

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MULTIFAB, INC., a Washington
domestic corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

ARLANAGREEN.COM, an Internet
web domain registered in Arizona;
RUBEN ISAEV, believed to be a
resident of Moscow, Federation of
Russia,

Defendants.

No. 2:15-CV-0066-SMJ

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR ENTRY OF
DEFAULT JUDGMENT**

Before the Court, without oral argument, is Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Default Judgment, ECF No. 29. Plaintiff requests a default judgment on its claims of trademark infringement and false advertising under the Lanham Act, cyberpiracy under the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, and violation of the Washington Consumer Protection Act. Plaintiff requests monetary damages, forfeiture of Defendants' website, and a permanent injunction. Having reviewed the pleadings and the file in this matter, the Court is fully informed and denies the motion.

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1 **I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**¹

2 Plaintiff is a corporation domiciled in Washington that engages in the
3 business of manufacturing and distribution. ECF No. 1 at 7. Plaintiff has
4 registered the words “Multifab” and “Multifab, Inc.” as business names and
5 tradenames with the State of Washington, but not with the United States Patent
6 and Trademark Office. *Id.* at 7-8. Plaintiff has used each name for at least twenty
7 five years. *Id.* Currently, Plaintiff holds a domain name of “Multifab, Inc.” that is
8 registered within the State of Washington for the purposes of carrying out its
9 business as well as storing and viewing videos related to its business. *Id.* at 8.

10 In October 2009, Defendant ArlanaGreen.com was established by a
11 registrant named Arlana Green. *Id.* at 3. On December 15, 2014, the name of the
12 ArlanaGreen.com’s registrar changed from Arlana Green to Ruben Isaev. *Id.*
13 Defendant ArlanaGreen.com is a website which features and displays
14 pornographic images and videos. *Id.* at 3.

15 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants engaged in an unfair and deceptive trade
16 practice by using its tradename to promote pornographic images and videos which
17 caused confusion as to Plaintiff’s name and purpose. *Id.* at 13, 17.

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20 ¹ For the purposes of default judgment, the Court accepts as true all well-pleaded factual
allegations in the Complaint. *See Cripps v. Life Ins. Co. of America*, 980 F.2d 1261, 1267 (9th
Cir. 1992) (citing *Benny v. Pipes*, 799 F.2d 489, 495 (9th Cir. 1986)).

1 On March 11, 2015, Plaintiff filed this action seeking a preliminary
2 injunction, damages, costs, attorney's fees, Defendants' profits, and an order
3 compelling Defendants to transfer the ArlanaGreen.com domain name to Plaintiff.
4 ECF No. 1 at 18-20. On March 13, 2015, the Court issued a temporary restraining
5 order that enjoined and restrained Defendants from using the word "Multifab" in
6 any website under their control. ECF No. 17 at 10-11. In addition, the Court
7 allowed Plaintiff to execute service via electronic and United States Mail. *Id.* at 9.
8 On March 16, 2015, Defendants were served by electronic, regular and registered
9 mail. ECF No. 19.

10 On March 26, 2015, the Court dissolved the temporary restraining order and
11 issued a preliminary injunction to exist until the resolution of this case. ECF No.
12 23 at 9. Defendants have not appeared within the necessary time frame and have
13 not filed an answer to Plaintiff's Complaint as of this date. Plaintiff moved for
14 default on April 21, 2015, ECF No. 26, and the Clerk of Court entered Defendants
15 into default on April 24, 2015. ECF No. 28.

16 Plaintiff now moves for entry of default judgment. Plaintiff seeks a
17 permanent injunction, damages, costs, attorneys' fees, Defendants' profits, and an
18 order compelling Defendants to transfer the "ArlanaGreen.com" domain name to
19 Plaintiff.

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II. ANALYSIS

A. Default Judgment

Before a court can enter a default judgment, the moving party must show that the clerk has entered default “against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(a). After default is entered, the moving party files a Motion for Default Judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b). Plaintiff has satisfied each requirement.

