

1 SHAWN A. MANGANO, ESQ.  
 Nevada Bar No. 6730  
[shawn@manganolaw.com](mailto:shawn@manganolaw.com)  
 2 SHAWN A. MANGANO, LTD.  
 9960 West Cheyenne Avenue, Suite 170  
 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89129-7701  
 (702) 683-4788 – telephone  
 4 (702) 922-3851 – facsimile

5 J. CHARLES COONS, ESQ.  
 Nevada Bar No. 10553  
 6 [cchoons@righthaven.com](mailto:cchoons@righthaven.com)  
*Assistant General Counsel at Righthaven*

7 JOSEPH C. CHU, ESQ.  
 Nevada Bar No. 11082  
 8 [jchu@righthaven.com](mailto:jchu@righthaven.com)  
*Staff Attorney at Righthaven*  
 9 Righthaven LLC  
 9960 West Cheyenne Avenue, Suite 210  
 10 Las Vegas, Nevada 89129-7701  
 (702) 527-5900

11 *Attorneys for Plaintiff/Counterdefendant Righthaven LLC*

12  
 13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 14 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**  
 15

16 RIGHTHAVEN LLC, a Nevada limited-  
 17 liability company,  
 18  
 19 Plaintiff,  
 20 v.  
 21 DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND, LLC, a  
 District of Columbia limited-liability  
 22 company; and DAVID ALLEN, an individual,  
 23  
 24 Defendants.

25 DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND, LLC, a  
 District of Columbia limited-liability  
 26 company,  
 27  
 28 Counterclaimant,

Case No.: 2:10-cv-01356-RLH-RHH

**PLAINTIFF/COUNTERDEFENDANT’S  
 MOTION FOR VOLUNTARY  
 DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE AND  
 ADJUDICATION OR DISMISSAL OF  
 COUNTERCLAIM**

**and**

**[PROPOSED] ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

1 v.

2 RIGHTHAVEN LLC, a Nevada limited-  
3 liability company; and STEPHENS MEDIA  
4 LLC, a Nevada limited-liability company,

5 Counterdefendants.

6  
7 Righthaven LLC (“Righthaven”) hereby moves to voluntarily dismiss Righthaven’s  
8 Complaint (Docket No. 1-0), with prejudice, pursuant to Rule 41(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of  
9 Civil Procedure, as asserted against Democratic Underground, LLC (“Democratic  
10 Underground”) and David Allen (collectively with Democratic Underground known herein as  
11 the “Defendants”). Righthaven also hereby moves for the adjudication or dismissal of the  
12 pending Counterclaim (Docket No. 13-0), as filed by Democratic Underground. This motion is  
13 accompanied by the declaration of Joseph C. Chu (“Chu Decl.”), submitted concurrently  
14 herewith, and is based upon the pleadings and papers on file in this action, any oral argument this  
15 Court may allow, and any other matter of which this Court takes notice. For the convenience of  
16 the Court, Righthaven has submitted herewith a Proposed Order of Dismissal, attached hereto as  
17 Exhibit 1.

18  
19 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

20 **I. INTRODUCTION**

21 This motion represents Righthaven’s sensible reaction to the intervening, immediately  
22 relevant fair use ruling recently issued by this Court, all in the spirit of judicial economy.  
23 Though Righthaven firmly believes that the Defendants are liable for copyright infringement, the  
24 non-holistic nature of the Defendants’ unauthorized textual reproduction is such that reasonable  
25 minds may disagree as to the legitimacy of a fair use defense. In fact, it is Righthaven’s view  
26 that the intervening fair use decision rendered by this Court in *Righthaven LLC v. Realty One*  
27 *Group, Inc., et al.*, No. 2:10-cv-01036-LRH-PAL (“*Realty One*”) hinged largely upon the fact  
28

1 that in that case, like the present action, the defendant’s reproduction constituted merely a partial  
2 copy. As Righthaven anticipates a procedural posture in which this precise issue will be further  
3 adjudicated, in this case, it appears to be in the best interests of Righthaven – and in the best  
4 interests of the Defendants – to not exhaust judicial resources on the instant lawsuit and instead  
5 allow this matter to be voluntarily dismissed, with prejudice.

6 Moreover, due to the “with prejudice” nature of the dismissal sought herein, and also  
7 because this suit remains in the incipient stages of litigation, the Defendants will not suffer any  
8 legal prejudice *whatsoever* as a consequence of dismissal. Such prejudice cannot be attributed to  
9 the Defendants’ loss of any legal right or interest, as a dismissal with prejudice effects a full and  
10 final judgment on the merits in the Defendants’ favor, just as if the Defendants were to prevail at  
11 trial. Additionally, both the Ninth Circuit and this Court have plainly established that, absent the  
12 commencement of discovery and significant trial preparation, legal prejudice cannot arise merely  
13 from the expense of litigation.

14 The Defendants are also not entitled to statutory attorneys’ fees resulting from the  
15 Court’s dismissal of this action. Whether arising from the dismissal of Righthaven’s copyright  
16 claim or the resolution of the pending Counterclaim, an award of statutory attorneys’ fees is  
17 inappropriate because: (1) the Defendants’ success in these actions is attributed to Righthaven’s  
18 unilateral dismissal efforts which would not exist but for Judge Hicks’ intervening decision in  
19 *Realty One*, (2) Righthaven’s copyright action does not remotely approach the threshold for  
20 frivolity, (3) Righthaven has not engaged in any improper conduct and Righthaven’s current  
21 dismissal efforts are motivated by judicial economy, (4) there is no question that the merits of  
22 Righthaven’s copyright claim are objectively reasonable, and (5) the present facts do not give  
23 rise to considerations of compensation and deterrence. Simply stated, the imposition of  
24 attorneys’ fees under these circumstances would represent a substantial deviation from the  
25 underlying purpose of the Copyright Act.

26 Finally, as a good-faith litigant, Righthaven should not be forced to continue to pursue its  
27 infringement action against the Defendants – the very same action which Righthaven is moving  
28 to voluntarily dismiss with prejudice. The voluntary dismissal will also have the effect of

1 adjudicating or dismissing Democratic Underground’s pending Counterclaim, which seeks only  
2 a declaratory judgment of no copyright infringement. As such, denial of the instant motion  
3 would put Righthaven in the precarious, counterintuitive legal position of having to continue to  
4 litigate a claim that Righthaven openly seeks to dismiss, and would force all parties to continue  
5 litigating a Counterclaim devoid of any contested issues. In other words, if forced to proceed  
6 with these actions, Righthaven would essentially be doing so as an unwilling  
7 plaintiff/counterdefendant. The Court should not effectuate this undesirable result.

8 Accordingly, Righthaven respectfully requests a voluntary dismissal of Righthaven’s  
9 Complaint, with prejudice, subject to the reasonable conditions of dismissal set forth herein. *See*  
10 *also* Proposed Order of Dismissal, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

## 11 12 **II. ARGUMENT**

### 13 **A. Righthaven’s Request for Dismissal is Motivated By Judicial Economy**

14 Voluntary dismissal of this matter, with prejudice, is absolutely appropriate given the  
15 immediate relevance of a significant fair use ruling recently issued by this Court, and, primarily,  
16 as a means of promoting judicial economy. While Righthaven maintains that the Defendants’  
17 unauthorized conduct, as specifically alleged in the Complaint, clearly surpasses the threshold  
18 for copyright infringement in plain violation of Righthaven’s copyright ownership, Righthaven  
19 also acknowledges that reasonable minds may differ as to whether the Defendants’ act of  
20 reproduction did in fact constitute fair use pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 107. Righthaven’s  
21 acknowledgement in this regard is particularly significant in light of the decision recently  
22 rendered by Judge Larry R. Hicks in *Realty One*. In *Realty One*, Righthaven filed suit for  
23 copyright infringement against defendants Realty One Group, Inc. (“Realty Group”) and Michael  
24 J. Nelson (“Mr. Nelson”), alleging that said defendants reproduced, absent authorization, a  
25 substantial and significant (but non-holistic) portion of a Righthaven-owned literary work.<sup>1</sup> Mr.  
26 Nelson thereafter filed a motion to dismiss, asserting a defense of fair use.<sup>2</sup> Relying, in part, on

27 <sup>1</sup> See Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial, *Realty One*, No. 2:10-cv-01036-LRH-PAL (Docket No. 1-0).

