

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CMSI, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

PACIFIC CYCLE, INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C06-488JLR

ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

This matter comes before the court on the motion of Plaintiff CMSI, Inc. (“CMSI”) for a preliminary injunction (Dkt. # 13). The court has reviewed the parties’ briefing and supporting materials, and finds the motion suitable for disposition without oral argument. For the reasons stated below, the court DENIES CMSI’s motion.

II. BACKGROUND

For purposes of this motion only, the court takes all inferences from the evidence in the light most favorable to CMSI. Ultimately, even under this favorable view of the facts, CMSI cannot prevail on its claim for injunctive relief.

Defendant Pacific Cycle, Inc. (“Pacific Cycle”) competes in the motor scooter market with CMSI. Pacific Cycle has recently begun to sell “Schwinn” brand scooters, extending a trademark that it and its predecessors have used for decades to sell bicycles.

1 CMSI, a substantially smaller entity than Pacific Cycle, sells scooters under the “Twist
2 N’ Go” or “TN’G” brands.

3 Prior to 2004, Pacific Cycle did not sell scooters. Believing it could succeed in
4 the scooter market on the strength of the Schwinn trademark, it approached CMSI to
5 discuss selling CMSI scooters under the Schwinn mark. CMSI had successfully worked
6 with a Chinese manufacturer, the Benzhou Group (“Benzhou”), to homologate one or
7 more models of Chinese scooters for import and legal sale in the United States. CMSI
8 invested substantial resources working with Benzhou during the homologation process.
9 Despite numerous discussions between Pacific Cycle and CMSI, their business
10 relationship never came to fruition.

11
12 In February 2005, a CMSI representative saw a display of Schwinn scooters at a
13 trade show. He believed that the Schwinn scooters were copies of CMSI’s “Milano” and
14 “Venice LX” model scooters. Although the representative reported what he had seen to
15 Thomas Lynott, the founder and President of CMSI, CMSI took no action.
16

17 In November 2005, Mr. Lynott visited a Benzhou manufacturing facility in
18 China. While there, he saw “hundreds” of Schwinn-branded scooters, which he believed
19 were identical to CMSI’s Milano and Venice LX models. Lynott Decl. ¶ 20.

20 In January 2006, CMSI learned that a Bellevue, Washington dealership was
21 selling a Schwinn “Graduate” model scooter. Mr. Lynott examined one of the scooters,
22 and discovered “CMSI” embossed on its headlamp. Mr. Lynott knew that the headlamp
23 was one of the parts that Benzhou had incorporated into its scooter in accordance with
24 CMSI’s instructions during the homologation process.
25

26 CMSI purchased a Schwinn Graduate scooter, and arranged for an inspection by
27 Joseph Flynn, an experienced scooter mechanic. According to Mr. Flynn, the Graduate
28

1 is virtually identical to CMSI's Milano model. Flynn Decl. at ¶ 9 (“[I]t is my conclusion
2 that the Schwinn Graduate scooter is a CMSI Milano . . . scooter with only several
3 trivial differences”). For purposes of this motion, the court assumes that Pacific
4 Cycle knew that Benzhou manufactured scooters for CMSI, and commissioned Benzhou
5 to manufacture a scooter virtually identical to CMSI's Milano model.

6
7 CMSI seeks a preliminary injunction preventing Pacific Cycle from importing,
8 selling, or promoting its 2006 Schwinn Graduate scooter.

9 III. ANALYSIS

10 A. CMSI Must Establish a Likelihood of Success on Its Claim for Reverse 11 Passing Off.

12 For purposes of this motion, it suffices to note that a plaintiff seeking injunctive
13 relief must establish, among other things, a likelihood of success on the merits. Dep't of
14 Parks & Recreation v. Bazaar Del Mundo, Inc., 448 F.3d 1118, 1123 (9th Cir. 2006). If
15 a plaintiff cannot succeed on the merits as a matter of law, it cannot obtain an injunction.
16 Self-Realization Fellowship Church v. Ananda Church of Self-Realization, 59 F.3d 902,
17 913-14 (9th Cir. 1995).

