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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 BBC GROUP NV LLC, a Nevada Limited
Liability Company,

10 Plaintiff,
Counterclaim Defendant,

11 v.

12 ISLAND LIFE RESTAURANT GROUP
13 LLC, *et al.*,

14 Defendants,
Counterclaim Plaintiffs.

Case No. C18-1011-RSM

ORDER GRANTING IN PART
DEFENDANT ISLAND LIFE'S MOTION
FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT

15
16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Island Life Restaurant Group, LLC and
18 co-owners Alex Prindle and Brian O'Connor (collectively, "Island Life")'s Motion for Partial
19 Summary Judgment. Dkt. #46. Plaintiff BBC Group NV LLC ("BBC") opposes Island Life's
20 Motion. Dkt. #50. The Court has determined that oral argument is not necessary. Having
21 reviewed the Motion, Plaintiff's Response, Defendant's Reply, and all documents submitted in
22 support thereof, the Court GRANTS IN PART Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary

23 ORDER GRANTING IN PART DEFENDANT
ISLAND LIFE'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT
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1 Judgment. For the reasons set forth below, the Court dismisses all of BBC’s claims against Island
2 Life and grants summary judgment on Island Life’s counterclaims under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125.

3 II. BACKGROUND

4 In 2015, Alex Prindle and Brian O’Connor co-founded Island Life as a restaurant operation
5 business in Washington state. Dkt. #28 at ¶¶ 1-3. The first “Bok a Bok” restaurant opened in June
6 2016, and there are now three “Bok a Bok” restaurants in Washington: one in Burien and two in
7 Seattle. *Id.* at ¶¶ 4-5. The restaurants sell fast food including fried chicken, macaroni and cheese,
8 biscuits and tacos. *Id.* at ¶ 6.

9 On March 17, 2017, Island Life applied for a service mark for the name “BOK A BOK”
10 with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. *Id.* at ¶ 8. The trademark was published for
11 opposition on July 18, 2017 and registered on October 3, 2017 under U.S. trademark number
12 5301484. Dkt. #28-1 at 4-6. The logo shows the words “Bok a Bok” in lower case letters with a
13 minimalistic depiction of a chicken head in yellow, red and black:



17 In February 2018, Island Life received employment applications for a “BOK BOK”
18 restaurant in Nevada owned by BBC. Dkt. #28 at ¶ 10. The logo used by the Nevada restaurant
19 features the words “BOK BOK” in upper case yellow letters and, as described by BBC, “a full
20 chicken cartoon silhouette” between the last two letters. Dkt. #50 at 10.



1 On February 16, 2018, Mr. Prindle notified BBC that Island Life had trademarked the “Bok
2 a Bok” name and asked that BBC cease and desist from using the “Bok Bok” name. Dkt. #28-2
3 at 2. On March 27, 2018, BBC’s Chief Financial Officer replied to Mr. Prindle’s letter asking if
4 Island Life would allow them to use “Boq Boq Chicken” or “Boc Boc Chicken” or whether “there
5 would be confusion between these proposals and your BOK A BOK trademark[.]” Dkt. #28-3 at
6 2. BBC explained that it planned to sell “Mediterranean and Levantine inspired cuisine” and
7 intended to open “at least 5 different locations” within the next year. *Id.* BBC’s reply letter also
8 noted its belief that “it is in everyone’s interest to work something out amicably.” *Id.*

9 However, BBC did not change its restaurant’s name or reach an amicable agreement with
10 Island Life. Instead, on March 30, 2018, BBC acquired a third-party mark “BOCBOC Chicken
11 Delicious” from a New York restaurant. Dkt. #29-2 at 2. This mark is registered under U.S.
12 trademark number 4768903 and features the words “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” and three
13 stylized feathers in orange-brown and rusty red colors.



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17 The agreement between BBC and Mr. Guang Yang Li, the Assignor of the third-party
18 mark, states that BBC received the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious and Design” trademark and
19 associated goodwill in exchange for \$50,000. Dkt. #29-2 at 2. The agreement licenses the
20 trademark back to the restaurant in New York, *id.* at 3, and requires the New York restaurant to
21 “operate its business in accordance with the same requirement of production and service . . . as in
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1 the past” and to “maintain the quality of the Goods and Services or such related or similar goods
2 and services sold under or in connection with the Trademarks” *Id.* at 5.

3 On April 11, 2018, counsel for BBC notified Island Life that BBC “recently acquired the
4 rights to trademark 4768903 for Bocbob Chicken Delicious” and demanded that Island Life cease
5 and desist from using the “Bok a Bok” mark. Dkt. #28-4 at 2. Counsel for BBC claimed that
6 BBC’s “BOCBOC” mark predated Island Life’s “Bok a Bok” mark, making BBC a senior rights
7 holder. *Id.* In addition to threatening legal action, BBC explained it would allow Island Life to
8 operate as “Bok a Bok” “for the time being” under the condition that Island Life did not open
9 additional locations or transfer rights to anyone else. *Id.* at 3.