28 <sup>2</sup> See Michael J. Nelson’s Motion to Dismiss, *Realty One*, No. 2:10-cv-01036-LRH-PAL (Docket No. 11-0).

1 the fact that Mr. Nelson had “reproduced only the first eight sentences of a thirty sentence news  
2 article,” Judge Hicks ultimately granted Mr. Nelson’s motion on grounds that Mr. Nelson’s  
3 partial reproduction purportedly fell within the auspices of statutory fair use. *Realty One*, No.  
4 2:10-cv-01036-LRH-PAL, slip op. at 3-4 (D. Nev. Oct. 19, 2010). It is Righthaven’s view that  
5 Judge Hicks may well have reached a different conclusion had the reproduction at issue in *Realty*  
6 *One* been holistic, rather than partial, in nature.

7 While Righthaven believes that Judge Hicks’ *Realty One* decision is in error, Righthaven  
8 simultaneously understands that it is incumbent upon us to presently respect and give due  
9 deference to Judge Hicks’ decision. Moreover, Righthaven anticipates a procedural posture in  
10 the near future whereby Judge Hicks’ fair use holding will be appealable. To wit: given that  
11 Judge Hicks’ dismissal applied only to Mr. Nelson and, notably, did not dismiss defendant  
12 Realty Group from the lawsuit, Righthaven plans to move for default judgment against Realty  
13 Group.<sup>3</sup> However, as Righthaven’s infringement action against Realty Group arises from the  
14 same set of operative facts as Righthaven’s (now defunct) claim against Mr. Nelson, Righthaven  
15 recognizes that Judge Hicks, given his own recently established precedent, may very well deny  
16 Righthaven’s forthcoming default judgment motion and dismiss Realty Group from the lawsuit,  
17 *sua sponte*, on the basis of purported fair use.<sup>4</sup>

18 As Righthaven has reached a private settlement with Mr. Nelson, Righthaven is not in  
19 position to appeal Judge Hicks’ dismissal of Mr. Nelson to the Ninth Circuit, as this would  
20 constitute a breach of the governing settlement agreement. Contrarily, Realty Group is *not*  
21 subject to said settlement agreement, and as Righthaven anticipates that Realty Group will  
22 benefit from Judge Hicks’ position on fair use by way of being dismissed, *sua sponte* (and  
23

---

24 <sup>3</sup> Clerk’s Entry of Default has already been entered against Realty Group. See Default, *Realty One*, No. 2:10-cv-01036-LRH-PAL (Docket No. 16-0).

25 <sup>4</sup> In fact, given the Ninth Circuit’s unambiguous position on this exact issue, it will be difficult for Judge Hicks to  
26 deviate from his prior fair use holding (granting Mr. Nelson’s dismissal) when ruling upon Righthaven’s  
27 forthcoming motion for default judgment against Realty Group. See *In re First T.D. & Investment, Inc.*, 253 F.3d  
28 520, 532 (9th Cir. 2001) (“It follows that if an action against the answering defendants is decided in their favor, then the action should be dismissed against both answering and defaulting defendants . . . It would likewise be incongruous and unfair to allow the Trustee to prevail against Defaulting Defendants on a legal theory rejected by the bankruptcy court with regard to the Answering Defendants in the same action.”).

1 protected from default judgment), Righthaven fully intends to appeal *Realty One* to the Ninth  
2 Circuit on the fair use issue.

3 In that vein, it appears to be in the best interests of Righthaven – and in the best interests  
4 of the present Defendants – to not exhaust judicial resources on the instant lawsuit and instead  
5 allow this matter to be voluntarily dismissed, with prejudice, subject to the reasonable conditions  
6 set forth herein and Righthaven’s right of withdrawal. *See Lau v. Glendora Unified School*  
7 *District*, 792 F.2d 929, 930-31 (9th Cir. 1986) (plaintiffs moving for voluntary dismissal have the  
8 option of accepting the conditions of dismissal or withdrawing the dismissal motion if said  
9 conditions are deemed too burdensome). Ultimately, the filing of the instant motion signals  
10 Righthaven’s reasonable reaction – made in the spirit of judicial economy – to Judge Hicks’  
11 intervening decision in *Realty One*.

12 Righthaven does not expect that this course of action will, standing alone, create a  
13 precedent that will somehow preclude Righthaven from appealing other fair use-related rulings  
14 to the Ninth Circuit (i.e., *Realty One*). Righthaven also understands that, generally speaking, the  
15 judiciary is particularly mindful of the conduct of copyright plaintiffs demonstrated in the course  
16 of litigation, and it has been Righthaven’s pattern and practice to minimize judicial resources at  
17 every level by trying to effect reasonable settlements<sup>5</sup> and work with magistrate judges to  
18 effectuate the same. Summarily, Righthaven has – at least in its own view – conducted itself  
19 with the utmost reasonableness with respect to the administration of Righthaven copyright cases  
20 filed in this Court, which Righthaven acknowledges are of high volume.

21 As such, Righthaven looks forward to resolving all pending legal issues arising from the  
22 partial, unauthorized reproduction of Righthaven-owned literary works, whether by way of an  
23 appeal of Judge Hicks’ anticipated fair use ruling in *Realty One* or by way of a separate, more  
24 robust adjudication of the issue by this Court. However, it is Righthaven’s current belief that, for  
25 the foreseeable future, nearly all Righthaven copyright cases – including those currently pending  
26 in this Court – will be founded upon holistic, or near holistic, unauthorized reproductions. In

---

27 <sup>5</sup> Righthaven’s specific settlement figures, all of which are entirely reasonable in light of relevant case law and the  
28 statutory scheme governing damages for infringement, are subject to strict confidentiality requirements and thus  
cannot be disclosed. (Chu Decl. ¶ 6.)

1 fact, of the 67 Righthaven copyright lawsuits presently pending in this Court (non-inclusive of  
2 the instant action or *Realty One*), only **two** of these actions – or 2.9% of Righthaven’s active  
3 cases – are founded upon reproductions of less than 75% of an entire textual work. (Chu Decl. ¶¶  
4 3-4.) Moreover, 51 of Righthaven’s 67 active copyright cases (non-inclusive of the instant  
5 action or *Realty One*) arise from holistic, verbatim reproductions. (Chu Decl. ¶¶ 3,5.)  
6 Righthaven anticipates that the number of Righthaven copyright suits founded upon partial  
7 (rather than full, or nearly full) textual reproductions will continue to decline in the immediate  
8 future.

