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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	GLUCK LAW FIRM P.C. Jeffrey S. Gluck (SBN 304555) 123 N. Kings Road #6 Los Angeles, California 90048 Telephone: 310.776.7413 ERIKSON LAW GROUP David Alden Erikson (SBN 189838) Antoinette Waller (SBN 152895) 200 North Larchmont Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90004 Telephone: 323.465.3100 Facsimile: 323.465.3177 Attorneys for Plaintiff	DISTRICT COLUDT	
10	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT	
11	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION		
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	LOVE MADE LLC, a California	Case No.	
13	limited liability company,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,	
14	Plaintiff,	RESTITUTION AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	
15	V.		
16 17	VICTORIA'S SECRET STORES, INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1-10 inclusive.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
18	Defendants.		
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20	Plaintiff Love Made LLC hereby complain against Victoria's Secret Stores,		
21	Inc. and Does 1-10 inclusive (collectively referred to as "Defendants") as follows.		
22	THE PARTIES		
23	1. Plaintiff Love Made LLC is, and at all times relevant herein has been, a		
24	California limited liability company with its principal place of business in Los		
25	Angeles, California.		
26	2. Defendant Victoria's Secret Stores, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, with		
27	its principal place of business in Columbus, Ohio.		
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- 3. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as Does 1-10, inclusive, and therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege the true names and capacities when the same has been ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each fictitiously-named Defendant is responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiffs' damages as herein alleged were proximately caused by their conduct.
- 4. Each of the Defendants acted as an agent for each of the other Defendants in doing the acts alleged and each Defendant ratified and otherwise adopted the acts and statements performed, made or carried out by the other Defendants so as to make them directly and vicariously liable to Plaintiffs for the conduct complained of herein. Each defendant is the alter ego of each of the others.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action and the claims asserted herein, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 ("federal question jurisdiction") and 1338(a)-(b) ("patent, copyright, trademark and unfair competition jurisdiction") in that this action arises under the laws of the United States and, more specifically, Acts of Congress relating to patents, copyrights, trademarks, and unfair competition. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1367(a)("supplemental jurisdiction") in that they are so related to the federal law intellectual property claims in the action that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.
- 6. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367 because such state law claims arise out of the same case and controversy as the claims in this action, over which the Court exercises original jurisdiction.

- 7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant in that Defendant transacts business in the State of California and in this Judicial District, and has offered for sale the infringing products in this District, including, inter alia, sales via Defendant's website. Defendant has also sent the infringing images and materials to a significant number of California residents.
- 8. Plaintiffs bring this action for trademark infringement (17 U.S.C. Section 101 et seq.), copyright infringement, and related claims.
- 9. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1391(b)(1)-(3) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District, and because Plaintiffs' claims arose in this District.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 10. Plaintiff is Los Angeles based apparel line, doing business under the trade name "Love Made Me Do It," and "Love Made" for short. The majority of Plaintiff's products are emblazoned with one of these two phrases, which are used as indicators of source. Plaintiff has been using these trade names and trademarks in interstate commerce since 2013.
- 11. Plaintiff's founder and principal is Linda Nguyen, who has deep experience designing for brands such as Vans, Lifted Research Group, Burton Snowboards, Billabong, Tokidoki, and Stussy. In 2008, Nguyen launched the *Love Made Me Do It* line of products. In 2013, Nguyen added a second category to the Love Made Me Do It products and services. More specifically, she launched a women's professional conference series that, like the clothing line, has achieved success and acclaim.
- 12. On May 5, 2016, Plaintiff applied for a federal registration for the word mark "Love Made Me Do It" (the "Mark"). The registration was issued on December 13, 2016, with USPTO Registration No. 87026949. Plaintiff's

registration of the Mark, and use in commerce are conclusive evidence of Plaintiff's ownership of their mark, and its validity.

