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10 Attorneys for Counterdefendant  
 11 Stephens Media, LLC

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

14 RIGHTHAVEN LLC, a Nevada limited-  
 15 liability company,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND, LLC, a  
 19 District of Columbia limited-liability  
 20 company; and DAVID ALLEN, an individual,

21 Defendants.

22 DEMOCRATIC UNDERGROUND, LLC, a  
 23 District of Columbia limited-liability  
 24 company,

25 Counterclaimant,

26 v.

27 RIGHTHAVEN LLC, a Nevada limited-  
 28 liability company; and STEPHENS MEDIA  
 LLC, a Nevada limited-liability company,

Counterdefendants.

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

**COUNTERDEFENDANT’S MOTION TO  
 DISMISS OR STRIKE**

and

**PARTIAL JOINDER TO  
 PLAINTIFF/COUNTERDEFENDANT  
 RIGHTHAVEN LLC’S MOTION FOR  
 VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL WITH  
 PREJUDICE AND ADJUDICATION OR  
 DISMISSAL OF COUNTERCLAIM**

1 Counterdefendant Stephens Media LLC (“Stephens Media”) hereby moves to dismiss the  
2 Counterclaim (Docket No. 13-0) filed by Defendant/Counterclaimant Democratic Underground,  
3 LLC (“Democratic Underground”) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) and Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal  
4 Rules of Civil Procedure. Alternatively, Stephens Media moves to strike the Counterclaim  
5 leveled against Stephens Media pursuant to Rule 12(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
6 Stephens Media also hereby partially joins Plaintiff/Counterdefendant Righthaven LLC’s  
7 (“Righthaven”) Motion for Voluntary Dismissal with Prejudice and Adjudication or Dismissal of  
8 Counterclaim (Docket No. 36-0). This motion is based upon the pleadings and papers on file in  
9 this action, any oral argument this Court may allow, and any other matter of which this Court  
10 takes notice.

11  
12 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

13  
14 **I. INTRODUCTION**

15 This is a case in which a well-known company, Stephens Media, has been needlessly  
16 added as a party to a similarly needless counterclaim, despite its utter disconnection to the  
17 pertinent factual and legal issues at issue herein. Stephens Media’s involvement with  
18 Righthaven, as well as its involvement with this lawsuit, is limited to its role as the assignor of  
19 the subject copyright. Stephens Media’s involvement with Democratic Underground is virtually  
20 non-existent. As a practical matter, the facts clearly demonstrate the impropriety of Democratic  
21 Underground’s efforts: Stephens Media did not file the original copyright action against  
22 Democratic Underground, Stephens Media is not the holder of the copyright, and Stephens  
23 Media has done nothing to precipitate the pending Counterclaim.

24 Democratic Underground lacks standing to bring the pending Counterclaim against  
25 Stephens Media based on the simple fact that *no justiciable case or controversy exists between*  
26 *the parties; nor is there any threat of an imminent case or controversy.* Absent the presence of  
27 an actual (or sufficiently immediate) dispute involving parties with adverse legal interests, an  
28 action for declaratory relief cannot stand. As Stephens Media is not part of Righthaven’s

1 infringement claim against Democratic Underground, and Stephens Media is not an agent of  
2 Righthaven, no actual case or controversy exists between Stephens Media and Democratic  
3 Underground. Furthermore, as Righthaven, not Stephens Media, owns the exclusive right to  
4 seek redress for past, present, and future infringements of the subject copyright, Stephens Media  
5 is not the real party in interest and is thus barred from pursuing actions of this nature.  
6 Accordingly, Democratic Underground cannot legitimately claim to feel threatened by imminent  
7 legal action brought by Stephens Media.