9  
10 **B. Righthaven’s Complaint Should Be Voluntarily Dismissed With Prejudice**

11 **1. The Defendants Will Not Be Legally Prejudiced By Dismissal**

12 The Defendants will not be legally prejudiced, in any manner, by a dismissal of  
13 Righthaven’s lawsuit with prejudice, coupled with a granting of Democratic Underground’s  
14 request for declaratory judgment. When ruling on a motion for voluntary dismissal, “the district  
15 court must determine whether the defendant will suffer some plain legal prejudice as a result of  
16 the dismissal.” *Westlands Water District v. United States*, 100 F.3d 94, 96 (9th Cir. 1996)  
17 (“*Westlands*”) (citing *Hamilton v. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.*, 679 F.2d 143, 145 (9th Cir.  
18 1982)). This Court has held that, so long as such prejudice is absent, “[g]enerally, motions filed  
19 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2) should be **liberally granted** . . .” *Watson v. Clark*, 716 F. Supp.  
20 1354, 1355 (D. Nev. 1989) *aff’d*, 909 F.2d 1490 (9th Cir. 1990) (emphasis added). Defining  
21 legal prejudice, the Ninth Circuit has established that such prejudice must be “prejudice to some  
22 legal interest, some legal claim, some legal argument.” *Smith v. Lenches*, 263 F.3d 972, 976 (9th  
23 Cir. 2001) (quoting *Westlands*, 100 F.3d at 97). The *Smith* court further explained that legal  
24 prejudice does not exist merely due to a defendant’s uncertainty because a dispute remains  
25 unresolved, the threat of future litigation, a defendant’s inconvenience in defending in another  
26 forum, or the plaintiff’s gain of a tactical advantage. *Id.* Similarly, legal prejudice does not arise  
27 from a defendant’s “missed opportunity for a legal ruling on the merits.” *Watson*, 716 F. Supp. at  
28 1355. At present, the “with prejudice” nature of the dismissal sought, along with Righthaven’s

1 filing of this motion at the infancy of this litigation, effectively precludes the possibility that the  
2 Defendants will suffer *any* legal prejudice as a result of dismissal.

3 Righthaven's request for dismissal with prejudice largely resolves the Court's  
4 consideration of prejudice in the Rule 41(a)(2) construct. By moving to dismiss the original  
5 action *with prejudice*, and by requesting that Democratic Underground's Counterclaim be  
6 granted, Righthaven is awarding the Defendants a full and final judgment on the merits,  
7 vindicating the Defendants' rights and precluding any future suit for the causes of action alleged  
8 in the Complaint. Federal courts across the country have agreed with this premise, finding that  
9 the "[d]ismissal of an action with prejudice is a complete adjudication of the issues presented by  
10 the pleadings and is a bar to a further action between the parties." *Smoot v. Fox*, 340 F.2d 301,  
11 303 (6th Cir. 1964); *see also County of Santa Fe, N.M. v. Public Service Company of New*  
12 *Mexico*, 311 F.3d 1031, 1049 (10th Cir. 2002); *Kilburn v. Islamic Republic of Iran*, 256 F.R.D. 1,  
13 3 (D.D.C. 2009). In other words, should Righthaven's motion be granted, the Defendants will  
14 have prevailed in this matter in the same manner as if they had been awarded a favorable verdict  
15 at trial. *See Smoot*, 340 F.3d at 303 ("An adjudication in favor of the defendants, by court or by  
16 jury, can rise no higher than this."). Accordingly, there can be no legitimate concern that the  
17 Defendants will suffer prejudice to some legal interest, legal claim, or legal argument, as the  
18 Defendants will have already succeeded in each of these regards by securing a full and final  
19 judgment on the merits. Even if this Court were to ignore the Ninth Circuit's discussion in *Smith*  
20 and assume, *arguendo*, that legal prejudice *could* arise simply from the defendant's uncertainty  
21 because a dispute remains unresolved, or from the threat of future litigation, or from the  
22 defendant's inconvenience in defending in another forum, the present Defendants are fully  
23 exempt from each of these concerns due to the "with prejudice" nature of the voluntary dismissal  
24 sought by Righthaven (coupled with Righthaven's request for adjudication of Democratic  
25 Underground's Counterclaim). Ultimately, "[w]inning a judgment on the merits usually  
26 precludes any legal prejudice." *Bioxy, Inc. v. Birko Corporation*, 935 F. Supp. 737, 740  
27 (E.D.N.C. 1996). This principle is directly applicable at present.



1           Moreover, the Defendants cannot reasonably argue that, if this matter is dismissed, legal  
2 prejudice will arise due to the Defendants’ having to bear their own attorneys’ fees incurred  
3 defending against, and responding to, this lawsuit. This notion was made overwhelmingly clear  
4 by the court in *Westlands*, wherein the Ninth Circuit stated, “[w]e have explicitly stated that *the*  
5 *expense incurred in defending against a lawsuit does not amount to legal prejudice.*”  
6 *Westlands*, 100 F.3d at 97 (emphasis added). Guidance can be drawn from the Ninth Circuit’s  
7 holding in *Smith*, wherein the plaintiff, after initially filing suit in federal court, moved for  
8 voluntary dismissal with prejudice in order to re-file the same action in state court. *Smith*, 263  
9 F.3d at 976. Affirming the district court’s grant of voluntary dismissal, the Ninth Circuit  
10 reasoned that the defendant “could not argue high litigation costs because discovery had not yet  
11 begun, it had not commenced trial preparations, and no motions challenging the merits of [the]  
12 case had come before the court.” *Id.* The circumstances before the court in *Smith* parallel those  
13 at present. In the instant matter: (1) discovery has not yet begun, (2) there is no indication that  
14 the Defendants have commenced any form of trial preparations, and (3) the Defendants have not  
15 filed any motions with this Court challenging the merits of Righthaven’s cause of action. In fact,  
16 the Defendants’ lone substantive filing in this action has been the Answer and Counterclaim<sup>6</sup>  
17 filed on or about September 27, 2010 (Docket No. 13). Thus, adopting the Ninth Circuit’s logic,  
18 the Defendants cannot legitimately argue that having to bear any attorneys’ fees thus far incurred  
19 in the course of (or otherwise arising from) this litigation somehow amounts to legal prejudice as  
20 defined under the Rule 41(a)(2) analysis.<sup>7</sup>

---

23 <sup>6</sup> The Answer was filed on behalf of the Defendants, collectively. The Counterclaim was filed solely on behalf of  
24 Democratic Underground. (See Defs.’ Answer and Counterclaim; Docket No. 13-0)

25 <sup>7</sup> Furthermore, it is important to emphasize that in *Smith*, the Ninth Circuit found a complete absence of legal  
26 prejudice despite the fact that the plaintiff admittedly sought dismissal only as a means of re-filing suit against the  
27 defendant in state court. *Smith*, 263 F.3d at 976. Contrarily, Righthaven’s request for a dismissal with prejudice is  
28 the result of Righthaven’s good-faith effort to advance judicial economy in the wake of Judge Hicks’ intervening  
fair use ruling in *Realty One*. Such good-faith conduct, as demonstrated by Righthaven throughout this litigation,  
may certainly be considered in the Court’s Rule 41(a)(2) analysis. See *Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority v.*  
*Leith*, 668 F.2d 46, 50 (1st Cir. 1981). In this regard, Righthaven does not seek to re-file this particular action in any  
other court or jurisdiction, thus no tactical or legal advantage can be gained by Righthaven as a result of the instant  
motion.

