This Opinion is Not a Precedent of the TTAB

Mailed: November 17, 2020

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

In re James Kelleher

Serial No. 87882281

Christopher P. Bussert of Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, for James Kelleher.

Pauline Ha,¹ Trademark Examining Attorney, Law Office 115, Daniel Brody, Managing Attorney.

Before Lykos, Shaw and English, Administrative Trademark Judges.

Opinion by Lykos, Administrative Trademark Judge:

James Kelleher ("Applicant") seeks to register on the Principal Register the standard character mark ASK JIM FIRST for, as amended, "Lawyer referral services provided to consumers who seek to retain an attorney to represent them in personal

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 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle 1}$ The application was originally assigned to Trademark Examining Attorney Sahar Nasserghodsi.

injury matters, excluding business advice, inquiries and information services" in International Class 35.2

Registration has been refused under Section 2(d) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d), on the ground that Applicant's applied-for mark so resembles the registered standard character mark ASK JIM on the Principal Register for "Business advice, inquiries or information" in International Class 35,3 that it is likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive.⁴

Briefing of the appeal is now complete. For the reasons set forth below, we affirm.

I. Likelihood of Confusion

Our determination under Section 2(d) is based on an analysis of all of the probative evidence of record bearing on a likelihood of confusion. *In re E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563, 567 (CCPA 1973) ("*DuPont*"). *See also In re Majestic Distilling Co.*, 315 F.3d 1311, 65 USPQ2d 1201, 1203 (Fed. Cir. 2003). We must consider each *DuPont* factor for which there is evidence and

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² Application Serial No. 87882281, filed April 18, 2018, under Section 1(b) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051(b), alleging a bona fide intent to use the mark in commerce.

Citations to the prosecution file refer to the USPTO's Trademark Status & Document Retrieval ("TSDR") system and identify documents by title and date. References to the briefs and other materials in the appeal record refer to the Board's TTABVUE docket system.

³ Registration No. 3289118, registered September 4, 2007; renewed. Registrant's mark appears on the drawing page as "Ask Jim" but retains a claim as to standard characters and not special form. See Trademark Rule 2.52(a), 37 C.F.R. § 2.52(a); see also In re Calphalon Corp., 122 USPQ2d 1153, 1158-61 (TTAB 2017) (applicant's amendment of mark from SHARPIN to SharpIn did not transform mark from standard character to special form). Our references to Applicant's mark in this opinion in all uppercase letters reflects the fact that a term registered as a mark in standard character format is not limited to any particular type case, font style, size, or color.

⁴ A Section 2(d) refusal based on cited Registration No. 2151373 became most following the cancellation of that registration.

argument. See, e.g., In re Guild Mortg. Co., 912 F.3d 1376, 129 USPQ2d 1160, 1162-63 (Fed. Cir. 2019). When analyzing these factors, the overriding concerns are not only to prevent buyer confusion as to the source of the services, but also to protect the registrant from adverse commercial impact due to use of a similar mark by a newcomer. See In re Shell Oil Co., 992 F.2d 1204, 26 USPQ2d 1687, 1690 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Varying weights may be assigned to each *DuPont* factor depending on the evidence presented. See Citigroup Inc. v. Capital City Bank Grp. Inc., 637 F.3d 1344, 98 USPQ2d 1253, 1261 (Fed. Cir. 2011); Shell Oil Co., 26 USPQ2d at 1688 ("[T]he various evidentiary factors may play more or less weighty roles in any particular determination."). In any likelihood of confusion analysis, however, two key considerations are the similarities between the marks and the similarities between the services. See In re Chatam Int'l Inc., 380 F.3d 1340, 71 USPQ2d 1944, 1945-46 (Fed. Cir. 2004); Federated Foods, Inc. v. Fort Howard Paper Co., 544 F.2d 1098, 192 USPQ 24, 29 (CCPA 1976) ("The fundamental inquiry mandated by § 2(d) goes to the cumulative effect of differences in the essential characteristics of the [services] and differences in the marks."). We discuss these factors and others below.

A. The Marks

This first *DuPont* likelihood of confusion factor involves an analysis of the similarity or dissimilarity of the marks in their entireties as to appearance, sound, connotation and commercial impression. *Palm Bay Imps., Inc. v. Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Maison Fondee En 1772*, 396 F.3d 1369, 73 USPQ2d 1689, 1692 (Fed. Cir.

2005) (citing DuPont, 177 USPQ at 567). "Similarity in any one of these elements may be sufficient to find the marks confusingly similar." In re Inn at St. John's, LLC, 126 USPQ2d 1742, 1746 (TTAB 2018), aff'd mem., 777 F. App'x (Fed. Cir. 2019). Accord Krim-Ko Corp. v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 390 F.2d 728, 156 USPQ 523, 526 (CCPA 1968) ("It is sufficient if the similarity in either form, spelling or sound alone is likely to cause confusion.") (citation omitted). "The proper test is not a side-by-side comparison of the marks, but instead 'whether the marks are sufficiently similar in terms of their commercial impression' such that persons who encounter the marks would be likely to assume a connection between the parties." Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC, 668 F.3d 1356, 101 USPQ2d 1713, 1721 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (citation omitted).

As noted above, the applied-for mark is ASK JIM FIRST, and the cited mark is ASK JIM. To state the obvious, both marks are slogans and are highly similar in sound and appearance, with an almost identical meaning and commercial impression. In addition, Applicant's mark incorporates the entirety of the cited mark. While there is no per se rule that likelihood of confusion automatically applies where one mark encompasses another, likelihood of confusion has often been found where the entirety of one mark is incorporated within another. See In re Denisi, 225 USPQ 624, 626 (TTAB 1985) (PERRY'S PIZZA for restaurant services specializing in pizza and PERRY'S for restaurant and bar services); see also Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Memphis, Tennessee, Inc. v. Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., 526 F.2d 556, 188 USPQ 105 (CCPA 1975) (applicant's mark BENGAL LANCER for club soda, quinine

water and ginger ale likely to cause confusion with BENGAL for gin); In re Integrated Embedded, 120 USPQ2d 1504, 1513 (TTAB 2016) (applicant's mark BARR GROUP wholly encompasses the registered mark BARR); Johnson Publ'g Co. v. Int'l Dev. Ltd., 221 USPQ 155, 156 (TTAB 1982) (applicant's mark EBONY DRUM for hairdressing and conditioner is likely to cause confusion with EBONY for cosmetics); In re U.S. Shoe Corp., 229 USPQ 707, 709 (TTAB 1985) (finding applicant's CAREER IMAGE marks similar to registered mark CREST CAREER IMAGES). This principle holds true here especially given that the sole distinguishing word, FIRST, appears at the end of the phrase ASK JIM in Applicant's mark. For this reason, consumers are likely to perceive the applied-for mark ASK JIM FIRST as a variation of the cited mark ASK JIM.

Overall the marks are similar in sound, sight, connotation and commercial impression. In making this finding, we note the differences in sight and sound. Consumers, however, do not focus on minutia but rather overall impressions. The sole distinguishing feature is likely to be overlooked when consumers consider the marks in their entireties. This *DuPont* factor weighs in favor of finding a likelihood of confusion.

