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Honorable Christopher M. Alston
Chapter 11
Hearing Location: Rm 7206
Hearing Date: March 6, 2018
Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.
Response Date: March 1, 2018 5:00 p.m.

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

10 In re:
11 NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL MINT, LLC,
12 Debtor.

Case No. 16-11767-CMA
SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF REGARDING
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ISSUES IN
SUPPORT OF TRUSTEE'S MOTIONS TO
APPROVE SALES OF ASSETS

14 At a hearing held on February 9, 2018¹, the Court requested supplemental briefing
15 addressing two separate legal issues related to the Trustee's ability to sell certain coining dies
16 created by the Debtor and used to manufacture medallions on behalf of customers (the "Coining
17 Dies" or "Dies"). The first question is whether customer's have an intrinsic interest in Dies based on
18 their intellectual property rights such that the sale of the Dies owned by the estate² would necessarily

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20 ¹ On January 19, 2018, Mark Calvert, Chapter 11 Trustee of Northwest Territorial Mint, LLC (the
21 "Trustee") filed his Motion For Order Authorizing the Auction and Sale of the Debtor's Equipment,
22 Dies, Tooling, Archives, and Inventory Free and Clear of All Liens, Claims, Interests, and
23 Encumbrances (the "Auction Motion"). A handful of parties filed objections to the Auction Motion,
24 asserting an interest in specific dies. Hereafter, the parties asserting an interest in Dies shall be
25 referenced as the "Objecting Parties." The Trustee has continued the hearing on the Auction Motion
26 because he has brought forward motions to sell certain assets of the estate including certain dies. In
particular, the Trustee has filed a motion to approve the sale of certain dies including some of the
estate's dies to Medalcraft Mint, Inc. (the "Medalcraft Sale Motion"). The Trustee anticipates filing
additional motions to sell other assets including dies to other purchasers. The property rights
relating to the dies are relevant to the Medalcraft Sale Motion and to future motions intending to sell
dies.

² The Court acknowledged the objections of certain customers which assert that they own dies. The
issues regarding whether the estate or the customer are the owner of the dies are separately

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF
ON IP ISSUES - 1

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1 infringe on the property interests of third-party customers. Second, to the extent third parties have
2 intellectual property interests in the Dies themselves, whether the Dies can be sold free and clear of
3 such interests. As explained herein, customers of the Debtor hold no intellectual property rights in
4 the Dies themselves.

5 6 I. AUTHORITY

7 A. Customers do not Have an Intrinsic Intellectual Property Interest in the Dies.

8 1. Any Objecting Party must make a threshold showing that it holds an intellectual 9 property right in the original artwork.

10 Certain of the Objecting Parties have claimed that they own intellectual property rights in the
11 original artwork from which the Dies were fashioned. Even if they did, as explained herein, *it does*
12 *not follow that they own rights to the Dies themselves* because an intellectual property right in the
13 artwork is separate and distinct from the Dies. That aside, it is not clear that the Objecting Parties
14 even own intellectual property rights in the *artwork* used to make the Dies. In the majority of the
15 circumstances the artwork and design of the die was done by artists at Northwest Territorial Mint,
16 LLC (“NWTM”). Under the applicable provision of the United States Code governing copyrights
17 (the “Copyright Act”), the copyright in an work of authorship³ vests initially in the author or authors
18 of a work - i.e., the person or persons who created the work. 17 U.S.C. § 201; *Community for*
19 *Creative non-Violence v. Reid*, 490 U.S. 730, 737, 109 S. Ct. 2166 (1989) (the author is the party
20 who actually creates the work). Thus, the Objecting Parties must show that *they* were the author of
21 the artwork used to create the Dies. There is an exception to this rule, however, for “works made for
22 hire.” Under 17 U.S.C. § 201(b), “[i]n the case of a work made for hire, the employer or other
23 person for whom the work was prepared is considered the author for purposes of [the Copyright

24 addressed. This briefing addresses only the legal issues regarding whether the customer has an
25 intrinsic property interest in the dies based on intellectual property rights of the customer.

26 ³ The statutory definition of “works of authorship” includes, among other types of works, pictorial,
graphic and sculptural works. 17 U.S.C. §102.

1 Act], and, unless the parties have expressly agreed otherwise in a written instrument signed by them,
2 owns all of the rights comprised in the copyright.”