When assessing a motion for default judgment, the Court must accept all well-pleaded allegations of the complaint as fact, except facts related to the amount of damages. *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987). Where those facts establish a defendant’s liability, the Court has discretion, not an obligation, to enter a default judgment. *See Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092-93 (9th Cir. 1980). Factors which the Court may consider in exercising its discretion include: (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff’s substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money at stake in the action, (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts, (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-1472 (9th Cir. 1986).

1 After reviewing the allegations of the complaint, the attached evidence, and
2 the argument and authority offered in the Motion for Default Judgment, Plaintiff
3 has failed to establish trademark infringement or false advertising under the
4 Lanham Act, cyberpiracy under the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection
5 Act, or a violation of Washington's Consumer Protection Act. Given the lack of
6 merit in Plaintiff's substantive claims, the Court declines to enter default judgment
7 and grants Plaintiff leave to amend the Complaint. The Court addresses Plaintiff's
8 claims in turn.

9 1. Trademark Infringement, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A)

10 To succeed on a trademark infringement claim under 15 U.S.C. §
11 1125(a)(1)(A), a plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) ownership of a trademark, and (2)
12 a likelihood of confusion² through a balancing of eight factors. *Wells Fargo & Co.*
13 *v. ABD Ins. & Financial Services, Inc.*, 758 F.3d 1069, 1072 (9th Cir. 2014). In
14 this case, Plaintiff has not shown that Defendants' "actual practice is likely to
15 produce confusion in the minds of consumers." *KP Permanent Make-Up, Inc. v.*
16 *Lasting Impression I, Inc.*, 543 U.S. 111, 117 (2004). As a result, there can be no
17 trademark infringement.

18 ² Likelihood of consumer confusion is an essential element of a trademark infringement claim
19 because "the fundamental purpose of a trademark is to reduce consumer search costs by
20 providing a concise and unequivocal identifier of the particular source of particular goods." *Ty Inc. v. Perryman*, 306 F.3d 509, 510 (7th Cir. 2002). The Lanham Act does not aim to address a
defendant's moral culpability or "the alleged appropriation of [Plaintiff]'s creative expression,
but rather, the likelihood of confusion in the market place" *Dr. Seuss Enters., L.P. v. Penguin Books USA, Inc.*, 109 F.3d 1394, 1404 (9th Cir. 1997).

1 To determine whether a trademark use gives rise to a likelihood of
2 consumer confusion, the Court considers eight non-exhaustive factors, known as
3 the *Sleekcraft* factors: (1) strength of the mark; (2) proximity or relatedness of the
4 goods; (3) similarity of the marks; (4) evidence of actual confusion; (5) marketing
5 channels; (6) degree of consumer care; (7) the defendants' intent; and (8)
6 likelihood of expansion. *Network Automation, Inc., v. Advanced Sys. Concepts,*
7 *Inc.*, 638 F.3d 1137, 1145 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *AMF Inc. v. Sleekcraft Boats,*
8 *599 F.2d 341, 348-49 (9th Cir. 1979)*). The test is pliant, and each factor's relative
9 importance is case-specific.³ *Brookfield Communications, Inc. v. West Coast*
10 *Entm't Corp.*, 174 F.3d 1053, 1054, (9th Cir. 1999). It is often possible to
11 determine whether there is likelihood of confusion after considering only several
12 of the factors. *Id.*

13 Mindful that an infringement analysis must be tailored to the case, the Court
14 finds three of the *Sleekcraft* factors especially relevant: the proximity of the
15 goods, the degree of consumer care, and the likelihood of expansion. These
16 factors weigh heavily against finding a likelihood of consumer confusion and, in
17 this context, the other five *Sleekcraft* factors have minor bearing on this issue.

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19 ³ *Brookfield* should not be read to enshrine only three of the *Sleekcraft* factors as the "Internet
20 trinity." See *Network Automation, Inc.*, 638 F.3d at 1148. "Depending on the facts of each
specific case arising on the internet, other factors may emerge as more illuminating on the
question of consumer confusion." *Id.*

1 a. *Proximity of the goods*

2 “‘Related goods are generally more likely than unrelated goods to confuse
3 the public as to the producers of the goods.’” *Network Automation*, 638 F.3d at
4 1150 (quoting *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1055 (9th Cir. 1999)). “[T]he danger
5 presented is that the public will mistakenly assume there is an association between
6 the producers of the related goods, though no such association exists.’” *Id.*
7 (quoting *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at 350). The proximity of goods is measured by
8 whether the products are: “(1) complementary; (2) sold to the same class of
9 purchasers; and (3) similar in use and function.” *Id.* (citing *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at
10 350).