B. Strength of the Cited Mark

Applicant postulates that the cited registration ASK JIM is entitled to only a narrow scope of protection. In support thereof, Applicant points to third-party registered marks incorporating the word ASK for both related and unrelated services (ASK LEGAL, ASK LEGAL BRAINS, ASK LESLIE THE LAWYER, ASK A

LAWYER, ASKDOCTORLAW, 1-800-ASK DAVE, ASK RITA K, ASK THE DOM, ASK THE GENIUS, ASK SOMEONE YOU TRUST ABOUT US, ASK STEVE FOR FREE, ASK GARY, ASKLAW, ASK LAW OFFICES, ASK DAVE, JUST ASK, and 1-800-ASK-GARY); third-party registered marks incorporating the word FIRST for related and unrelated services (CALL BART FIRST, CLICK ME FIRST, CALL ME FIRST, CLICK BART FIRST, BUSINESS LAWYERS FIRST, and RESULTS FIRST); and third-party registered marks incorporating both ASK and FIRST (ASK US FIRST, ASK ME FIRST, ASK COLIN FIRST and ASK FIRST).5

Third-party registrations alone may be relevant, in the manner of dictionary definitions, "to prove that some segment of the [marks] has a normally understood and well recognized descriptive or suggestive meaning, leading to the conclusion that that segment is relatively weak." Juice Generation, Inc. v. GS Enters. LLC, 794 F.3d 1334, 115 USPQ2d 1671, 1675 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (internal quotation marks omitted). See also Jack Wolfskin Ausrustung Fur Draussen GmbH & Co. KGAA v. New Millennium Sports, S.L.U., 797 F.3d 1363, 116 USPQ2d 1129, 1135-36 (Fed. Cir. 2015). In addition, "in determining the degree of weakness, if any, in the shared terms, we must 'adequately account for the apparent force of [third-party use and registration] evidence,' regardless of whether 'specifics' pertaining to the extent and impact of such use have been proven." Inn at St. John's, 126 USPQ2d at 1746.

Some of the third-party registrations have been cancelled. For example, Registration No. 2151373 for the mark ASK FIRST for "physician referral services"

⁵ See May 1, 2019 Request for Reconsideration, pp. 66-94.

was cancelled for failure to file a Section 8 affidavit or declaration showing use of the mark in commerce in the United States. "The existence of a cancelled registration—particularly one cancelled for failure to provide a declaration of continued use—does not tend to show that the cited mark is weak due to third-party use." Inn at St. John's, 126 USPQ2d at 1745. See also New Era Cap Co., Inc. v. Pro Era, LLC, 2020 USPQ2d 10596, *12-13 (TTAB 2020). Of the remaining third-party registrations, none incorporate the given name JIM, an integral feature of the cited mark, or for that matter both ASK and JIM for the same or related services. Applicant has not shown that the cited mark ASK JIM is conceptually weak in connection with the identified services or services related thereto, making the cited mark deserving a lesser scope of protection.

C. The Services

Next we compare the services as they are identified in the involved application and cited registration. See In re Detroit Athletic Co., 903 F.3d 1297, 128 USPQ2d 1047, 1052 (Fed. Cir. 2018); Stone Lion Capital Partners, LP v. Lion Capital LLP, 746 F.3d 1317, 110 USPQ2d 1157, 1161 (Fed. Cir. 2014); Octocom Sys., Inc. v. Hous. Comput. Servs. Inc., 918 F.2d 937, 16 USPQ2d 1783, 1787 (Fed. Cir. 1990); and Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Packard Press Inc., 281 F.3d 1261, 62 USPQ2d 1001, 1004 (Fed. Cir. 2002). The services need not be identical or even competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. On-line Careline Inc. v. Am. Online Inc., 229 F.3d 1080, 56 USPQ2d 1471, 1475 (Fed. Cir. 2000); Recot, Inc. v. Becton, 214 F.3d 1322, 54 USPQ2d 1894, 1898 (Fed. Cir. 2000). They need only be "related in some manner and/or if the

circumstances surrounding their marketing are such that they could give rise to the mistaken belief that the [services] emanate from the same source." Coach Servs., Inc. v. Triumph Learning LLC, 101 USPQ2d at 1722 (quoting 7-Eleven Inc. v. Wechsler, 83 USPQ2d 1715, 1724 (TTAB 2007)). Evidence of relatedness may include news articles and/or evidence from computer databases showing that the relevant services are used together or used by the same purchasers; advertisements showing that the relevant services are advertised together or sold by the same manufacturer or dealer; and/or copies of prior use-based registrations for both applicant's services listed in the cited registration. See In re Davia, 110 USPQ2d 1810, 1817 (TTAB 2014).

Applicant amended his identification of services to exclude Registrant's services.⁶ The Examining Attorney's position is that notwithstanding the amendment, the services are in-part legally identical, or alternatively, that they are related.

Turning first to the question of whether the services are in-part legally identical, the Examining Attorney contends that Registrant's business information services are sufficiently broad to encompass Applicant's "Lawyer referral services provided to consumers who seek to retain an attorney to represent them in personal injury matters." As evidentiary support, the Examining Attorney points to the following dictionary definitions and WIKIPEDIA entries:

The definition of "business" from COLLINS DICTIONARY as used as "work relating to the production, buying, and

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⁶ The original identification of services was "Legal referral services." On May 3, 2019, Applicant's first amendment to "Legal referral services provided to consumers primarily on personal injury matters" was approved. The second and final amendment to the identification was approved on January 29, 2020 following Applicant's January 27, 2020 Request for Remand.

selling of goods or services" or an "organization which produces and sells goods or which provides a service."⁷

The definition of "information" from COLLINS DICTIONARY as "about someone or something consists of facts about them."8

The entry for "business information" from WIKIPEDIA as "one of the three main segments of the information industry," and describing "primary business information formats" as including "basic reference sources such as...internet resources," "[d]irectories," and "[e]lectronic business information."9

Based on these definitions, the Examining Attorney takes a broad view of Registrant's business information services as encompassing "directory listings and business contact information for businesses providing legal services, including law firms and solo and associated attorneys," which would presumably include Applicant's "Lawyer referral services provided to consumers who seek to retain an attorney to represent them in personal injury matters." The Examining Attorney attempts to make this connection by pointing to the following evidence describing the nature of online directories:

ApricotLaw Blog stating "Online directory listings are websites that collect business information to make it easier for someone to find a business they're looking for, and to compare businesses' basic information to see which one will meet the potential client's needs....For example, legal directories are going to be the most helpful for law firms. There are even directories that further break down the listings into practice areas...." 10

⁷ See November 27, 2019 Office Action, pp. 2-3.

⁸ *Id*. at 3.

⁹ *Id*. at 4.

¹⁰ *Id*. at 5.

AttorneyatWork highlighting the importance of having "Correct Business Information" in the nature of "business address and contact information" and "business category" on business listing sites.¹¹

PaperStreet stating that business information for use on various online directories includes "business name, address, and phone," as well as "a backlink to their website." ¹²

The dictionary definitions of "business," "information," and "business information" proffered by the Examining Attorney are too imprecise for us to find that they subsume the legal referral services of the type identified in the application. We also reach the same conclusion as to the excerpts from *AttorneyatWork* and *PaperStreet* describing online directory services. While more on point, the excerpt from *ApricotLaw* consists of a blog, which while relevant, is of less probative weight since we cannot ascertain the degree of exposure. See In re Morrison & Foerster LLP, 110 USPQ2d 1423, 1424 n.2 (TTAB 2014) ("These blog postings are from what appear to be well-established media sources with national circulation and public exposure as well as more obscure blogs for which we cannot ascertain the degree of

¹¹ *Id*. at 6-8.

