

#### Key Trademark and Copyright Rules for Nonprofits to Follow – and Break!

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#### Upcoming Venable Nonprofit Events Register Now

August 13, 2014 – <u>Privacy and Data Security for</u> <u>Your Nonprofit: Understanding Your Legal</u> <u>Obligations and Insuring against Risk</u>

September 16, 2014 – <u>What's Ahead for 2015:</u> <u>Preparing Your Nonprofit's Group Health Plan for</u> <u>the Employer Mandate</u>



#### Agenda

- Trademarks: Follow and Break the "ACID" Test
  - Brands need not always be used as adjectives and in a consistent manner
  - Strong brands can be flexible, fluid, and "living"
- Copyrights: Break Reliance on the "Automatic upon Creation" Rule
  - Registered rights enhance your effectiveness in dealing with infringing content under copyright law and the DMCA
  - Copyrights must be recorded in order for Customs to stop infringing imports



### Trademarks: Follow and Break the "ACID" Test

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#### Trademarks: The "ACID" Test

- The Test
  - Use trademarks as Adjectives
  - In a Consistent manner
  - With **Identification** re: whether mark is registered
  - And in a **Distinctive** or attention-grabbing manner



## Trademarks: Is the "ACID" Test Outdated?

- Rules to Break
  - Use trademarks as Adjectives
  - In a Consistent manner
- Rules to Follow
  - Use trademarks with Identification re: whether mark is registered
  - And in a **Distinctive** or attention-grabbing manner
- Today
  - Strong brands can be flexible, fluid, and living



Trademarks: Is the First Part of the "ACID" Test Outdated?

- Old Rule
  - Use trademarks as Adjectives
- The Fear
  - Genericide
    - "photocopying" versus "Xeroxing"
  - Loss of rights
- The Times
  - Changing consumer sophistication and expectations
  - The mobile marketplace; short attention spans
  - Need to build brand interest and loyalty

# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs

- New Rule
  - You may "verb up" strong brands or use them as nouns
- Examples
  - GOOGLE as a verb
  - Google PLAY: PLAY YOUR HEART OUT
  - Vanguard: Vanguarding



- [ABC as adjective] WAY: LIVE [ABC as noun]



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# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs: Guidelines

- Make clear to consumers that the action
  suggested by the verbed-up brand use cannot
  be accomplished without using the branded
  product or service.
  - The verbed-up brand can be built into taglines, slogans, and/or logos that reinforce this point.
    - e.g., "Vanguarding can't happen without Vanguard" and "play your heart out" can't happen without "Google Play"



# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs: Guidelines

- Create and publish guidelines for "verbed-up"
  brand use (and/or update trademark guidelines that reinforce this concept).
  - e.g., "Start Vanguarding" not "Get Vanguarded"



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# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs: Guidelines

- Register the verbed-up brand or the tagline, slogan, or logo containing the verbed-up brand
  - The registry is king:

VANGUARDING	
Word Mark	VANGUARDING
Goods and Services	IC 036. US 100 101 102. G & S: Financial brokerage services and financial informatio
Standard Characters Claimed	
Mark Drawing Code	(4) STANDARD CHARACTER MARK
Serial Number	77959213
Filing Date	March 15, 2010
Current Basis	1A
Original Filing Basis	1B
Published for Opposition	June 29, 2010
Registration Number	3902041
Registration Date	January 4, 2011
Owner	(REGISTRANT) The Vanguard Group, Inc.

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# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs: Guidelines

 Send friendly letters to publishers and media outlets that do not appear to appreciate the necessary connection between the brand and the verb in their references.



# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs: Guidelines

 Work with dictionaries to ensure that any verb listings are consistent with your new verbed-up brand policies.



# Using Strong Brands as Nouns and Verbs: Guidelines

 Conduct regular monitoring of the public's use and view of the verbed-up brand – ultimately, it is the consuming public that determines, through its use, whether a verbed-up brand has lost distinctiveness through genericide.



#### Trademarks: Is the Second Part of the "ACID" Test Outdated?

- Old Rule
  - Use trademarks in a Consistent manner
- The Fear
  - No ability to "tack" use to current use
  - Loss of rights
- The Times
  - Changing consumer sophistication and expectations
  - The mobile marketplace; short attention spans
  - Need to build brand interest and loyalty

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#### Using Strong Brands in a Fluid or "Living" Manner

- New Rule: You may use strong brands in a fluid or "living" manner
- Google "Doodles": The Model



- Fluid trademarks
  - A misnomer?
    - Motion marks = marks with active movement
  - "Living" brands
    - They grow but essential character remains

#### Using Strong Brands in a Fluid or "Living" Manner

- Nonprofit tradition, culture, and policy
  - Does your nonprofit have members and/or chapters?
  - How do you currently control use of your brands by members and/or chapters?
    - Are they allowed to change the brands based on geographic region?
    - Are they allowed to change the brands seasonally?
    - Do they follow the "rules"?
  - What are you currently doing about brand control?
    - Is there a binding policy and do you enforce?
  - Would a flexible standard make your job easier?