11 The products and services at issue here are extraordinarily dissimilar.
12 Plaintiff Multifab, Inc. manufactures and distributes commercial industrial
13 components and equipment. Its primary clients are other companies that
14 incorporate Plaintiff’s components into their own products. In stark contrast,
15 Defendant Arlanagreen.com displays a variety of pornographic images and videos
16 likely intended for private consumption. It is hard to imagine consumers confusing
17 the source or affiliation of such different products. Sales of pornography and
18 industrial equipment do not target the same class of purchasers in any discernable
19 way, the products are not similar in use or function, nor are they complementary
20 in any sense.

1 Where the parties' products "d[o] not compete to any extent whatsoever, the
2 likelihood of confusion [will] probably be remote." *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1056.
3 For example, a consumer who searches the Internet for the domain name
4 "moviebuff.com," but inadvertently reaches the website of a large oil drilling
5 company, would not likely think the movie company had entered the oil drilling
6 business or was sponsoring the oil driller. *See id.* Likewise, a reasonably prudent
7 consumer would probably not confuse a firearms website entitled "gunsrus.com"
8 with the "Toys 'R' Us" trademark because the products are so dissimilar. *See Toys*
9 *"R" Us, Inc. v. Feinberg*, 26 F. Supp. 2d 639, 643 (S.D.N.Y. 1998) (cited with
10 approval in *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1056). Because the instant parties' goods and
11 services are entirely unrelated, this factor firmly indicates consumers are not likely
12 to be confused as to the products' source or affiliation.

13 *b. Degree of consumer care*

14 High consumer care also decreases the likelihood of confusion. *See, e.g.,*
15 *Playboy*, 354 F.3d at 1028. In assessing the likelihood of confusion to the public,
16 the baseline standard used by courts is the typical buyer exercising ordinary
17 caution. *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at 353. However when the buyer has expertise in the
18 field, a higher standard is proper. Similarly, the buyer is expected "to be more
19 discerning—and less easily confused—when he is purchasing expensive items."
20 *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1060 (citing *Official Airline Guides, Inc. v. Goss*, 6 F.3d

1 1385, 1393 (9th Cir. 1993). For example, confusion is unlikely when the relevant
2 products cost more than \$2,400. *See id.*

3 In addition, in the context of internet shopping, reasonable consumers “are
4 accustomed to [] exploration by trial and error. They skip from site to site, ready
5 to hit the back button whenever they’re not satisfied with a site’s contents. They
6 fully expect to find some sites that aren’t what they imagine based on a glance at
7 the domain name or search engine summary.” *Network Automation*, 638 F.3d at
8 1152 (quoting *Toyota Motor Sales v. Tabari*, 610 F.3d 1171, 1179 (9th Cir.
9 2010)). Therefore the degree of consumer care cannot be said to measurably
10 diminish, if at all, solely because a sale occurs online.

11 Although Plaintiff has not submitted information regarding the price of its
12 products, they are almost certainly expensive enough to minimize the possibility
13 of careless purchase. The goods at issue are industrial components intended for
14 integration into products manufactured by other companies. Therefore the cost
15 and complexity of Plaintiff’s goods likely surpasses that of “lower cost items like
16 wine and cheese, [which] rely more on brand names.” *E. & J. Gallo Winery v.*
17 *Gallo Cattle Co.*, 967 F.2d 1280, 1293 (9th Cir. 1992).

18 Plaintiff also targets a sophisticated class of consumer: companies. Plaintiff’s
19 customers are professional commercial equipment buyers likely to be familiar
20 with the commercial industrial equipment market. As a result, they are likely to

1 exercise a high degree of care in selecting industrial equipment and unlikely to be
2 easily confused by an unrelated use of Plaintiff's mark. For instance, in *M2*
3 *Software, Inc. v. Madacy Entm't*, the Ninth Circuit explained that because
4 purchasers of music management databases are highly sophisticated members of
5 the music industry, the possibility that they could be confused about music
6 management products and services "is almost nil" regardless of any trademark.
7 421 F.3d 1073, 1084 (9th Cir. 2005). Plaintiff's clients are similarly resistant to
8 confusion as to source or affiliation of Plaintiff's industrial equipment. They are
9 professional buyers, and are presumed to exercise a much higher degree of care
10 than the casual consumer. This factor counsels strongly against finding a
11 likelihood of confusion.