¹² *Id*. at 9-11.

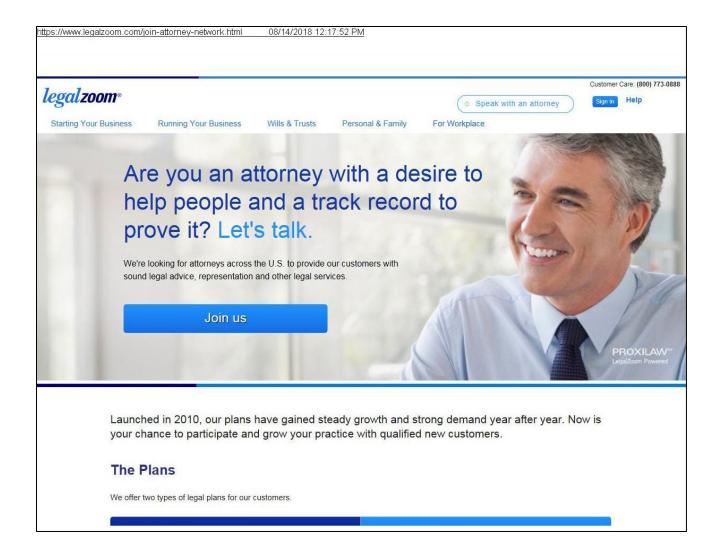
¹³ The Board does consider blog postings, taking into account their origin. See TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD MANUAL OF PROCEDURE § 1208.03 (2020). Blogs hosted by nationally known enterprises or media outlets will have greater probative value than blogs hosted by individuals insofar as we do not know the extent of the reach to the public for individual postings. See, e.g., In re Geller, 751 F.3d 1355, 110 USPQ2d 1867, 1870 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (the Board, in noting that "the probative value of the blog comments ... is less than that of the articles themselves due to the anonymity of the authors," did not err in concluding that such comments shed light on the meaning of words in the mark.

exposure. As such, we are aware that many of the blogs may simply reflect the perception of a single author and not that of the general public.").

Having determined that the evidence does not establish that the services are legally identical, we now turn to the question of whether substantial evidence exists to show that the services are related. To support the assertion that the services are related because some entities provide both Applicant's and Registrant's services, the Examining Attorney made of record with the initial Office Action refusing registration excerpts from the LegalZoom, LegalShield and Rocket Lawyer websites:¹⁴

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 $^{^{14}}$ See August 14, 2018 Office Action, pp. 12-38.



https://www.legalzoom.com/join-attorney-network.html

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Business Advantage Pro

Legal Advantage Plus

For small businesses

Business owners or those looking to start a business can ask business legal questions, get contracts reviewed, request custom-drafted documents at simple flat fees and more.

Learn more about this plan

For individuals

Individuals can ask personal legal questions, get advice for specific situations, have estate planning documents reviewed by an attorney and more.

Learn more about this plan

The Attorneys

Our plans are serviced by independent attorneys licensed in their respective states.



Plan Attorneys

Customers request consultations and get connected with a Plan attorney licensed to practice in their state.

- Diversify your practice with Legal Plan consultations
- Flexible to your schedule
- · Help real people and make a real difference

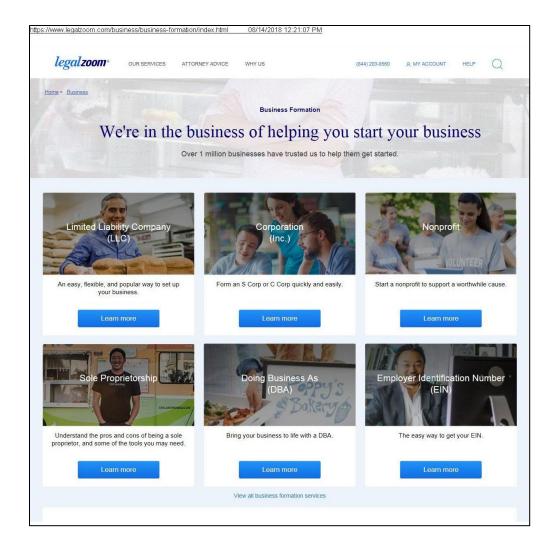


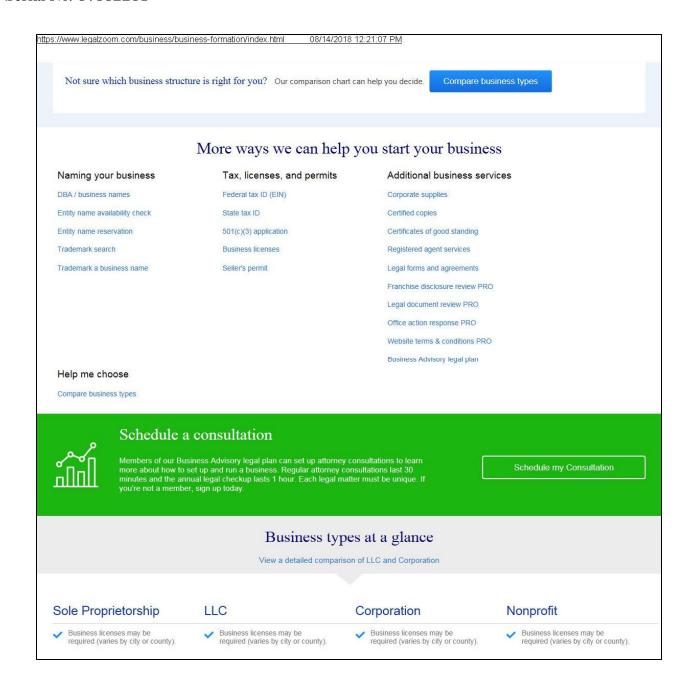
Local Attorney Directory

Our Local Attorney Directory is an internal tool for Plan attorneys to refer people to attorneys in their state. It's the easiest way to refer our customers when they have a legal need that falls outside the scope of our plans.

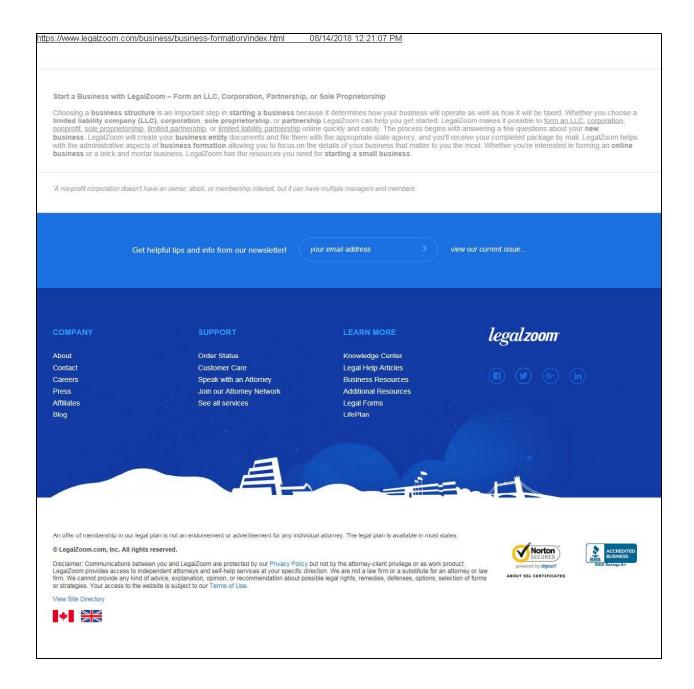
It is completely free to join the directory.

