# Open Game License: An Overview and Update

What is the OGL? What has the Wizards of the Coast permitted historically?

What recent changes have been made to the OGL?

Understand the limits and requirements of legal fair use and permissive licensing

Gary Con XV — 25 March 2023



# Hibbs Law, LLC Genna Hibbs & Emily Mosnick

- Intellectual Property boutique firm founded in 2013
- Bar Admissions: Illinois, US Northern District IL, US Patents & Trademark Office
- Focus Areas: Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Unfair Competition, Trade Secrets, Infringement Enforcement/Litigation, Licensing, Entity Formation, Regulatory Compliance, and Business Transactions
- ▲ Clientele: Small business, medium corporations, individuals
- **▲** Expertise
  - **▲ Genna:** Biotechnology, Genetics, Small Business, Government,
  - **Emily:** Regulatory, International Law, Trademark, Copyright, Privacy
- **▲** Gaming Experience:
  - ▲ Genna: TTRPG, MTG, WH40K, FPS
  - **▲ Emily:** Browser-based RPG games
- Substantial dedication to *pro bono* legal services (20-30% of time)







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- After a private initial client meeting, a signed letter of engagement would be the official step to create that relationship with Hibbs Law, LLC
- Legal analysis is largely fact-based and involves a full examination of all details and factors. **General rules** presented, or questions asked and answered, are posed as hypotheticals, and should not be relied on as legal advice. The most common answer to a 'simple' legal question is: "It depends."





# Fair Use & Fandom

Interplaying factors



# Road Map











Copyright Fair Use

Trademark Fair Use

Licensing and Royalty Structures Bonus Round!

Application to the OGL

■ Generally, justified use of another's Intellectual Property for a specific reason



#### What Is Fair Use?

Legally, an affirmative defense to Copyright or Trademark infringement

 ■ Someone can use your Intellectual Property fairly!

▲ You can use someone else's Intellectual Property fairly!

# Road Map











Copyright Fair Use

Z Trademark Fair Use

Licensing and Royalty

Bonus Round!

Application to the OGL





FAIR USE FOR COPYRIGHTS

# Copyright Fair Use



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## Copyright Fair Use: Factors

- HAL
- ▲ The purpose and character of the use (commercial versus nonprofit/educational; the "transformative" nature);
- ▲ The nature of the infringed copyrighted work (factual versus creative; published versus unpublished);
- ▲ The amount and "substantiality" of the original work; and
- ▲ The effect on the market or value of the original work



## Copyright Fair Use: Categories

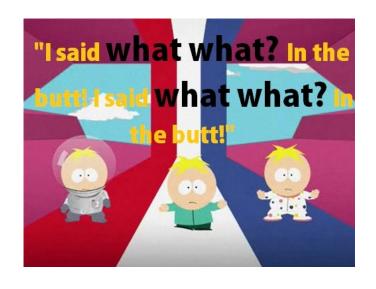
- Criticism
- **▲** Comment
- News reporting
- ▲ Teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use)
- ▲ Scholarship
- **▲** Research
- ▲ <u>Satire</u> (not the same as Parody!)



# Copyright Fair Use: In Reality

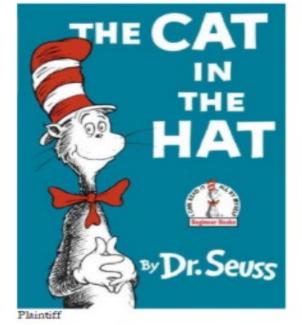
Fair Use: commentary on viral videos

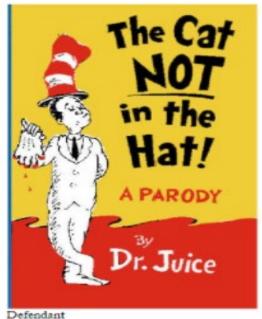






Not Fair Use: using the work as a "vehicle"





# Additional Defenses Against Infringement in the Copyright Act



- ▲ Sec. 108: Libraries and Archives can make/provide copies
- Sec. 109: Phonorecords (sound recordings) resale of the original is allowed, but NO rental / leasing / lending and NO public display
- Sec. 110: Performances and Displays exclusions generally for non-profit, non-commercial and private uses, or educational classes

# Road Map











Copyright
Fair Use

2 Trademark Fair Use

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FAIR USE FOR TRADEMARKS:

**NOMINATIVE** 

Et

**DESCRIPTIVE** 

#### Nominative Fair Use



Allowed to use another's trademark to describe your product, but only so much as necessary

Generally reserved for comment, criticism, comparison, or a point of reference

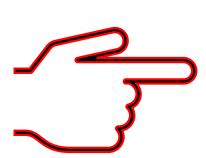
Often comes up in comparative advertising



#### Nominative Fair Use







### Legal test has 3 parts:

- 1. The product can't be identified without using the trademark
- 2. Used only what is "reasonably necessary"
- 3. No suggestion of affiliation

# Descriptive ("Classic") Fair Use

- Using someone else's trademark to describe your own product
- ▲ Describes an attribute, location, or a person
- ▲ The placement/prominence of the use can be important



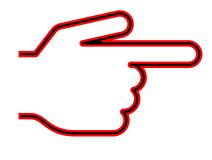
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## Descriptive ("Classic") Fair Use



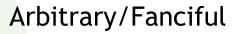


### Legal test has 3 parts:

- 1. Not used as a trademark (i.e. to identify the source of the product)
- 2. Use is descriptive (literal or aspirational)
- 3. Good faith

# The Spectrum of DISTINCTIVENESS











Suggestive



1st Amendment,

Free Speech

Competitors ought to be allowed to describe their own goods/services and to distinguish from the competition clearly.