18 Although CMSI has alleged causes of action under Section 43(a) of the Lanham
19 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), and various causes of action under Washington law, its
20 motion for injunctive relief is based solely on its cause of action for reverse passing off
21 under the Lanham Act. Because the court concludes that CMSI cannot, as a matter of
22 law, prevail on its claim for reverse passing off, the court denies CMSI's motion.

23
24 Although courts have expressed the Lanham Act's prohibition on reverse passing
25 off in various ways, all agree that the practice entails selling another's goods as one's
26 own. In the prototypical case, a party “purchases or otherwise obtains a second party's
27 goods, removes the second party's name, and then markets the product under its own
28

1 name.” Summit Mach. Tool Mfg. Corp. v. Victor CNC Sys., Inc., 7 F.3d 1434, 1437
2 (9th Cir. 1993). A defendant who does not remove a plaintiff’s trademark may “also be
3 guilty of reverse passing off by selling or offering for sale another’s product that has
4 been modified slightly and then labeled with a different name.” Summit, 7 F.3d at 1437
5 (quoting Roho, Inc. v. Marquis, 902 F.2d 356, 359 (5th Cir. 1990)). In any event, the
6 crux of the Lanham Act violation is passing off *another’s product* as one’s own.
7

8 The question in this case is whether Pacific Cycle has passed off “another’s
9 product.” This is not a prototypical case of reverse passing off, because there is no
10 evidence that Pacific Cycle has removed any CMSI mark from any scooter and
11 substituted a Schwinn mark. Instead, Pacific Cycle has used the same manufacturer as
12 CMSI to produce scooters that are virtually identical to CMSI’s. In CMSI’s view,
13 Pacific Cycle’s Schwinn scooters are merely CMSI scooters branded with a different
14 name. CMSI thus declares this “a textbook case of express reverse passing off.” CMSI
15 Mot. at 12. Unfortunately for CMSI, the Supreme Court recently revised the textbook.
16

17 **B. CMSI Cannot Prevail Unless It Is the “Origin” of Pacific Cycle’s Scooters.**

18 The prohibition on reverse passing off arises from the Lanham Act’s ban on false
19 or misleading designation of the “origin” of “goods.” Dastar Corp. v. Twentieth Century
20 Fox Film Corp., 539 U.S. 23, 31 (2003) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)). Before Dastar,
21 some courts had expressly acknowledged as much. For example, the Second Circuit’s
22 oft-cited four-element definition of reverse passing off requires “that the work at issue
23 originated with the plaintiff.” Lipton v. Nature Co., 71 F.3d 464, 473 (2d Cir. 1995).
24 The Ninth Circuit has been less explicit, but has acknowledged that reverse passing off
25 is grounded in the Lanham Act’s prohibition on false designation of “origin.” See Smith
26 v. Montoro, 648 F.2d 602, 606 (9th Cir. 1981) (citing Truck Equip. Serv. Co. v.
27 Fruehauf Corp., 536 F.2d 1210, 1216 (8th Cir. 1976)).
28

1 To prevail on its reverse passing off claim, CMSI must demonstrate that it is the
2 “origin” of the Schwinn Graduate scooter. This requirement is consistent not only with
3 the description of reverse passing off as labeling “another’s goods” as one’s own,
4 Summit, 7 F.3d at 1437, but also with the opinion of every appellate court that has
5 considered the issue since Dastar. See, e.g., Bretford Mfg., Inc. v. Smith Sys. Mfg.
6 Corp., 419 F.3d 576, 580 (7th Cir. 2005) (“Dastar added that the injury [from reverse
7 passing off] must be a *trademark* loss – which is to say, it must come from a
8 misrepresentation of the goods’ origin.”); Syngenta Seeds, Inc. v. Delta Cotton Co-op.,
9 Inc., 457 F.3d 1269, 1277 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (adopting Lipton test); Gen. Universal Sys.,
10 Inc. v. Lee, 379 F.3d 131, 148-49 (5th Cir. 2004).