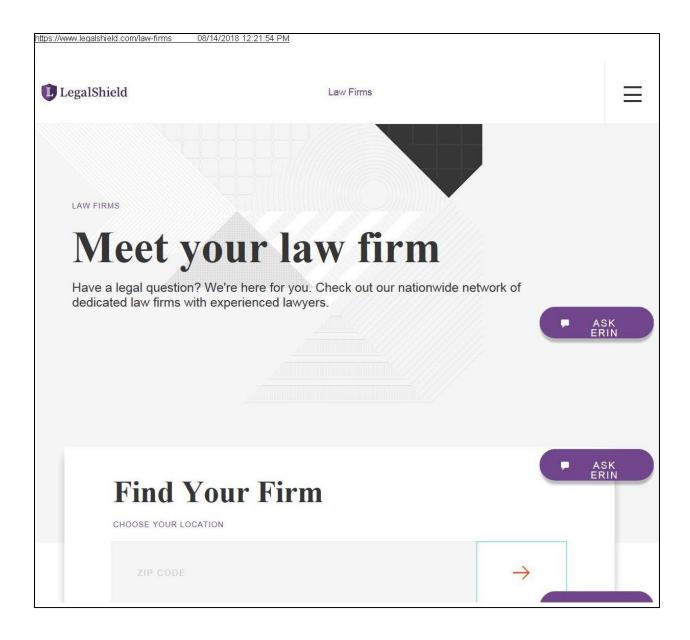
The only requirement is that LegalZoom customers referred through the directory receive a 25% discount off the attorney's regular reasonable rate (excluding matters taken on a

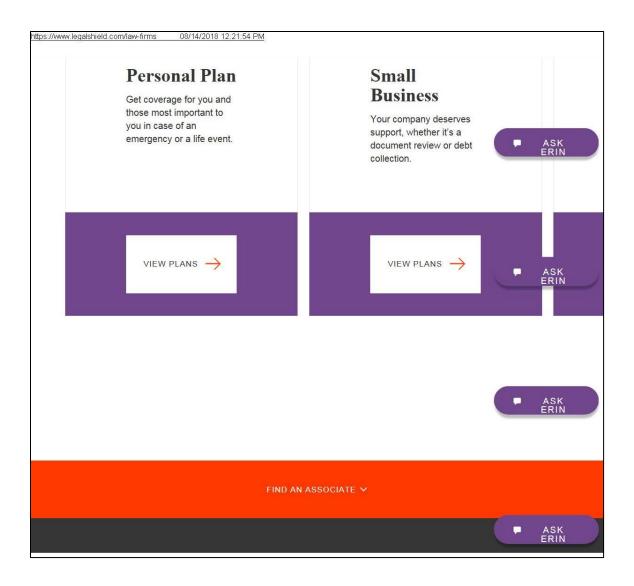


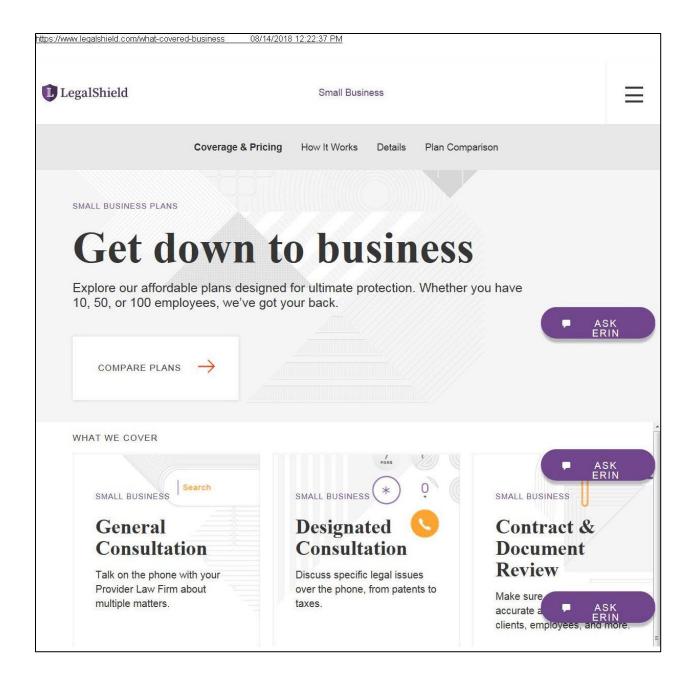


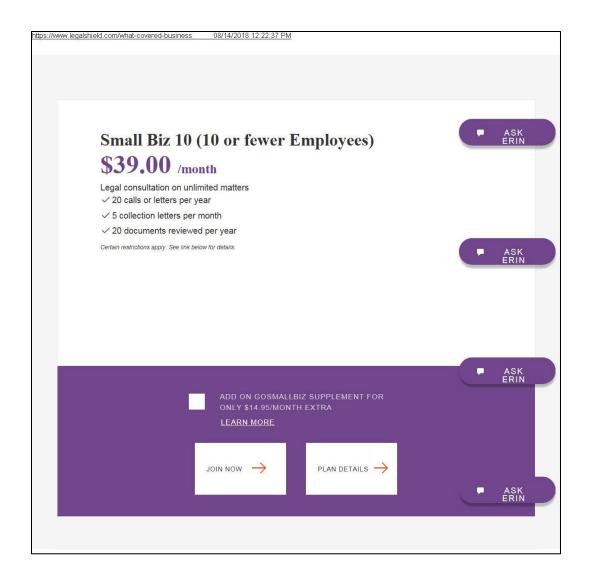
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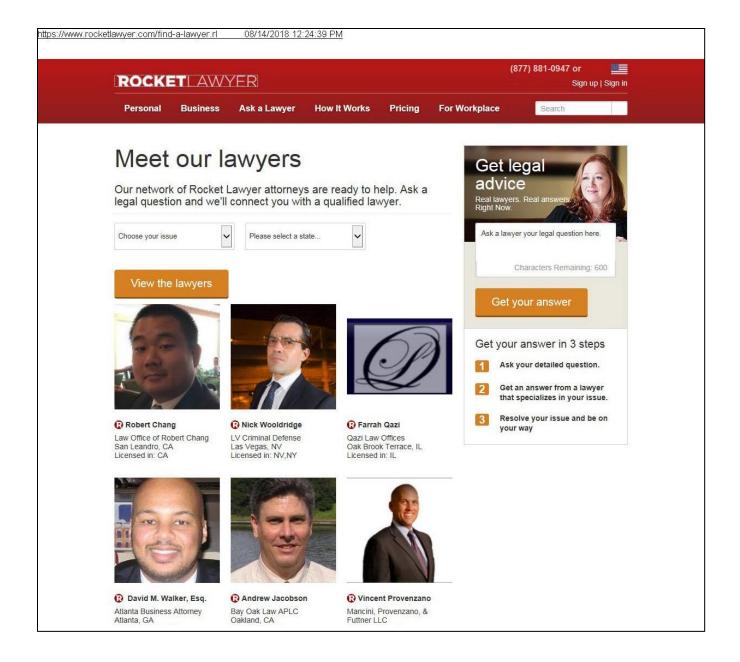