Descriptive with secondary meaning



World's Best Beer!

Merely descriptive/ generic





DRY ICE

#### Fair Use for Patents

H

Is there such a thing?

# Road Map











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Bonus Round!

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ADDITIONAL FACTORS:

IP LICENSING

&

ROYALTIES

# Property Rights Bundles!

These bundles give licensee the right to:



# atent

- manufacture
- use
- sell
- offer for sale
- import a patented product
- perform a patented method



# pyright

#### reproduce

- distribute
- display
- perform
- create derivative works
- Specific rights for certain art



# **Trademark**

- exclusive right to sell or market under that mark within a geographic territory
- use in commerce
- identify source of origin



#### How to Interpret the Language you See

#### Patent Language

- ▲ "Rights in the entirety" the party gives up everything
- ▲ Joint ownership ownership by more than 1 party
- Royalty percentages if you only get the rights for a period of time, how much you have to pay to the owner
- ▶ Present tense language must be an immediate transfer, can not be in the future





## Trademark Language

#### **Must Have Quality Control**

of the TM <u>use</u> and the <u>products/services!</u>

Quality control = approval of new marketing uses

Goodwill: Licensee's use and goodwill 'inures' (flows) to you Dilution/Disparagement/Tarnishment Product Liability Goods/Services [[Go through OGL for keywords]]





### Copyright Language

- Derivative Works/Material adaptations, extensions, additions, or modifications made to an original work
- Notice often a "copyright notice" is required





#### Time-Related Factors





#### Term of your license:

- ▲ Length of license determined in contract
- Notice requirements to make adjustments or terminate if problems arise
- Early termination is possible for any "breach" of the contract

#### Termination:

# Only for limited causes or at your discretion?



- ▲ Some contracts have renewal periods after the original term
- ▲ Assignments in trademark are forever
- Assignments for copyright can (in some very specific instances) be terminated by the author or heirs 25 years after the grant, and cannot be effective until the 35-year mark; in other instances the notice starts at 35 years and will not be effective until the 40-year mark

# What can influence royalty structure? aka "Valuation"





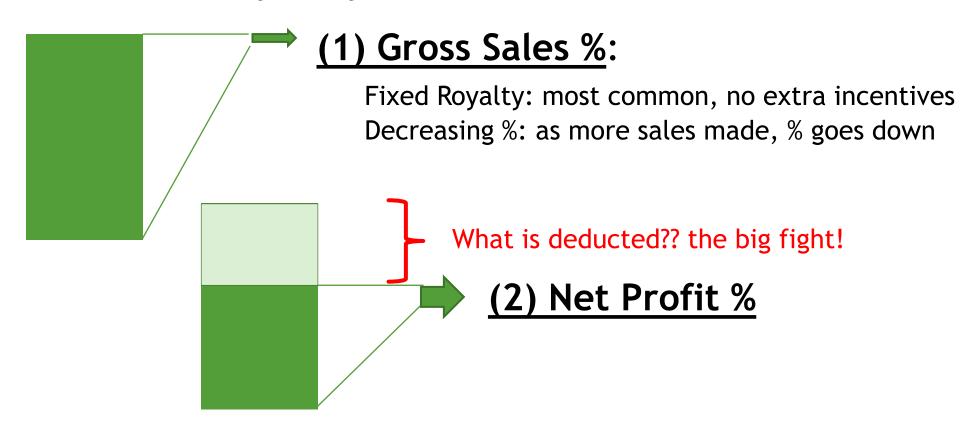
- What is the Licensee's investment to bring your invention to market?

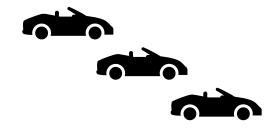
  - Help expanding patents in a family?
  - Building out final product vs. only licensed distributor?
  - Are you bringing compliance/permits with you?

- Potential market and ROI
- Strength or weakness of the IP rights (especially trademark)
- Which rights are they looking at? Future rights?
- □ Length and market desired?
- Available alternatives?
- □ Cost of invalidating your IP?

# General Royalty Structures









(3) \$ Per action: units made or sold (health and auto)

# Modifiers to Royalty Structures



Minimum payment?

Initial lump sum, mile post, or termination pay out?

Residuals after IP expiration? 'accrue during term, but paid over time'.

# Royalty Rates



# Patent

- Patent pending = 1%
- Patent Issued = 1-2%
- Pharma = 2-3%



# Copyright

- Artwork = <10%
- Toys = 3-8%
- Fashion = 2-10%
- Entertainment = 8-12%
- Average = 5%





- Royalty rates all over the place
- Anywhere between .1% and 15%

# Road Map











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Structures

Bonus Round!