10 On July 11, 2018, BBC filed this suit against Island Life and its owners seeking damages
11 and permanent injunctive relief for trademark infringement violations, unfair competition,
12 trademark counterfeiting, alter ego theory, civil conspiracy, and cancellation of the “Bok a Bok”
13 trademark registration. *See* Dkt. #1. On September 10, 2018, Island Life answered BBC’s
14 complaint with counterclaims asserting trademark infringement, unfair competition, dilution by
15 tarnishment, trademark counterfeiting, and cyber piracy. *See* Dkt. #19.

16 On March 28, 2019, this Court partially granted Island Life’s motion for preliminary
17 injunction and enjoined BBC from expanding into western Washington. Dkt. #35. Island Life
18 now moves for summary judgment dismissal of BBC’s claims and seeks summary judgment on
19 certain counterclaims. Dkt. #46. Specifically, Island Life seeks summary judgment on its
20 counterclaims for trademark infringement and unfair competition under the Lanham Act, 15
21 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125(a), and trademark infringement under Washington state law, RCW 19.77.
22 Island Life also seeks a permanent injunction and attorney’s fees.

1 **III. DISCUSSION**

2 **A. Legal Standard for Summary Judgment**

3 Summary judgment is appropriate where “the movant shows that there is no genuine
4 dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed.
5 R. Civ. P. 56(a); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). Material facts are
6 those which might affect the outcome of the suit under governing law. *Id.* at 248. In ruling on
7 summary judgment, a court does not weigh evidence to determine the truth of the matter, but
8 “only determine[s] whether there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Crane v. Conoco, Inc.*, 41 F.3d
9 547, 549 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. v. O’Melveny & Meyers*, 969 F.2d
10 744, 747 (9th Cir. 1992)).

11 On a motion for summary judgment, the court views the evidence and draws inferences
12 in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255; *Sullivan v. U.S.*
13 *Dep’t of the Navy*, 365 F.3d 827, 832 (9th Cir. 2004). The Court must draw all reasonable
14 inferences in favor of the non-moving party. *See O’Melveny & Meyers*, 969 F.2d at 747, *rev’d*
15 *on other grounds*, 512 U.S. 79 (1994). However, the nonmoving party must make a “sufficient
16 showing on an essential element of her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof”
17 to survive summary judgment. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986).

18 **B. Trademark Counterfeiting Claims**

19 As an initial matter, both parties brought trademark counterfeiting claims under 18 U.S.C.
20 § 2320. Dkt. #1 at ¶¶ 39-43; Dkt. #19 at ¶¶ 50-54. Because this is a criminal statute with no civil
21 remedy provision, neither party has a cognizable claim. Accordingly, the Court dismisses both
22 parties’ trademark counterfeiting claims under § 2320.

1 **C. BBC’s Claims against Island Life**

2 The Court will first address BBC’s claims against Island Life. For the foregoing reasons,
3 summary judgment is appropriate as to all of BBC’s claims against Island Life.

4 *1. BBC’s Lanham Act Claims*

5 BBC claims that Island Life’s use of the “Bok a Bok” mark constitutes trademark
6 infringement and unfair competition under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125, due to its
7 likeness to BBC’s “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” trademark. Dkt. #1 at ¶¶ 23-29; ¶¶ 34-38. The
8 Court finds that BBC did not acquire rights to the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark and
9 therefore has no basis for its Lanham Act claims.

10 As a matter of law, BBC failed to acquire the rights to “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious”
11 through assignment. When a trademark is acquired through assignment, “[t]he law is well settled
12 that there are no rights in a trademark alone and that no rights can be transferred apart from the
13 business with which the mark has been associated.” *E. & J. Gallo Winery v. Gallo Cattle Co.*, 967
14 F.2d 1280, 1289 (9th Cir. 1990) (citing *Mister Donut of America, Inc. v. Mr. Donut, Inc.*, 418 F.2d
15 838, 842 (9th Cir. 1969)). Goodwill must accompany the assigned mark in order to maintain the
16 continuity of the product or service symbolized by the mark. *Gallo Winery*, 967 F.2d at 1289
17 (citing 1 J. McCarthy, *Trademarks and Unfair Competition* § 18:1(C) (2d ed. 1984)).

18 In analyzing whether goodwill was acquired, courts consider “whether the goods offered
19 under the mark post-assignment are ‘substantially similar,’ to those previously associated with it,
20 or at least ‘sufficiently similar to prevent customers from being misled from established
21 associations with the mark.’” *Glow Indus., Inc. v. Lopez*, 273 F. Supp. 2d 1095, 1107 (C.D. Cal.
22 2003) (quoting *Sugar Busters LLC v. Brennan*, 177 F.3d 258, 266 (5th Cir. 1999)). An assignment

1 without the associated goodwill, i.e. an assignment in gross, is invalid. BBC contends that the
2 assignment was valid because (1) the restaurant services and menu selection are indeed
3 “substantially similar”; and (2) BBC acquired the mark for legitimate business reasons and
4 displays the “BOCBOC” mark in its restaurants.