13. Shown below are two samples of Love Made Me Do It's products, displaying its trademark.





One of Plaintiff's primary graphic source identifiers for its brand is an 14. image of a neon sign, which reads "Love Made Me Do It," as pictured in the image below, which shows the home page of Plaintiff's web site at https://www.lovemade.com. The neon sign is notable for its use of white block letters, it's unpolished feel, and the fact that the words making up the phrase are oriented vertically as follows:

LOVE MADE

ME

DO IT

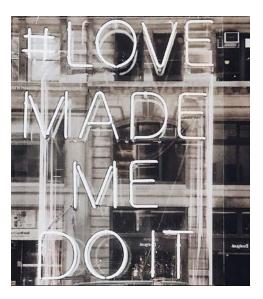


15. The neon sign—first created in 2013—constitutes copyrightable subject matter as an original sculptural work. In 2017, Plaintiff registered the copyright in the three dimensional neon sign, with registration number VA 2-078-624. Over the years, Plaintiff has sold reproductions of the work.

Inexplicably, in 2017, Defendant began using the Mark ("Love Made 16. Me Do It") as a source identifier in promotional efforts for a new fragrance, including on tote bags and promotional items. On example (among many) is shown below.



17. Even more outrageously, Defendant uses images of a neon sign reading "Love Made Me Do It" in its marketing and merchandising. As shown in the image below, Victoria's Secret's neon sign is extremely similar to Plaintiff's pre-existing logo, in that it uses vertically-oriented white block letters.



First Claim for Relief for Trademark Infringement Under Section 32 of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1114)

(Against All Defendants)

- 18. Plaintiff incorporates herein by this reference paragraphs 1 through 17 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 19. Defendant's actions, as set forth above, constitute infringement of a trademark in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114.
- 20. By their unauthorized use of Plaintiff's trademark, Defendant has wrongfully appropriated for themselves business, revenue, and goodwill value that properly belongs to Plaintiff, and that Plaintiff has invested time, money, skill, and energy in developing. Defendant has intentionally traded, and infringed upon Plaintiff's work, and the Signature Elements. Defendant's wrongful uses of Plaintiff's trademark is likely to cause confusion as to sponsorship or authorization by Plaintiff, or alternatively, destroy the source-identifying function of Plaintiff's trademark.
- 21. By reason of Defendant's actions alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer great damage to its goodwill and reputation; and the loss

of sales and profits that it would have received but for Defendant's wrongful use of the Plaintiff's registered trademark. The injury to Plaintiff is and continues to be ongoing and irreparable.

- 22. The foregoing acts of infringement have been and continue to be deliberate, willful and wanton, making this case exceptional within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1117. An award of monetary damages alone cannot fully compensate Plaintiff for its injuries and Plaintiff lacks an adequate remedy at law.
- 23. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available under the Lanham Act, including, but not limited to, preliminary and permanent injunctions, compensatory damages, treble damages, disgorgement of profits, costs and attorney's fees.

Second Claim for Relief for Unfair Competition Under Section 43(a) of The Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

- 24. Plaintiff incorporates herein by this reference paragraphs 1 through 23 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 25. As described above, the imagery of a crude, white, vertically oriented neon sign reading "Love Made Me Do It" are signature elements of Plaintiff's marketing and brand identity (the "Signature Elements"). Consumers have come to recognize the Signature Elements as being associated with Plaintiff, and indicating Plaintiff as the source of associated good. The goodwill and reputation associated with the Signature Elements has continuously grown throughout the general public, and is now well known throughout the United States and the State of California as a source of origin for Plaintiff's jewelry.
- 26. The Signature Elements of Plaintiff's work are strong, fanciful, non-functional, and distinctive, and inherently distinctive. Through Plaintiff's efforts in marketing and selling their products, the Signature Elements have become distinctive of Plaintiff's brand and products, and have acquired secondary meaning

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among relevant consumers and the public generally.