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# **OGL Timeline**

1999

Wizards of the Coast is bought out by Hasbro

2008

The 4th Edition of D&D is released, along with the GSL (Game System License), a more restrictive version of the OGL.

1997

TSR, the owner of D&D, is going bankrupt. Wizards of the Coast purchases D&D to save it.

2000

The 3rd Edition of D&D is released, along with that, the OGL (Open Gaming License)

2016

The 5th Edition of D&D is released, and they return to the OGL.

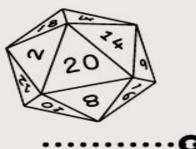
# **OGL Timeline**

#### **NOVEMBER 2022**

Unconfirmed leaks hint that WoTC may be discontinuing the OGL for the "One D&D" iteration.

#### **JANUARY 5, 2023**

A version of OGL 1.1 is leaked. This is 10x the size of the original OGL, and the most important change is that it voids the original OGL.





WotC announces "One D&D."

#### **DECEMBER 21, 2022**

Details on the new OGL 1.1 are released by WotC.

#### **JANUARY 10, 2023**

WoTC posts on Twitter that they will be sharing more information on the new OGL soon.

# **OGL Timeline**



**JANUARY 18, 2023** 

Kyle Brink releases an apology on behalf of WoTC for the controversy.

**JANUARY 27, 2023** 

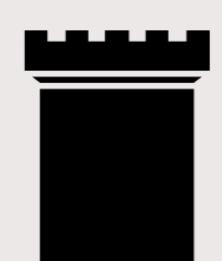
WotC confirms 1.1 will not be moving forwards, and they'll instead be pursuing Creative Commons for SRD 5.1

#### **JANUARY 13, 2023**

WotC releases a statement that they will be reconfiguring the OGL 1.1.

**JANUARY 19, 2023** 

WotC releases details on OGL 1.2, a draft which addresses the concerns of the community.



# OGL 1.1

	Announced Updates	1.2 Draft
Invalidates the original OGL	Yes	No
Stops D&D-related NFTs and blockchain	Yes	Not specified
Allows termination of the license for content that is "blatantly racist, sexist, homophobic, transphobic, bigoted, or otherwise discriminatory"	Yes	Yes - Part of original OGL
Requires reporting to WoTC of any earnings from all monetized content	Yes	Not specified
Creators falling under the OGL must pay a 25% royalty on all income over \$750,000 per year; 20% royalty if funded through Kickstarter	Yes	No
Claims the right to use all OGL content the way that WoTC sees fit	Yes	Yes - Part of original OGL
Clarifies that creators own their own content, except for underlying content covered by OGL	No	Yes - Part of original OGL
Assurances that livestreams, virtual tabletops, and actual plays are not affected	Not specified	Yes

#### Fair Use Policy Comparison: Games Workshop vs. Wizards of the Coast

	Games Workshop	Wizards of the Coast
Use characters and/or settings for written stories	Yes	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for artwork	Yes	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for fan sites	Yes	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for films or animations	No	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for PC games/apps	No	Not specified - Likely No
Use official content for tattoos	Not specified - Likely No	Yes
Use exact text, artwork, and/or imagery	No	No - exact text content Yes - artwork and imagery
Use official videos or music for fan content	Not specified - Likely No	No
Sell content (all forms, digital and non)	No	No
Generate ad revenue from content	No	Yes
Generate revenue from sponsors or donations	Not specified - Likely No	Yes (but no competitor sponsorships)
Put content behind a subscription/registration requirement (email address, downloads, surveys, etc.)	Not specified	Yes
Public distribution (non-digital)	No	Yes
Digital distribution (free)	Yes	Yes
Disclaim association with the source	Yes	Yes
Include "unofficial" on books/fan-fiction/magazines/journals	Yes (must be on front cover)	Yes (use specific language from website)
Use logos or other trademarks	No	No
Use content in a non-discriminatory/"polite" manner	Yes	Yes
Post or copy rules or stats from official materials	No	No
Copy game mechanics	No	No (some use granted in the DnD OGL)
Copy physical products	No	No

# What We Might Expect from the ORC

Use characters and/or settings for written stories	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for artwork	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for fan sites	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for films or animations	Yes
Use characters and/or settings for PC games/apps	Likely No
Use official content for tattoos	Possibly Yes
Use exact text, artwork, and/or imagery	Likely No
Use official videos or music for fan content	No
Sell content (all forms, digital and non)	No
Generate ad revenue from content	Yes
Generate revenue from sponsors or donations	Likely Yes (may have limitations like non- compete)
Put content behind a subscription/registration requirement (email address, downloads, surveys, etc.)	Likely Yes
Public distribution (non-digital)	Yes
Digital distribution (free)	Yes
Disclaim association with the source	Yes
Include "unofficial" on books/fan-fiction/magazines/journals	Likely Yes (use specific language from content policies)
Use logos or other trademarks	No
Use content in a non-discriminatory/"polite" manner	Yes
Post or copy rules or stats from official materials	No
Copy game mechanics	No
Copy physical products	No

## **QUESTIONS?**





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