11 **C. CMSI is Not the “Origin” of Any Schwinn-Branded Scooter.**

12 Having anchored reverse passing off to its Lanham Act roots, the Court in Dastar
13 next considered the meaning of “origin” under the Act. In Dastar, the plaintiffs had
14 produced a collection of videotapes repackaging a 1949 television series. 539 U.S. at
15 25-26. Dastar, the defendant, edited original recordings of the series to produce a
16 shorter and somewhat different videotape collection, which it sold as its own product
17 without attribution. Id. at 26-27. Reviewing a judgment for the plaintiffs on their claim
18 of reverse passing off, the Court noted the following tension:
19
20

21 If “origin” refers only to the manufacturer or producer of the physical
22 “goods” that are made available to the public (in this case the videotapes),
23 Dastar was the origin. If, however, “origin” includes the creator of the
24 underlying work that Dastar copied, then someone else, perhaps [a
25 plaintiff], was the origin of Dastar’s product.

26 Id. at 31.

27 The Dastar Court ultimately rejected the notion that the creator of a product could
28 claim to be its “origin” under the Lanham Act. First, the Court noted that the “most
natural understanding of the phrase “‘origin’ of ‘goods’” is “the producer of the tangible

1 product sold in the marketplace.” Id. at 31. It also found that “[t]he concept [of
2 ‘origin’] might be stretched . . . to include not only the actual producer, but also the
3 trademark owner who commissioned or assumed responsibility for (‘stood behind’)
4 production of the physical product.” Id. at 31-32. The Court declined to interpret
5 “origin” to “connot[e] the person or entity that originated the ideas or communications
6 that ‘goods’ embody or contain.” Id. at 32. The Court thus held that Dastar was the
7 “origin” of its videotape collection. Id. at 38 (reversing Ninth Circuit).

9 CMSI’s claim of reverse passing off can survive only if it can establish that its
10 role in the development of the scooters in dispute makes it the scooters’ “origin.” For
11 several reasons, CMSI cannot do so.

12 If the court limits CMSI solely to the formulations of “origin” that the Supreme
13 Court expressed in Dastar, Pacific Cycle is the “origin” of the Benzhou-manufactured
14 scooters Pacific Cycle sells. Pacific Cycle is the “origin” of its scooters in the same way
15 that CMSI is the “origin” of its scooters. Both entities commissioned Benzhou to
16 manufacture scooters on their behalf. Although CMSI argues that it falls with the
17 Supreme Court’s express definitions of “origin,” CMSI Mot. at 13, its argument depends
18 on a misreading of Dastar. When the Court noted that one who commissions the
19 manufacture of a product can claim to be its “origin,” id. at 31-32, it did not suggest that
20 whoever first commissions the manufacture of a product is forevermore the “origin” of
21 all copies of the product. Copyists who commission a product are, within the Lanham
22 Act, as much the “origin” of the product as whoever first commissioned the product.

23 Although CMSI cannot succeed by relying on the express formulations of
24 “origin” in Dastar, an alternate formulation that is not inconsistent with Dastar could
25 suffice. To that end, CMSI proposes that it is the origin of the Schwinn Graduate
26 scooter because it invested “substantial time and resources in homologating” the
27
28

1 scooters, including providing design specifications. CMSI Mot. at 4. Pacific Cycle, by
2 contrast, avoided this effort and expense by directing Benzhou to copy CMSI scooters.

3 CMSI admits, however, that its investment in homologating the Benzhou scooter
4 does not generally prevent Pacific Cycle from copying it. CMSI Mot. at 13 (“[R]everse
5 passing off requires more than just ‘copying’”). Indeed, absent copyright, patent,
6 or trade dress¹ protection for a product, the law encourages others to copy it. E.g.,
7 Summit, 7 F.3d at 1437 (“Although copyists undoubtedly incur the enmity of the
8 product’s creator, they serve the public interest by promoting competition and price
9 reductions.”) (quoting Roho, 902 F.2d at 359); Bretford, 419 F.3d at 581 (“[F]ederal law
10 encourages wholesale copying, the better to drive down prices.”). If Pacific Cycle had
11 acquired a CMSI scooter and brought it to another manufacturer with instructions to
12 copy it and affix a Schwinn trademark, it would not have engaged in reverse passing off.

