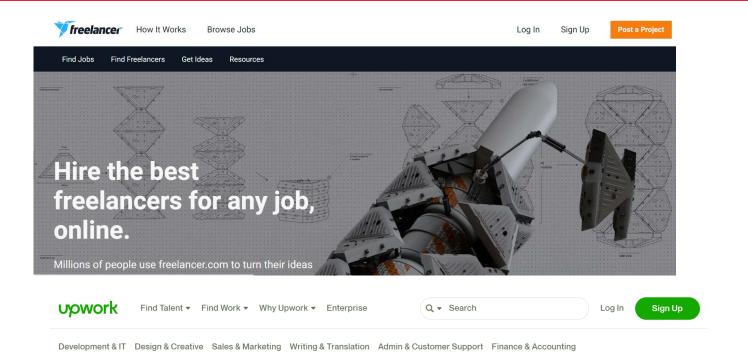


FIRST AMENDMENT

Louis Vuitton Malletier S.A. v. Warner Bros. Entm't, 868 F. Supp. 2d 172, 178 (S.D.N.Y. 2012)



FIRST AMENDMENT



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FAIR USE

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Comments/Questions?



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