8           Additionally, the Counterclaim should be stricken, or dismissed for failure to state claim  
9 because the judgment sought by Democratic Underground is a mirror image of the relief sought  
10 in the original Complaint. The courts have consistently stricken or dismissed counterclaims  
11 which raise the same facts and legal issues as those asserted via affirmative defenses, or  
12 counterclaims which merely pursue the opposite effect of the original complaint. Such  
13 repetitious, superfluous claims add nothing to the pleadings and must yield to considerations of  
14 practicality and efficient judicial administration. Ultimately, the Court should avoid expending  
15 its resources on Democratic Underground's Counterclaim as all claims and defenses raised in  
16 said Counterclaim will be fully adjudicated as the natural and inevitable consequence of  
17 adjudicating Righthaven's original infringement action. The same legal issues need not be  
18 adjudicated twice.

19  
20 **II.     FACTS**

21           This matter arises from the alleged copyright infringement of the literary work entitled:  
22 "Tea Party power fuels Angle" (the "Work"). (Compl. Ex. 2.) The Work was originally  
23 published in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* on or about May 13, 2010. (Compl. Ex. 2.) The *Las*  
24 *Vegas Review-Journal* is owned by Stephens Media. On or about July 19, 2010, Stephens Media  
25 entered into a copyright assignment with Righthaven (the "Righthaven Assignment"), a true and  
26 correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. (Ex. 1.) The Righthaven Assignment  
27 provides, in pertinent part:

1 ... Assignor hereby transfers, vests and assigns [the Work] ... to Righthaven, subject to  
2 Assignor's rights of reversion, all copyrights requisite to have Righthaven recognized as the  
3 copyright owner of the Work for purposes of Righthaven being able to claim ownership as well  
4 as the right to seek redress for past, present and future infringements of the copyright, both  
5 accrued and unaccrued, in and to the Work. (Ex. 1)

6 The copyright transfer between Stephens Media and Righthaven is reflected in the  
7 copyright registration for the Work, as issued to Righthaven by the United States Copyright  
8 Office. (Pl.'s Compl. Ex. 4.) Said registration states: "Copyright Claimant: Righthaven LLC,  
9 Transfer: By written agreement." (Pl.'s Compl. Ex. 4.) Upon entering into the Righthaven  
10 Assignment on or about July 19, 2010, Stephens Media did not own the copyright, or any of its  
11 divisible rights, in and to the Work. As of the date of this filing, Righthaven remains the sole  
12 copyright owner of the Work.

13 On August 10, 2010, Righthaven filed its Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial (Docket  
14 No. 1-0). Righthaven's Complaint is premised upon the alleged copyright infringement of the  
15 Work by Democratic Underground and David Allen. (Pl.'s Compl. ¶¶ 34-46.) Stephens Media is  
16 not a party to Righthaven's Complaint, nor is Stephens Media referenced in any manner beyond  
17 the written transfer language found on the Work's copyright registration. (See Pl.'s Compl. Ex.  
18 4.)

### 19 **III. ARGUMENT**

#### 20 **A. The Counterclaim Should Be Dismissed For Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction** 21 **Because No Justiciable Controversy Exists Between Stephens Media and** 22 **Democratic Underground**

23 The Counterclaim should be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because: (1)  
24 Stephens Media and Democratic Underground are not on opposing sides of a real and concrete  
25 legal dispute, (2) there is no threat or indication that a dispute of this nature is imminent, and (3)  
26 Stephens Media has done nothing *whatsoever* to precipitate Democratic Underground's  
27 declaratory judgment claim. Stated more directly, Stephens Media and Democratic Underground  
28

1 simply do not bear adverse legal interests. As the Declaratory Judgment Act<sup>1</sup> may not be  
2 invoked absent these adversarial requirements, the pending declaratory judgment Counterclaim  
3 must fail.