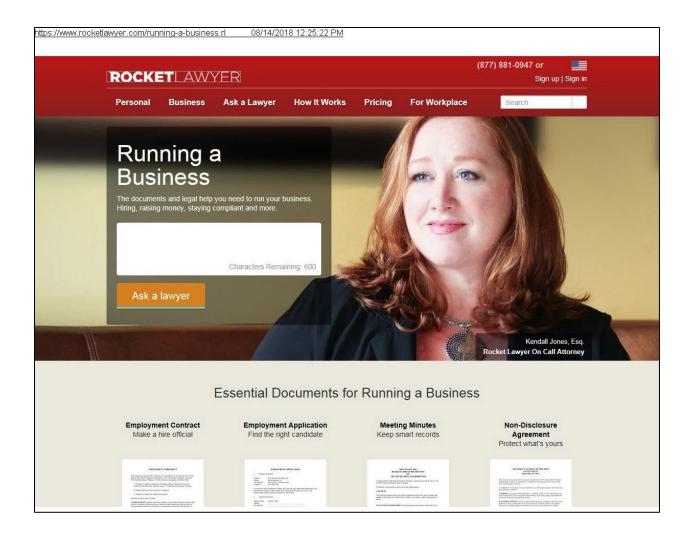


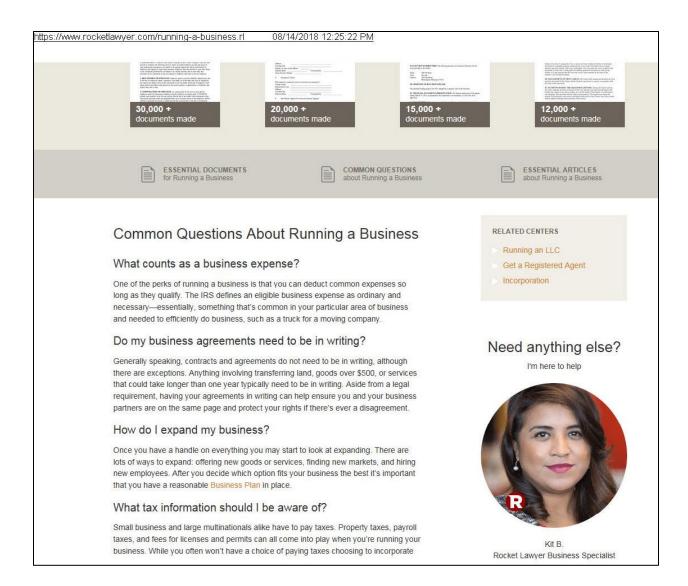


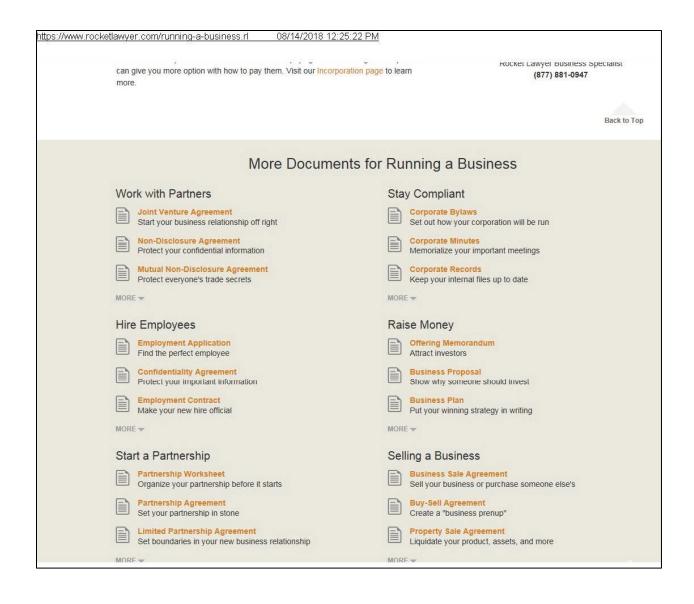


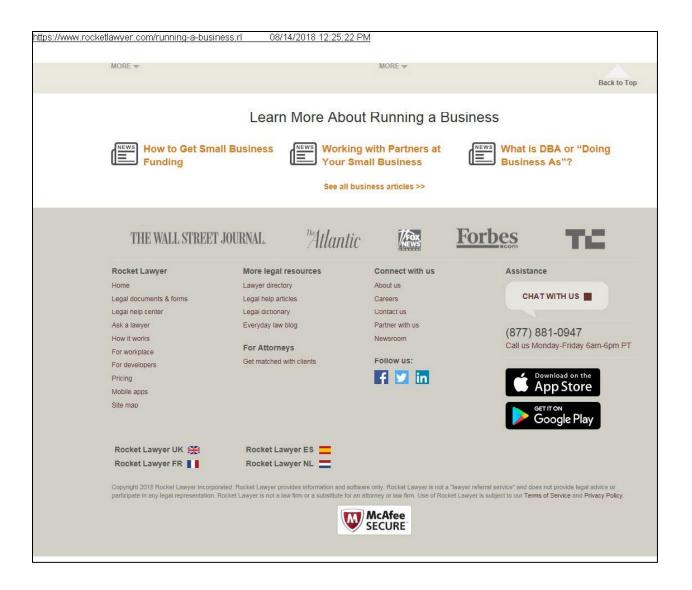




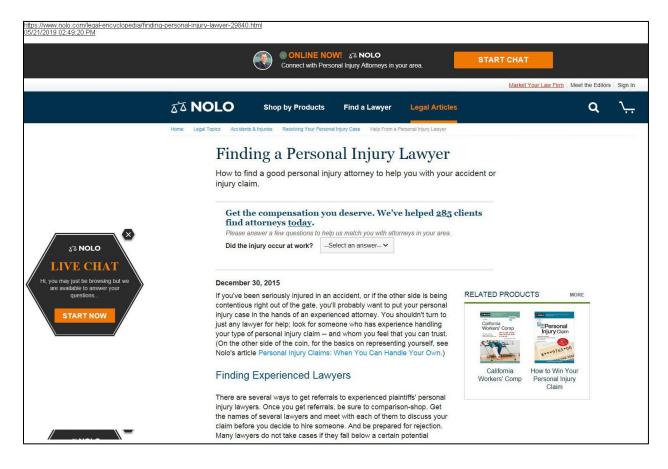








With the May 21, 2019 Office Action, the Examining Attorney supplemented the record with excerpts from the NOLO website: 15



 $^{^{15}}$ May 21, 2019 Office Action, pp. 9-18.



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Here's where to look for referrals:

Friends and Acquaintances

Talk with friends or coworkers who have been represented by a lawyer in their own personal injury claims. If the friend or coworker says good things to you about a lawyer, put the lawyer on your list of people to consult. But do not make a decision about a lawyer solely on the basis of someone else's recommendation. Different people will have different responses to a lawyer's style and personality; don't make up your mind about hiring a lawyer until you've met the lawyer, discussed your case, and decided that you feel comfortable working with him or

Nolo's Lawyer Directory

Nolo offers two ways to find an attorney. You can use the "Talk to a Personal Injury Lawyer" tool at the bottom of this article to quickly enter in the details of your case and have local personal injury lawyers contact you.