- 27. As alleged above, Defendant markets, merchandises and promotes its fragrance improperly incorporating the Signature Elements, which is likely to cause consumers to mistakenly believe that Defendant's products are associated with Plaintiff—and is designed to create such confusion. Defendant's use of the Signature Elements is likely to cause confusion or mistake or deception of purchasers as to the source of Plaintiff's and/or Defendant's goods. Defendant's conduct will damage Plaintiff's ability to enjoy, maintain and exploit his hard-won brand-recognition.
- 28. Although it maintains the highest standards of quality, Plaintiff has no control over the type or quality of the goods provided by Defendant. Goods of low quality or mass-market appeal, if associated with Plaintiff, damage its reputation. Further, such loss of goodwill with respect to customers and retailers have caused and will cause decreased revenues and decreased profits for Plaintiff. In addition, Defendant's use of the Signature Elements diminishes the distinctiveness of Plaintiff's work and brand, negatively affecting its ability to connote a single source of Plaintiff's products.
- 29. By their unauthorized use of the Signature Elements, Defendant has wrongfully appropriated for themselves business, revenue, and goodwill value that properly belongs to Plaintiff, and that Plaintiff has invested time, money, skill, and energy in developing. Defendant has intentionally traded, and infringed upon Plaintiff's work, and the Signature Elements.
- 30. By virtue of Defendant's acts hereinabove described, Defendant has committed, and is continuing to commit, unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts in violation of, inter alia, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- By reason of Defendant's acts of unfair competition as alleged herein, 31. Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer substantial damage to his business

in the form of diversion of trade, loss of profits, and a dilution in the value of his rights and reputation, all in amounts which are not yet ascertainable but which are estimated to be not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this court.

- 32. Defendant's acts of unfair competition in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) have caused, and will continue to cause, damage and irreparable harm to Plaintiff (as described above) and are likely to continue unabated, thereby causing further damage and irreparable harm to Plaintiff, and to the goodwill associated with the valuable and well-known Signature Elements, and Plaintiff's business relationships, unless preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restrained by the Court. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and will suffer irreparable injury if Defendant is allowed to continue to wrongfully continue the conduct herein described.
- 33. In committing these acts of unfair competition, Defendant acted willfully, wantonly, and recklessly; and with conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to punitive damages.
- 34. Plaintiff is entitled to all remedies available under the Lanham Act, including, but not limited to, preliminary and permanent injunctions, compensatory damages, treble damages, disgorgement of profits, costs and attorney's fees.

Third Claim for Relief for Unfair Competition Under California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq. (Against All Defendants)

- 35. Plaintiff incorporates herein by this reference paragraphs 1 through 34 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 36. Defendant, by means of the conduct above, have engaged in, and are engaging in, unlawful, unfair, fraudulent and deceptive business practices under California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq. These acts and practices

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undertaken by Defendant violate California Business & Professions Code § 17200 in that they are—as described above—unfair, fraudulent, and/or unlawful. Specifically, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such acts and practices constitute violations of the Lanham Act, and are and were fraudulent in that: (a) Defendant seeks to deceive consumers regarding the source, quality and origin of Defendant's goods and Defendant's association with Plaintiff and (b) the general public and trade is likely to be confused regarding the business relationship between Plaintiff and Defendant. Further, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the harm to Plaintiff and to members of the general public far outweighs the utility of Defendant's practices and, consequently, Defendant's practices constitute an unfair business act or practice within the meaning of Business and Professions Code § 17200.

- 37. Plaintiff has sustained, and will continue to sustain, serious and irreparable injury to their businesses and reputations, as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct (as described above). Unless Defendant is enjoined by this Court, there is a substantial possibility that they will continue to engage in such unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices, for which Plaintiff is without an adequate remedy at law. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary injunction and permanent injunction against Defendant and their officers, directors, employees, agents, representatives, affiliates, subsidiaries, distributors, and all persons acting in concert with them, prohibiting them from engaging in further unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent business practices.
- 38. As a direct result of Defendant's unlawful, unfair, fraudulent, and deceptive business practices, Defendant has received, and continues to receive, income and profits that they would not have earned but for their unlawful, unfair, and deceptive conduct and Plaintiff is entitled to disgorgement of such funds wrongfully obtained.

