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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

**QUOC VIET FOODS, INC.,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**VV FOODS, LLC, et al.,**

**Defendants.**

**Case No.: SACV 12-02165-CJC(DFMx)**

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT’S  
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A  
MATTER OF LAW**

**I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

This is a trademark case involving soup base for pho, a Vietnamese noodle soup. The traditional preparation of pho is highly labor-intensive: a pho cook will begin by boiling beef bones for 30 minutes, discarding the water, washing the bones, and then

1 boiling them again to slowly extract the bone marrow and make a broth. (Dkt. 270-1  
2 [“Reddy Decl.”] Exh. 1 at 12–13.) Properly done, this process takes about a day. (*Id.* at  
3 13.) Crucially, while the broth is cooking, the cook must scrape away detritus and scum  
4 that floats to the top of the pot. (*Id.*) Failing to do so will leave the broth cloudy instead  
5 of clear, as desired. (*Id.*) A pho cook needs to tend the pot for many hours, periodically  
6 scraping the top and slowly extracting the marrow. (*Id.* at 14.) Eventually meat and  
7 noodles are added to the broth to create the finished soup.

8  
9 To simplify this process for individual consumers who do not have the time  
10 necessary to prepare pho, Tuan Nguyen—the president and CEO of Plaintiff Quoc Viet,  
11 Inc.—devised a soup base, sold in paste form, to which consumers could add water and  
12 quickly create pho broth without the intense traditional preparation process. (Reddy  
13 Decl. Exh. 1 at 13.) In 2002, Quoc Viet began selling its first two soup base products—  
14 one beef-flavored and one chicken-flavored. The beef-flavored soup base was labeled  
15 CỐT PHỞ BÒ, and the chicken-flavored base was labeled CỐT PHỞ GÀ. (*Id.* at 14–15.)  
16 Tuan Nguyen explained that in Vietnamese, “pho bo” means “beef pho soup,” and “pho  
17 ga” means “chicken pho soup.” The parties dispute the meaning of “cốt”: Quoc Viet  
18 argues that “cốt” means “bones of the dead” or “skeleton,” and that its meaning has  
19 nothing to do with pho soup. Defendant VV Foods LLC argues that “cốt” means  
20 “condensed,” “concentrated,” or “base,” and that in the context of Quoc Viet’s products,  
21 “cốt” simply describes a pho soup base.

22  
23 Only a few months after Quoc Viet began selling pho soup bases, VV Foods began  
24 producing and selling its own Vietnamese pho soup bases, also branded as CỐT PHỞ BÒ  
25 and CỐT PHỞ GÀ. Since 2002, the parties have—in parallel—developed a number of  
26 other flavors of soup bases, including pork and vegetarian varieties. Quoc Viet, believing  
27 that it owns trademark rights in the names of its soup bases, ultimately registered a  
28 number of trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”).

1 Seven of those marks, which this order refers to as the “Cốt” marks,” are at issue here.  
2 Those marks, and the associated Quoc Viet products, are:

MARK	PRODUCT
CỐT PHỞ BÒ	Beef-flavored pho soup base
CỐT PHỞ GÀ	Chicken-flavored pho soup base
CỐT BÚN BÒ HUẾ	Beef-flavored vermicelli soup base <sup>1</sup>
CỐT SÚP HEO	Pork-flavored soup base
CỐT SÚP CHAY	Vegetarian soup base
CỐT SÚP GÀ	Chicken-flavored soup base
CỐT LÂU THÁI LAN	Thai soup base

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13 In December 2012, Quoc Viet filed a complaint against VV Foods and two of its  
14 principals, Nga Vu and Thanh Vu, alleging that they are all infringing the seven marks at  
15 issue. (Dkt. 1; *see also* Dkt. 29.) The case proceeded to trial in March 8, 2016, (*see* Dkt.  
16 215), and the jury began their deliberations on March 16, (Dkt. 253). On March 18, the  
17 jury returned a verdict, finding that each of the seven trademarks was valid, protectable,  
18 and owned by Quoc Viet, that VV Foods—but not Nga Vu or Thanh Vu—infringed the  
19 trademarks, and that VV Foods’ use did not constitute fair use. (Dkt. 247.) The jury  
20 deadlocked on the question of what damages Quoc Viet suffered, although it did agree  
21 that the statute of limitations barred Quoc Viet from collecting *any* damages it incurred  
22 prior to December 14, 2008. (*Id.*)

23  
24 Before the Court is VV Foods’ motion for judgment as a matter of law. (Dkt. 270.)  
25 VV Foods contends that Quoc Viet’s “Cốt” marks are not valid and protectable. After  
26 considering all the evidence presented at trial, the Court agrees with VV Foods and  
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<sup>1</sup> “Bun bo hue” is evidently a particular dish, similar to pho. (Reddy Decl. Exh. 6 at 41–42.)