12 *c. Likelihood of expansion*

13 A "strong possibility" that either party may expand its business to compete
14 with the other will weigh in favor of finding that the present use is infringing.
15 *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at 354. When goods are closely related, any expansion is
16 likely to result in direct competition. *Id.* Considering the parties' products are
17 substantially different and are not marketed toward a common class of consumer,
18 there is virtually no likelihood of expansion by either party into the other's current
19 or prospective commercial territory. This factor reinforces the unlikelihood of
20 consumer confusion regarding Plaintiff's mark.

1 d. *Strength of mark*

2 A mark's strength is a measure of how uniquely identified it is with a
3 product or service, and therefore how deserving of trademark protection. *Fortune*
4 *Dynamic Inc. v. Victoria's Secret Stores Brand Mgmt., Inc.*, 618 F.3d 1025, 1032
5 (9th Cir. 2010). Two types of trademark strength are relevant: commercial and
6 conceptual. Commercial strength "takes into account a mark's 'actual marketplace
7 recognition.'" *Fortune Dynamic*, 618 F.3d at 1034 (*Brookfield Communications*,
8 174 F.3d at 1052 (9th Cir. 1999)). Plaintiff has not presented evidence of
9 "Multifab's" commercial strength. The Court will instead consider the mark's
10 conceptual strength.

11 A mark's "conceptual strength depends largely on the obviousness of its
12 connection to the good or service to which it refers. The less obvious the
13 connection, the stronger the mark, and vice versa." *Id.* at 1032-33. In the Ninth
14 Circuit, marks fall into one of five categories, ranging from conceptually weak to
15 conceptually strong: generic, descriptive, suggestive, arbitrary, or fanciful. *Id.* at
16 1033. Plaintiff's mark is likely suggestive, because it requires a mental leap to
17 associate "Multifab" with the fabrication of industrial equipment, and the mark is
18 sufficiently subtle that it is not likely needed by competitive sellers to describe
19 their own goods. *See, e.g., Fortune Dynamic*, 618 F.3d at 1033-34. Suggestive
20 marks are relatively strong, and this factor weighs in Plaintiff's favor.

1 e. *Similarity of the marks and Defendants' intent*

2 The more similar the marks ““in terms of appearance, sound, and meaning,
3 the greater the likelihood of confusion.”” *Network Automation*, 638 F.3d at 1150
4 (quoting *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1054). Similarity of the marks is tested on three
5 levels: sight, sound, and meaning. *Id.* (citing *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at 351). There is
6 no question Defendants’ are using Plaintiff’s “Multifab” mark. The marks are
7 therefore identical in all aspects, which weighs in Plaintiff’s favor.

8 Defendants’ apparent intent also indicates a likelihood of consumer
9 confusion. When the alleged infringer ““knowingly adopts a mark similar to
10 another’s, reviewing courts presume that the defendant can accomplish his
11 purpose: that is, that the public will be deceived.”” *Network Automation*, 638 F.3d
12 at 1153 (quoting *Sleekcraft*, 599 F.2d at 354). “A defendant’s intent to confuse
13 constitutes probative evidence of likely confusion.” *Playboy*, 354 F.3d at 1028.
14 Nevertheless, “[t]he point is not that an intent to confuse is relevant as some
15 measure of culpability. Rather, the alleged infringer’s judgment as to what is
16 likely to be confusing is relevant because it may well be accurate.” *Entrepreneur*
17 *Media, Inc. v. Smith*, 279 F.3d 1135, 1148 (9th Cir. 2002).