5 First, no reasonable juror could find that the restaurant services and menu selection at
6 “BOK BOK” and “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” are “substantially similar” so as to transfer
7 goodwill. “Substantially similar” products must have more in common besides belonging to the
8 same general category of products—they must also appeal to similar customer groups. *Lopez*, 273
9 F. Supp. 2d at 1113; *see also Clark & Freeman Corp. v. Heartland Co.*, 811 F. Supp. 137
10 (S.D.N.Y. 1993) (Finding that women’s pixie boots are not “substantially similar” to men’s shoes
11 and/or men’s hiking boots and goodwill therefore did not transfer). BBC argues that both
12 restaurants sell “specially prepared chicken,” Dkt. #50 at 17, yet the trademarked product is not
13 chicken—it is the restaurant selling it. “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” restaurants serve Korean-
14 style fried chicken in mall food courts, Dkt. #52-2 at 2, while “BOK BOK” restaurants in Nevada
15 are stand-alone restaurants selling a variety of Mediterranean food. Dkt. #52-4; Dkt. #31-1.
16 Because no reasonable juror could find continuity between restaurant chains selling two different
17 cuisines in two different contexts, the Court finds the assignment was an “assignment in gross”
18 and therefore invalid as a matter of law.

19 BBC’s remaining argument is irrelevant to the question of whether goodwill was acquired.
20 BBC claims that the assignment was valid because BBC acquired the mark for sound business
21 reasons and displays the “BOCBOC” mark in its restaurants. Dkt. #50 at 18. A company’s reasons
22 for acquiring a mark and its public display of the mark have no bearing on whether the products

1 or services sold are “substantially similar” to transfer goodwill, and therefore do not change the
2 analysis that the assignment was invalid.

3 Because the Court finds the assignment of “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” to BBC invalid
4 as a matter of law, BBC has no basis for its infringement and unfair competition claims under the
5 Lanham Act. Accordingly, the Court GRANTS summary judgment dismissal on BBC’s claims
6 under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125.

7 2. *Cancellation of “Bok a Bok” Registration*

8 BBC also seeks to cancel the “Bok a Bok” trademark registration. Dkt. #1 at ¶¶ 65-66.
9 BBC argues that even if it does not own the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark, Island Life’s
10 “Bok a Bok” registration should be cancelled because of the mark’s confusing similarity to the
11 “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark. Dkt. #50 at 20 (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d)).

12 For the first five years after a mark’s registration, the registration may be challenged under
13 15 U.S.C. § 1064(1) “for any reason that would have been sufficient to refuse the original
14 registration . . . such as likelihood of confusion, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d).” *Synoptek, LLC v. Synaptek*
15 *Corp.*, 309 F. Supp. 3d 825, 834 (C.D. Cal. 2018). It is unclear to the Court whether BBC has
16 standing to petition for cancellation of the “Bok a Bok” registration when it has no protectable
17 interest in “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious.” *See Star-Kist Foods, Inc. v. P.J. Rhodes & Co.*, 735
18 F.2d 346, 349 (9th Cir. 1984) (“While no absolute test can be laid down for what must be proved,
19 a cancellation petitioner must show he is more than an intermeddler but rather has a personal
20 interest”) (internal quotations omitted). However, even if BBC is “more than an
21 intermeddler,” the undisputed facts show no likelihood of confusion between the Washington state
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1 “Bok a Bok” mark and the New York “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark that would render the
2 “Bok a Bok” mark’s registration invalid.

3 Courts apply eight factors set forth in *Sleekcraft* to determine whether a likelihood of
4 confusion exists: (1) the “similarity of the marks”; (2) the “strength of the mark” that has allegedly
5 been infringed; (3) “evidence of actual confusion”; (4) the relatedness or “proximity” of the goods;
6 (5) the “normal marketing channels” used by both parties; (6) the “type of goods and the degree
7 of care likely to be exercised by the purchaser”; (7) the alleged infringer's “intent in selecting the
8 mark”; and (8) evidence that “either party may expand his business to compete with the other.”
9 *AMF Inc. v. Sleekcraft Boats*, 599 F.2d 341, 348–54 (9th Cir. 1979). Courts apply the *Sleekcraft*
10 factors flexibly depending on the facts of the case, and every factor need not be satisfied. *Survivor*
11 *Media, Inc. v. Survivor Prods.*, 406 F.3d 625, 631 (9th Cir. 2005); *see also Stone Creek, Inc. v.*
12 *Omnia Italian Design, Inc.*, 875 F.3d 426, 431 (9th Cir. 2017) (“Not all factors are created equal,
13 and their relative weight varies based on the context of a particular case.”). While the Ninth Circuit
14 cautions against granting summary judgment on the *Sleekcraft* inquiry, courts may grant summary
15 judgment when no reasonable jury could find likelihood of confusion. *See One Indus., LLC v. Jim*
16 *O’Neal Distrib., Inc.*, 578 F.3d 1154, 1165 (9th Cir. 2009); *Survivor Media*, 406 F.3d at 630.

