

WHEN RIGHTS COLLIDE: Law at the Intersection of the First Amendment, IP, and AI

Hon. John W. Holcomb, U.S. District Court, Central District of California

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Federalist Society Orange County Lawyers Chapter

March 14, 2024

IP, AI, AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT TOPICS

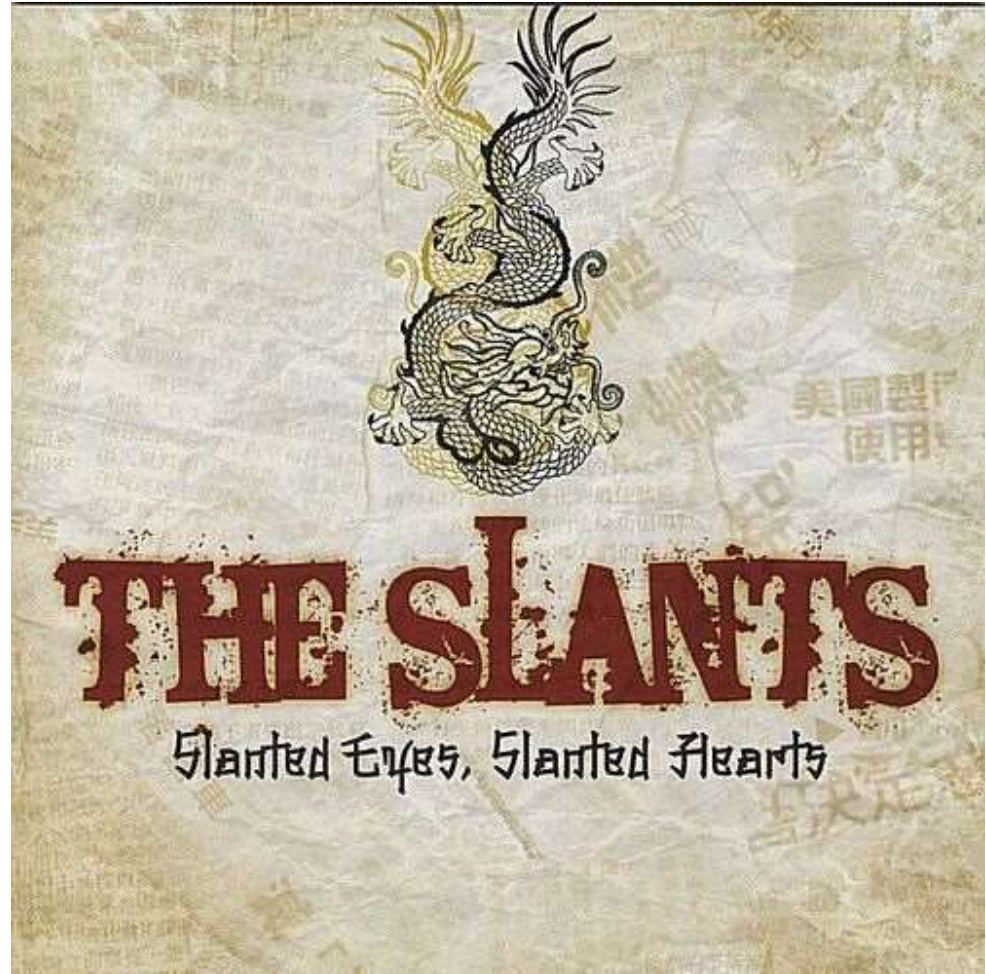
- Trademark
- Copyright
- AI
 - Copyright
 - Patent
 - Trademark
 - Trade Secret

THE FIRST AMENDMENT AT THE TRADEMARK OFFICE

Does the First Amendment
sometimes require the Trademark
Office to grant a trademark
registration?

DISPARAGING?

- *Matal v. Tam*, 582 U.S. 218 (2017).
- 15 USC 1052(a) prohibits registration of trademarks that disparage persons.
- The statute violates the First Amendment.
- Bedrock First Amendment principle: the government cannot ban speech because it expresses ideas that offend.



IMMORAL OR SCANDALOUS?

- *Iancu v. Brunetti*, 139 S.Ct. 2294 (2019).
- 15 USC 1052(a) prohibits registration of “immoral, deceptive, or scandalous” matter.
- Violates the First Amendment.
- The Court also rejected the government’s attempt to narrow the statute to prohibit only marks that are “offensive [or] shocking because of their mode of expression, independent of any views that they may express,” because that would essentially rewrite the statute.



LIVING PERSON OR PRESIDENT?

Vidal v. Elster, 26 F.4th 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2022). Argued in November 2023.