3 A “work made for hire” is defined in the Copyright Act in two parts. It is either a “work
4 prepared by an employee within the scope of his or her employment” or a work specially ordered or
5 commissioned for use for one of nine statutorily defined purposes.⁴ 17 U.S.C. § 101(C)(2).
6 Moreover, a work only qualifies as a “work made for hire” if the “parties expressly agree in a written
7 instrument signed by them that the work shall be considered a work made for hire.” *Id.* In assessing
8 whether a work is a “work made for hire” a court must first ascertain whether a work was prepared
9 by (a) an employee or (b) an independent contractor. *Reid*, 490 U.S. 730 at 738. If an employee
10 created the work in the scope of employment, the employer is the author. *Id.* If an independent
11 contractor created the work, and the work was “specially ordered or commissioned” then in order to
12 be a “work for hire” it must fall into one of the nine categories enumerated in footnote 3, and there
13 must be a written agreement between the commissioner and independent contractor providing that
14 the work is a “work for hire.” *Id.* at 741.

15 The objection filed by the New York Numismatic Club (“NYNC”) [Dkt. No. 1408] is
16 illustrative of the fact that parties asserting an intellectual property interest may not, in fact, possess
17 such an interest. The objection contains the representation that NYNC’s practice was to commission
18 an artist to “create a portrait of [the club’s] president, sculpt a clay version of the portrait, and send a
19 plaster made by the artist” to Medallion Art Company to use in the creation of a Die. Dkt. No. 1408
20 at 2:10-12. If this representation is true, then NYNC likely does not hold a copyright in the portrait

21 _____
22 ⁴ The nine statutory categories are as follow:

- 23 1) as a contribution to a collective work;
24 2) as a part of a motion picture or other audiovisual work;
25 3) as a translation;
26 4) as a supplementary work;
5) as a compilation;
6) as an instructional text;
7) as a test;
8) as answer material for a test; or
9) as an atlas.

1 or clay sculpture from which the Die was created in that the commissioned artist would have almost
2 certainly been an independent contractor rather than an employee of NYNC, and neither a portrait or
3 sculpture would fall within the statutory categories of “works for hire” (even assuming that there
4 was a written agreement between the parties”).

5 It also bears noting that in an instance where a customer came to NWTM or Medallic Art
6 Company, LLC or its predecessors (collectively “MACLLC”) with a design concept, and one of the
7 artists employed by NWTM or MACLLC created the artwork, it is NWTM or MACLLC that holds
8 the copyright in the artwork and design of the die, not the customer. 17 U.S.C. §201(a).

9 2. Even if an Objecting Party holds an intellectual property interest in the
10 artwork upon which a Die is based, it holds no intellectual property interest
11 in the Die itself.

12 Assuming, *arguendo*, that an Objecting Party holds a copyright on the original artwork from
13 which a Die was created, it does not hold a property right, including an intellectual property right in
14 the Die itself. The Copyright Act, for obvious reasons, anticipates the problems that would be
15 created if an object that embodies intellectual property could not be sold. It states, in relevant part:

16 [o]wnership of a copyright, or of any of the exclusive rights under a copyright, *is*
17 *distinct from ownership of any material object in which the work is embodied.*
18 *Transfer of ownership of any material object*, including the copy or phonorecord in
19 which the work is first fixed, *does not of itself convey any rights in the copyrighted*
work embodied in the object; nor, in the absence of an agreement, does transfer of
ownership of a copyright or of any exclusive rights under a copyright convey
property rights in any material object.

20 17 U.S.C. § 202 (emphasis added). In other words, the Trustee has the right to transfer ownership of
21 a Die, even if the Die embodies copyrighted work, although the purchaser will not obtain any rights
22 in the copyrighted work itself. This black letter law is dispositive of the issue before the Court.

23 The inability to sell material objects in which a copyrighted work (or other intellectual
24 property) is embodied would severely limit commerce. Entities from companies to individuals,
25 including bankruptcy trustees, would be unable to resell anything which incorporates copyrighted
26 intellectual property, from artwork to books to audio recordings, nor could they sell a material object

1 which incorporates a trademark, which covers huge swathes of consumer goods from electronics to
2 cars. This exact issue was addressed by the court in *In re Clark Entertainment Group, Inc.*, 183 B.R.
3 73 (Bankr. D.N.J. 1995). In *Clark Entertainment*, the debtor, Clark Entertainment, had purchased
4 master recordings of rehearsal performances of a variety of well known artists that had been under
5 contract with Sony Music Entertainment, Inc. Operating as a debtor in possession, Clark
6 Entertainment reached out to Sony to inquire as to whether Sony would be interested in purchasing
7 the tapes - an act which prompted Sony to initiate an adversary proceeding seeking a permanent
8 injunction prohibiting Clark Entertainment from commercially exploiting the tapes. While the court
9 did find that Clark Entertainment could not exploit the tapes for commercial purposes, it also
10 determined that ***Clark Entertainment owned and could sell the tapes***. The court stated “it is well
11 settled that intellectual property rights are separate and distinct from the material objects in which
12 the work is embodied, so that an author has the power to convey ownership in the material object
13 (e.g. a book) while reserving the common law copyright (e.g. the right to publish, reproduce or
14 exploit the prose).” *Clark Entertainment*, 183 B.R. at 79 (citing 18 Am. Jur. 2d Copyright and
15 Literary Property § 69 (1985)). It continued, “[o]wnership of the tapes, however, shall remain with
16 the debtor. . . . [t]hese tapes are property of the estate, 11 U.S.C. § 541, and may be sold if such a
17 sale is in the best interest of the estate. *Id.* at 81.