17 There is no dispute that the “Bok a Bok” and “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” marks are
18 similar and refer to related products, given that both invoke the sound a chicken makes and apply
19 to restaurants selling Korean-style fried chicken. The Court finds Island Life’s argument to the
20 contrary unavailing, *see* Dkt. #46 at 6, given that the marks are practically phonetic equivalents.
21 *See JouJou Designs, Inc. v. JOJO Ligne Internationale, Inc.*, 821 F. Supp. 1347, 1354 (N.D. Cal.
22 1992) (Finding JOUJOU and JOJO “substantially similar both in pronunciation and usage”).

1 There is likewise no dispute that the average purchaser of a fast food meal would exercise a low
2 degree of care in selecting their meal. Nevertheless, the Court finds that where the two restaurant
3 chains have operated in their respective geographic regions for years without issue, no reasonable
4 juror could find likelihood of confusion.

5 i. Strength of the BOC BOC Chicken Delicious Mark

6 Marks are categorized, in increasing strength, as generic, descriptive, suggestive, arbitrary,
7 and fanciful. *GoTo.com, Inc. v. Walt Disney Co.*, 202 F.3d 1199, 1207 (9th Cir. 2000). The
8 stronger the mark, the more protection it is afforded. *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at 349. Descriptive
9 marks define “a particular characteristic of a product in a way that does not require any exercise
10 of the imagination” while suggestive marks require “the exercise of some imagination . . . because
11 the mark suggests the products’ features rather than describes them” *Survivor Media, Inc.*,
12 406 F.3d at 631–32.

13 The Court finds that as a matter of law, “BOCBCOC Chicken Delicious” is not a strong
14 mark. At a minimum, “BOCBCOC” is onomatopoeia for the sound a chicken makes and is
15 therefore descriptive of the product sold—i.e., fried chicken. Even if onomatopoeia is only
16 suggestive of chicken, therefore requiring some exercise of imagination, the weakness of the
17 “BOCBCOC Chicken Delicious” mark affords it less protection and therefore favors Island Life.

18 ii. Evidence of Actual Confusion

19 BBC argues that there is a strong likelihood of confusion, but it offers no evidence of actual
20 confusion between the two marks. *See* Dkt. #50 at 20-21. Absence of actual confusion between
21 two parties that have used their respective marks for years weighs strongly against likelihood of
22 confusion. *See Brookfield Commc’ns, Inc. v. W. Coast Entm’t Corp.*, 174 F.3d 1036, 1050 (9th

1 Cir. 1999) (“We cannot think of more persuasive evidence that there is no *likelihood* of confusion
2 between these two marks than the fact that they have been simultaneously used for five years
3 without causing any consumers to be confused as to who makes what.”) (emphasis in original).

4 Here, “Bok a Bok” and “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” have coexisted for over three years
5 without any material evidence of actual confusion. This starkly contrasts with BBC’s use of the
6 unregistered “BOK BOK” mark, which brought Island Life and BBC into conflict before BBC had
7 even opened its first BOK BOK restaurant. *See* Dkt. #24 at ¶ 23. This factor therefore strongly
8 favors Island Life.

9 iii. Marketing Channels

10 “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” and “Bok a Bok” also appear to have no overlap in their
11 marketing channels. BBC admits that “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” has no website of its own
12 but claims that it maintains an online presence through review platforms like Yelp and Trip
13 Advisor. Dkt. #50 at 20. However, review websites are distinguishable from marketing channels
14 used *by the vendor* to “sell, distribute, advertise, and/or market its goods and services.” *Comp*
15 *Exam’r Agency, Inc. v. Juris, Inc.*, No. 96-0213-WMB (CTX), 1996 WL 376600, at *1 (C.D. Cal.
16 Apr. 26, 1996). The fact that Island Life built an online presence for “Bok a Bok” while
17 “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” remains offline weighs strongly in favor of Island Life.

18 iv. Island Life’s Intent to Infringe

19 BBC offers no evidence that Island Life intended to infringe on the “BOCBOC Chicken
20 Delicious” mark—let alone was aware of its existence—when it registered its trademark for “Bok
21 a Bok.” There is likewise no evidence indicating Island Life’s intent to infringe when it conceived
22 of “Bok a Bok” and applied for a trademark. This factor therefore favors Island Life.

1 v. Likelihood of Expansion

2 BBC also offers no evidence that either “Bok a Bok” or “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious”
3 plan to expand outside their geographically distant operating areas. *See* Dkt. #28 at ¶ 18 (Planned
4 “Bok a Bok” restaurants both in western Washington). Even where two marks are nearly
5 identical, courts may find no customer confusion if the two companies operate in entirely different
6 geographic areas. *See Weiner King, Inc. v. Wiener King Corp.*, 615 F.2d 512, 515–22 (C.C.P.A.
7 1980) (Allowing concurrent use of “Weiner King” as a mark for restaurants in New Jersey and
8 “Wiener King” as a mark for restaurants in North Carolina); *Pinocchio's Pizza Inc. v. Sandra Inc.*,
9 11 U.S.P.Q.2d 1227, 1228, 1989 WL 297867 (T.T.A.B. 1989) (Allowing concurrent use of
10 “PINOCCHIO’S” as a service mark for restaurants in Maryland and “PINOCCHIOS” as a service
11 mark for restaurants elsewhere in the country).