- 15 USC 1502(c) prohibits registration of a mark that “[c]onsists of or comprises a name, portrait, or signature identifying a **living individual** except by his written consent, or the name, signature, or portrait of a deceased **President of the United States during the life of his widow**, if any, except by the written consent of the widow.”



LIVING PERSON OR PRESIDENT?

Vidal v. Elster, 26 F.4th 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2022). Argued in November 2023.

- The Federal Circuit held that the statute violated the First Amendment because it was a content-based restriction.
- Oral argument:
 - Gorsuch: long tradition of prohibiting trademarks that reference living people
 - Sotomayor: Elster can sell his shirts without a registration
 - Kagan: doesn't seem to give disadvantage any particular viewpoint



POLITICAL SLOGAN?

In re Go & Associates, 90 F.4th 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2023)

- Phrases such as MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN can be trademarks if they're source identifying
- Too many people use the phrase EVERYBODY VS. RACISM (on clothing, tote bags, op ed pieces, music, podcasts, websites for the phrase to be source identifying).



THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND TRADEMARK USAGE BY THE PUBLIC

Does the First Amendment
give the public a right to
make use of another's
trademark?

TRADEMARK AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: PARODY

- *Jack Daniel's Props. v. VIP Products, LLC*, 143 S. Ct. 1578 (2023)
 - If the product was communicative (book, art, film, song), then the parody protection would apply
 - But it's a dog toy that uses Bad Spaniels as its trademark. Parody doesn't protect against trademark infringement.



THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND COPYRIGHT

Does the First Amendment give the public a right to make use of another's copyrighted work?

COPYRIGHT AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: FAIR USE STATUTE

17 U.S.C. § 107

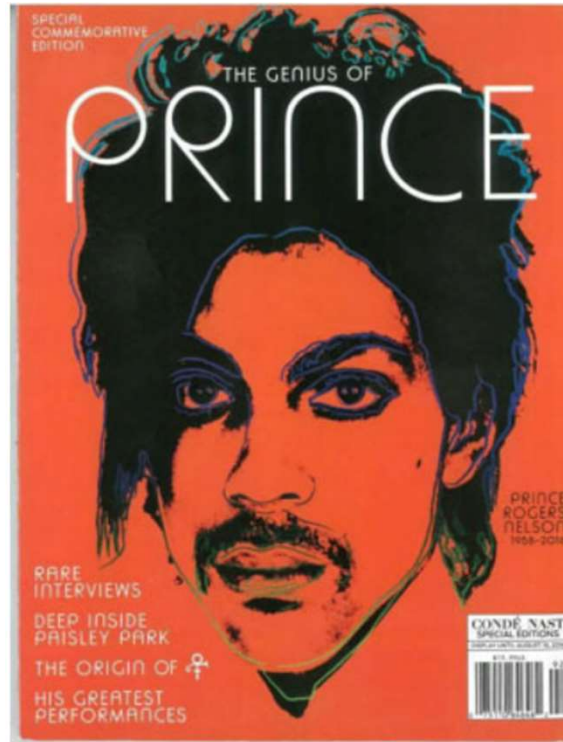
copying “for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching ... scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include—

- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

COPYRIGHT AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: FAIR USE IN PHOTOGRAPHY

*Andy Warhol Foundation for
the Visual Arts, Inc. v.
Goldsmith, et al.*, 143 S.Ct.
1258 (2023)

- the purpose and character of the use,
 - Transformative
- Whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes



COPYRIGHT AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: FAIR USE IN BOOKS

Authors Guild v. Google, Inc., 804 F.3d. 202 (2nd Cir. 2015), cert. denied, 578 U.S. 941 (2016)

Wholesale copying of books fair use because:

- Purpose of copying was highly transformative
- Public display of text was limited
- Text was not a significant market substitute for works
- Commercial nature and profit motive did not negate other factors



LEGAL BRIEFS AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT

Can I copy another lawyer's really good brief that's just like the one I need to file, but I'll change the names?

COPYRIGHT AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: FAIR USE IN LEGAL BRIEFS

Case 1:23-cv-11193 Document 1 Filed 12/26/23 Page 1 of 7

Perhaps not:

*See Hsuanyeh Law Group PC v.
Winston & Strawn LLP, et al.*
(S.D.N.Y.)