18 Defendants’ use of the “Multifab” mark is likely intended to confuse
19 consumers. Due to the completely dissimilar nature of the parties’ goods, it is
20 implausible that Defendant intended to use the mark to “truthfully inform

1 [consumers] of their choice of products.” *Network Automation*, 638 F.3d at 1153.
2 Rather, intent to mislead is the only reasonable inference. This factor clearly
3 favors Plaintiff, but is outweighed by the other factors’ substantial indication that
4 consumers will not likely be confused by Defendants’ use of Plaintiff’s mark.

5 *f. The remaining Sleekcraft factors*

6 The two remaining *Sleekcraft* factors, evidence of actual confusion and
7 marketing channels, are irrelevant to the Court’s analysis. First, Plaintiff has not
8 submitted evidence of actual confusion. Second, both parties sell their goods on
9 the Internet, “which is too widespread a market to affect the likelihood of
10 confusion among customers.” *Multi Time Machine, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, No.
11 13-55575, 2015 WL 4068877, at *5 (9th Cir. July 6, 2015).

12 *g. Conclusion regarding trademark infringement*

13 “The core element of trademark infringement” is whether Defendants’
14 conduct “is likely to confuse consumers about the source of the products.” *E. & J.*
15 *Gallo Winery v. Gallo Cattle Co.*, 967 F.2d 1280, 1290 (9th Cir. 1992). Plaintiff
16 “must show more than simply a possibility of such confusion.” *Rearden LLC v.*
17 *Rearden Commerce, Inc.*, 683 F.3d 1190, 1209 (9th Cir. 2012). In this case,
18 consideration of the *Sleekcraft* factors firmly evince that consumer confusion is
19 not likely. The parties’ goods are highly dissimilar, relevant consumers are
20 expected to exhibit a relatively high degree of care, and the possibility of

1 expansion into overlapping markets is remote. The remaining *Sleekcraft* factors,
2 although instructive, are much less influential. Accordingly, Defendants are not
3 liable for trademark infringement under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A).

4 2. False Advertising, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B)

5 To succeed on a false advertisement claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B),
6 Plaintiff must prove:

7 (1) a false statement of fact by the defendant in a commercial
8 advertisement about its own or another's product; (2) the statement
9 actually deceived or has the tendency to deceive a substantial segment
10 of its audience; (3) the deception is material, in that it is likely to
11 influence the purchasing decision; (4) the defendant caused its false
statement to enter interstate commerce; and (5) the plaintiff has been
or is likely to be injured as a result of the false statement, either by
direct diversion of sales from itself to defendant or by lessening of the
goodwill associated with its products.

12 *Wells Fargo*, 758 F.3d at 1071 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Southland Sod Farms v.*
13 *Stover Seed Co.*, 108 F.3d 1134, 1139 (9th Cir. 1997)). Plaintiff's false advertising
14 claim fails for the same reasons underlying its § 1125(a)(1)(A) infringement
15 claim. Because consumer confusion is not likely, as determined by the Court's
16 *Sleekcraft* analysis, Defendants' use of the "Multifab" mark also lacks the
17 tendency to deceive a substantial segment of its audience. Therefore, absent
18 evidence that consumers were actually deceived by Defendants' use of the mark,
19 Plaintiff cannot establish the second requisite element of a successful false
20 advertising claim.

1 3. Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act

2 Plaintiff next claims a violation of the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer
3 Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d). To establish liability for “cyberpiracy” under
4 the Act, Plaintiff must prove “(1) the defendant registered, trafficked in, or used a
5 domain name; (2) the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a
6 protected mark owned by the plaintiff; and (3) the defendant acted ‘with bad faith
7 intent to profit from that mark.’” *DSPT Int’l., Inc. v. Nahum*, 624 F.3d 1213,
8 1218-19 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d)(1)(A)). Plaintiff’s claim
9 does not survive analysis of the first element: registration of, trafficking in, or use
10 of a domain name.

11 An Internet domain name is an “identifier somewhat analogous to a
12 telephone number or street address.” *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1044. They
13 encompass “top-level” and “second-level” domains. Top-level domains typically
14 describe the nature of the enterprise, and include “.com” (commercial), “.edu”
15 (educational), “.org” (non-profit and miscellaneous organizations), and “.gov”
16 (government). *Id.* Second-level domains consist of a term or series of terms, such
17 as “Multifab,” which precede a top-level suffix. *Id.*

18 However there are additional non-domain name tools for organizing and
19 locating content on the Internet, such as metatags. A metatag is Hypertext Markup
20 Language code (HTML), invisible to a human reader but visible to search engines,

1 that describes its attendant website with keywords. *Id.* The keywords theoretically
2 relate to the contents of the website.