12 Here, the two restaurant chains operate on opposite coasts. Restaurants with valid
13 ownership of the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark exist only in Queens, New York, and
14 Freehold, New Jersey. Dkt. #50 at 10. The chain of restaurants using the “Bok a Bok” mark exist
15 only in Washington. *Id.* at 18. The geographic isolation of the two chains favors Island Life.

16 vi. Overall Analysis

17 The application of the *Sleekcraft* factors does not raise a material issue of fact regarding
18 likelihood of confusion. *Cf. Dreamwerks Prod. Grp., Inc. v. SKG Studio*, 142 F.3d 1127, 1130–
19 32 (9th Cir. 1998) (Denying summary judgment for Defendant where Plaintiff made a strong
20 showing on three *Sleekcraft* factors and other factors carried “little weight.”). Here, the Court
21 finds no likelihood of confusion because the two companies are geographically isolated and have
22 no intent to expand anywhere near the other’s market. The Court is also strongly persuaded by

1 the fact that the chains operated for years without any indication of confusion, as evidenced by
2 BBC bringing this registration challenge instead of Mr. Li—the valid owner of the “BOCBOC
3 Chicken Delicious” mark. *One Indus., LLC*, 578 F.3d at 1162 (“The *Sleekcraft* factors are not
4 exhaustive, ‘and non-listed variables may often be quite important.’”) (quoting *Brookfield*, 174
5 F.3d at 1054). Accordingly, the Court finds summary judgment dismissal of BBC’s cancellation
6 claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d) proper.

7 3. *BBC’s Remaining Claims against Island Life*

8 Without a valid assignment of the “BOCBOC” mark, BBC’s remaining claims fail.
9 Trademark dilution under RCW 19.77 requires that BBC own “common law trademark rights” in
10 the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark, which it does not. *Id.* at ¶¶ 44-47. BBC likewise cannot
11 claim unfair competition under the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86, where it
12 has no right to claim infringement on the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” mark. *Id.* at ¶¶ 48-53.
13 Furthermore, as explained *infra*, Island Life owns a valid trademark in “Bok a Bok” and therefore
14 has committed no violation in attempting to enforce its own mark.

15 BBC’s derivative claims under alter ego theory and civil conspiracy likewise fail. *Id.* at ¶¶
16 54-58, 59-64. These claims allege that Island Life and its owners committed unlawful action,
17 which would require that BBC have some legally protectable right violated by Island Life.
18 Because Island Life’s actions—writing a cease and desist letter to BBC—were its attempt to
19 enforce its valid “Bok a Bok” mark, BBC’s derivative claims likewise fail.

20 Finally, BBC argues that even if the Court finds the assignment invalid, Mr. Li—the
21 assignor of the “BOCBOC” mark—may raise these claims when he is added as a co-plaintiff. Dkt.

1 #50 at 20. This argument fails given that it is nearly a year past the deadline for joinder of parties.
2 See Dkt. #23.

3 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS summary judgment on all of BBC's claims
4 against Island Life. The Court will now address Island Life's counterclaims against BBC.

5 **D. Island Life's Lanham Act Counterclaims**

6 Island Life moves for summary judgment on its counterclaims for trademark infringement
7 and unfair competition under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125(a), and trademark
8 infringement under Washington state law, RCW 19.77. Dkt. #46 at 8, 17. The Court will first
9 address Island Life's Lanham Act claims.

10 To prevail on an infringement claim under the Lanham Act, a party must prove: (1) the
11 trademark is a valid, protectable trademark; (2) it owns the trademark; and (3) the opposing party
12 used the trademark or a similar trademark without consent in a manner likely to cause confusion
13 among ordinary consumers as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or approval of goods. *Lahoti*
14 *v. VeriCheck, Inc.*, 586 F.3d 1190, 1196 (9th Cir. 2009). The Court finds that as a matter of law,
15 BBC's "BOK BOK" mark has infringed on Island Life's valid "Bok a Bok" mark.

16 *1. Validity and Ownership of "Bok a Bok" Mark*

17 The Court finds no material dispute that Island Life owns a valid trademark in "Bok a
18 Bok." Island Life has provided a certificate of registration of the mark, which serves as prima
19 facie evidence of validity and ownership. 15 U.S.C.A. § 1057(b). BBC does not dispute that the
20 mark is registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, but instead argues that (a) Island
21 Life obtained the registration for its trademark fraudulently; (b) the mark is "confusingly similar"

1 to the earlier “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” registration; and (c) Island Life does not own the
2 “Bok a Bok” mark. Dkt. #50 at 12-15, 19-20. The Court finds BBC’s arguments unavailing.