1 GRANTS its motion for judgment as a matter of law. Quoc Viet’s “CÓt” marks all lack  
2 the required distinctiveness to be valid and protectable because they are merely  
3 descriptive and did not acquire secondary meaning prior to VV Foods’ initial use.  
4

## 5 **II. ANALYSIS**

### 7 **A. Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law**

8  
9 VV Foods moves for judgment as a matter of law on the ground that the marks at  
10 issue are not valid and protectable. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 50(a) and (b),  
11 a court may enter judgment as a matter of law if “a reasonable jury would not have a  
12 legally sufficient evidentiary basis to find for the [prevailing] party” as to an issue on  
13 which that party has been fully heard during trial. A party seeking judgment as a matter  
14 of law has a “very high” standard to meet. *Costa v. Desert Palace*, 299 F.3d 838, 859  
15 (9th Cir. 2002). The jury’s verdict must be upheld if, viewing the facts in the light most  
16 favorable to the nonmoving party, there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to  
17 have found in the nonmoving party’s favor. *Johnson v. Paradise Valley Unified Sch.*  
18 *Dist.*, 251 F.3d 1222, 1227 (9th Cir. 2001). Judgment as a matter of law is appropriate in  
19 trademark infringement cases if no reasonable jury could find that the trademarks at issue  
20 are valid and protectable. *Kendall-Jackson Winery, Ltd. v. E. & J. Gallo Winery*, 150  
21 F.3d 1042, 1048 (9th Cir. 1998).  
22

### 23 **B. Trademark Law**

24  
25 A trademark is a “word, name, symbol or device” that is used by a manufacturer or  
26 seller of goods or services to “identify and distinguish the seller’s goods from goods  
27 made or sold by others.” 1 J. Thomas McCarthy, *McCarthy on Trademarks and Unfair*  
28

1 *Competition* § 3:1 (4th ed. 2015).<sup>2</sup> Laws protecting trademarks have three primary goals:  
2 (1) protecting the public from being misled or confused about the nature and source of  
3 goods; (2) protecting the rights of a business to identify itself to the public and to protect  
4 its reputation in offering goods to the public; and (3) achieving the first two goals in a  
5 manner consistent with free and fair competition. *Intel Corp. v. Terabyte Int’l, Inc.*, 6  
6 F.3d 614, 618 (9th Cir. 1993). To balance these sometimes-conflicting goals, trademark  
7 law protects only “distinctive” marks, or marks that are “used by a substantial number of  
8 people as a symbol to identify and distinguish one source.” 2 McCarthy § 11:2. Indeed,  
9 as Professor McCarthy explains, a word or symbol that is not distinctive is not a  
10 trademark at all. *Id.* (“No distinctiveness—no mark.”).

11  
12 Trademarks are “often classified in categories of generally increasing  
13 distinctiveness; . . . they may be (1) generic; (2) descriptive; (3) suggestive; (4) arbitrary;  
14 or (5) fanciful.” *Two Pesos, Inc. v. Taco Cabana*, 505 U.S. 763, 768 (1992). Fanciful,  
15 arbitrary, and suggestive marks “are deemed inherently distinctive and are entitled to  
16 protection.” *Id.* This is because they “naturally serve to identify a particular source of a  
17 product.” *KP Permanent Make-Up, Inc. v. Lasting Impression I, Inc.*, 408 F.3d 596, 602  
18 (9th Cir. 2005). Generic marks, by contrast, “are not capable of receiving protection  
19 because they identify the product, rather than the product’s source.” *Id.* Descriptive  
20 marks fall in between: they are “not inherently distinctive,” but may “acquire the  
21 distinctiveness which will allow them to be protected.” *Two Pesos*, 505 U.S. at 769.  
22 This acquired distinctiveness is better known as “secondary meaning.” *Id.*

23  
24 Fanciful, arbitrary, and generic marks are usually easy to identify. Fanciful marks  
25 are “‘coined words’ that have been invented or selected for the sole purpose of  
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27 <sup>2</sup> Professor McCarthy’s treatise is hereinafter cited simply as “McCarthy,” with the appropriate volume  
28 and section numbers.

1 functioning as a trademark,” like “CLOROX,” for bleach. 2 McCarthy § 11:5, 8.  
2 Arbitrary marks are words that are “in common linguistic use but which, when used with  
3 the goods or services in issue, neither suggest nor describe any ingredient, quality, or  
4 characteristic of those goods or services,” like “OMEGA,” for watches. *Id.* § 11:11, 13.  
5 Generic marks simply restate the identity of the product, like “CREAMED CORN” for,  
6 well, creamed corn. These three categories are usually easy enough to differentiate.

7  
8 But, “[a]s with tonal shade variations in the colors of the visible spectrum of  
9 sunlight, the categories of the trademark spectrum often become difficult to distinguish at  
10 the boundaries.” *Id.* § 11:2; *see also Lahoti v. VeriCheck, Inc.*, 586 F.3d 1190, 1197 (9th  
11 Cir. 2009) (“[L]egions of trademark lawyers can stay busy arguing about how marks in  
12 the middle, not so plainly descriptive, nor so plainly distinctive, should be categorized.”).  
13 Particularly difficult is the boundary between descriptive and suggestive marks. As the  
14 Fourth Circuit has observed, “the line between descriptive and suggestive marks is  
15 scarcely ‘pikestaff plain,’ and the distinction to be given the two terms is frequently made  
16 on an intuitive basis rather than as a result of logical analysis susceptible of articulation.”  
17 *Pizzeria Uno Corp. v. Temple*, 747 F.3d 1522, 1528 (4th Cir. 1984). The Ninth Circuit  
18 has similarly lamented that determining whether a mark is suggestive or descriptive is  
19 “far from an exact science” and “a tricky business at best.” *Lahoti*, 586 F.3d at 1197; *see*  
20 *also* 2 McCarthy § 11:66 (“The descriptive category almost imperceptibly shades over at  
21 its fringe into the suggestive domain.”). And properly determining whether a mark is  
22 suggestive or descriptive is particularly important because when a mark owner cannot  
23 show secondary meaning, protectability turns entirely on the owner’s ability to establish  
24 that the mark is inherently distinctive.