1           When dealing with similar cases, this Court has directly followed the Ninth Circuit’s  
2 position. In *Watson*, this Court explained that “plain legal prejudice has been shown where the  
3 motion for voluntary dismissal came at such an advanced stage of the proceedings so as to  
4 prejudice defendant by waste of time and expense in preparation of defense.” *Watson*, 716 F.  
5 Supp. at 1356 (citing *Green Giant Co. v. M/V Fortune Star*, 92 F.R.D. 746 (S.D. Ga. 1981)).  
6 Ultimately, the *Watson* Court found that no “extreme or unreasonable burden exists that would  
7 justify denial of plaintiff’s motion” despite the fact that the defendant had already filed an  
8 answer *and* a motion for summary judgment. *Id.* The Court reasoned that “[n]o extensive  
9 discovery ha[d] occurred . . . [t]he case ha[d] not progressed to an advanced stage, and there  
10 ha[d] not been an inordinate amount of time and money expended in preparation for trial.” *Id.*  
11 By comparison, the Defendants in the instant matter have filed only an Answer and  
12 Counterclaim – papers arguably requiring less time, effort, and expense than the answer and  
13 motion for summary judgment filed by the defendant in *Watson*. Moreover, at present, discovery  
14 has not commenced in any manner and trial preparations have not begun; contrarily, this action  
15 remains in the incipient stages of litigation. As such, an outright denial of Righthaven’s motion  
16 would constitute a substantial deviation from this Court’s own precedent. Finally, it is important  
17 to emphasize that, in *Watson*, this Court granted the plaintiff’s motion for voluntary dismissal  
18 despite the fact that said dismissal was sought *without prejudice*. *Id.* at 1355. Consequently,  
19 Righthaven, unlike the *Watson* plaintiff, would not have the option to re-file this action at a later  
20 date, thereby eliminating the possibility that the Defendants will incur any future, additional  
21 legal expenses litigating this same cause of action.

## 22 23           **2. Righthaven Should Not Be Forced to Continue Pursuing this Action**

24           If this Court were to deny the instant motion, Righthaven would then be forced to  
25 continue to pursue its infringement action against the Defendants – the very same action which  
26 Righthaven is seeking to voluntarily dismiss, with prejudice. Similarly, a denial of Righthaven’s  
27 motion would force all parties to continue litigating a Counterclaim devoid of any contested  
28 issues. The Court should not effectuate this precarious result. As a general matter, “courts

1 should hesitate to force an unwilling plaintiff to litigate his claim, especially after the plaintiff  
2 has already decided it would be preferable to suffer a preclusive judgment.” *Bioxy, Inc.*, 935 F.  
3 Supp. at 740; *see also County of Santa Fe, N.M.*, 311 F.3d at 1049. The counterintuitive  
4 consequence of denying a plaintiff’s good-faith request to *forever dismiss* its own lawsuit was  
5 aptly articulated by the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts:

6 Further it is difficult, both practically and logistically, to imagine a court  
7 denying a plaintiff’s motion to dismiss her own action with prejudice.  
8 Could the Court force the plaintiff to continue discovery, or offer  
9 evidence? Can or should the Court require plaintiff to litigate a claim  
10 when plaintiff herself has attempted to dismiss it? Though these questions  
11 prove vexatious, the Court need not ponder them at length. Suffice to say  
12 that the Court will not compel plaintiff to pursue a claim that she wishes to  
13 dismiss with prejudice.

14 *Shepard v. Egan*, 767 F. Supp. 1158, 1165 (D. Mass. 1990).

15 While Righthaven maintains that the instant matter represents a clear-cut case of copyright  
16 infringement, Righthaven also acknowledges that reasonable minds may differ as to the viability  
17 of the Defendants’ fair use defense, and that, in light of Judge Hicks’ intervening decision in  
18 *Realty One* (particularly in the context of non-holistic infringements), it is in the best interests of  
19 both the parties and the Court for this action to be voluntarily dismissed, with prejudice. As  
20 such, Righthaven should not be forced into the awkward, legally undesirable position of having  
21 to continue litigating the same action it currently seeks to dismiss. A decision to the contrary  
22 would run counter to the spirit of the Federal Rules governing voluntary dismissals, and may  
23 well deter future plaintiffs – facing circumstances similar to those at present – from moving to  
24 voluntarily dismiss, despite the propriety of their doing so.

### 25 **C. Voluntary Dismissal is Contingent Upon Reasonable Conditions**

26 Ninth Circuit law is clear and unequivocal: Righthaven has the right to refuse the  
27 voluntary dismissal if the conditions imposed are unfair or onerous. *See, e.g., Lau*, 792 F.2d at  
28 930. Specifically, under Rule 41(a)(2), “a plaintiff has the choice between accepting the  
conditions and obtaining dismissal and, if he feels that the conditions are too burdensome,

1 withdrawing his dismissal motion and proceeding with the case on the merits.” *Id.* at 930-31  
2 (*quoting GAF Corporation v. Transamerica Insurance Co.*, 665 F.2d 364, 367-68 (D.C. Cir.  
3 1981)). Accordingly, while Righthaven will set forth specific, reasonable conditions for  
4 dismissal in both the following subsections and in the Proposed Order of Dismissal (attached  
5 hereto as Exhibit 1), Righthaven also reserves the right to withdraw the instant motion if the  
6 conditions imposed under any Order of Dismissal issued by the Court substantially deviate from  
7 those enumerated by Righthaven, whereupon this matter would then proceed on the merits.

8 Any Order of Dismissal issued by the Court, effecting a voluntary dismissal of  
9 Righthaven’s Complaint with prejudice (as requested herein), is contingent upon the following  
10 limited conditions:

11  
12 **1. All Parties Shall Bear Responsibility for Their Own Attorneys’ Fees**

13 ***a. Attorneys’ fees are generally not awarded upon a voluntary dismissal***  
14 ***with prejudice***

15 Each party to the original infringement action, as well as each party to Democratic  
16 Underground’s Counterclaim, shall bear responsibility for its own attorneys’ fees incurred in the  
17 course of this litigation, including all attorneys’ fees incurred as a direct result of responding to  
18 the Complaint. Righthaven is adamant that this condition be expressly incorporated into any  
19 Order of Dismissal entered by the Court, (*See Ex. 1.*) and Righthaven reserves the right to  
20 rescind the instant voluntary dismissal request absent this condition.

21 Righthaven’s position in this regard is both reasonable and is jurisprudentially well-  
22 founded. The Ninth Circuit has acknowledged that “no circuit court has held that payment of the  
23 defendant’s costs and attorney fees is a prerequisite to an order granting voluntary dismissal.”  
24 *Stevedoring Services of America v. Armilla International B.V.*, 889 F.2d 919, 921 (9th Cir. 1981)  
25 (“*Stevedoring*”). The *Stevedoring* court further mentioned that “several courts have specifically  
26 held that such payment is not required.” *Id.* (internal citations omitted); *see also Westlands*, 100  
27 F.3d at 97. Taking a more direct approach, federal courts in various jurisdictions have held –  
28 both recently and historically – that “when a lawsuit is voluntarily dismissed with prejudice