3 First, BBC argues that Island Life’s registration of “Bok a Bok” was procured through
4 fraud and is therefore invalid. Dkt. #50 at 12 (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1064(3)). However, in its
5 Complaint and Answer to counterclaims, the only basis BBC provided for cancelling the “Bok a
6 Bok” mark’s registration was likelihood of confusion with the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious”
7 mark under 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d). *See* Dkt. #1 at ¶ 66; Dkt. #24 at ¶ 2. BBC did not plead any
8 fraud claim in its original complaint nor in its answer to Island Life’s counterclaims, and the Court
9 will not consider it now. *Baden Sports, Inc. v. Molten*, No. C06-210-MJP, 2007 WL 2056402, at
10 *12 (W.D. Wash. July 16, 2007) (“A party cannot amend its pleadings through arguments in an
11 opposition brief to a motion for summary judgment.”).

12 BBC also reiterates its argument that Island Life’s “Bok a Bok” registration is invalid and
13 should be cancelled because of its confusing similarity to the “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious”
14 mark. Dkt. #50 at 20. This argument fails given the Court’s determination, *supra*, that there is
15 no “likelihood of confusion” with “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious” that would render the “Bok a
16 Bok” mark’s registration invalid.

17 Finally, BBC provides screenshots from Internet searches conducted by counsel for BBC
18 that purportedly show that the owners of the Seattle “Bok a Bok” restaurants are not Island Life,
19 but instead Bok World, LLC, Neumo’s, Bok a Bok Chicken, Bok a Bok Fried Chicken, and Bok
20 A Bok Fried Chicken & Biscuits. Dkt. #50 at 3-4; Dkt. #51 at ¶¶ 2, 4-6; Dkt. #52 at ¶¶ 7-8.
21 Viewing these screenshots in the light most favorable to BBC, they do not raise a material dispute
22 of fact regarding Island Life’s ownership and use of the “Bok a Bok” mark. Instead, BBC’s points

1 address the ownership structure of various “Bok a Bok” restaurants, including the names of
2 different legal entities owned by Mr. Prindle and Mr. O’Connor. BBC describes this ownership
3 structure as “a thinly veiled attempt to bootstrap the restaurants,” Dkt. #50 at 12, yet it provides
4 no legal basis for why Mr. Prindle and Mr. O’Connor’s decision to open the restaurants under
5 affiliated entities would invalidate Island Life’s ownership of the “Bok a Bok” mark. Indeed, the
6 Island Life LLC agreement expressly grants Mr. Prindle and Mr. O’Connor the power to take
7 actions on behalf of Island Life. Dkt. #52-12 at 9.

8 2. Use of “BOK BOK” Likely to Cause Confusion

9 Although BBC filed this action against Island Life on the basis that confusion existed
10 between the “BOCBOC Chicken” and “Bok a Bok” marks, *see generally* Dkt. #1, BBC denies
11 any likelihood of confusion between its unregistered “BOK BOK” logo and the Washington “Bok
12 a Bok” mark. Dkt. #50 at 9; *see also* Dkt. #24 at ¶ 12.

13 As analyzed above with respect to BBC’s cancellation claim, courts determine “likelihood
14 of confusion” based on the eight *Sleekcraft* factors. *See Sleekcraft Boats*, 599 F.2d at 348–54.
15 The fact-intensive nature of the *Sleekcraft* inquiry cautions against summary judgment, but courts
16 find likelihood of confusion as a matter of law when the factors establish a “powerful case” that
17 confusion is likely. *Stone Creek*, 875 F.3d at 432. Here, the Court finds that evidence of actual
18 confusion and BBC’s intent to expand its restaurants nationwide create a “powerful case” for
19 likelihood of confusion that warrants summary judgment for Island Life.

20 i. Similarity of the Marks

21 No reasonable juror could find that “BOK BOK” is dissimilar to “Bok a Bok”. The terms
22 are identical, with the exception of the letter “a”. Courts regularly find likelihood of confusion

1 where two marks are phonetic equivalents with only a one or two letter difference. *See, e.g.,*
2 *Synoptek, LLC*, 309 F.Supp.3d at 837 (Finding “Synoptek” and “Synaptek” “virtually
3 indistinguishable”). This finding favors Island Life.

4 ii. Relatedness of the Goods

5 Related goods or services are generally considered more likely to confuse the public as to
6 the source of the goods. *Entrepreneur Media, Inc. v. Smith*, 279 F.3d 1135, 1147 (9th Cir. 2002).

7 Relatedness is measured by whether the products are (1) complementary; (2) sold to the same
8 class of purchasers; and (3) similar in use and function. *Network Automation, Inc. v. Advanced*
9 *Sys. Concepts, Inc.*, 638 F.3d 1137, 1150 (9th Cir. 2011). Both companies operate in the food
10 services industry. However, “BOK BOK” specializes in Mediterranean food while “Bok a Bok”
11 sells Korean fried chicken. Although reasonable jurors may disagree about the relatedness of the
12 two cuisines and whether they appeal to the same market of consumers, BBC’s assertion that both
13 restaurants operate “in the same channels of trade” strengthens this factor in Island Life’s favor.
14 *See* Dkt. #1 at ¶ 26.