3 The website operated by Defendants is “arlanagreen.com.” Neither the top-
4 level nor second-level domain name incorporates Plaintiff’s mark. Plaintiff’s mark
5 is instead referenced elsewhere, such as in metatags and among the contents of the
6 website. Although Defendants may have acted in bad faith, the Lanham Act “does
7 not prohibit all unauthorized uses of a trademark.” *Bosley Medical Inst. Inc. v.*
8 *Kremer*, 403 F.3d 672, 679 (9th Cir. 2005). Where a defendant does not register,
9 traffic in, or use a domain name to infringe Plaintiff’s mark, there can be no
10 violation of the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act.

11 4. Washington Consumer Protection Act (CPA), Chapter 19.86 RCW

12 Finally, Plaintiff alleges Defendants’ use of its mark violates the CPA,
13 which prohibits “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or
14 practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce” RCW 19.86.020. To
15 establish a violation of the CPA, Plaintiff must show: “(1) an unfair or deceptive
16 act or practice; (2) occurring in the conduct of trade or commerce; (3) affecting
17 the public interest; (4) injuring plaintiff’s business or property; and (5) a causal
18 link between the unfair or deceptive act and the injury suffered.” *Seattle*
19 *Endeavors, Inc. v. Mastro*, 123 Wn.2d 339, 349 (1994). Trademark or trade name
20 infringement is a CPA violation. *Id.* at 350.

1 With respect to trademarks, Washington state courts have adopted the
2 “likelihood of confusion” standard for common law and statutory unfair
3 competition claims. *See Pioneer First Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. Pioneer Nat.*
4 *Bank*, 98 Wn.2d 853, 860 n.1 (1983) (explaining that state and federal trademark
5 laws are complimentary); *Nordstrom, Inc. v. Tampourlos*, 107 Wn.2d 735, 742-43
6 (1987) *implied overruling on other grounds recognized by SentinelC3, Inc. v.*
7 *Hunt*, 181 Wn.2d 127 (2014). Therefore, the analysis of an unfair competition
8 claim under Washington’s Consumer Protection Act will generally follow that of
9 a federal trademark infringement claim, and will turn on the likelihood of
10 consumer confusion regarding the protectable mark. *See Seattle Endeavors*, 123
11 Wn.2d at 350. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s CPA claim fails for the same reasons its
12 federal trademark infringement claim fails; there is no likelihood of consumer
13 confusion.⁴

14 **III. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, the Court declines to enter default judgment in
16 Plaintiff’s favor, and dismisses all claims advanced without prejudice.

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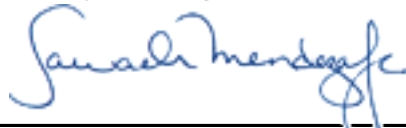
19 ⁴ The Court also notes that “[u]nder [Washington state] trademark laws, it is fundamental that
20 the protection to which a party is entitled is limited to the extent of competition in a given
market area. There can be no unfair trade competition unless there is completion.” *Pioneer*, 98
Wn.2d at 862. As previously discussed, the parties at issue are not competitors.

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

1. Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of Default Judgment, **ECF No. 29**, is **DENIED**.
2. Plaintiff's trademark infringement claim, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A), is **DISMISSED** without prejudice
3. Plaintiff's false advertising claim, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B), is **DISMISSED** without prejudice.
4. Plaintiff's cyberpiracy claim, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d), is **DISMISSED** without prejudice.
5. Plaintiff's Washington Consumer Protection Act claim, Chapter 19.86 RCW, is **DISMISSED** without prejudice.
6. Plaintiff is granted leave to amend the Complaint within **thirty days (30)** of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED. The Clerk's Office is directed to enter this Order and provide copies to all counsel.

DATED this 11th day of August 2015.



SALVADOR MENDOZA, JR.
United States District Judge