Nolo also offers a unique lawyer directory that provides a comprehensive profile for each attorney with information that will help you select the right attorney. The profiles tell you about the lawyer's experience, education, and fees, and perhaps most importantly, the lawyer's general philosophy of practicing law. Noto has confirmed that every listed attorney has a valid license and is in good standing with their bar association.

Other Lawyers

Another place to seek a referral to an experienced personal injury lawyer is through other lawyers you know. Lawyers commonly refer cases to one another, and most lawyers will know someone else who handles plaintiffs' personal injury cases. As with referrals from friends or coworkers, however, do not simply take another lawyer's referral as the final word.

Referral Services

Most local bar associations have referral services in which the names of lawyers are available, arranged by legal specialty. There is a wide variation in the quality of lawyer referral services, however, even though they are supposed to be approved by the state bar association. Some lawyer referral services carefully screen attorneys and list only those attorneys with particular qualifications and a certain amount of past experience, while other services will list any attorney in good standing with the state bar who maintains liability insurance. Before you choose a lawyer referral service, ask what its qualifications are for including an attorney and how carefully lawyers are screened.

What you may not get from any lawyer referral service, however, is insight into the lawyer's philosophy -- for instance, whether the lawyer is

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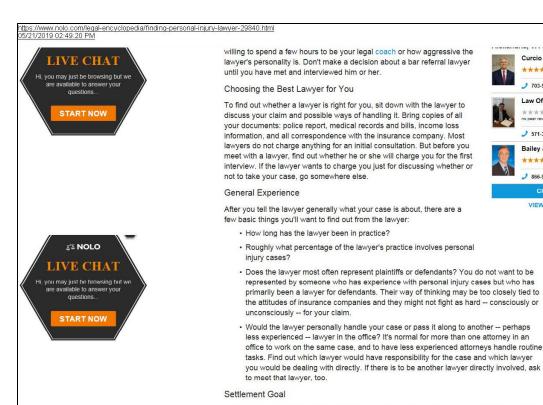


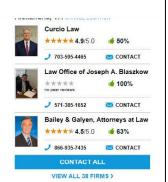
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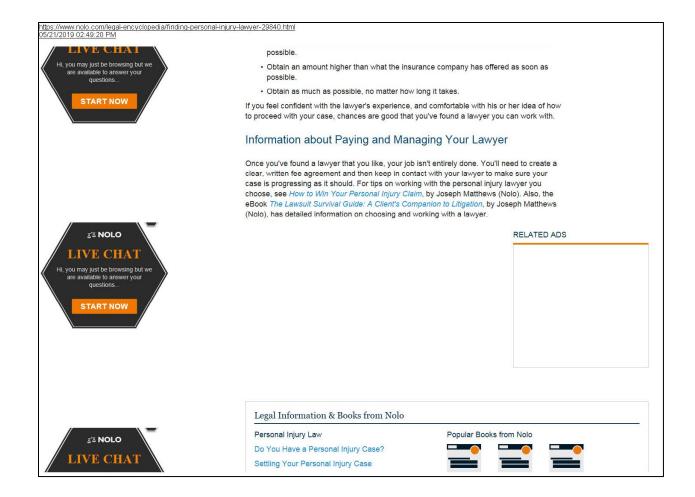
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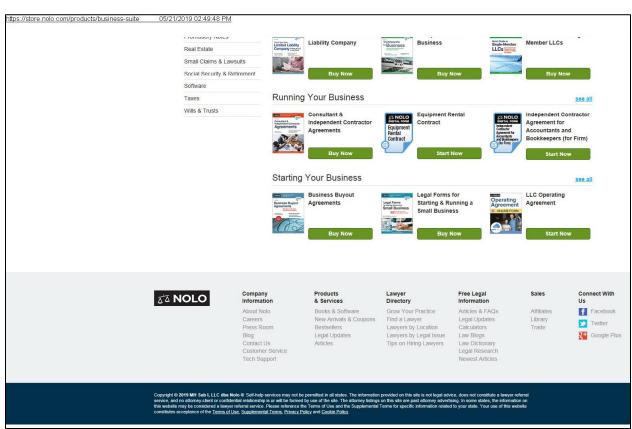


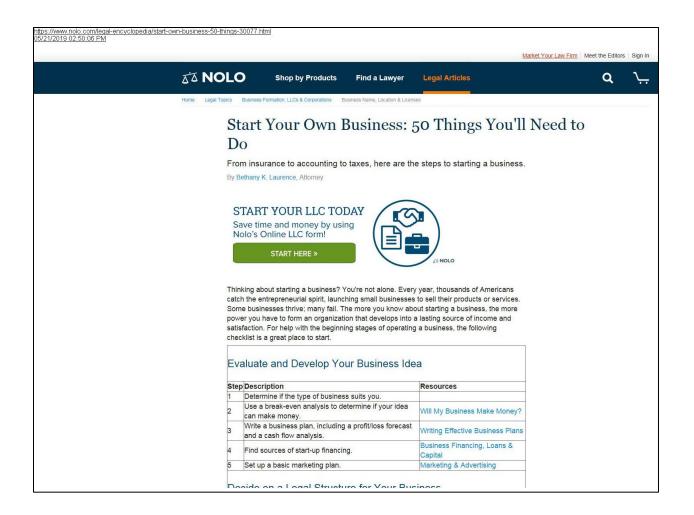
After you have discussed the facts of your case and the history of your negotiations with the insurance company, you may be able to get some sense from the lawyer about how much he or she thinks your case is worth, and how difficult it may be to get the insurance company to pay that amount. This is when you should let the lawyer know which of the following you want him or her to do for you:

 \bullet Obtain a certain settlement amount for you with as few costs and as little hassle as