15 iii. Strength of the Mark

16 A reasonable juror may find that the “Bok a Bok” mark is either descriptive or suggestive,
17 indicating that Island Life does not have a strong mark. Island Life contends that the “Bok a Bok”
18 mark is “unique, fanciful, distinctive, and has a secondary meaning (i.e., the sound a chicken
19 makes).” Dkt. #46 at 12. However, fanciful marks “consist of ‘coined phrases’ that also have no
20 commonly known connection with the product at hand.” *Id.* at 632. Like “BOCBOC Chicken
21 Delicious,” the “Bok a Bok” mark is directly connected to the product sold, i.e. fried chicken.
22 Accordingly, this factor weighs against summary judgment for Island Life.

1 iv. Evidence of Actual Confusion

2 Incidents of actual confusion are strong evidence of likelihood of confusion. *See Rodeo*
3 *Collection v. West Seventh*, 812 F.2d 1215, 1219 (9th Cir. 1987). BBC argues that this factor only
4 applies to confusion by consumers. Dkt. #50 at 9. However, the Ninth Circuit is clear that when
5 analyzing this factor, courts may consider whether merchants and non-purchasing members of the
6 public were confused. *Survivor Media, Inc.*, 406 F.3d at 633; *see also Karl Storz Endoscopy Am.,*
7 *Inc. v. Surgical Techs., Inc.*, 285 F.3d 848, 854 (9th Cir. 2002) (Amendments to Lanham Act
8 specifically struck language limiting scope of Act to confusion by “purchasers”) (citing *Payless*
9 *Shoesource, Inc. v. Reebok Int'l Ltd.*, 998 F.2d 985, 989 (Fed.Cir.1993)).

10 There is no dispute of fact that BBC’s use of its unregistered “BOK BOK” logo in Nevada
11 has caused confusion for Island Life’s “Bok a Bok.” Unlike “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious,”
12 which operated for years without evidence of confusion with “Bok a Bok,” BBC created an online
13 presence for the Nevada “BOK BOK” that has led to actual confusion. Potential employees have
14 emailed employment applications to the wrong company, Dkt. #28 at ¶ 10, marketers and vendors
15 have emailed advertising materials and offers to the Washington “Bok a Bok” that were intended
16 for the Nevada “BOK BOK,” Dkt. #28-5, and a local Las Vegas food journalist wrote a story
17 mistakenly stating that Seattle’s “Bok a Bok” was coming to Las Vegas. *Id.* at 10. Based on these
18 incidents of actual confusion, no reasonable juror could find no likelihood of ongoing confusion.

19 v. Marketing Channels Used

20 “Convergent marketing channels increase the likelihood of confusion.” *Sleekcraft Boats,*
21 *599 F.2d at 353.* It appears that both parties maintain an active Internet presence, including their
22 own websites, Instagram, and Facebook accounts, which has led to misdirected emails from

1 marketers, vendors, and potential employees. *See* Dkt. #28-5. Also, “when the ‘general class’ of
2 purchasers of the parties’ respective products is the same, confusion is more likely.” *Id.* BBC
3 admits that both restaurant chains operate “in the same channels of trade,” Dkt. #1 at ¶ 26, which
4 suggests that their general class of purchasers are the same. Therefore, a reasonable juror would
5 find that this factor weighs in favor of Island Life.

6 vi. Degree of Consumer Care

7 As analyzed above with respect to “BOCBOC Chicken,” no reasonable juror could find
8 that the average purchaser of a fast food meal would exercise a high degree of care in selecting
9 their meal. This factor therefore also favors Island Life.

10 vii. BBC’s Intent in Adopting “BOK BOK”

11 Neither party has produced evidence regarding BBC’s intentions when it selected its
12 company name and developed the yellow “BOK BOK” logo. There is no indication BBC made a
13 conscious attempt to confuse when it created the mark, so this factor weighs in favor of BBC.

14 viii. Likelihood of Expansion

15 Unlike “BOCBOC Chicken”, which operates on the opposite coast, reasonable jurors may
16 disagree about whether Nevada is sufficiently far from Washington so as to minimize consumers’
17 confusion between the two. However, BBC has reiterated its intention to expand its restaurant
18 chain nationwide—including into California and Washington. Dkt. #29 at 1; Dkt. #50 at 19.
19 Accordingly, this factor weighs strongly in favor of Island Life.

20 ix. Overall Analysis

21 In contrast to “BOCBOC Chicken Delicious,” the *Sleekcraft* factors applied to BBC’s use
22 of “BOK BOK” create a powerful case of likelihood of confusion with “Bok a Bok.” Here, both

1 companies use online marketing, and actual confusion by merchants and vendors occurred even
2 before BBC opened its first restaurant. BBC also plans to expand “BOK BOK” nationwide,
3 which further increases the likelihood of confusion. The Court is also strongly persuaded by the
4 fact that this action stems from Island Life and BBC’s mutual acknowledgment that the opposing
5 party’s use of its mark threatens its own business.