18 To the extent the intellectual property embodied in a Die is a trademark, rather than a
19 copyrighted image, the sale of such Die does not constitute an infringement under the Lanham Act,
20 the statute which protects the holders of trademarks. The Lanham Act seeks to “prevent the
21 deceptive use of trademarks to confuse consumers, thereby protecting consumer goodwill toward the
22 trademark owner's business and the ability of consumers to make informed choices among
23 competing products.” *McDonald's Corp. v. Shop At Home, Inc.*, 82 F.Supp.2d 801, 807 (M.D. Tenn.
24 2000). Under the Lanham Act, a party infringes a trademark if it either “use[s] in commerce any
25 reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of a registered mark in connection with the
26 sale, offering for sale, distribution, or advertising of any goods or services on or in connection with

1 which such use is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; or reproduce[s],
2 counterfeit[s], cop[ies], or colorably imitate[s] a registered mark and appl[ies] such reproduction,
3 counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles or
4 advertisements intended to be used in commerce upon or in connection with the sale, offering for
5 sale, distribution, or advertising of goods or services on or in connection with which such use is
6 likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive.” 11 U.S.C. § 1114.

7 Pan American Silver, for example, asserts that the sale of a Die embodying its trademark
8 infringes on its intellectual property right. Pan American, however, is not in the business of making
9 coining dies, and there are no consumers likely to be confused or deceived by the sale of a Die with
10 the Pan American trademark to another mint or a collector. While a purchaser of the die may not be
11 able to use it to manufacture and sell goods with the Pan American trademark without Pan
12 American’s consent, the Die can be used for any other purpose not likely to cause confusion,
13 including as a collectible or for purposes of generating future customer relations if the buyer were to
14 so desire.

15 B. 11 U.S.C. §363(f) is Not Implicated by the Proposed Sale

16 11 U.S.C. §363(f) by its terms allows a trustee to sell property of the estate “free and clear of
17 any interest in such property of an entity other than the estate.” As is set forth in Section A above,
18 the law is clear that third parties that commissioned Dies, even to the extent the Dies are based on
19 trademarks or copyrighted works, do not hold an intellectual property interest in the Dies
20 themselves. Because there is no interest held in the dies held by a party other than the estate, the
21 Trustee’s sale of such Dies does not implicate § 363(f) of the Bankruptcy Code.

22 **II. CONCLUSION**

23 It is black letter law that a material object, such as the Dies, are not protected intellectual
24 property even if they embody a work that is subject to protection. The implications, if the law was
25 to the contrary, would be enormous. Take the example of a modern cellphone, a device which
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1 exhibits trademarks, displays copyrighted works such as images and sounds, and incorporates
2 multitudes of patented technologies. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of copyrighted,
3 trademarked, or patented works and technologies are contained in that single device, an owner is free
4 to sell his or her cell phone to a third party for the simple reason that the phone itself is separate and
5 distinct from any embodied intellectual property. The same is true with the Dies.

6 The Trustee is cognizant of concerns that parties may have that a buyer would infringe on
7 intellectual property rights they may have in the original artwork embodied in the Dies, but such
8 concerns are unwarranted. Just like the purchaser of a music recording or book, the buyer of the
9 Dies would not be free to infringe on existing intellectual property rights by exploiting the Dies for
10 commercial purposes without obtaining the necessary consent.⁵ The value of the Dies, frankly, is
11 not in the ability of a purchaser to infringe on intellectual property, rather the value is the ability to
12 create a customer relationship by seeking the consent of the customer to use the Dies for their
13 benefit.

14
15 DATED this 20th day of February, 2018.

16
17 K&L GATES LLP

18
19 By /s/ Michael J. Gearin
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23 Attorneys for Mark Calvert, Chapter 11 Trustee

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25 _____
26 ⁵ It bears noting that Medalcraft has acknowledged its obligations to respect the intellectual property
interests of customers in its use of the acquired dies. *See* Declaration of Jerry Moran, filed in
support of the Motion to Approve the Medalcraft Sale Motion. Dkt. 1460.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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The undersigned declares as follows:

That she is a Paralegal in the law firm of K&L Gates LLP, and on February 20, 2018, she caused the foregoing document to be filed electronically through the CM/ECF system which caused Registered Participants to be served by electronic means, as fully reflected on the Notice of Electronic Filing.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington and the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on the 20th day of February, 2018 at Seattle, Washington.

/s/ Denise A. Lentz
Denise A. Lentz