13
14 The question thus arises: if using another manufacturer to copy CMSI’s scooter
15 is lawful, why is it unlawful to use the same manufacturer as CMSI to copy its scooter?
16 CMSI correctly notes that Pacific Cycle’s use of Benzhou as its manufacturer permits it
17 to gain the benefits of CMSI’s collaboration with Benzhou without expending its own
18 resources. CMSI fails, however, to provide a reason that this practice is offensive *under*
19 *the Lanham Act*.² Cf. Summit, 7 F.3d at 1439 (noting potential California law claims for
20 misappropriation of the fruits of designer’s labor).
21
22

23
24 ¹The Dastar Court observed that a broad construction of “origin” would swallow its
25 trade dress precedents. 539 U.S. at 36-37 (noting that a producer armed with an expansive view
26 of reverse passing off could obtain the equivalent of trade dress protection without showing that
his trade dress had acquired secondary meaning).

27 ²As the court has previously noted, although CMSI’s complaint states alternate theories
28 of relief, including tortious interference with its exclusive manufacturing agreement with
Benzhou, CMSI bases the instant motion solely on its claim for reverse passing off.

1 Dastar compels the conclusion that CMSI’s contributions to the homologation
2 process do not make it the “origin” of the Schwinn Graduate scooter. At least one of the
3 Dastar plaintiffs had a colorable claim that it had a role in the creation of the videotape
4 collection, while Dastar itself had no such claim. 539 U.S. at 31. Nonetheless, the
5 Court declined to equate creation with “origin” under the Lanham Act:
6

7 The consumer who buys a branded product does not automatically assume
8 that the brand-name company is the same entity that came up with the idea
9 for the product, *or designed the product* – and typically does not care
whether it is. The words of the Lanham Act should not be stretched to
cover matters that are typically of no consequence to consumers.

10 Dastar, 539 U.S. at 32-33 (emphasis added); see also id. at 37 (noting that the “origin of
11 goods” in the Lanham Act refers to the producer of the goods, “not the producer of the
12 (potentially) copyrightable or patentable designs that the [product] embodie[s]”).

13 Similarly, there is no reason that the Lanham Act should protect a producer
14 simply because it was the first to create, develop, or manufacture a product.³ As the
15 Dastar Court explained:
16

17
18
19 ³As a practical matter, deeming the producer who first commissions a product to be the
20 “origin” of the product would wreak havoc in the marketplace. Suppose that Pacific Cycle
21 sought to attribute the Schwinn Graduate to its originator. Who would it credit? CMSI? All
22 CMSI did was homologate an existing Benzhou scooter model. Benzhou? The evidence shows
23 that Benzhou copied its scooter from one or more of hundreds of models already on the market,
24 each of which is likely a copy of a preexisting model, in a chain of copying that perhaps leads
back to the progenitor of today’s motor scooters. See Dastar, 539 U.S. at 35-36 (“We do not
think the Lanham Act requires this search for the Nile and all its tributaries.”); see also id. at 35
(describing “serious practical problems” with expansive reading of “origin”).

25 Indeed, if CMSI’s view is correct, Pacific Cycle is effectively foreclosed from copying
26 CMSI’s scooter. It cannot designate itself as the origin of the scooter without engaging in
27 reverse passing off; and it cannot designate CMSI as the origin of the scooter without engaging
28 in an unauthorized use of CMSI’s name or trademarks. See id. at 35. CMSI, which has not
patented (and presumably cannot patent) its scooter, would thus become the possessor of a
mutant patent of indefinite duration. Cf. id. at 34 (noting potential for “mutant copyright”
arising from expansive view of Lanham Act).

1 [T]he brand-loyal consumer who prefers the drink that the Coca-Cola
2 Company or PepsiCo sells, while he believes that that company produced
3 (or at least stands behind the production of) that product, surely does not
4 necessarily believe that the company was the ‘origin’ of the drink in the
5 sense that it was the very first to devise the formula.

6 Id. at 32. By placing the “Schwinn” mark on a scooter, Pacific Cycle does not signal to
7 consumers that it invented the scooter, developed the scooter, homologated the scooter,
8 or the like. Instead, it signals that it has produced (or commissioned the production of)
9 the scooter, and stands behind it. Pacific Cycle therefore properly designates the
10 “origin” of its scooters for purposes of the Lanham Act, and does not violate the Act’s
11 prohibition on reverse passing off.