25  
26 “Various tests for determining the difference” between suggestive and descriptive  
27 marks have been used by courts. 2 McCarthy § 11:66. The Ninth Circuit primarily  
28 applies what Professor McCarthy calls the “degree of imagination” test, which asks “how

1 much imagination is required to get a description of the goods or services.” *Id.* § 11:67.

2 Under this test, the *Lahoti* court explained,

3  
4 the primary criterion for distinguishing between a suggestive and a  
5 descriptive mark is the imaginativeness involved in the suggestion, that is,  
6 how immediate and direct is the thought process from the mark to the  
7 particular product. A mark is suggestive if “imagination” or a “mental leap”  
8 is required in order to reach a conclusion as to the nature of the product  
9 being referenced. By contrast, a mark is descriptive if it defines a particular  
10 characteristic of the product in a way that does not require any exercise of  
11 the imagination.

12 586 F.3d at 1198 (citations and some internal quotation marks removed). Professor  
13 McCarthy concludes that “[if] the mental leap between the word and the product’s  
14 attributes is not almost instantaneous, this strongly indicates suggestiveness, not direct  
15 descriptiveness,” and gives a number of examples of marks requiring, in his opinion,  
16 “some degree of imagination”: “GLOW,” for skin cream, “PENGUIN,” for food freezers,  
17 and “SAMSON,” for weight training machines. 2 McCarthy § 11:67. By contrast, if a  
18 term “immediately conveys to one seeing or hearing it knowledge of the ingredients,  
19 qualities, or characteristics of the goods or services with which it is used,” it is  
20 descriptive. *Id.* § 11:19 (quoting *Application of Quik-Print Copy Shops, Inc.*, 616 F.2d  
21 523, 525 (C.C.P.A. 1980)). As Professor McCarthy points out, courts have determined  
22 that “BREAK AND BAKE,” for frozen cookie dough, “CAR-FRESHNER,” for an  
23 automobile air deodorizer, and “TENDER VITTLES,” for cat food, are descriptive. *Id.*  
24 § 11:24 (internal citations omitted).

25 Applying the degree of imagination test, courts in the Ninth Circuit have recently  
26 determined that:

- 27 • The mark “POM,” for pomegranate juice, is suggestive, since “the word ‘POM’—  
28 which is not ascribed independent pomegranate-related meaning by conventional



1 dictionaries—requires customers to use some additional imagination and  
2 perception to decipher.” *Pom Wonderful LLC v. Hubbard*, 775 F.3d 1118, 1126  
3 (9th Cir. 2014).

- 4 • The mark “LIFEPROOF,” used for a protective cell phone case, is descriptive,  
5 since “no mental leap” was required “for a purchaser of the product to conclude it  
6 will protect the electronic device from the exposures of life, such as water, dust,  
7 and scratches.” *Seal Shield, LLC v. Otter Prods., LLC*, CASE NO. 13-cv-2736-  
8 CAB(NLS), 2014 WL 11350295, at \*9 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2014).
- 9 • The mark “ECODIESEL,” for diesel fuel, is descriptive, since a mental leap is not  
10 necessary to conclude that the mark refers to “a diesel fuel product that is more  
11 ecological than normal diesel fuel.” *Unitek Solvent Servs. v. Chrysler Group LLC*,  
12 No. 12-00704, 2013 WL 5503087, at \*7 (D. Hawaii Sept. 30, 2013).

13  
14 Descriptive marks are only protectable upon a showing of secondary meaning.  
15 *Two Pesos*, 505 U.S. at 769. Secondary meaning is present when, “in the minds of the  
16 public, the primary significance of a mark is to identify the source of the product rather  
17 than the product itself.” *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 205, 211  
18 (2000). Importantly, secondary meaning is not called “secondary” because it is “second  
19 in importance” to some other factor, but because “[i]t is a new meaning added *second in*  
20 *time* to the original primary meaning of a designation,” which “adds a new layer of  
21 meaning” to the original, descriptive meaning. 2 McCarthy § 15:1 (emphasis added).  
22 Secondary meaning takes time to develop, and it is “safe to say that no secondary  
23 meaning emerges full-blown at conception.” *beef & brew, inc. v. Beef & Brew, Inc.*, 389  
24 F. Supp. 179, 185 (D. Ore. 1974) (citation omitted). And, crucially, “a senior user must  
25 prove the existence of secondary meaning in its designation at the time and place that the  
26 junior user began its use of that designation.” 2 McCarthy § 15:53; *see also Carter-*  
27 *Wallace, Inc. v. Procter & Gamble Co.*, 434 F.2d 794, 799 (9th Cir. 1970) (descriptive  
28 marks were not protectable “since there was no proof of secondary meaning prior to the .



1 . . . use . . . of defendant”). “If the senior user cannot prove that its mark possessed  
2 secondary meaning at the time defendant commenced its use, there can be no  
3 infringement.” 2 McCarthy § 16:34.