#### Using Strong Brands in a Fluid or "Living" Manner: Guidelines

 Make sure the subject design or stylization is strong, with substantial goodwill.



- Gauge how much to play with the design or stylization based on the relative strength of the mark.
  - Famous marks may be changed the most.



#### Using Strong Brands in a Fluid or "Living" Manner: Guidelines

Change only the design or stylization, not the corresponding word mark (except when it comes to breaking the ACID test rule of using word marks as adjectives).



#### Using Strong Brands in a Fluid or "Living" Manner: Guidelines

 Make sure that the essence of the logo is retained (e.g., the stylization of the word mark GOOGLE is regularly discernible).





#### Using Strong Brands in a Fluid or "Living" Manner: Guidelines

 Continue regular trademark use of the original design or stylization.





- Maintain trademark registrations for the original design or stylization and underlying word mark standing alone.
  - Again, the registry is king!



- Do not be a trademark bully when others do parodies.
  - "Eat More Kale" lesson



- Refer to fluid trademarks as "**living**" trademarks.
  - They are not really "fluid" / motion marks



- Advocate for trademark offices to register living trademarks as such, and give them special status.
  - Argue for a new category for strong marks.
    - A logo should be able to change in more than a "material" way without loss of registration rights.
    - The underlying design or stylization should be entitled to broader protection, like the "surname" in a family of marks.
    - This is not a phantom mark situation, in which an applicant is really seeking to register multiple marks via one application.



### Copyrights: Break Reliance on the "Automatic upon Creation" Rule

#### Copyrights: Reliance on the "Automatic upon Creation" Rule Outdated for Online Enforcement

- OLD: Copyright protection subsists from the time the work is created in fixed form. The copyright in the work of authorship immediately becomes the property of the author who created the work.
- NEW: While the old rule is still true, by taking the extra step to "register" your copyrights early, you can enhance your ability to deal with and stop unauthorized posting of your content online and in social media.

- The DMCA provides one of the most effective and cost-efficient ways to protect your copyright from infringement online and in social media.
- The DMCA sets forth how copyright owners may send a takedown notification letter to a website hosting infringing content.
- Upon receipt of a proper takedown notice, the website is on notice of the claim and must quickly take down the allegedly infringing material and send a notice to the user (or uploading entity) who uploaded the material.

- Once notified, the user has the opportunity to respond and file a counter-notification letter claiming non-infringement, or do nothing (and the material will remain off the site).
- Upon receipt of a counter-notification letter, the website must inform the copyright owner.
  - If the copyright owner does nothing, the material may go back up on the site.
  - If (within 14 days) the copyright owner files suit against the alleged infringer, the website may not put the material back on the site while the litigation is pending.

- The Copyright Act requires that before a party files a copyright infringement suit, a work must be registered with the Copyright Office.
- Courts are not in agreement on what is meant by "must be registered" in the statute. One school of thought is that a proper application must be on file with the Copyright Office before litigation, whereas the other school of thought believes one must have a final copyright registration.
- To further complicate matters, it can take anywhere from 2 to 7 months to get a registration. © 2014 Venable LLP

- Thus, if you do not already have a registration in place prior to filing a lawsuit in a DMCA enforcement scenario, you will not be able to adequately respond to a counter-notification letter within the 14 day window.
- This means you miss your chance to have the allegedly infringing material taken down while the litigation is pending, and if the copyright was not timely filed, you risk not being able to get attorneys' fees, statutory damages (up to \$150,000), or a quick injunction.

#### Registration of Copyrights Key for Online Enforcement RECOMMENDATION:

- Register your organization's copyrights prior to publication or public release.
- In today's digital world, any work released to the public can be easily copied and reproduced. It's best to file a copyright application before any infringement occurs.
- An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
  Consider the loss in value and potential litigation costs due to infringed copyrights vs. the US
  Copyright Office e-filing fee of \$35 per copyright.

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# Benefits of Recording Copyrights with Customs

- Take the extra step to record your rights with Customs.
- When copyrights are recorded with Customs, they can monitor shipments and exclude, detain, and/or seize imported merchandise suspected to be counterfeit or infringing.
- Once goods are seized, Customs provides the copyright owner with information regarding the seizure including description of merchandise, quantity seized, country of origin, and name and address of manufacturer and importer. © 2014 Venable LLP



#### Questions?

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