4  
5 **1. Venerable Law Mandates the Existence of an Actual, Immediate**  
6 **Controversy**

7 The law is clear and unequivocal with respect to a litigant's standing to pursue an action  
8 for declaratory judgment. The Supreme Court has expressly held that declaratory judgment  
9 claims must arise from disputes which are "definite and concrete, touching the legal relations of  
10 parties having adverse legal interests . . . and that it be real and substantial and admit of specific  
11 relief through a decree of conclusive character, as distinguished from an opinion advising what  
12 the law would be upon a hypothetical state of facts." *MedImmune, Inc. v. Genentech, Inc.*, 549  
13 U.S. 118, 127 (2007) ("*MedImmune*") (quoting *Maryland Casualty Co. v. Pacific Coal & Oil*  
14 *Co.*, 312 U.S. 270, 273 (1941)). Ripeness must also be considered in this analysis; the dispute  
15 giving rise to the claim must be one "of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance  
16 of declaratory judgment." *Id.* The D.C. Circuit has explained that a district court's subject matter  
17 jurisdiction over a declaratory judgment action is determined by the existence of an "actual  
18 controversy." *Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc. v. Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp.*, 482 F.3d  
19 1330, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2007) ("*Teva*"). An actual controversy within the meaning of the  
20 Declaratory Judgment Act is the same as a "case or controversy" under Article III: there must be  
21 an injury-in-fact that is "personal, concrete and particularized, and actual or imminent." *Id.*  
22 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). Furthermore, the court enjoys full discretionary  
23 power over declaratory relief claims, "and the court may refuse to hear such a claim on equitable  
24 grounds." *Foundation for Interior Design Education Research v. Savannah College of Art &*  
25 *Design*, 244 F.3d 521, 526 (6th Cir. 2001); see also *Solenoid Devices, Inc. v. Ledex, Inc.*, 375  
26 F.2d 444, 445 (9th Cir. 1967); *Green v. Mansour*, 474 U.S. 64, 72 (1985) ("But we have also  
27 held that the declaratory judgment statute is an enabling Act, which confers a discretion on the

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<sup>1</sup> See 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

1 courts rather than an absolute right upon the litigant”). These principles, both individually and  
2 collectively, exemplify the impropriety of Democratic Underground’s pending Counterclaim.

3  
4 **2. No Case or Controversy Presently Exists**

5 Dispositive to this analysis is the simple fact that no actual, justiciable controversy exists  
6 between Stephens Media and Democratic Underground. Righthaven, not Stephens Media, is the  
7 owner of the copyright in and to the Work. (Ex. 1.) Righthaven, not Stephens Media, holds the  
8 exclusive right to seek legal redress for past, present, and future infringements of the Work. (Ex.  
9 1.) Accordingly, it was Righthaven, and not Stephens Media, that brought the original copyright  
10 suit against Democratic Underground. Somehow, Democratic Underground chose to ignore  
11 these facts and include Stephens Media as a defendant to its declaratory relief claim. As a result,  
12 Democratic Underground now seeks a declaration of non-infringement against a party that: (1)  
13 does not own the copyright at issue, (2) was not party to the original infringement suit, and (3)  
14 has not threatened or otherwise alluded to the possibility of bringing suit against Democratic  
15 Underground on its own behalf. This hardly amounts to a “definite and concrete . . . real and  
16 substantial” dispute warranting a claim for declaratory relief. *See MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 127.  
17 Declaratory judgment claims cannot be founded solely upon tenuous, entirely unsubstantiated  
18 legal theories, such as the self-serving allegations set forth in the Counterclaim. This is  
19 insufficient.

20  
21 **3. There is No Threat of an Imminent Case or Controversy**

22 Similarly, Democratic Underground is not facing any legitimate threat of a future lawsuit  
23 brought on behalf of Stephens Media. As explained by the Supreme Court, the dispute at bar  
24 must be one “of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of declaratory  
25 judgment.” *MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 127. No imminent threat exists here.

26 Stephens Media has given no indication of filing a separate lawsuit on its own behalf, nor  
27 has Stephens Media done anything else to even remotely precipitate Democratic Underground’s  
28 Counterclaim. Prior to this litigation, Stephens Media had no professional relationship with

1 Democratic Underground such that a lawsuit may have arisen on that basis. Stephens Media had  
2 never contacted Democratic Underground concerning a legal dispute or any other matter.  
3 Stephens Media and Righthaven do not share an agency relationship such that Righthaven's suit  
4 against Democratic Underground could reasonably be tied to Stephens Media, and there is  
5 absolutely no evidence to support this erroneous accusation beyond the conclusory allegations  
6 leveled in the Counterclaim. Instead, Democratic Underground is purely speculating and  
7 hypothesizing as to the nature of Stephens Media's involvement with this lawsuit without any  
8 legitimate evidence to support its position. To assert a declaratory judgment claim, Democratic  
9 Underground must demonstrate either actual injury, or an imminent threat of injury. *Teva*, 482  
10 F.3d at 1337. Such an imminent threat cannot arise from mere speculation and conjecture.