1 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2), attorney’s fees ordinarily are not available.” *Degussa Admixtures,*  
2 *Inc. v. Burnett*, 471 F. Supp. 2d 848, 852 (W.D. Mich. 2007) *aff’d*, 277 F. Appx. 530 (6th Cir.  
3 2008); *Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation v. S.S. Shalom*, 257 F. Supp. 944, 948 (S.D.N.Y. 1966)  
4 (“ . . . it is clear that in the context of a dismissal with prejudice attorneys’ fees and expenses are  
5 not appropriate”). Similarly, other federal courts have established that “the court lacks power to  
6 allow costs, barring exceptional circumstances, if the dismissal is with prejudice.” *Mobile Power*  
7 *Enterprises, Inc. v. Power Vac, Inc.*, 496 F.2d 1311, 1312 (10th Cir. 1974) *rev’d* on other  
8 grounds by *Cantrell v. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, Local 2021*,  
9 69 F.3d 456 (10th Cir. 1995); *see also John Evans Sons, Inc. v. Majik-Ironers, Inc.*, 95 F.R.D.  
10 186, 191 (E.D. Pa. 1982)<sup>8</sup>. As the present lawsuit remains in the earliest stages of litigation, it is  
11 hard to imagine that any party could viably demonstrate the existence of any such “exceptional  
12 circumstances.” *See id.* Discovery in this matter has not commenced, neither party has started  
13 preparing for trial, and no motions challenging the underlying merits have thus far been brought  
14 before the Court. Ultimately, given the infancy of this litigation, it appears unnecessary for the  
15 Court to deviate from the approach taken by federal appellate and district courts across the  
16 country, wherein attorneys’ fees are generally not awarded upon the plaintiff’s voluntary  
17 dismissal of an action *with prejudice*. *See, e.g., Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation*, 257 F. Supp.  
18 at 948; *Mobile Power Enterprises, Inc.*, 496 F.2d at 1312; *Burnett*, 471 F. Supp. 2d at 852.  
19 Accordingly, Righthaven reasonably requests that all parties bear responsibility for their own  
20 attorneys’ fees incurred in the course of litigating this action, including attorneys’ fees incurred  
21 in the course of preparing, and responding to, the Counterclaim filed by Democratic

---

22 <sup>8</sup> Specifically, in *John Evans Sons, Inc.*, the court explained:

23 The purpose of awards in [cases in which the plaintiff voluntarily dismisses the action without  
24 prejudice] is to compensate the defendant for having incurred the expense of trial preparation  
25 without the benefit of a final determination of the controversy. However, this consideration is not  
26 present in a case such as this where the dismissal is with prejudice. Indeed, it has been held that if  
27 the dismissal is with prejudice the court lacks power to require an attorney’s fee to be paid, barring  
28 exceptional circumstances . . . Furthermore, we note that termination of this litigation by a  
dismissal with prejudice gives [the defendant] the benefit of a final determination of the  
controversy without the additional expense it would have incurred by proceeding with a trial on  
the merits. Therefore, the Court will not impose the payment of attorney’s fees and the costs  
requested as a condition of the dismissal with prejudice.

*John Evans Sons, Inc.*, 95 F.R.D. at 191.

1 Underground. Righthaven's acceptance of any Order of Dismissal will likely be contingent upon  
2 this express condition.

3  
4 ***b. Statutory attorneys' fees are not appropriate***

5 The Defendants should not be awarded statutory attorneys' fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §  
6 505, arising from Righthaven's original copyright claim or from Democratic Underground's  
7 Counterclaim, because: (1) the Defendants' successes in these actions are attributed to  
8 Righthaven's unilateral dismissal efforts which would not exist but for Judge Hicks' intervening  
9 decision in *Realty One*, (2) Righthaven's copyright action does not remotely approach the  
10 threshold for frivolity, (3) Righthaven has not engaged in any improper conduct and  
11 Righthaven's current dismissal efforts are motivated by judicial economy, (4) there is no  
12 question that the merits of Righthaven's copyright action are objectively reasonable, and (5) the  
13 present circumstances do not give rise to considerations of compensation and deterrence.

14 In copyright actions, attorneys' fees may be awarded to the prevailing party only as a  
15 matter of the court's discretion. *Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 517, 534 (1994). However,  
16 generally, a court should not award statutory attorneys' fees in a copyright action if the case is  
17 close, or if litigation would clarify the boundaries of copyright law. *Caffey v. Cook*, 409 F. Supp.  
18 2d 484, 509 (S.D.N.Y. 2006). In the § 505 construct, "[t]here is no precise rule or formula for  
19 making these determinations." *Id.* The Ninth Circuit's § 505 analysis considers: (1) the degree of  
20 success obtained, (2) frivolousness, (3) motivation, (4) objective reasonableness of factual and  
21 legal arguments, and (5) the need in particular circumstances to advance considerations of  
22 compensation and deterrence. *Halicki Films, LLC v. Sanderson Sales & Marketing*, 547 F.3d  
23 1213, 1230 (9th Cir. 2008). Righthaven will address these factors in turn.

24  
25 **(1) Degree of Success Obtained**

26 Though a voluntary dismissal with prejudice would afford the Defendants a judgment on  
27 the merits as to both Righthaven's original copyright claim and Democratic Underground's  
28 Counterclaim, the unique circumstances surrounding Righthaven's current dismissal efforts

1 offset the degree of success achieved by the Defendants. As repeatedly stated above, Righthaven  
2 is not bringing the instant motion out of concern that the Defendants' conduct does not somehow  
3 rise to the level of copyright infringement. While Righthaven acknowledges that reasonable  
4 minds may differ as to viability of a fair use defense in this matter, Righthaven's decision to seek  
5 dismissal is entirely predicated upon the intervening decision by Judge Hicks in *Realty One*, and  
6 the manner in which the instant case might be directly impacted by said decision. This is not an  
7 instance in which the Defendants' success will be the result of extensive briefing, voluminous  
8 discovery, or the presentment of exculpatory evidence at trial. For instance, in *Pythagoras*  
9 *Intellectual Holdings, LLC v. Stegall*, 2009 WL 3245000, at \*1-2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 5, 2009), the  
10 court awarded statutory attorneys' fees to the defendant after the matter was dismissed on  
11 summary judgment, where the litigation had been ongoing for nearly two years. By comparison,  
12 the instant matter was initiated just three months ago, and the only substantive documents thus  
13 far filed with this Court are the original Complaint and the Defendants' Answer and  
14 Counterclaim.

15 **Further distinguishing this matter from Stegall (and most other copyright cases) is the**  
16 **fact that Righthaven's dismissal request is entirely contingent upon this Court's denial of**  
17 **statutory attorneys' fees.** In other words, this is not a motion in which Righthaven is mandating  
18 that this case *must, under any circumstances*, be dismissed by the Court. Instead, Righthaven  
19 simply believes that this specific fair use issue need not be the subject of potentially duplicative  
20 Ninth Circuit appeals, thus Righthaven is willing to permanently drop this particular action if, by  
21 doing so, Righthaven is not consequently forced to pay the Defendants attorneys' fees. As  
22 Righthaven feels that this case, if seen through on the merits, would ultimately yield a favorable  
23 result, Righthaven is fully willing to litigate this matter through trial. However, Righthaven  
24 currently believes that the most appropriate course of action is to avoid absorbing judicial  
25 resources through the continuation of this lawsuit in light of the anticipated appealable posture of  
26 *Realty One*.<sup>9</sup>

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>9</sup> Even assuming, *arguendo*, that the Court finds in the Defendants' favor as to this particular factor, by no means  
would this entitle the Defendants to an award of statutory attorneys' fees. In *Ets-Hokin v. Skyy Spirits, Inc.*, 323  
F.3d 763, 766 (9th Cir. 2003), the Ninth Circuit upheld the district court's denial of attorneys' fees under § 505

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

## (2) Frivolousness

Righthaven's copyright action against the Defendants does not come remotely close to the legal threshold for frivolity. The law on this topic is clearly established: a claim is frivolous if "it is not colorable or is without arguable merit." *Bibbero Systems, Inc. v. Colwell Systems, Inc.*, 893 F.2d 1104, 1109 (9th Cir. 1990); *see also Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). Righthaven's copyright claim against the Defendants is sufficiently pled in the Complaint, and each allegation set forth therein is definitively substantiated by supporting evidence. Accordingly, no legitimate argument can be made that Righthaven's original action is not colorable, or that said action is *arguably* without merit.