4  
5 “[P]roof of secondary meaning entails vigorous evidentiary requirements.” *Coach*  
6 *Leatherware Co., Inc. v. Ann Taylor, Inc.*, 933 F.2d 162, 169 (2d. Cir. 1991). It can be  
7 established in “many ways, including (but not limited to) direct consumer testimony;  
8 survey evidence; exclusivity; manner, and length of use of a mark; amount and manner of  
9 advertising; amount of sales and number of customers; established place in the market;  
10 and proof of intentional copying by the defendant.” *Filipino Yellow Pages, Inc. v. Asian*  
11 *Journal Publications, Inc.*, 198 F.3d 1143, 1151 (9th Cir. 1999). The inquiry into  
12 whether a particular mark has acquired secondary meaning is fact-intensive, and it is  
13 “impossible to lay down any generalized rule as to the minimum amount of  
14 distinctiveness necessary to achieve secondary meaning in a mark.” 2 McCarthy § 15:28.  
15 Instead, each case should be taken on its facts. *Id.*

### 16 17 **C. No Reasonable Jury Could Have Found that the Marks Are Suggestive**

18  
19 VV Foods contends that no reasonable jury could have found that the “Côt” marks  
20 are suggestive.<sup>3</sup> “Côt” means “condensed,” “concentrated,” or “base,” VV Foods says,  
21 and it therefore *describes* the soup base products at issue. (Everyone agrees that the other  
22 words in the “Côt” marks—for example, “pho bo,” meaning “beef pho soup,” and “pho  
23 ga,” meaning chicken pho soup—are descriptive.) Quoc Viet disagrees, arguing that  
24 “Côt” has a number of different meanings, including “bones of the dead,” and that it is  
25 only suggestive of the condensed nature of Quoc Viet’s products. The special verdict

26  
27 <sup>3</sup> The Court expressed its view at trial that the marks were neither arbitrary nor generic, and that “the  
28 fight” was whether the marks were suggestive or descriptive. (Reddy Decl. Exh. 10 at 62.) The parties  
adopted this paradigm in the briefing.

1 form did not ask the jury to state whether it determined the marks are descriptive or  
2 suggestive. The evidence presented at trial, however, would have only permitted a  
3 reasonable jury to find that the marks are descriptive. A jury simply could not have  
4 reasonably found that the marks are suggestive.

### 6 **1. Language Expert Testimony**

8 Quoc Viet’s language expert, Dung Ngoc Tran, initially testified that “Cốt” “means  
9 bones” and that the word cannot refer to food without a “head word.” (Dkt. 270 [“Reddy  
10 Decl.”] Exh. 5 at 42:9–17.) But on cross-examination, Mr. Tran admitted—twice—that  
11 “one of the meanings of the word Cốt is condensed or concentrated.” (*Id.* at 74:25–  
12 75:13.) He continued by explaining that a word can have many meanings, and that it is  
13 appropriate to look at “context” to “highlight the [correct] meaning.” (*Id.* at 75:18–24.)  
14 If Mr. Tran were to see the word “Cốt” in the context of food labeling—in connection  
15 with “sup chay,” for example—he testified that he would “think that [it meant]  
16 condensed.” (*Id.* at 75:25–76:5.)

18 VV Foods’ language expert, Tyler Nguyen, agreed that the word “Cốt” has many  
19 meanings, including “bones,” “skeleton,” “extract,” “concentrate,” and “base.” (Reddy  
20 Decl. Exh. 8 at 72:20–73:1.) In the context of food products, however, Tyler Nguyen  
21 testified that “base, concentrate, or extract should be the most appropriate use of the  
22 term.” (*Id.*) It would make “no sense” to understand “Cốt” to mean “bone[s] of the  
23 dead” in the context of food, Tyler Nguyen explained, since another meaning of the  
24 word—“condensed” or “base”—clearly pertains to condensed food products. (*Id.* at  
25 74:1–6.) In his expert opinion, “Cốt” conveys the meaning of “base” to purchasers of  
26 Quoc Viet’s products, (*id.* at 75:22–76:1), and although there are other ways of rendering  
27 the meaning of “condensed” or “base” in Vietnamese, “Cốt” is the most succinct way of  
28 doing so in the context of food, (*id.* at 104:5–23). Neither Dung Tran nor Tyler Nguyen

1 produced any meaningful evidence that consumers would be required to exercise  
2 “imagination” or “multi-stage reasoning” to understand the meaning of “Cốt” in the  
3 context of food labeling. (See Dkt. 227 at 22–23.) Mr. Tran did testify that he believed  
4 Quoc Viet might be playing a “game” with consumers by using a word with two  
5 meanings—one descriptive of the product (“condensed”) and one not (“bones of the  
6 dead”). (Reddy Decl. Exh. 5 at 85:4–8.) (For his part, Tyler Nguyen thought this was  
7 “ridiculous.” (*Id.* at 87:16–88:7).) But even accepting Dung Tran’s theory that one  
8 meaning of “Cốt” might have been perceived by customers as silly when attached to food  
9 products, the marks are still descriptive, since another meaning of “Cốt” clearly describes  
10 the product without the need for multi-stage reasoning. If a company sells blue-colored  
11 umbrellas under the “Blue Umbrellas” mark, the mark is not suggestive merely because  
12 “blue” can also mean “melancholy” or “obscene.” What matters is whether any meaning  
13 of a mark describes the product or not. It requires no imagination or mental leap to apply  
14 the right definition of a term, among several. Taken together, the language experts’  
15 testimony only supports one conclusion: that “Cốt” describes the products at issue.