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- 39. By reason of Defendant's acts of unfair competition as alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer substantial damage to Plaintiff's business in the form of diversion of trade, loss of profits, and a dilution in the value of their rights and reputation, all in amounts which are not yet ascertainable but which are estimated to be not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this court.
- 40. Plaintiff is also entitled under the provisions of Business and Professions Code §17208 to an injunction prohibiting Defendant, and each of them, from engaging in any act, directly or indirectly, which constitute unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices.
- In committing these acts of unfair competition, Defendant acted 41. willfully, wantonly, and recklessly; and with conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to punitive damages.
- 42. Defendant's conduct, if allowed to proceed and continue and/or let stand, will cause irreparable damage to Plaintiff's valuable business relationships and consumer relations and will require Plaintiff to undertake efforts to mitigate damage to such relations, all to Plaintiff's detriment. Further, such mitigation costs will require substantial time, effort, and expenditures by Plaintiff, all to Plaintiff's detriment.

Fourth Claim for Relief for Unfair Competition Under California Common Law (Against All Defendants)

- 43. Plaintiff incorporates herein by this reference paragraphs 1 through 42 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 44. The above-described conduct of Defendant constitutes unfair competition under the common law of the State of California.
- 45. As a result of the actions of Defendant, Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

Fifth Claim for Relief for Copyright Infringement (Against All Defendants)

- 46. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by this reference paragraphs 1 through 45 as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 47. Plaintiff's three dimensional neon sculptural work, as shown in the images above, are original works of authorship and constitute copyrightable subject matter under the laws of the United States. The images were fixed in a tangible medium of expression, as described above.
- 48. At all times since the creation of their graphic expressions, Plaintiff has complied with all aspects of the Copyright Acts of 1909 and 1976 and all other laws governing copyright, and secured the exclusive rights and privileges in and to the graphic expression. Plaintiff is the sole owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the copyright in their respective graphic expressions.
- 49. Subsequent to Plaintiff's creation of the work and (on information and belief) with full knowledge of the rights of Plaintiff, Defendants infringed Plaintiff's copyrights by copying and reproducing, as described above, the artwork and exhibiting such copied images as advertising materials.
- 50. All of Defendants' acts were performed without the permission, license or consent of Plaintiffs.
- 51. By reason of Defendants' acts of copyright infringement as alleged herein, Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer substantial damage to their businesses in the form of diversion of trade, loss of profits, and a diminishment in the value of Plaintiffs' works, rights, and reputation, in part as described above, all in amounts that are not yet ascertainable but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this court.
- 52. By reason of Defendants' infringement of Plaintiffs' copyright as alleged herein, Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for the actual damages incurred by

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Plaintiffs, and each of them, as a result of the infringement, and for any profits of Defendants directly or indirectly attributable to such infringement.

53. Defendants' copying was willful, as alleged above.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 1. That Plaintiffs are awarded all damages, including future damages, that Plaintiffs have sustained, or will sustain, as a result of the acts complained of herein, subject to proof at trial;
- 2. That Plaintiffs are awarded their costs, attorneys' fees and expenses in this action;
 - 3. That Plaintiffs are awarded pre-judgment interest;
- 4. For an order permanently enjoining Defendant and its employees, agents, servants, attorneys, representatives, successors, and assigns, and any and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them, from engaging in the misconduct referenced herein;
- 5. That Defendant be ordered to immediately recall and remove any and all infringing goods from any and all remaining locations, physical or digital;
- 6. That Defendants be ordered to file with this Court and serve upon Plaintiffs' counsel within thirty (30) days after services of the judgment demanded herein, a written report submitted under oath setting forth in detail the manner in which they have complied with the judgment;
- 7. For disgorgement of all proceeds, and restitution of the moneys wrongfully received by Defendants as the result of their wrongful conduct, including copyright infringement;
- 9. For punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter Defendants, and each of them, from their wrongful conduct; and

1	10. For further relief, as the Court may deem appropriate.	
2	² DATED: January 4, 2018 GLUC	CK LAW FIRM P.C.
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5		/s/
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial on their claims on all issues triable by a jury. DATED: January 4, 2018 GLUCK LAW FIRM P.C. By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Gluck Attorneys for Plaintiffs