6 Accordingly, the Court finds no material dispute as to the likelihood of confusion between
7 the marks. The Court likewise finds no material dispute that “Bok a Bok” is a valid, protectable
8 trademark owned by Island Life. The same likelihood of confusion under the *Sleekcraft* factors
9 for trademark infringement claims under the Lanham Act also applies to unfair competition
10 claims. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A). The Court therefore GRANTS summary judgment on
11 Island Life’s Lanham Act counterclaims for trademark infringement and unfair competition under
12 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125(a).

13 **E. Island Life’s Counterclaim under RCW 19.77**

14 Island Life also seeks summary judgment on its counterclaim for trademark dilution under
15 Washington state law, RCW 19.77. Dkt. #46 at 17. For the following reasons, the Court DENIES
16 summary judgment on Island Life’s state law claim under RCW 19.77.

17 The Washington dilution statute is identical to the federal dilution statute under 15 U.S.C.
18 § 1125(c)(2)(A). *Nautilus Grp., Inc, v, Icon Health & Fitness, Inc.*, No. C02-2420-RSM, 2006
19 WL 3761367, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 21, 2006) (citing RCW 19.77.160(1) and 19.77.010(6)).
20 To prevail on a trademark dilution claim, a plaintiff must show: “(1) the mark is famous and
21 distinctive; (2) the defendant is making use of the mark in commerce; (3) the defendant’s use
22 began after the mark became famous; and (4) the defendant’s use of the mark is likely to cause

1 dilution by blurring or dilution by tarnishment.” *New Flyer Indus. Canada ULC v. Rugby*
2 *Aviation, LLC*, No. C18-299-RSL, 2019 WL 4167014, at *11 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 3, 2019)
3 (internal citation omitted).

4 A material dispute of fact remains as to whether the “Bok a Bok” mark enjoys the requisite
5 recognition within Washington to prevail on a dilution claim. Trademark dilution is a cause of
6 action “invented and reserved for a select class of marks—those marks with such powerful
7 consumer associations that even non-competing uses can impinge their value.” *Thane Int’l, Inc.*
8 *v. Trek Bicycle Corp.*, 305 F.3d 894, 907 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotations omitted). To
9 determine whether a mark is famous and distinctive, a court may consider factors such as the
10 degree or acquired distinctiveness of the mark in Washington, the extent of advertising and
11 publicity, the geographical extent of the trading area, and the degree of recognition of the mark
12 in trading areas and channels of trade. RCW 19.77.160(1). Here, Island Life has not offered
13 evidence of the volume of sales nor the geographic reach of its advertising and publicity. A
14 material dispute of fact therefore remains as to whether the “Bok a Bok” mark may be considered
15 “famous” or “distinctive” under RCW 19.77.160(1).

16 Accordingly, the Court DENIES summary judgment on Island Life’s state trademark
17 dilution counterclaim under RCW 19.77.

18 **IV. PERMANENT INJUNCTION**

19 Island Life requests entry of a permanent injunction, Dkt. #46 at 22, but parties have not
20 addressed the issue. The Court found that Island Life would likely suffer substantial and
21 irreparable harm unless it enjoined BBC from expanding into western Washington for the
22 pendency of litigation. Dkt. #37 at 8. However, to obtain a permanent injunction in a trademark

1 so it could continue using its untrademarked “BOK BOK” logo. BBC’s decision to initiate this
2 action against Island Life while continuing to use its untrademarked logo makes this an
3 “exceptional case” under § 1117. *See Bumper Indus.*, 352 F.3d at 1219 (Upholding district court
4 award of attorney’s fees where issue “not necessarily one of bad faith: willful or deliberate
5 infringement will suffice.”). The Court therefore grants Island Life an award of attorney’s fees
6 upon conclusion of the case.

7 VI. CONCLUSION

8 Having reviewed the relevant briefing, attached declarations, and the remainder of the
9 record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS:

10 1. Defendant Island Life’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Dkt. #46, is
11 GRANTED IN PART as set forth above.

12 2. Plaintiff BBC’s claims are DISMISSED.

13 3. No later than twenty-one (21) days from the date of this Order, parties shall submit
14 a Joint Status Report as to the remaining issues before the Court.

15 4. At the conclusion of this case, Island Life shall file a Motion for Attorney’s Fees,
16 noting it for consideration pursuant to this Court’s Local Rules. The motion shall be supported
17 by documentary evidence reflecting the amount of fees sought and the appropriate hourly rate,
18 and shall include argument as to the authority upon which such fees may be granted and why such
19 fees are reasonable. BBC shall file any Response in accordance with the Local Rules, and Island
20 Life may file a Reply in accordance with the same.

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23 ORDER GRANTING IN PART DEFENDANT
ISLAND LIFE’S MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT
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1 Dated this 20th day of September 2019.

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4 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
5 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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