## 16 17 **2. PTO Proceedings**

18  
19 Quoc Viet’s trademark prosecution before the PTO also compels the finding that  
20 the “Cốt” marks are descriptive. Perhaps most significant in this regard is the PTO’s  
21 view that the “Cốt” marks lack inherent distinctiveness. “Given [the difficulty] in  
22 determining whether a mark is descriptive or suggestive, courts have often given due  
23 regard to the determination of the Patent and Trademark Office, which necessarily  
24 decides whether a mark is descriptive or suggestive in its decision whether to register the  
25 mark.” *Lone Star Steakhouse & Saloon, Inc. v. Alpha of Virginia, Inc.*, 43 F.3d 922, 934  
26 (4th Cir. 1995); *see also Lahoti*, 586 F.3d at 1199 (“Deference to the PTO’s classification  
27 decision is sensible because the PTO has special expertise that [courts] lack on [the] fact-  
28 intensive issue [of whether a mark is descriptive or suggestive].”) Here, Quoc Viet

1 initially attempted to register some of its “Cốt” marks with the PTO in 2003. As part of  
2 the initial application, Tuan Nguyen sent the PTO an email on behalf of Quoc Viet  
3 explaining that “Cốt” meant “condensed or concentrated.” (Reddy Decl. Exh. 1 at 92:2–  
4 93:19 (quoting the email from Tuan Nguyen to the PTO as reading, “Below is the  
5 translation of the [*sic*] ‘Cốt Pho Bo.’ ‘Cốt’ = condensed or concentrated; ‘Pho’ =  
6 Vietnamese rice noodle soup; ‘Bo’ = beef”).) Elsewhere, the email stated that “Cốt Pho  
7 Bo = Condensed or Concentrated Vietnamese Beef Rice Noodle Soup.” (*Id.* at 93:15–  
8 19.) The PTO subsequently rejected registration of the “Cốt” marks on the ground that  
9 they were “merely descriptive of the identified goods.” (Reddy Decl. Exh. 2 at 42.) This  
10 determination, along with Tuan Nguyen’s statement to the PTO that “Cốt” means  
11 “condensed or concentrated,” is highly probative evidence of descriptiveness.

12  
13 Quoc Viet responded to the PTO’s rejection of its marks by choosing to place them  
14 on the PTO’s Supplemental Register. The Supplemental Register, Professor McCarthy  
15 explains, “is a listing of non-mark designations (such as descriptive words) that are only  
16 ‘capable’ of someday becoming a ‘mark’ upon the acquisition of secondary meaning.” 3  
17 McCarthy § 19:33. Unlike registration on the Principal Register, which confers a  
18 presumption of validity, supplemental registration “confers no benefits of validity beyond  
19 those gained at common law.” *Id.* § 19:36. However, a registrant may subsequently  
20 apply to move its marks from the Supplemental Register to the Primary Register by filing  
21 an application under 15 U.S.C. § 1052(f) (“§ 2(f)”) and arguing that its marks on the  
22 Supplemental Register have become distinctive through the acquisition of secondary  
23 meaning.<sup>4</sup> Under § 2(f), the PTO may accept “proof of substantially exclusive and  
24 continuous use” of a mark by the registrant for five years as “prima facie evidence that  
25 the mark has become distinctive.” Quoc Viet placed six of the seven “Cốt” marks on the  
26  
27

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28 <sup>4</sup> A registrant may also file an application under § 2(f) for marks that never appeared on the Supplemental Register.

1 Supplemental Register and ultimately moved five of those marks to the Principal Register  
2 through § 2(f) applications after five years of use.<sup>5</sup>

3  
4 “An application for registration on the Supplemental Register is an implied  
5 admission that [a] term is not inherently distinctive,” 3 McCarthy § 19:43, although a  
6 future factfinder is “not bound by the applicant’s conclusions” on that question, *In re*  
7 *Hester Indus., Inc.*, 230 U.S.P.Q. 797, at \*1 (T.T.A.B. 1986).<sup>6</sup> Quoc Viet’s trademark  
8 attorney, Darren Rimer, testified that he believed Quoc Viet’s marks to be suggestive, but  
9 that after the PTO rejected its applications for registration on the Principal Register, Quoc  
10 Viet “determined that it would be easier to accept a registration on the Supplemental  
11 Register” and subsequently seek registration on the Principal Register through § 2(f).  
12 (Reddy Decl. Exh. 2 at 16.) Such a course, Mr. Rimer explained, would save “a lot of  
13 time and money.” (*Id.*) Choosing the easier administrative path did not estop Quoc Viet  
14 from arguing at trial that the marks are suggestive, but it does function as an implied  
15 admission that the marks were descriptive when they were placed on the Supplemental  
16 Register. *See* 3 McCarthy § 19:43 (commenting that while registration on the  
17 Supplemental Register may not “estop the applicant from proving . . . in court” that a

18  
19  
20 <sup>5</sup> The sixth mark, CỎT SÚP HEO, evidently remains on the Supplemental Register. The seventh mark,  
21 CỎT SÚP CHAY, never appeared on the Supplemental Register and was initially registered on the  
Principal Register via a § 2(f) application. (Reddy Decl. Exh. 2 at 29–31.)