11       Ultimately, Democratic Underground appears to have included Stephens Media as a  
12 counterdefendant based solely upon Stephens Media's role as the assignor of the copyright.  
13 Ironically, the fact that Stephens Media assigned the Work's copyright to Righthaven squarely  
14 undermines Democratic Underground's Counterclaim. As detailed on pages 3-4, *supra*, the  
15 Righthaven Assignment expressly vested Righthaven with copyright ownership, including "the  
16 right to seek redress for past, present and future infringements of the copyright, both accrued and  
17 unaccrued, in and to the Work." (Ex. 1.) As such, upon entering into the Righthaven  
18 Assignment, Stephens Media fully relinquished its ability to sue for infringement of the Work.  
19 Consequently, even if, *arguendo*, Stephens Media desired to sue Democratic Underground for  
20 infringement of the Work, Stephens Media **would be legally barred from doing so because it**  
21 **would not be the real party in interest.** The federal rules require that "the party who brings an  
22 action actually possess[es], under the substantive law, the right sought to be enforced." *United*  
23 *HealthCare Corp. v. American Trade Insurance Co., Ltd.*, 88 F.3d 563, 568-69 (8th Cir. 1996);  
24 Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(a). In the context of assignments, the assignee is deemed the real party in  
25 interest after a claim or right has been assigned. *Klamath-Lake Pharmacy Association v. Klamath*  
26 *Medical Service Bureau*, 701 F.2d 1276, 1282 (9th Cir. 1983); *see also Farrell Construction*  
27 *Company v. Jefferson Parish, Louisiana*, 896 F.2d 136, 140 (5th Cir. 1990) ("[A] party not  
28 possessing a right under substantive law is not the real party in interest with respect to that right

1 and may not assert it.”). At present, Stephens Media would thus be precluded from bringing suit  
2 against Democratic Underground because Stephens Media does not own the right to seek redress  
3 for infringements of the Work. As a result, Democratic Underground cannot reasonably argue  
4 that it is facing the threat of an imminent lawsuit from Stephens Media; Rule 17(a) would clearly  
5 prevent such an occurrence.

6 Summarily, the Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction to hear the pending  
7 Counterclaim because no case or controversy exists between Stephens Media and Democratic  
8 Underground, nor is there any imminent threat of a case or controversy. When considering a  
9 declaratory judgment claim, the court must look to the purpose of the Act. *Englewood Lending*  
10 *Inc. v. G & G Coachella Investments, LLC*, 651 F. Supp. 2d 1141, 1145 (C.D. Cal. 2009)  
11 (“*Englewood*”). The Ninth Circuit has stated that the purpose of the Declaratory Judgment Act is  
12 to “relieve potential defendants from the Damoclean threat of impending litigation which a  
13 harassing adversary might brandish, while initiating suit as his leisure or never.” *Societe de*  
14 *Conditionnement en Aluminium v. Hunter Engineering Co., Inc.*, 655 F.2d 938, 943 (9th Cir.  
15 1981) (citations omitted). By this standard, it would run counter to the purposes of the Act  
16 should this Court exercise jurisdiction over Democratic Underground’s Counterclaim. In this  
17 case, there is no “threat of impending litigation,” nor can Stephens Media be fairly characterized  
18 as a “harassing adversary.” *Id.* Contrarily, Stephens Media has no involvement in this litigation  
19 beyond its limited role as the assignor of the copyright – an act which effectively precluded  
20 Stephens Media as a material participant in the lawsuit. The pending Counterclaim simply  
21 cannot stand under these circumstances.