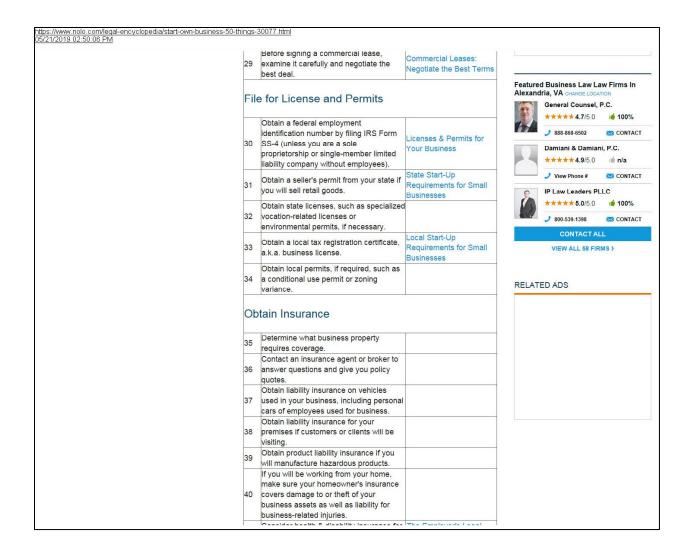






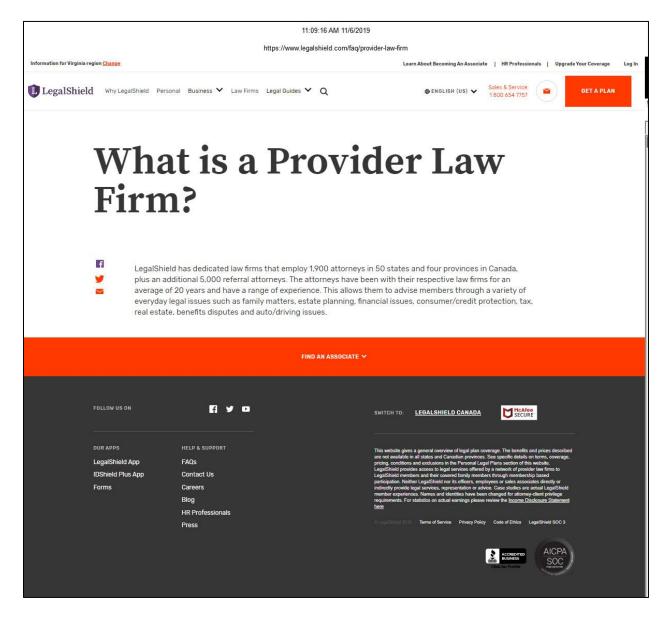
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6	Identify the number of owners of your business.	Partnership Information
7	Decide how much protection from personal liability you'll need, which depends on your business's risks.	What are the risks of starting my own business?
8	Decide how you'd like the business to be taxed.	Business Tax Information
9	Consider whether your business would benefit from being able to sell stock.	Incorporate Your Business
10	Research the various types of ownership structures.	Sole Proprietorship LLC C Corporation S Corporation
11	Get more in-depth information from a self-help resource before you settle on a structure. If you are unsure, talk to a lawyer.	Nolo Store Talk to a Lawyer
12	Think of several business names that might suit your company and its products or services.	Your Business Name
13	If you will do business online, check if your proposed business names are available as domain names.	Choose and Register a Domain
14	Check with your county clerk's office to see whether	Your Business Name
15	other corporate filing office.	Register Your Business Name
16	Do a federal or state trademark search of the proposed names still on your list. If a proposed name is being used as a trademark, eliminate it if your use of the name would confuse customers or if the name is already famous.	How to Do a Trademark Search
17	Choose between the proposed names that are still on your list.	Choosing a Business Name FAQ
Re	gister Your Business Name	
18	Register your business name with your county clerk as a fictitious or assumed business name, if necessary.	Register Your Business Name
19	Register your business name as a federal or state trademark if you'll do business regionally or nationally and will use your business name to identify a product	File a Federal Trademark Application

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2		Identify the features and fixtures your business will need.	Your Business Space & Commercial Lease.				- A.V.
2	6	Determine how much rent you can afford.	Tips for Ass Cost of the Rental.		Form Your Ow Limited Liabilit	y Single-Mem	
2	27	Decide what neighborhood would be best for your business and find out what the average rents are in those neighborhoods.	Determine t	Company Determine the Space Your Business Needs.		LLCs	
2	.8	Make sure any space you're considering is or can be properly zoned for your business. (If working from home, make sure your business activities won't violate any zoning restrictions on home offices.)	Home Busir Zoning Law		Online Californ Corporation	ia Online Tex	
		Refore signing a commercial lease				1.00	

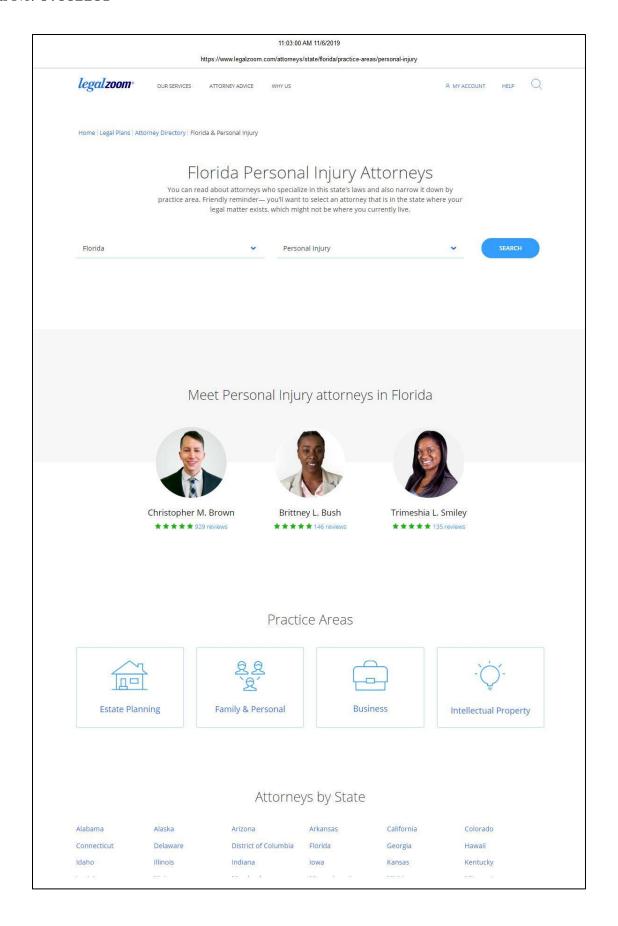


//www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/start-own-business-50-thi //2019 02;50;06 PM	ings-	<u>30077.html</u>		
	41	Consider health & disability insurance for yourself and your employees.	The Employer's Legal Handbook	
	Se	t Up Your Books		
	42	Decide whether to use the cash or accrual system of accounting.	Cash vs. Accrual Accounting	
	43	Choose a fiscal year if your natural business cycle does not follow the	recounting	
	44	calendar year (if your business qualifies). Set up a recordkeeping system for all	Bookkeeping and	
	45	payments to and from your business. Consider hiring a bookkeeper or	Accounting Basics	
	46	accountant to help you get set up. Purchase small business accounting software		
	Se	t Up Tax Reporting		
	47	Familiarize yourself with the general tax scheme for your business structure.	Tax Savvy for Small Business	
	48	Familiarize yourself with common business deductions and depreciation.	Deduct It! Lower Your Small Business Taxes	
	49	Obtain IRS Publications 334, Tax Guide for Small Business, and 583, Taxpayers Starting a Business.	Small Business Tax FAQ	
	50	Obtain the IRS's Tax Calendar for Small Businesses.	IRS's Tax Calendar	
	Мо	ore Information		
	polic	rou can see, starting a business involves m cies and paperwork in place. For more info iness, consult the following Nolo resources	rmation about and help with	
		Online LLC		
		Online Corporation		
		Legal Forms for Starting & Running a Bu	usiness, by Fred S. Steingold	i
		The Small Business Start-Up Kit: A Step	-by-Step Legal Guide, by Pe	ri H. Pakroo
		THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF		
		· How to Write a Business Plan, by Mike N	/lcKeever	

On November 7, 2019, the Examining Attorney supplemented the record by providing additional excerpts from the LegalShield and LegalZoom websites:



11:00:41 AM 11/6/2019 https://www.legalzoom.com/join-attorney-network.html We offer two types of legal plans for our customers. **Business Advantage Pro** Legal Advantage Plus Business owners or those looking to start a business can ask Individuals can ask personal legal questions, get advice for business legal questions, get contracts reviewed, request specific situations, have estate planning documents reviewed custom-drafted documents at simple flat fees and more. by an attorney and more. Learn more about this plan Learn more about this plan The Attorneys Our plans are serviced by independent attorneys licensed in their respective states. Plan Attorneys **Local Attorney Directory** Our Local Attorney Directory is an internal tool for Plan attorneys to refer people to attorneys in their state. It's the Customers request consultations and get connected with a Plan attorney licensed to practice in their state. easiest way to refer our customers when they have a legal · Diversify your practice with Legal Plan consultations need that falls outside the scope of our plans. Flexible to your schedule It is completely free to join the directory. The only requirement is that LegalZoom customers referred · Help real people and make a real difference through the directory receive a 25% discount off the attorney's regular reasonable rate (excluding matters taken on a contingency basis or set by statute). **Apply now** I'm interested in... Eligibility requirements Legal Plan Network Local Attorney Directory Please note, you must meet the following requirements. Your name 5+ years practicing law · Active and in good standing No public record of discipline with your state's regulatory Fmail address · Maintain errors and omissions insurance with a \$100,000 minimum per occurrence and a total of \$300,000 Phone Number State you practice law (select up to 3) AL-Alabama AK-Alaska AZ-Arizona AR-Arkansas Areas of expertise (select up to 3) International Law Immigration Personal Injury Submit



These third-party websites constitute substantial evidence that it is not uncommon for the same entities to provide under the same brand name both Applicant's "Lawyer referral services provided to consumers who seek to retain an attorney to represent them in personal injury matters" as well as Registrant's "business advice, inquiries and information services." According to the excerpts from LegalZoom and NOLO, both entities offer legal referral services in the precise field specified by Applicant, personal injury matters. RocketLawyer and LegalShield show the provision of legal referral services in all practice areas, which we can presume would include personal injury matters. Cf. In re Country Oven, Inc., 2019 USPQ2d 443903, *5-6 (TTAB 2019) (the terms "bakery goods" and "bakery products" in thirdparty registrations were sufficiently broad to encompass "bread buns."). Each website also shows the provision of business advice or information. For example, LegalZoom advises clients on how to select a name for a business and obtaining Employer Identification Numbers for tax purposes; RocketLawyer provides advice and information on raising capital for small businesses; LegalShield advises businesses on debt collection; and NOLO provides advice on how to select a business location, set up accounting books and maintain tax records. Such services fall within the realm of non-legal business information or advice. For this reason, Applicant's restriction to its identification of services to expressly exclude Registrant's services is of no matter because the services are nevertheless related. And contrary to Applicant's assertions, the fact that Applicant's underlying legal services and Registrant's business information services fall in two different classes or does not render them per se

unrelated. "Classification is solely for the 'convenience of Patent and Trademark Office administration,' 15 U.S.C. § 1112, and 'is wholly irrelevant to the issue of registrability under section 1052(d), which makes no reference to classification[.]" *Detroit Athletic Co.*, 128 USPQ2d at 1051 (quoting *Jean Patou Inc. v. Theon Inc.*, 9 F.3d 971, 29 USPQ2d 1771, 1774 (Fed. Cir. 1993)). In any event, Applicant is seeking to register "lawyer referral services" not legal services.

Applicant points to the lack of third-party registration evidence. However, as noted above, the Examining Attorney is not limited to this particular type of evidence and may rely on evidence from third-party websites to demonstrate that services are related. See, e.g., Country Oven, Inc., 2019 USPQ2d 443903 at *5-6 (evidence of relatedness included third-party websites showing bakeries offering under the same mark retail bakery shop services and bakery products in their retail bakery shops). The aforementioned evidence is from companies specializing in legal referrals and the provision of business information and advice marketed via their own direct-to-consumer sales websites. This targeted type of marketing involves a niche industry making it narrower in scope, and as such is entitled to a relatively high degree of probative weight. In re Ox Paperboard, LLC, 2020 USPQ2d 10878, *6(TTAB 2020).

The question is not whether the services will be confused with each other; rather, the question is whether there is likely confusion as to source. Accordingly, the second DuPont factor also weighs in favor of finding a likelihood of confusion. ¹⁶

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¹⁶ Much of the other evidence the Examining Attorney relies upon to show that the services are related consists of excerpts from the websites of various state and county bar associations throughout the country. *See, e.g.*, website excerpts from the Alameda County Bar Association, Alaska Bar Association and Allegheny County Bar Association submitted with November 29,

D. The Channels of Trade and Classes of Purchasers

We now consider the established, likely-to-continue channels of trade. Because the identifications in the application and cited registration have no restrictions on channels of trade, we must presume that the services travel in all channels of trade appropriate for such services, which as the record summarized above shows consists of entities specializing in legal referrals and business information and advice offered via their own direct-to-consumer websites. See, e.g., Detroit Athletic Co., 128 USPQ2d at 1052 ("[T]he registration does not set forth any restrictions on use and therefore cannot be narrowed by testimony that the applicant's use is, in fact, restricted to a particular class of purchasers") (citation omitted); Citigroup v. Capital City Bank Grp., 98 USPQ2d at 1261 ("Because the parties' trade channels and classes of consumers are unrestricted, the third and fourth DuPont factors also favor Citigroup."). We can also glean from the evidence summarized above that the class of consumers includes businesses seeking business information as well as legal referrals regarding personal injury matters because businesses may be sued by customers or employees for personal injuries. This *DuPont* factor also favors a finding of likelihood of confusion.

E. Applicant's Intent

The thirteenth and final DuPont factor pertains to "any other established fact

2019 Office Action, pp. 6-15. We agree with Applicant's criticism that the evidence fails to show a relationship between the identified services since the services pertaining to businesses are strictly legal in nature. In other words, we think that there is a distinction between business legal advice and the International Class 35 services of "business advice, inquiries or information." For this reason, the Board has not relied on any of this evidence to find that Applicant's and Registrant's services are related.

probative of the effect of use." *DuPont*, 177 USPQ at 567, such as an applicant's intent. Applicant, without pointing to any evidence, argues that he adopted the ASK JIM FIRST mark without any predatory intent, and did not adopt it to trade on anyone's reputation, including that of the owner of the cited registration.

Issues regarding an applicant's intent generally are not suited to disposition in an ex parte appeal. That being said, even if we were to consider Applicant's assertions, good faith adoption of a mark that is similar to a prior registered mark, for use on the same or similar services, cannot overcome the presumption of validity that inheres in the prior registered mark. 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). See Miles Labs. Inc. v. Naturally Vitamin Supplements Inc., 1 USPQ2d 1445, 1455 (TTAB 1986) ("[A]pplicant is not in any case absolved from the duty imposed by our trademark law on all late-comers to select marks for their new products that are sufficiently distinguishable from marks in respect of which others have federally recorded superior rights to prevent confusion."). Thus, "[w]hile evidence of bad faith adoption typically will weigh against an applicant, good faith adoption typically does not aid an applicant attempting to establish no likelihood of confusion." Apple Comput. v. TVNET.net Inc., 90 USPQ2d 1393, 1398 n.7 (TTAB 2007) (citing J & J Snack Foods Corp. v. McDonald's Corp., 932 F.2d 1460, 18 USPQ2d 1889, 1891 (Fed. Cir. 1991)).

We therefore deem this factor neutral.

F. Balancing the Factors

We have carefully considered all of the evidence made of record, as well as all of the arguments related thereto. With highly similar marks and related services Serial No. 87882281

marketed in the same trade channels to the same category of consumers, this lead us

to the conclusion that prospective consumers are likely to confuse the source of the

involved services. This is not a situation, as Applicant urges, where the services are

so different as to obviate a likelihood of confusion.

Decision: The Section 2(d) refusal is affirmed.

- 44 -