22 <sup>6</sup> VV Foods incorrectly argues that the marks are descriptive *as a matter of law* because Quoc Viet  
23 chose to accept registration on the Supplemental Register. This is not so, since a trademark is “a  
24 common law property right that exists independently of statutory provisions for registration.” *California*  
25 *Cooler, Inc. v. Loretto Winery, Ltd.*, 774 F.2d 1451, 1454 (9th Cir. 1985) (quoting *Sweetarts v. Sunline,*  
26 *Inc.*, 380 F.2d 923, 926 (8th Cir. 1967)). Registration (or failure to register) “neither expands nor  
27 diminishes common law rights,” and a party who registers a trademark on the Supplemental Register  
28 does not “come[] away with fewer rights than it would have had if it had not sought registration at all.”  
*Id.* (holding that a party who sought registration on the Supplemental Register was not estopped from  
arguing at trial that its marks had achieved secondary meaning pre-registration). For the same reason,  
Quoc Viet’s decision to seek registration on the Principal Register under 15 U.S.C. §1052(f) (“Section  
2(f)”) did not estop it from arguing at trial that the marks are inherently distinctive.

1 mark acquired secondary meaning pre-registration, it should count as an “admission  
2 against interest” that the mark is descriptive). And Mr. Rimer did nothing to dispel this  
3 admission at trial: he testified on cross-examination that “the fact that a mark is on the  
4 Supplemental Register means at one point it was descriptive,” and that marks placed on  
5 the Supplemental Register were “descriptive in the past[, when] registered,” both  
6 apparent admissions that the “Cốt” marks were descriptive when placed on the  
7 Supplemental Register. (Reddy Decl. Exh. 2 at 25–26.)

8  
9 Similarly, Quoc Viet’s decision to seek registration on the Principal Register via a  
10 § 2(f) application is “tantamount to a concession of [the “Cốt” marks’] non-  
11 distinctiveness.” *See Gen. Foods Corp. v. Mgd Partners*, 224 U.S.P.Q. 479, at \*6  
12 (T.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 1984); *accord Aromatique, Inc. v. Gold Seal, Inc.*, 28 F.3d 863, 869  
13 (8th Cir. 1994) (holding that “[t]he submission of evidence under Section 2(f) . . .  
14 amounts to a concession that the mark sought to be registered is not inherently  
15 distinctive,” and that marks so registered “cannot be inherently distinctive as a matter of  
16 law”). While not dispositive, a reasonable jury would have given this evidence  
17 significant weight, particularly when combined with the PTO’s determination of non-  
18 distinctiveness, Tuan Nguyen’s email to the PTO that defined “Cốt” as “condensed or  
19 concentrated,” and Quoc Viet’s other registration activities, including electing placement  
20 on the Supplemental Register.

### 21 22 **3. Limited Use**

23  
24 Quoc Viet only identifies one additional ground on which it says the jury might  
25 have reasonably concluded that the marks were suggestive: evidently Quoc Viet and VV  
26 Foods are the only two companies who use the word “Cốt,” alone, to describe condensed  
27 Vietnamese soup base. But, as VV Foods points out, there is no evidence in the record  
28 demonstrating that any companies besides the parties even *sell* condensed Vietnamese

1 soup base, or that other Vietnamese soup bases are called something *other than* “Cốt.”  
2 Certainly the parties believe that they were the first to sell pho soup bases. (Dkt. 275-1  
3 [“Tran Decl”]. Exh. A at 14.) Contrary to Quoc Viet’s assertions, the dearth of  
4 Vietnamese soup bases called “Cốt” is not persuasive evidence that the “Cốt” marks are  
5 suggestive.

6  
7 In summary, there was abundant evidence in the trial record that the “Cốt” marks  
8 are descriptive, including testimony from both parties’ language experts, the PTO’s  
9 determination, and the explicit concession made by Quoc Viet to the PTO that “Cốt”  
10 means “condensed or concentrated.” The trial record was absent of any persuasive  
11 evidence indicating that the “Cốt” marks are suggestive or otherwise inherently  
12 distinctive.

13  
14 **D. No Reasonable Jury Could Have Found that the Marks Acquired Secondary**  
15 **Meaning Before VV Foods’ Initial Use**

16  
17 As the Court instructed the jury, Quoc Viet bore the burden of “proving by a  
18 preponderance of the evidence that the “Cốt” marks had acquired secondary meaning  
19 before [VV Foods] began using the marks” if the marks were descriptive. Quoc Viet  
20 began using the “Cốt” marks in January 2002. (Reddy Decl. Exh. 1 at 10–12; 14.) VV  
21 Foods began using the marks in “mid-2002.” (*Id.* Exh. 6 at 36:19–23; *see also id.* at  
22 72:15–25 (identifying “mid-September” as the date of the first sale and discussing an  
23 invoice from October 2002 mentioning products bearing the “Cốt” marks).) Quoc Viet  
24 was therefore required to demonstrate that the “Cốt” marks acquired secondary meaning  
25 during the relatively short timeframe between January and perhaps September—but no  
26 later than October—2002. No reasonable jury could have found that it did so.