22  
23 **B. The Counterclaim Should Be Stricken or Dismissed Because the Judgment Sought**  
24 **is a Mirror Image of the Complaint**

25 The Counterclaim should be stricken, pursuant to Rule 12(f) or, alternatively, dismissed  
26 for failure to state a claim because the declaratory judgment sought by Democratic Underground  
27 adds nothing to the pleadings. Instead, the Counterclaim merely restates the affirmative defenses  
28 set forth in the Answer and seeks the opposite effect of the Complaint. Such repetitious,



1 unnecessary pleadings should not absorb judicial resources, and the Counterclaim should  
2 accordingly be stricken.

3 There can be no questioning the Court's complete discretion for striking or dismissing the  
4 pending Counterclaim on this basis. While the Declaratory Judgment Act provides that the  
5 federal courts "may declare the rights . . . of any interested party," the judiciary has emphasized  
6 that "the word 'may' has never been held to uniformly mean 'shall.'" *Solenoid Devices, Inc. v.*  
7 *Ledex, Inc.*, 375 F.2d 444 (9th Cir. 1967); 28 U.S.C. § 2201. Furthermore, the courts have  
8 repeatedly held that counterclaims which raise the same facts and legal issues as those asserted  
9 via affirmative defenses, or counterclaims which constitute a mirror image of the original  
10 complaint, should be stricken under Rule 12(f). *See, e.g., Tenneco Inc. v. Saxony Bar & Tube,*  
11 *Inc.*, 776 F.2d 1375, 1379 (7th Cir. 1985); *Lincoln National Corp. v. Steadfast Insurance Co.*,  
12 2006 WL 1660591 (N.D. Ind. June 9, 2006) ("Indeed, repetitious and unnecessary pleadings,  
13 such as a counterclaim that merely restates an affirmative defense, or which seeks the opposite  
14 effect of the complaint, should be stricken regardless of whether prejudice has been shown.");  
15 *Ortho-Tain, Inc. v. Rocky Mountain Orthodontics, Inc.*, 2006 WL 3782916 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 20,  
16 2006); *see also Englewood*, 651 F. Supp. 2d at 1144-45.<sup>2</sup> In *Stickrath v. Globalstar, Inc.*, 2008  
17 WL 2050990, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 13, 2008), the District Court for the Northern District of  
18 California explained:

19 [I]f a district court, in the sound exercise of its judgment, determines after  
20 a complaint is filed that a declaratory judgment will serve no useful  
21 purpose, it cannot be incumbent upon that court to proceed to the merits  
22 before . . . dismissing the action. Although federal courts normally should  
23 adjudicate all claims within their discretion, in the declaratory judgment  
24 context this principle yields to considerations of practicality and wise  
25 judicial administration. District courts have dismissed counterclaims under  
26 the Declaratory Judgment Act where they have found them to be  
27 repetitious of issues already before the court via the complaint or  
28 affirmative defenses.

<sup>2</sup> Distinguishing *Englewood* from the other cases cited herein is the fact that the  
*Englewood* court dismissed the defendant's counterclaim pursuant to a 12(b)(6) motion, rather  
than a 12(f) motion. *Englewood*, 651 F. Supp. 2d at 1147. In so ruling, the court found that the  
claims for relief sought in the counterclaim were superfluous in light of the counterclaimant's  
affirmative defenses, thereby warranting dismissal for failure to state a claim. *Id.* at 1143-44.  
Stephens Media believes that this same logic can be applied in this case.

1           Ultimately, the court should avoid expending its limited resources on any counterclaim  
2 that will be fully adjudicated as the natural and inevitable consequence of adjudicating the  
3 plaintiff's original claims. This principle is directly applicable at present.