The basis of Righthaven's copyright claim is well-founded. The law is venerable that to prove copyright infringement, one must demonstrate: "(1) ownership of the allegedly infringed work and (2) copying of the protected elements of the work by the defendant." *Pasillas v. McDonald's Corp.*, 927 F.2d 440, 442 (9th Cir. 1991) (*citing Narell v. Freeman*, 872 F.2d 907, 910 (9th Cir. 1989)). Thus, a plaintiff in a properly pled copyright claim must satisfy these elements through the factual allegations in the pleadings. The elements of Righthaven's copyright claim against the Defendants are expressly pled in the Complaint, wherein Righthaven alleges copyright ownership of each infringed literary work and also alleges, with specificity, each purported infringement. (Compl. ¶¶ 10,12-13,28.) Furthermore, Righthaven supports these allegations by exhibiting the copyright registration certificate to the infringed work, and also by exhibiting printouts of both the infringed work and the Defendants' infringement. (Compl. Ex. 2-4.) Such documentation plainly evidences the Defendants' violations under the Copyright Act: the Defendants' unauthorized reproduction of a Righthaven-owned literary work violated Righthaven's ownership rights under 17 U.S.C. § 106, wherein Righthaven maintains the exclusive right to reproduce the work, to prepare derivatives of the work, and to publicly display the copyrighted work. Furthermore, Righthaven's inclusion of these fact-based allegations (and attachment of substantiating evidence) clearly demonstrates that Righthaven's copyright action is utterly devoid of frivolity. *See Belmore v. City Pages, Inc.*, 880 F. Supp. 673, 680-81 (D. Minn.

because the considerable degree of success obtained by the defendant did not overcome the fact that the remaining factors either favored the plaintiff or were deemed neutral.



1 1995) (statutory attorneys’ fees not awarded in copyright case; case was deemed non-frivolous  
2 because plaintiff had pled a *prima facie* case of copyright infringement). While, as Righthaven  
3 has repeatedly acknowledged, the nature of the Defendants’ copying is such that reasonable  
4 minds may in fact differ as to whether the Defendants’ conduct constituted fair use, this  
5 acknowledgment – standing alone – in no way suggests that Righthaven’s lawsuit must therefore  
6 be frivolous. Attorneys’ fees should not be awarded absent such frivolity.<sup>10</sup>

### 7 8 (3) Motive

9 Righthaven’s motives in bringing the instant lawsuit, as well as Righthaven’s overall  
10 conduct throughout the course of this litigation, have been anything but improper. In fact, the  
11 good-faith, reasonable nature of Righthaven’s conduct is exemplified by the instant motion,  
12 wherein Righthaven – as a direct result of Judge Hicks’ intervening decision in *Realty One* – is  
13 seeking a voluntary dismissal as a means of promoting judicial economy. Accordingly,  
14 consideration of Righthaven’s underlying motives, in the § 505 construct, weighs heavily against  
15 an award of attorneys’ fees.

16 A cursory comparison of Righthaven’s behavior in this action with the conduct of  
17 litigants deemed to have been acting pursuant to an improper motive clearly demonstrates the  
18 propriety of Righthaven’s conduct. As a general matter, the presence of improper motivation in  
19 bringing a lawsuit, or the presence of other bad faith conduct in the course of litigation, bolsters  
20 the argument in favor of awarding attorneys’ fees. *See Matthew Bender & Co., Inc. v. West*  
21 *Publishing Co.*, 240 F.3d 116, 124-27 (2d Cir. 2001) (“*Matthew Bender*”). Courts in various  
22 jurisdictions have found improper motive in a number of scenarios, all of which are drastically  
23 distinguishable from the present action. For instance, in *Baker v. Urban Outfitters, Inc.*, 431 F.  
24 Supp. 2d 351, 358 (S.D.N.Y. 2006), the court attributed the plaintiff’s improper motive, in part,  
25 to the plaintiff’s assertion of knowingly false allegations in the pleadings. Similarly, in *Garcia-*  
26 *Goyco v. Law Environmental Consultants, Inc.*, 428 F.3d 14, 21 (1st Cir. 2005), the First Circuit

27 <sup>10</sup> Additionally, the simple fact that a court might disagree with, or reject the position taken by a plaintiff in the  
28 course of bringing a lawsuit does not necessarily mean that the plaintiff’s position is frivolous. *See Luken v.*  
*International Yacht Council, Ltd.*, 581 F. Supp. 2d 1226, 1240 (S.D. Fla. 2008) (“Courts regularly reject reasonable  
legal positions in favor of other reasonable legal arguments.”).

1 referenced the decision of the district court, wherein it was found that the plaintiff's actions were  
2 committed "in bad faith in order to leverage [the defendant's] cooperation in hiring [the plaintiff]  
3 and that further use of the copyrights to bootstrap a state law contract into federal court wasted  
4 an immeasurable amount of [the] court's time as well as causing inappropriate and unnecessary  
5 legal expenses for [the defendant]." Finally, in *Crown Awards, Inc. v. Discount Trophy & Co.,*  
6 *Inc.*, 564 F. Supp. 2d 290, 296-97 (S.D.N.Y. 2008), the court imposed fees pursuant to § 505 in  
7 light of counsel's misconduct during trial, misconduct during depositions, and submission of  
8 false witness statements. None of the above scenarios is even remotely comparable to the instant  
9 action. There is no evidence whatsoever that any of the allegations in Righthaven's Complaint  
10 are false, nor is there any evidence indicating that Righthaven has actual knowledge of any such  
11 (non-existent) falsities. Though discovery in this matter has not commenced and no hearings  
12 have been held with this Court, Righthaven has not conducted itself inappropriately or in bad  
13 faith at any time during these early stages of litigation. In fact, the instant motion reflects the  
14 opposite to be true: Righthaven seeks to avoid bringing potentially duplicative fair use appeals  
15 before the Ninth Circuit, the process of which would inevitably (and needlessly) absorb the  
16 judicial resources of both this Court and the appellate court. Finally, as Righthaven is seeking to  
17 dismiss this action with prejudice at this early stage of the case (a dismissal which should also  
18 have the effect of resolving the pending Counterclaim), neither party has incurred substantial or  
19 unnecessary legal expenses. *See Burger-Moss v. Steinman*, 127 F.R.D. 452, 453 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)  
20 (attorneys' fees awarded to defense counsel in copyright action after plaintiff, who conceded  
21 summary judgment to defendant more than three years after the case had been filed, was found to  
22 have unreasonably and vexatiously prolonged the litigation). Accordingly, as Righthaven's  
23 motives are – and have been at all times relevant to this lawsuit – entirely proper, any award of  
24 statutory attorneys' arising from the voluntary dismissal of this action would be wholly  
25 inappropriate.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**(4) Objective Reasonableness**

No reasonable argument can be made that Righthaven’s copyright claim is, in any capacity, objectively unreasonable. To the contrary, Righthaven’s claim is founded upon the unambiguous language of the Copyright Act, a series of specific, fact-based allegations concerning the Defendants’ unauthorized conduct, and documentary evidence substantiating said allegations. Simply stated, Righthaven’s copyright claim against the Defendants is entirely meritorious.