27  
28 //



1                   **1. Consumer Testimony**

2

3                   Quoc Viet argues that a reasonable jury could have found the existence of

4 secondary meaning because numerous customers testified that they associated the “Cốt”

5 marks with Quoc Viet. (*See* Reddy Decl. Exh. 3 at 46–54 (Tony Doan) (describing

6 purchases “going as far back as 2005 or earlier than 2005”); (*id.* Exh. 4 at 44 (Stuart

7 Rushbrook) (describing purchases that began “in 2010”); *id.* Exh. 3 at 27 (Kim Do)

8 (describing a business relationship that began in 2012); *id.* Exh. 4 at 20 (Bui Bich Ha)

9 (describing a purchase “three or four years” before trial, i.e., roughly 2012); *id.* Exh. 3 at

10 58 (Xuan Lan Thi Nguyen) (not mentioning a particular time frame and expressing

11 uncertain recollection of other dates).) The problem for Quoc Viet, however, is that none

12 of this testimony specifically relates to the relevant time period: January through October

13 of 2002. *No* witnesses presented by Quoc Viet testified that they primarily identified

14 Quoc Viet as the source of goods bearing the “Cốt” marks in 2002. And Quoc Viet

15 presented no survey evidence, taken at any time, indicating that consumers associate the

16 “Cốt” marks primarily with Quoc Viet. *See Vision Sports, Inc. v. Melville Corp.*, 888

17 F.2d 609, 615 (9th Cir. 1989) (“An expert survey of purchasers can provide the most

18 persuasive evidence of secondary meaning.”); *accord Co-Rect Prods., Inc. v. Marvy!*

19 *Advertising Photography, Inc.*, 780 F.2d 1324, 1333 n.9 (8th Cir. 1985) (“Consumer

20 surveys are recognized by several circuits as the most direct and persuasive evidence of

21 secondary meaning.”); *see also Dep’t of Parks and Recreation for State of California v.*

22 *Bazaar Del Mundo, Inc.*, 448 F.3d 1118, 1128 (9th Cir. 2006) (finding no secondary

23 meaning in part because plaintiff presented “no consumer survey or other evidence of

24 consumer opinion, beliefs, or associations”). As a result, Quoc Viet’s consumer

25 testimony does nothing to establish secondary meaning prior to VV Foods’ initial use.

26

27 //

28 //

## 2. Advertising

Quoc Viet also presented evidence that it spent roughly \$80,000 advertising its “Côt” brand products between January 2002 and October 2002. (Tran Decl. Exh. A at 45.) Secondary meaning is commonly established through advertising, 2 McCarthy § 15:50, and “[e]vidence of the amount of money spent in promotion and advertising of the mark in issue is relevant to the issue of secondary meaning,” *id.* § 15:51. However, “many cases” say that even extensive advertising alone does not create secondary meaning. *Id.*; see also *First Brands Corp. v. Fred Meyer, Inc.*, 809 F.2d 1378, 1383 (9th Cir. 1987) (holding that “a large expenditure of money does not in itself create legally protectable rights” and that “[t]he test of secondary meaning is the effectiveness of the effort to create it”). As a result, the “nature, content and exposure of publicity and advertising is needed to determine how compelling is the logical inference that this advertising created a secondary meaning,” since advertising expenditures are merely “a part of the total picture” of secondary meaning. 2 McCarthy § 15:52. Put differently, the advertising must not simply aim to promote the *goods* at issue; instead it should promote the *connection* between the mark and the source of the goods. *Parks and Recreation*, 448 F.3d 1118, 1128 (9th Cir. 2006) (holding that the advertising must be “of a nature and extent such as to *create an association of the term with the user’s goods*”) (emphasis added). For that reason, courts reject even evidence of significant amounts of advertising is that advertising if not aimed at promoting some connection between a mark and a source of goods. See, e.g., *First Brands*, 809 F.2d at 1383 (in a trade dress case, affirming the district court’s rejection of evidence of “millions of dollars in advertising” because the advertising campaign had not “stressed the color and shape” of the product at issue—an antifreeze jug—by, “for example, urging consumers to look for the ‘familiar yellow jug’”); *Parks and Recreation*, 448 F.3d at 1128 (finding that a descriptive mark had failed to acquire secondary meaning because there was “no evidence of any . . .

1 advertising or promotional efforts . . . *designed to associate the marks with the*  
2 *[plaintiff's] services*") (emphasis added).

3  
4 Here, the record is absent of evidence of advertising directed towards the creation  
5 of secondary meaning. Tuan Nguyen testified that he conducted a number of "demo  
6 roadshows" to exhibit his products in 2002, (Tran Decl. Exh. A at 38–39), serving  
7 samples to perhaps 50,000 people, (*id.* at 41). He also testified that Quoc Viet did "a lot  
8 of magazine, newspaper, TV, and [live talk] radio" advertising, although he does not  
9 describe the content or location of any of that advertising beyond saying that some of it  
10 informed people of the demo roadshows. And Tuan Nguyen conceded at trial that as late  
11 as June 2002, the "Cốt" products were still "not known to the consumer" and that he was  
12 being told by supermarkets that if the "Cốt" products did not sell within three months,  
13 they would be taken off the shelves. (Reddy Decl. Exh. 1 at 36–38.) None of this  
14 evidence even approaches the sort of focused advertising that might create the requisite  
15 association in consumers' minds. It does not prove secondary meaning.