4           In the instant matter, Democratic Underground's Counterclaim cites a single cause of  
5 action: "Declaration of No Copyright Infringement." (Defs.' Answer and Counterclaim, p. 24)  
6 Clearly, the declaratory relief sought by Democratic Underground is the direct inverse of the sole  
7 cause of action for copyright infringement found in Righthaven's Complaint. (Pl.'s Compl. ¶¶  
8 34-46.) A practical consideration of the procedural posture sought by Democratic Underground  
9 plainly demonstrates the superfluous, wholly unnecessary nature of the pending Counterclaim.  
10 The Court will hear Righthaven's copyright claim and determine whether: (1) infringement  
11 occurred, or (2) no infringement occurred. At that point, any adjudication of Democratic  
12 Underground's Counterclaim would simply be a repetitive waste of the Court's time.<sup>3</sup> Stephens  
13 Media cannot fathom any viable circumstance in which the Court's decision as to the original  
14 Complaint would be inconsistent from its ruling on the Counterclaim.

15           In addition to directly mirroring the relief sought by Righthaven in the original  
16 Complaint, Democratic Underground's single cause of action, set forth in the Counterclaim,  
17 merely repeats the *exact same legal theories* as those already enumerated as affirmative  
18 defenses. These theories include, without limitation, fair use, implied license, *de minimis*  
19 infringement, and failure to mitigate. (See Defs.' Answer and Counterclaim, p. 14-23) In fact,  
20 there does not appear to be a single legal theory cited by Democratic Underground in the  
21 Counterclaim that has not also been listed as an affirmative defense in the Answer.

22           In this regard, the mere addition of the term "Counterclaim" to the heading of the  
23 document does not somehow negate the fact that every legal and factual issue raised in the  
24 Counterclaim will be fully resolved by the adjudication of Righthaven's original Complaint.  
25 Faced with a similar set of facts, the Seventh Circuit in *Tenneco Inc.* succinctly explained:

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26  
27 <sup>3</sup> Motions to strike are specifically intended for superfluous pleadings of this nature. In  
28 fact, the "essential function of a Rule 12(f) motion is to avoid the expenditure of time and money  
that must arise from litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial."  
*Stickrath*, 2008 WL 2050990, at \*2.

1 “[w]hat is really an answer or defense to a suit does not become an independent piece of  
2 litigation because of its label.” *Tenneco Inc.*, 776 F.2d at 1379 (emphasis added). There is no  
3 reason for the Court to deviate from this premise. By striking or dismissing the pending  
4 Counterclaim – thereby removing Stephens Media as a party to this litigation – the Court will  
5 effectuate the most efficient resolution possible without overlooking any claims or defenses  
6 raised in the pleadings.

7  
8 **C. Stephens Media Joins Righthaven’s Motion for Voluntary Dismissal With**  
9 **Prejudice With Respect to the Dismissal Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6)**

10 Stephens Media joins, in part, Righthaven’s Motion for Voluntary Dismissal with  
11 Prejudice and Adjudication or Dismissal of Counterclaim (Docket No. 36-0). Stephens Media’s  
12 joinder is limited to Righthaven’s request that Democratic Underground’s Counterclaim be  
13 dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), wherein Righthaven aptly contends that the declaratory  
14 relief sought is redundant and unnecessary in light of Democratic Underground’s denial of the  
15 infringement allegations. Specifically, Stephens Media agrees that:

16  
17 ...dismissing the original Complaint with prejudice means that there will no longer be a  
18 case or controversy to support a declaratory relief claim.<sup>4</sup> *See Amana Refrigeration, Inc. v.*  
19 *Quadlux, Inc.*, 172 F.3d 852, 854 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (the Declaratory Judgment Act authorizes  
20 relief only when an actual case or controversy exists, and said case or controversy must exist at  
21 every stage of the proceedings); *Concise Oil & Gas Partnership v. Louisiana Intrastate Gas*  
22 *Corp.*, 986 F.2d 1463, 1471 (5th Cir. 1993) (courts routinely consider whether the judgment  
23 sought in a declaratory relief action will “serve a useful purpose in clarifying and settling the  
24 legal relations in issue”). Ultimately, the voluntary dismissal of Righthaven’s original action  
25 should also trigger the dismissal of the pending Counterclaim. (*See Plaintiff’s Motion for*  
26 *Voluntary Dismissal*, p. 24)

27 Righthaven’s request for dismissal, and Stephens Media’s joinder thereto, should be  
28 granted accordingly.

---

27 <sup>4</sup> On this same basis, the Court may also resolve the pending Counterclaim by way of  
28 summary adjudication upon consideration of matters beyond the scope of the pleadings. *See Fed.*  
*R. Civ. P. 12(d).*

1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons set forth above, Stephens Media respectfully requests that this Court grant  
3 the instant Motion to Dismiss or Strike the Counterclaim.