The objective reasonableness of Righthaven’s claim is readily apparent when compared to other copyright actions applying the § 505 analysis. For instance, in *National Nonwovens, Inc. v. Consumer Products Enterprises, Inc.*, 397 F. Supp. 2d 245, 260 (D. Mass. 2005), the court concluded that the plaintiff’s copyright claim was not objectively unreasonable solely on the basis that the plaintiff “possessed a valid copyright in [the work] . . . [t]hus plaintiff certainly had a colorable copyright claim.” *See also Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. v. Streeter*, 438 F. Supp. 2d 1065, 1075 (D. Ariz. 2006) (plaintiff’s claim deemed objectively reasonable because the court accepted plaintiff’s allegations that plaintiff owned the copyrights in question and defendant infringed plaintiff’s exclusive ownership rights). At present, Righthaven has both specifically alleged, and attached proof of, Righthaven’s copyright ownership in and to the infringed literary work. (Compl. ¶¶ 10,28.) (Compl. Ex. 4.) As Righthaven has also alleged, and attached proof of, the Defendants’ infringement of Righthaven’s copyrighted work, (Compl. ¶ 13.) (Compl. Ex. 3.) Righthaven has unequivocally established at least a *colorable*, objectively reasonable claim for infringement. *See Pasillas*, 927 F.2d at 442. By contrast, in *Budget Cinema, Inc. v. Watertown Associates*, 81 F.3d 729, 732-33 (7th Cir. 1996) (“*Budget Cinema*”), the Seventh Circuit found that the plaintiff’s copyright claim was objectively unreasonable because the plaintiff filed a complaint despite not having any ownership interest in the subject work. The *Budget Cinema* court further emphasized that at the time the complaint was filed, the plaintiff “had no communications with [the copyright owner] regarding intellectual property rights, nor was a writing executed transferring [copyright ownership] to [the plaintiff].” *Id.* In the instant action, nothing in the record even remotely suggests that Righthaven was not the owner

1 of the copyright in the infringed work at the time the Complaint was filed. Similarly, there is no  
2 evidence that Righthaven's means of acquiring said ownership – via “Transfer: By written  
3 agreement” – is somehow invalid for the purposes of Righthaven's standing to sue. (*See* Compl.  
4 Ex. 4.) Consequently, it is reasonable to believe that had the Seventh Circuit been faced with the  
5 present facts rather than those at issue in *Budget Cinema*, there would have been no question as  
6 to the objective reasonableness of the underlying copyright claim.<sup>11</sup>

7 The objectively reasonable nature of this lawsuit weighs heavily against an award of  
8 attorneys' fees pursuant to § 505. The Supreme Court has made it very clear that the courts,  
9 when applying a § 505 analysis, are to consider each factor in a manner that is “faithful to the  
10 purposes of the Copyright Act.” *Fogerty*, 510 U.S. at 539 n. 19. In that vein, and with specific  
11 respect to the consideration of objective reasonableness within this analysis, the Second Circuit  
12 has explained that “*the imposition of a fee award against a copyright holder with an objectively*  
13 *reasonable litigating position will generally not promote the purposes of the Copyright Act.*”  
14 *Matthew Bender*, 240 F.3d at 122 (emphasis added). This principle is directly applicable at  
15 present.

16 Finally, this Court, on numerous prior occasions, has agreed that Righthaven's copyright  
17 cases are objectively reasonable. When examining Righthaven copyright actions substantially  
18 similar to the present action, this Court has repeatedly validated the factual and legal merit of  
19 said cases with respect to both standing to sue and stating a claim upon which relief may be  
20 granted. For example:

- 21 • ***Righthaven LLC v. Tuff-N-Uff Productions, Inc., et al.*, (D. Nev.) 2:10-cv-**  
22 **0794-PMP-PAL (“*Righthaven v. Tuff-N-Uff*”):** Judge Philip M. Pro held  
23 that Righthaven had sufficiently established standing to sue, explaining that  
24 the allegations in the complaint, along with the copyright assignment<sup>12</sup>

25  
26 <sup>11</sup> The *Budget Cinema* court also noted that “significant questions existed regarding the validity of the [plaintiff's]  
27 copyright.” *Budget Cinema*, 81 F.3d at 733. By comparison, no questions have been raised as to the validity of  
28 Righthaven's copyright.

<sup>12</sup> The copyright assignment referenced in *Righthaven v. Tuff-N-Uff*, as well as the copyright assignment referenced  
in all other Righthaven cases previously addressed by this Court, is substantially similar, if not identical to the  
Righthaven-Stephens Media LLC copyright assignment at issue at present. Said copyright assignment, referenced in

1 between Righthaven and Stephens Media LLC, were adequate for the  
2 purposes of standing.<sup>13</sup>

- 3
- 4 • ***Righthaven LLC v. Dr. Shezad Malik Law Firm P.C., (D. Nev.) 2:10-cv-0636-RLH-RJJ (“Righthaven v. Malik”)***: finding that Righthaven had  
5 standing to sue, Chief Judge Roger L. Hunt stated that Righthaven’s  
6 complaint, as governed by Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules, “sufficiently pleads  
7 the factual allegations sufficient to sustain a claim.” Specifically, Judge Hunt  
8 noted that Righthaven’s complaint “identified (1) which specific original  
9 works from the subject of the copyright claim; (2) that the Plaintiff owns the  
10 copyrights in those works; (3) that the copyrights have been registered in  
11 accordance with the statute; and (4) by what acts and during what time the  
12 defendant infringed the copyright.” *Citing Home & Nature Inc. v. Sherman  
13 Specialty Company, Inc.*, 344 F. Supp. 2d 260, 265 (E.D.N.Y. 2004).<sup>14</sup>
  - 14 • ***Righthaven LLC v. EMTCity.com, et al., (D. Nev.) 2:10-cv-0854-HDM-PAL (“Righthaven v. EMTCity”)***: Judge Howard D. McKibben found that  
15 Righthaven’s standing to sue was sufficient in light of the allegations in the  
16 pleadings and the language of the copyright assignment between Righthaven  
17 and Stephens Media LLC.<sup>15</sup>
  - 18 • ***Righthaven LLC v. MajorWager.com, Inc., (D. Nev.) 2:10-cv-0484-GMN-LRL (“Righthaven v. MajorWager”)***: Judge Gloria M. Navarro held that  
19 Righthaven had standing to sue, explaining that “the copyright assignment  
20 between Righthaven and Stephens Media LLC assigns to Righthaven all  
21 exclusive ownership rights in and to the Article posted on Defendant’s  
22 website, and is expressly inclusive of all previously accrued causes of action  
23 related to that article.” Judge Navarro further ruled that Righthaven had  
24 adequately stated a claim upon which relief may be granted pursuant to Rule  
25 12(b)(6). Specifically, Judge Navarro explained that Righthaven’s complaint  
26 was sufficient because it demonstrated that “(1) the Plaintiff owns the  
27 copyrights; and (2) defendant infringed the copyright by duplicating  
28

Exhibit 4 of Righthaven’s Complaint, will be produced by Righthaven upon the Court’s request. *See also* pages 19-20, *supra*.

26 <sup>13</sup> *See Righthaven v. Tuff-N-Off*, Minutes of Proceedings (Docket No. 19-0).

27 <sup>14</sup> *Righthaven v. Malik*, 2:10-cv-06360RLH-RJJ, slip op. at 3-4 (D. Nev. Sep. 2, 2010) (Docket No. 15-0).

28 <sup>15</sup> *See Righthaven v. EMTCity*, Minutes of Proceedings (Docket No. 18-0).

1 Plaintiff's article and placing the article on defendant's website." *Citing*  
2 *Miracle Blade, LLC v. Ebrands Commerce Group, LLC*, 207 F. Supp. 2d 1136  
3 (D. Nev. 2002).<sup>16</sup>

4 Summarily, after reviewing Righthaven's previous court filings (and documentation  
5 attached in support thereof), numerous judges in this Court have confirmed the legitimacy of  
6 numerous Righthaven copyright suits substantially similar to the present action. In doing so, the  
7 Court has also, *ipso facto*, plainly established that such lawsuits are, at least at the pleading stage,  
8 objectively reasonable.

