

1 opposition. (ECF No. 22).

2 **II. Allegations of the Complaint**

3 Plaintiff seeks “damages and injunct[ive] relief for copyright infringement under
4 the Copyright Act of the United States, 17 U.S.C. § 101.” (ECF No. 20 at 2). Plaintiff
5 alleges that Defendant “violated plaintiff’s exclusive rights as copyright owner pursuant
6 to 17 U.S.C. § 106.” *Id.*

7 Plaintiff alleges that he “took the original Image”, “has ownership and copyrights
8 to the Image”, and “has registered the Image with the United States Copyright Office
9 under registration number VA 1-789-507.” *Id.* at 4. Plaintiff includes a copy of the
10 alleged original image of a wine glass with the FAC. (Exhibit A, ECF No. 20-1 at 2).
11 Plaintiff alleges that he “did not consent to authorize, permit, allow in any manner the
12 use of Images by Defendant.” *Id.*

13 Plaintiff alleges that “Defendant willfully used Plaintiff’s copyrighted works
14 without his permission and that it published, communicated, benefitted through, posted,
15 publicized and otherwise held out to the public for commercial benefit, the original and
16 unique work of Plaintiff without Plaintiff’s consent or authority, and acquired monetary
17 gain and market benefit as a result.” *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that “UniMexicali, and it’s
18 [sic] respective website, www.unimexicali.com, is a portal for news in Mexico, as
19 provides as a service by Defendant.” *Id.* Plaintiff includes screenshots of internet
20 webpages to support the alleged association between UniMexicali and Uniradio with
21 the FAC. (Exhibit B, ECF No. 20-1 at 3-5). Plaintiff alleges that “Defendant used the
22 Image on the business website, www.unimexicali.com, from March 11, 2015 to the
23 present. (ECF No. 20 at 4-5). Plaintiff includes screenshots of Defendant’s alleged use
24 of the image on the UniMexicali website with the FAC. (Exhibit C, ECF No. 20-1 at
25 7-9).

26 **III. Contentions of the Parties**

27 Defendant contends that the Court should dismiss the FAC for failure to state a
28 claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Defendant contends that

1 Plaintiff fails to allege facts connecting Defendant to the image or the UniMexicali
2 website that allegedly displayed the image. Defendant contends that Plaintiff fails to
3 allege facts as to how Defendant accessed, used or infringed upon Plaintiff's
4 copyrighted image. Defendant contends that the FAC does not allege facts establishing
5 that Defendant had access to or copied the image and does not allege sufficient facts to
6 establish ownership of a valid copyright certificate.¹

7 Plaintiff contends that the FAC alleges sufficient facts to state a claim for
8 copyright infringement. Plaintiff contends that the FAC alleges sufficient facts to
9 establish that Defendant had access to, copied, published, or otherwise used the image
10 at issue. Plaintiff contends that he alleges facts sufficient to establish Defendant's
11 connection to UniMexicali. Plaintiff contends that the FAC alleges facts sufficient to
12 infer ownership of a valid copyright.

13 **IV. Legal Standard**

14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits dismissal for "failure to state
15 a claim upon which relief can be granted." Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Federal Rule of
16 Civil Procedure 8(a) provides that "[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must
17 contain . . . a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled
18 to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). "A district court's dismissal for failure to state a
19 claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) is proper if there is a 'lack of a
20 cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable
21 legal theory.'" *Conservation Force v. Salazar*, 646 F.3d 1240, 1242 (9th Cir. 2011)
22 (quoting *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990)).

23 "[A] plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitle[ment] to relief'
24 requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements
25 of a cause of action will not do." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)

26
27 ¹ Plaintiff provides a copy of the certificate of registration for number VA 1-789-
28 507 in the response in opposition to the motion to dismiss. (Exhibit F, ECF No. 22-1
at 12). Plaintiff does not request that the Court take judicial notice of these documents.
The Court does not consider evidence beyond the pleadings on this 12(b)(6) motion.
See Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must
2 contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is
3 plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*,
4 550 U.S. at 570). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual
5 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
6 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “[T]he tenet that a court must
7 accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal
8 conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by
9 mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “When there are
10 well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then
11 determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 679. “In
12 sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to dismiss, the non-conclusory factual content,
13 and reasonable inferences from that content, must be plausibly suggestive of a claim
14 entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir.
15 2009) (quotation omitted). “As a general rule, a district court may not consider any
16 material beyond the pleadings in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion.” *Lee v. City of Los*
17 *Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001).

18 **V. Discussion**

19 To state a claim for copyright infringement, a plaintiff must allege: “(1)
20 ownership of a valid copyright, and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that
21 are original.” *Feist Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991). The
22 second element requires a plaintiff to allege that “the infringer had access to plaintiff’s
23 copyrighted work and that the works at issue are substantially similar in their protected
24 elements.” *Cavalier v. Random House, Inc.*, 297 F.3d 815, 822 (9th Cir. 2002).

25 Plaintiff alleges, “Defendant is a business entity that unlawfully published
26 Plaintiff’s copyrighted works without Plaintiff’s express or implied authority, by the
27 method of a license.” (ECF No. 20 at 3). Plaintiff alleges that “Defendant used the
28 Image on its business website, www.unimexicali.com.” *Id.* at 4. Plaintiff alleges that

1 the named defendant, Uniradio Corp., is a California corporation that resides and
2 conducts business in the City of San Diego. *Id.* at 1,3. To establish a connection
3 between Defendant and the alleged reproduction of the image on
4 www.unimexicali.com, Plaintiff alleges that, “UniMexicali, and its respective website,
5 www.unimexicali.com, is a portal for news in Mexico, as provided as a service by
6 Defendant.” *Id.* at 4. The Exhibits in the FAC include screenshots from various
7 websites referencing both Uniradio and Unimexicali.² (ECF 20-1). Construed in the
8 light most favorable to Plaintiff, Plaintiff alleges facts sufficient to support a reasonable
9 inference that Defendant is responsible for the alleged use of any copyrighted image on
10 the UniMexicali website.

11 To satisfy the first requirement to allege ownership of a valid copyright, Plaintiff
12 alleges that he is a photographer that took the original image, has ownership and
13 copyrights to the image, and has registered the image with the United States Copyright
14 Office under registration number VA 1-789-507. (ECF No. 20 at 4). The Court
15 concludes that the FAC alleges facts that when accepted as true are sufficient to support
16 an inference that Plaintiff is the holder of a valid copyright.

17 To state his claim for copyright infringement, Plaintiff must allege that
18 Defendant had access to the image and that the images are substantially similar in their
19 protected elements. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant “used the image” and that
20 Defendant “intentionally reproduced the Image” and attaches a copy of both the alleged
21 original image and the image allegedly reproduced by Defendant, which appear nearly
22 identical. The Court concludes that the FAC alleges facts sufficient to state a plausible
23 claim for copyright infringement. *See Baxter v. MCA, Inc.*, 812 F.2d 421, 423-24 (9th
24 Cir. 1987) (“Absent evidence of access, a ‘striking similarity’ between the works may
25 give rise to a permissible inference of copying.”).

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28 ² One webpage, www.unimexicali.com/inicio states, “UniMexicali es un portal
de noticias en Mexicali Baja California Mexico. Es un servicio de Uniradio.” (ECF
No. 20-1 at 5).

1 **VI. Conclusion**

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion to dismiss filed by Defendant is
3 DENIED. (ECF No. 21).

4 DATED: January 3, 2017

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6 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**
United States District Judge

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