4 Dated this 17th day of November, 2010.

5  
6 Respectfully submitted,

7 CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS

8 By /s/ J. Colby Williams

9 DONALD J. CAMPBELL, ESQ. (#1216)

10 J. COLBY WILLIAMS, ESQ. (#5549)

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12 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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16 Attorneys for Counterdefendant  
17 Stephens Media, LLC  
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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that service of the foregoing was served on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2010 via the Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system addressed to all parties on the e-service list.

*/s/ J. Colby Williams*  
An employee of Campbell & Williams

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# EXHIBIT 1

**DECLARATION OF J. COLBY WILLIAMS**

I, J. COLBY WILLIAMS, declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am a resident of Clark County, Nevada. I am over the age of eighteen and am competent to make this Declaration. This Declaration is based upon my personal knowledge unless otherwise so stated, and if called upon to testify, I would testify as set forth herein.

2. I am a licensed attorney in the State of Nevada, Bar Number 5549 and am a partner in the law firm CAMPBELL & WILLIAMS. I am one of the attorneys representing Counterdefendant Stephens Media, LLC in Case No. 2:10-cv-01356-RLH-RHH.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of a copyright assignment entered into by Stephens Media with Righthaven on or about July 19, 2010.

4. I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Las Vegas, Nevada  
November 17, 2010

  
J. COLBY WILLIAMS, ESQ.

**COPYRIGHT ASSIGNMENT**

This Copyright Assignment is made effective as of July 19, 2010 by Stephens Media LLC, a Nevada limited-liability company ("Assignor").

In consideration of monetary commitments and commitments to services to be provided and/or already provided by *Righthaven* LLC, a Nevada limited-liability company ("*Righthaven*"), to Assignor and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby transfers, vests and assigns the work described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference (the "Work"), to *Righthaven*, subject to Assignor's rights of reversion, all copyrights requisite to have *Righthaven* recognized as the copyright owner of the Work for purposes of *Righthaven* being able to claim ownership as well as the right to seek redress for past, present and future infringements of the copyright, both accrued and unaccrued, in and to the Work.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, Assignor hereby executes this Assignment on this 19 day of July, 2010.

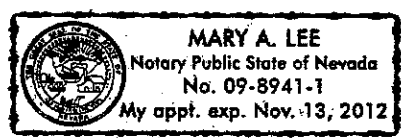
STEPHENS MEDIA LLC

By:   
Name: Mark Hinueber  
Title: Vice-President/General Counsel

STATE OF NEVADA  
COUNTY OF CLARK

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mark Hinueber this 19<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2010.

  
Notary Public





## EXHIBIT A

Tea Party power fuels Angle. Work made for hire by Laura Myers. Originally published May 13, 2010. Las Vegas *Review-Journal* and [www.lvrj.com](http://www.lvrj.com).

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Tea Party power fuels Angle

Laura Myers

By LAURA MYERS

LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL

Fueled by a burst of support from the Tea Party, Sharron Angle has rocketed into a near dead heat with Sue Lowden in the white-hot U.S. Senate Republican primary, according to a new poll commissioned by the Las Vegas Review-Journal.

Lowden, who had been the Republican front-runner since February, lost support to Angle, the former Reno assemblywoman seen by likely Republican voters as the most conservative candidate in a contest in which three-quarters of Republican voters say they're somewhat or very conservative, the poll showed.