### 9 10 **(5) Considerations of Deterrence**

11 Considerations of deterrence are entirely absent in this case. Imposing an award of  
12 attorneys' fees as a condition of dismissal will not have the deterring effect generally sought by  
13 the court within the context of the § 505 analysis. *See e.g., Baker*, 431 F. Supp. 2d at 358-59  
14 (considerations of deterrence present when it was clear that plaintiff had filed suit only as a  
15 means of extracting "a significant payment from perceived 'deep pocketed' defendants . . .").  
16 This action, which is well-founded both in fact and in law, was brought by Righthaven in good  
17 faith. Moreover, Righthaven only seeks to voluntarily dismiss this action as a prudent response  
18 to Judge Hicks' intervening decision in *Realty One* – a decision which may impact the outcome  
19 the case at present. These circumstances do not give rise to considerations of deterrence. If  
20 anything, litigants in Righthaven's position should be encouraged to take a similar course of  
21 action.

22 Moreover, as discussed on pages 6-7, *supra*, it is Righthaven's current belief that, for the  
23 foreseeable future, nearly all Righthaven copyright cases – including those currently pending in  
24 this Court – will be founded upon holistic, or near holistic, unauthorized reproductions. In fact,  
25 of the 67 Righthaven copyright lawsuits pending in this Court (non-inclusive of the instant action  
26 or *Realty One*), only *two* (or 2.9%) of these actions are premised upon reproductions of less than  
27 75% of an entire textual work. (Chu Decl. ¶¶ 3-4.) Furthermore, 51 of Righthaven's 67 active

28 <sup>16</sup> *Righthaven v. MajorWager*, 2:10-cv-0484-GMN-LRL, slip op. at 2-4, 8-10 (D. Nev. Oct. 28, 2010) (Docket No. 29-0).

1 copyright cases (non-inclusive of the instant action or *Realty One*) arise from holistic, verbatim  
2 reproductions. (Chu Decl. ¶¶ 3,5.) Righthaven anticipates that the number of Righthaven  
3 copyright suits premised upon partial (rather than full, or nearly full) textual reproductions will  
4 continue to decline in the immediate future. As such, considerations of deterrence need not  
5 apply. Despite the meritorious nature of Righthaven’s current infringement claim against the  
6 Defendants, Righthaven does not anticipate filing any future lawsuits founded upon  
7 infringements of less than 75% of a copyrighted work, regardless of the outcome of the instant  
8 litigation.

9  
10 **2. The Counterclaim Shall Be Deemed Fully Adjudicated or, Alternatively,**  
11 **Dismissed Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6)**

12 While the Counterclaim filed by Democratic Underground is in fact subject to an  
13 independent basis of jurisdiction,<sup>17</sup> logic dictates that the relief sought via said Counterclaim  
14 will, *ipso facto*, be granted – and therefore rendered fully adjudicated – as the natural and  
15 inevitable consequence of the instant motion. The Counterclaim’s only cause of action is one  
16 seeking a “Declaration of No Copyright Infringement.” (Defs.’ Answer and Counterclaim p. 24,  
17 ¶¶ 184-196.) As a result, it is difficult to imagine how Righthaven’s voluntary dismissal of this  
18 case with prejudice, thereby awarding the Defendants a full and final judgment on the merits,  
19 would not also have the effect of resolving the declaratory relief Counterclaim. Thus, as a matter  
20 of sheer logic, and also in the spirit of judicial economy, the pending Counterclaim need not be  
21 further litigated upon the voluntary dismissal of Righthaven’s original infringement action.

22 Alternatively, upon granting Righthaven’s request for voluntary dismissal with prejudice,  
23 the pending Counterclaim could also be appropriately dismissed for failure to state a claim upon  
24 which relief may be granted. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). In fact, in *Smith*, the Ninth Circuit  
25 held that the court has discretion to dismiss a declaratory relief counterclaim, if said  
26 counterclaim is related to claims that have been voluntarily dismissed. *Smith*, 263 F.3d at 978;

27  
28 

---

<sup>17</sup> The Court’s independent basis for jurisdiction over the pending Counterclaim is grounded upon the Declaratory  
Judgment Act, codified in 28 U.S.C. § 2201. (*See* Defs.’ Answer and Counterclaim p. 6, ¶ 1.)

1 *see also Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner and Co., Inc.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 (9th Cir.  
2 1989) (“The purpose of the Declaratory Judgment Act is to relieve potential defendants from the  
3 Damoclean threat of impending litigation which a harassing adversary might brandish, while  
4 initiating suit at his leisure – or never.”). In other words, in Righthaven’s view, dismissing the  
5 original Complaint with prejudice means that there will no longer be a case or controversy to  
6 support a declaratory relief claim.<sup>18</sup> *See Amana Refrigeration, Inc. v. Quadlux, Inc.*, 172 F.3d  
7 852, 854 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (the Declaratory Judgment Act authorizes relief only when an actual  
8 case or controversy exists, and said case or controversy must exist at every stage of the  
9 proceedings); *Concise Oil & Gas Partnership v. Louisiana Intrastate Gas Corp.*, 986 F.2d 1463,  
10 1471 (5th Cir. 1993) (courts routinely consider whether the judgment sought in a declaratory  
11 relief action will “serve a useful purpose in clarifying and settling the legal relations in issue”).  
12 Ultimately, the voluntary dismissal of Righthaven’s original action should also trigger the  
13 dismissal of the pending Counterclaim.

14 Similarly, even if this Court were to deny Righthaven’s instant motion, the Counterclaim  
15 should nevertheless be dismissed because the Defendants’ unequivocal denial of Righthaven’s  
16 infringement allegations (Defs.’ Answer and Counterclaim p. 14, ¶ 78.) and the Defendants’  
17 affirmative defenses asserted in support of said denial (Defs.’ Answer and Counterclaim p. 5-6.)  
18 have the legal effect of rendering the Counterclaim entirely superfluous. *See Englewood Lending*  
19 *Inc. v. G & G Coachella Investments, LLC*, 651 F. Supp. 2d 1141, 1144-45 (C.D. Cal. 2009) (the  
20 court has discretion to dismiss a declaratory relief counterclaim as superfluous if said  
21 counterclaim is merely a mirror image of the claims in the original complaint or redundant of the  
22 counterclaimant’s affirmative defenses). Accordingly, dismissal of the pending Counterclaim on  
23 this basis would undoubtedly be appropriate.<sup>19</sup>

---

24  
25 <sup>18</sup> On this same basis, the Court may also resolve the pending Counterclaim by way of summary adjudication upon  
26 consideration of matters beyond the scope of the pleadings. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d).

27 <sup>19</sup> Righthaven believes that the relief sought herein tolls Righthaven’s obligation to respond to the pending  
28 Counterclaim until such time as the instant motion is ruled upon by the Court. To the extent that there are any  
questions as to whether this motion constitutes a sufficient Rule 12 response, Righthaven trusts that the above  
request for dismissal of the Counterclaim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) (or Rule 56) resolves this uncertainty. However,  
should the Court disagree with Righthaven’s position in this regard, the Court may – under Rule 12(a)(4) – set a  
deadline for Righthaven’s response to the Counterclaim, and Righthaven is prepared to promptly comply with any





**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Righthaven LLC and that on this fifteenth day of November, 2010, I caused the **PLAINTIFF/COUNTERDEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE AND ADJUDICATION OR DISMISSAL OF COUNTERCLAIM** to be served by the Court’s CM/ECF system.

By: /s/ J. Charles Coons  
J. CHARLES COONS, ESQ.  
Righthaven LLC  
9960 West Cheyenne Avenue, Suite 210  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89129-7701