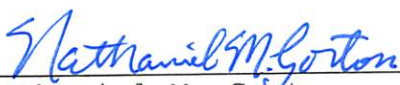


DENIED. Such evidence is relevant because plaintiff alleges that, even after the redesign, the website infringed its copyright.

3. Because registration is not required for copyright protection to attach and plaintiff now owns a registered copyright for its GotoBus website, the Court will allow submission of evidence of the first version of defendants' website which was active from March, 2015 to June, 2015. Coles v. Wonder, 283 F.3d 798, 801 (6th Cir. 2002). Such evidence is relevant to plaintiff's copyright infringement claim under the federal Copyright Act. 17 U.S.C. § 501.

4. Although plaintiff's evidence of damages and causation is tenuous at best, a fact finder could infer causation and lost profits from the sales records and therefore defendants' objection to the presentation of such evidence is **OVERRULED** and plaintiff will be permitted to present evidence of actual damages to the jury. See Jane Doe No. 1 v. Backpage.com, LLC, 817 F.3d 12, 28 (1st Cir. 2016), cert. denied, 137 S. Ct. 622 (2017) (noting that to succeed on a damages claim a plaintiff must present evidence that goes beyond mere speculation).

So ordered.



Nathaniel M. Gorton
United States District Judge

Dated May 25, 2017