12 **D. The Decision in Summit Does Not Alter the Court’s Ruling.**

13 CMSI improperly relies on Summit for the proposition that selling near-copies of
14 a trademarked good obtained from the trademark holder’s manufacturer is reverse
15 passing off. In Summit, the plaintiff designed lathes and contracted with a Chinese
16 manufacturer to produce them. 7 F.3d at 1436. The defendant later purchased lathes
17 from the same manufacturer. Id. Ultimately, both the trial court and the Ninth Circuit
18 found that the defendant’s lathes were not sufficiently similar to plaintiff’s lathes to
19 support a claim for reverse passing off. Id. at 1437 (noting outcome of bench trial),
20 1439 (affirming trial court). CMSI insists that because the Schwinn Graduate is
21 sufficiently similar to the CMSI Milano, it can succeed in proving reverse passing off
22 where the plaintiff in Summit failed.

23 CMSI errs, however, in claiming that the Summit court “recognized the viability
24 of an express reverse passing off claim in exactly the same situation as that presented [in
25 this case].” CMSI Mot. at 14. There is no indication that the Summit court considered
26
27
28

1 the viability of such a claim. At most, the court assumed the viability of the claim⁴ en
2 route to deciding the question before it: whether the trial court erred in finding that the
3 defendant's lathes were not sufficiently similar to the plaintiff's. No one called upon the
4 court to decide whether the defendant's copying was actionable in the first place. But
5 see Summit, 7 F.3d at 1443 (Ferguson, J., concurring and noting that "the Lanham Act
6 permits a more direct dismissal of [the plaintiff's] claim" because "at no time did
7 [defendant] do anything with regard to the lathes it purchased . . . that constituted a
8 reverse palming off violation").

10 IV. CONCLUSION

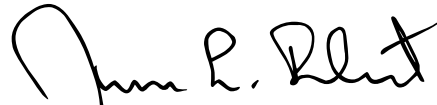
11 Although CMSI's other theories of relief may support its assertion that Pacific
12 Cycle took "an illegitimate short cut into a new market," CMSI Mot. at 1, its reverse
13 passing off claim fails as a matter of law. The court therefore DENIES CMSI's motion
14 for preliminary injunction (Dkt. # 13).

15 The court GRANTS the parties' motions (Dkt. ## 23, 46) to seal Pacific Cycle's
16 opposition memorandum, CMSI's reply memorandum, and various exhibits. The court
17 directs the parties to not include confidential information in their future memoranda, and
18

19
20
21 ⁴To the extent that the Summit court brushed tangentially against the underpinnings of
22 reverse passing off, it did so by citing prior decisions addressing communicative products.
23 Summit, 7 F.3d at 1438 (citing Shaw v. Lindheim, 919 F.2d 1353 (9th Cir. 1990); Litchfield v.
24 Spielberg, 736 F.2d 1352 (9th Cir. 1984); Lamothe v. Atlantic Recording Corp., 847 F.2d 1403
25 (9th Cir. 1988); and Smith v. Montoro, 648 F.2d 602 (9th Cir. 1981)). The Ninth Circuit relied
26 on the same precedent in deciding Dastar, and the Supreme Court reversed. See Dastar, 539
27 U.S. at 28 (citing Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. v. Entm't Distrib., 34 Fed. Appx. 312, 314
28 (9th Cir. 2002)). Moreover, many of the decisions the Summit court cited focused on the
similarity between the products at issue, not the legal foundations of reverse passing off. See,
e.g., Waldman Publ'g Corp. v. Landoll, Inc., 43 F.3d 775, 781 (2d Cir. 1994) ("The Ninth
Circuit's conclusion [in Shaw] was based not on an analysis of what constituted a 'false
designation of origin' but instead on the Ninth Circuit's determination that only bodily
appropriation would create a likelihood of consumer confusion.").

1 to file all confidential documents as exhibits to a single declaration that contains no non-
2 confidential documents.

3 Dated this 15th day of September, 2006.

4
5 

6
7 JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge

8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28