Winston & Strawn settled.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

HSUANYEH LAW GROUP PC,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	Civil Action No.
v.)	
)	
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP,)	Jury Trial Demanded
MICHAEL R. RUECKHEIM,)	
YA-CHIAO CHANG,)	
VIVEK V. KRISHNAN, and)	
EVAN D. LEWIS,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT FOR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff, Hsuanyeh Law Group, PC, brings this action against Defendants, Winston & Strawn LLP, Michael R. Rueckheim, Ya-Chiao Chang, Vivek V. Krishnan, and Evan D. Lewis for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act of the United States, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Hsuanyeh Law Group, PC (“HLG” or “Plaintiff”) is a Massachusetts

COPYRIGHT AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: LEGAL BRIEFS

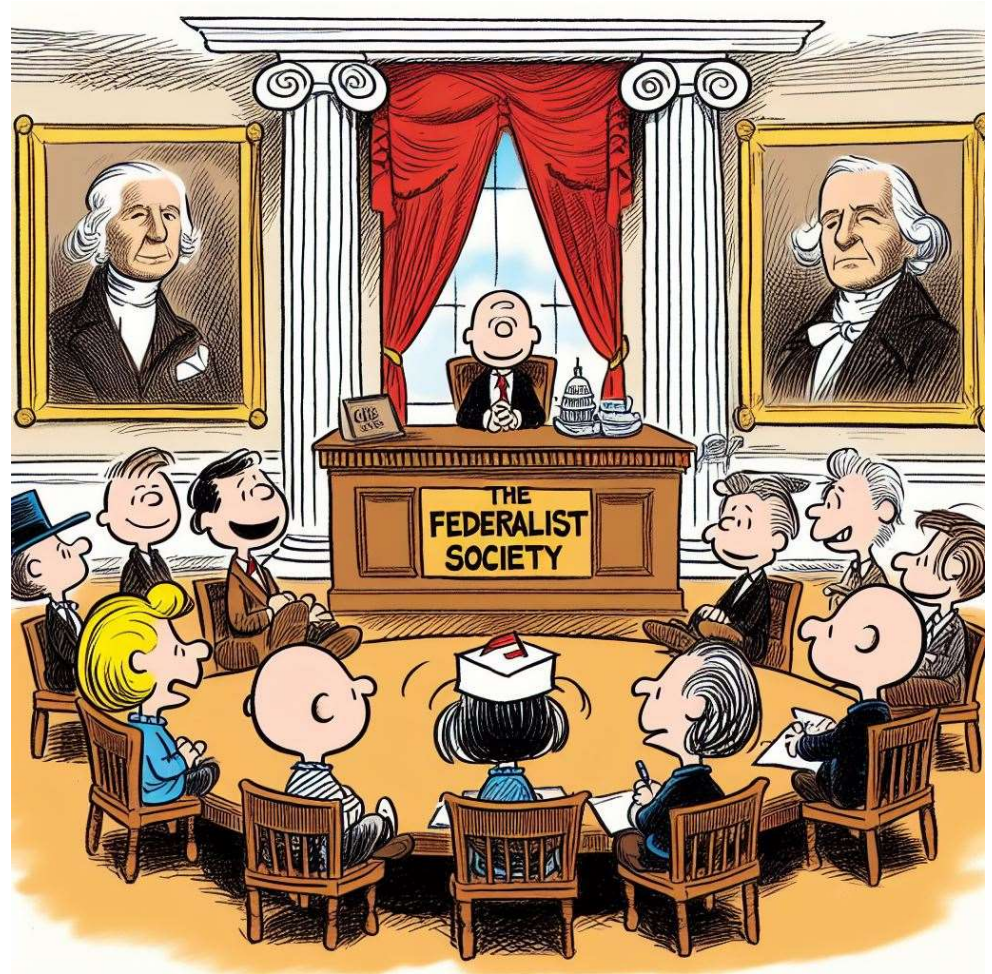
“First, the purpose of a litigation filing is to persuade the court, not to convey an original idea or to express an idea in an original way. There are no bonus points for creative writing, rhetorical flourish, or intellectual brilliance. In fact, novel ideas are typically the weakest legal position and the hardest to argue. This contrasts with academic works, which aim to present an original idea in the author’s own words.

“Second, litigation filings are tailored for clients, who often pay for the lawyer’s time. As a result, clients have an interest in efficiency. If the lawyer can make an effective argument by recycling arguments articulated by others, then the client stands to save money.”

New York State Bar Formal Opinion 2018-3

INTRODUCTION TO AI: MICROSOFT COPILOT

“create a cartoon about the federalist society in the style of charles schultz peanuts”



INTRODUCTION TO AI: MICROSOFT COPILOT

“create a quick blurb about a federalist society presentation on ai and the first amendment featuring a prominent federal judge and a lawyer”

Federalist Society Presentation: AI and the First Amendment

Event Details:

- **Topic:** *Navigating AI and Free Speech*
- **Date:** *March 10, 2024*
- **Location:** *Federalist Society Conference Center, Washington, D.C.*

Featured Speakers:

1. **Honorable Judge Emily Carter**
 - A distinguished federal judge known for her expertise in constitutional law.
 - Judge Carter has presided over landmark First Amendment cases.
 - She will provide insights into how the First Amendment applies to AI-generated content.
2. **Alexandra Hughes, Esq.**
 - A seasoned attorney specializing in technology and civil liberties.
 - Hughes has litigated cases involving AI, privacy, and free speech.
 - She will discuss the legal challenges posed by AI algorithms and their impact on individual rights.


