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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOE HAND PROMOTIONS INC,

No. C 12-2706 SI

Plaintiff,

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO DISMISS AND DENYING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STRIKE;
AND VACATING DECEMBER 21, 2012
HEARING**

v.

CHRISTOPHER CARIASO, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Defendant Cariaso's motion to dismiss the complaint and plaintiff's motion to strike are scheduled for a hearing on December 21, 2012. Docket Nos. 28 & 31. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the Court determines that these matters are appropriate for resolution without oral argument, and VACATES the hearing. **The case management conference has been rescheduled to December 20, 2012 at 9:00 a.m.**

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff, the exclusive licensor of rights to exhibit certain closed circuit and pay-per-view sports programming, brought suit against Christopher Cariaso, individually and d/b/a Fight and Fitness, and against Fight and Fitness, Inc. The complaint alleges that Fight and Fitness is located at 123 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, and that Cariaso is the legal operator of Fight and Fitness. Compl. ¶¶ 7-8.

1 The complaint alleges that plaintiff was granted the exclusive nationwide commercial
2 distribution (closed-circuit) rights to *Ultimate Fighting Championship 130: Quinton Jackson v. Matt*
3 *Hamill*, including the undercard bouts and commentary (the “Program”). *Id.* ¶ 16. The complaint
4 alleges that defendants “unlawfully intercepted and broadcasted” the Program on May 28, 2011, at Fight
5 and Fitness. *Id.* ¶ 11. The complaint alleges that defendants are liable under the Federal Communications
6 Act, 47 U.S.C. §§ 553 and 605, for receiving, intercepting and assisting in the receipt or interception
7 of licensed programming. 47 U.S.C. § 605 prohibits the unauthorized interception of satellite
8 programming, and 47 U.S.C. § 553 prohibits unauthorized interception of cable programming. The
9 complaint does not allege which method of transmission defendants used.

11 LEGAL STANDARD

12 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a complaint if it
13 fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss,
14 the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl.*
15 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). This “facial plausibility” standard requires the plaintiff
16 to allege facts that add up to “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.”
17 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). While courts do not require “heightened fact pleading of
18 specifics,” a plaintiff must allege facts sufficient to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.”
19 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, 570.

20 In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, the court
21 must assume that the plaintiff’s allegations are true and must draw all reasonable inferences in the
22 plaintiff’s favor. *See Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the
23 court is not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions
24 of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead Sciences Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir.
25 2008).