Danny Tarkanian lost ground to Angle, too. She passed him after gaining a bit of political star power and a bunch of financial support from an endorsement by the Tea Party Express, which launched radio and TV ads to help her win the GOP nomination to face U.S. Sen. Harry Reid in the fall.

All three top GOP candidates are capable of beating Reid, according to previous polls that have shown the Democratic Party incumbent in an uphill battle to win a fifth Senate term on Nov. 2.

"I'm confident that we'll be able to win the primary and also to defeat Harry Reid," Angle said Wednesday from rural Fallon, where she campaigned door to door, spoke to a group at the convention center and attended a gun supporters event. "These numbers really confirm what we've been fairly certain of all along: that if people heard my conservative message, they would respond."

Angle said voters can look at her eight-year record in the Assembly that shows a consistent pattern of opposing taxes and supporting smaller government. Those are two tenets of the Tea Party movement and conservative values in opposition to the Democratic Party's hold on Congress and the White House, government bailouts of industry, and Reid's and President Barack Obama's signature health insurance overhaul.

Lowden said she wasn't worried about the tightening primary race nine days before early voting starts May 22 and three weeks before the June 8 vote.

"We're confident that our lead will hold," Lowden said in an interview in Las Vegas. "We'll have a strong get-out-the-vote effort. You only need one more vote to win, but we'll win by more than that."

According to the Mason-Dixon poll, if the Republican primary were held today: Lowden would win 30 percent of the vote; Angle 25 percent; Tarkanian 22 percent; John Chachas 3 percent; and Chad Christensen 2 percent.

The telephone survey of 500 likely Republican voters in Nevada was taken on Monday and Tuesday and has a margin of error of plus or minus 4.5 percentage points.

In a similar Mason-Dixon survey taken April 5 to 7, Lowden led the crowded field of 12 Republicans with 45 percent support compared with 27 percent for Tarkanian, 5 percent for Angle, 4 percent for Las Vegas Assemblyman Christensen and 3 percent for Chachas, an Ely native and Wall Street investment banker.

"Lowden's loss has been Angle's gain," said Mason-Dixon pollster Brad Coker. "Lowden has been the anointed front-runner for a couple of months, which made her a target for everybody. And Angle got the Tea Party endorsement, and she's the most conservative candidate running."

Angle also has a history "of running strong down the stretch" in close elections, Coker added.

In 2006, Angle was all but counted out in a congressional GOP primary until the last few weeks, and then she narrowly lost to Rep. Dean Heller by fewer than 500 votes. Two years ago, she almost beat state Senate Minority Leader Bill Raggio, R-Reno, one of Nevada's most powerful lawmakers.

"Obviously, Angle still has her homestretch legs," Coker said, although he added that anything can happen in such a competitive race. "I think you have to be conservative and say it's a three-way race. But trend-wise, Angle has jumped out quickly and has the momentum."

The Tea Party Express, the national group that held an anti-Reid protest in the senator's hometown of Searchlight in late March, shook up the race April 15 when it endorsed Angle at a Tax Day news conference in Washington, D.C. The group's political action committee has been raising money for Angle with a goal of \$500,000. It already has spent \$200,000 for her, including on radio and TV ads.

Meantime, Angle has been stacking up endorsements from more than two dozen conservative groups and people, from Gun Owners of America to "Joe the Plumber."

Angle's name recognition has jumped to 85 percent compared with 67 percent about a month ago. Only 4 percent of GOP primary voters do not know Lowden's name, and only 3 percent do not know Tarkanian, a real estate developer and former basketball star for the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, whose dad is well-known ex-basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian.

The Tarkanian campaign expressed skepticism that Angle had risen so high so fast. Jamie Fisfis, consultant to the campaign, said his tracking polls show Angle moving up to 16 percent support, Lowden dropping to 30 percent and Tarkanian gaining to tie the GOP front-runner in his best showing so far.

"In my mind it's still a two-way race because Angle does not have the name recognition to be ahead of either of the two candidates in contention," Fisfis said.

Lowden blamed part of her recent drop in the polls to attacks from both her GOP foes — especially Tarkanian — and Reid, whose