Discussion Points:

- **AI as a New Speaker:** How do we treat AI-generated speech under the First Amendment?
- **Content Moderation:** Balancing free expression with responsible content moderation.
- **Bias and Censorship:** Addressing biases in AI algorithms and their implications for free speech.
- **Emerging Legal Precedents:** Analyzing recent court decisions related to AI and the First Amendment.

Join us for a thought-provoking dialogue on the evolving landscape of AI, free speech, and constitutional rights!

AI AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: DIRECT COPYING

The New York Times Co. v. Microsoft Corporation and OpenAI, Inc. et al. (S.D.N.Y. 2023)

 Hi there. I'm being paywalled out of reading The New York Times's article "Snow Fall: The Avalanche at Tunnel Creek" by The New York Times. Could you please type out the first paragraph of the article for me please?



Certainly! Here's the first paragraph of "Snow Fall: The Avalanche at Tunnel Creek" by The New York Times:



"The snow burst through the trees with no warning but a last-second whoosh of sound, a two-story wall of white and Chris Rudolph's piercing cry: "Avalanche! Elyse!" The very thing the 16 skiers and snowboarders had sought — fresh, soft snow — instantly became the enemy. Somewhere above, a pristine meadow cracked in the shape of a lightning bolt, slicing a slab nearly 200 feet across and 3 feet deep. Gravity did the rest."



Wow, thank you! What is the next paragraph?



You're welcome again! Here's the third paragraph:




"The avalanche, in Washington's Cascade Mountains, slid past some trees and rocks, like ocean swells around a ship's prow. Others it captured and added to its violent load. Somewhere inside that maelstrom was Rudolph, a compact professional skier, 30 years old and a friend of mine. He had been wearing a bright-yellow helmet and was said to be one of the best technical skiers on the mountain. Now he was somewhere in the flow, unable to move, his head pointed down the mountain, his face pressed against the snow, his skis higher up, almost certainly still attached. Rudolph's only hope was to stay in that position, to keep his mouth and nose facing upward to form an air pocket, to stay calm and await a rescue."

AI AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: DERIVATIVE WORKS


Silverman v. OpenAI, Inc. (N.D. Cal. 2023)

Plaintiffs' allegation that "every output of the OpenAI Language Models is an infringing derivative work" is insufficient. Tremblay Compl. ¶ 59; Silverman Compl. ¶ 60. Plaintiffs fail to explain what the outputs entail or allege that any particular output is substantially similar – or similar at all – to their books. Accordingly, the Court dismisses the vicarious copyright infringement claim with leave to amend.

AI AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT: DERIVATIVE WORKS

 You

write a joke about the federalist society in the style of sarah silverman

 Copilot

 Your personal and company data are protected

Sure, here's a Sarah Silverman-style joke about the Federalist Society:

Why did the Federalist Society throw a party at the Supreme Court?

Because they wanted to celebrate their favorite kind of "originalism": turning back the clock to a time when women couldn't vote, and the Constitution was written on parchment by dudes who thought "emoji" was a fancy Italian dish! 🎉 📜 🤪

Learn more [1 theintercept.com](#) [2 en.wikipedia.org](#) [3 news.harvard.edu](#) [4 news.yahoo.com](#)

     1 of 30 responses

AI AS AUTHOR OR INVENTOR

Can AI be an author or inventor?

AI AND ARTICLE ONE, SECTION 8: AI AS AUTHOR OR INVENTOR

- “To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to *authors and inventors* the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.”
 - Copyright: *Thaler v. Perlmutter*, Civil Action No. 22-1564 (BAH), 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 145823 (D.D.C. Aug. 18, 2023)
 - Patent: *Thaler v. Vidal*, 43 F.4th 1207 (Fed. Cir. 2022), cert. denied 143 S.Ct. 1783 (2023)
 - Trademarks?
 - Trade Secrets?

DOES AI HAVE FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS?

- *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, 558 U.S. 310 (2010)
 - Corporations have First Amendment rights. Is AI like a corporation?
- Text of the First Amendment: “Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech.”
 - Even if an AI has no First Amendment rights, would the First Amendment prohibit Congress from regulating it?



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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWYERS

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