### 16 17 **3. Sales**

18  
19 Quoc Viet also proffered evidence that it sold approximately \$100,000 in "Cốt"-  
20 branded products in 2002, but this evidence fares no better than evidence of its  
21 advertising expenditures. As Professor McCarthy explains, "[p]opularity of a product is  
22 not synonymous with secondary meaning. Large sales of the product may be due to  
23 dozens of factors, only one of which may be the drawing power of the trademark. To  
24 make popularity relevant as evidence, causation between the trademark and the  
25 popularity must be proved." 2 McCarthy § 15:43. The record indicates no reason to  
26 believe that it was the "Cốt" marks that were driving sales of Quoc Viet's products, as  
27 opposed to their novelty and utility, especially given Tuan Nguyen's testimony that there  
28 were *no* similar products on the market at the time. (Tran Decl. Exh. A at 14.)

#### 4. Copying

Quoc Viet also argues that the jury might reasonably have inferred secondary meaning because VV Foods deliberately copied its products and “Côt” marks. “[E]vidence of deliberate copying is relevant to a determination of secondary meaning,” and “in appropriate circumstances, deliberate copying may suffice to support an inference of secondary meaning.” *Fuddruckers, Inc. v. Doc’s B.R. Others, Inc.*, 826 F.2d 837, 844 (9th Cir. 1987). Those circumstances, however, simply do not exist here. Admittedly, a reasonable jury could have found some level of copying, since VV Foods’ principals were formerly associated with Quoc Viet. (Reddy Decl. Exh. A at 53–54.) But copying only supports an inference of secondary meaning when the copying is “intended to deceive or confuse the public.” *Chrysler Corp v. Vanzant*, 44 F. Supp. 2d 1062, 1081 (C.D. Cal. 1999); *see also Walker & Zanger, Inc. v. Paragon Indus., Inc.*, 549 F. Supp. 2d 1168, 1181 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (holding that deliberate copying is only determinative when the record “necessarily establish[es] that the copying is intended to confuse customers and capitalize on the recognition of the plaintiff’s product” and noting that “[c]ompetitors may intentionally copy product features for a variety of reasons”). Based on the trial record here, no reasonable jury could have inferred VV Foods’ copying to mean that it was intending to confuse the public. There was no other evidence that the public even associated the “Côt” marks primarily with Quoc Viet in 2002. In other words, there was nothing for the public to be confused about, and Quoc Viet’s evidence of direct copying cannot support an inference of secondary meaning within the limited relevant timeframe.

Moreover, as Professor McCarthy notes, not all copying is bad:

There is absolutely nothing legally or morally reprehensible about exact copying of things in the public domain. For example, evidence that a junior

1 user exactly copied unprotected descriptive, generic, or functional public  
2 domain words or shapes does not prove any legal or moral wrong(s).

3 4 McCarthy 23:122. The trial record reflects that Tuan Nguyen was the first to devise  
4 and produce a pho soup base. His initial success makes it entirely unsurprising that a  
5 competitor, VV Foods, chose to immediately follow suit, produce a similar product, and  
6 call it a similar (descriptive) name. What drove that copying was surely that people were  
7 *buying Quoc Viet's soup base*, not that people had so closely associated the “Cốt” marks  
8 with Quoc Viet in a matter of months that VV Foods could capitalize off that association  
9 and copy Quoc Viet's still-barely-known products. Such a strained argument has no  
10 support in the evidentiary record, and no reasonable jury could have rendered a verdict  
11 based on it.

12  
13 For these reasons, the Court concludes that Quoc Viet wholly failed to carry its  
14 burden of demonstrating by a preponderance of the evidence that its “Cốt” marks had  
15 acquired secondary meaning before VV Foods' initial use. The time period in which  
16 Quoc Viet was required to prove secondary meaning was relatively short—January to  
17 October of 2002—and it was narrowed even further by Tuan Nguyen's admission that  
18 Quoc Viet's products were “unknown” to consumers in June 2002. Carefully considering  
19 all the evidence presented at trial, no reasonable jury could have concluded that the “Cốt”  
20 marks instantaneously gained secondary meaning between June and October of 2002;  
21 there was simply no credible evidence in the record to support such a conclusion.  
22 Accordingly, VV Foods has met the high standard of demonstrating that it is entitled to  
23 judgment as a matter of law on the issue whether the “Cốt” marks had acquired  
24 secondary meaning before it initially began using the marks. The “Cốt” marks are not  
25 protectable, and VV Foods is not liable for trademark infringement.

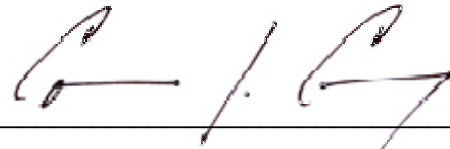
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1 **III. CONCLUSION**

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3 For the foregoing reasons, VV Foods' motion for judgment as a matter of law is  
4 GRANTED.<sup>7</sup>

5  
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7  
8 DATED: June 14, 2016



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10 CORMAC J. CARNEY  
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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<sup>7</sup> VV Foods' motion for a new trial, (Dkt. 271), is DENIED AS MOOT.