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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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RIGHTHAVEN LLC, a Nevada limited-
liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHARLES COKER, an individual,

Defendant.

2:10-CV-02248-LRH-GWF

ORDER

Before the court is Plaintiff Righthaven LLC’s (“Righthaven”) Omnibus Response (#15) to this court’s June 28, 2011 Order to Show Cause (#14) why this case should not be dismissed for lack of standing.

I. Facts and Procedural History

This is one of several copyright infringement actions on the court’s docket brought by Righthaven. In each case, Righthaven alleges that it is the owner of the copyright in and to works originally published in the Las Vegas Review-Journal, and that the defendants’ activities infringed on Righthaven’s exclusive rights in the works—specifically, the rights of reproduction, preparation of derivatives, distribution, and public display, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 106(1)-(3) and (5). Also in each case, Righthaven has attached to its complaint either a copyright registration or application for copyright registration as evidence of its ownership in the work. In all cases, Stephens Media

1 LLC (“Stephens Media”) is identified as the author, and the assignment to Righthaven was
2 originally made pursuant to a January 18, 2010 Strategic Alliance Agreement (“SAA”), which
3 generally governed the relationship between the two parties with regard to the assignment of rights
4 originally owned by Stephens Media.

5 Since the assignment was made and Righthaven filed its complaint, Righthaven and
6 Stephens Media have executed two amendments to the SAA: first, a May 9, 2011 Clarification and
7 Amendment to Strategic Alliance Agreement (the “Clarification”); and second, a July 7, 2011
8 Amended and Restated Strategic Alliance Agreement (“Restated Amendment”). The Clarification
9 was executed after each of Righthaven’s complaints were filed. And the Restated Amendment
10 followed decisions by other courts in this district finding that Righthaven lacked standing to pursue
11 copyright infringement claims based on assignments made under the original SAA because “the
12 SAA prevents Righthaven from obtaining any of the exclusive rights necessary to maintain
13 standing in a copyright infringement action.” *Righthaven LLC v. Democratic Underground, LLC*,
14 791 F. Supp. 2d 968, 976 (D. Nev. June 14, 2011) (Hunt, C.J.); accord *Righthaven, LLC v. Hoehn*,
15 792 F. Supp. 2d 1138, 1146-47 (D. Nev. June 20, 2011) (Pro, J.). Additionally, in *Hoehn*, the court
16 held that even if the May 9, 2011 Clarification were considered, it “does not correct the deficiencies
17 with respect to lack of standing” and “does not provide Righthaven with any exclusive rights
18 necessary to bring suit.” *Hoehn*, 792 F. Supp. 2d at 1147.

19 Based on these decisions, on June 28, 2011, this court entered a Order to Show Cause (#14)
20 why this court should not dismiss for lack of standing this and nine other materially identical
21 Righthaven actions that, when filed, were based on assignments under the original SAA. On July
22 8, 2011, Righthaven filed its Omnibus Response (#15), along with an Amended Complaint (#19) to
23 allege standing under the Clarification and the Restated Amendment.

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1 **II. Legal Standard**

2 Standing to sue is an indispensable part of a federal court’s Article III jurisdiction and must
3 be addressed by the court even if the parties fail to raise it. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S.
4 555, 560 (1992); *FW/PBS, Inc. v. City of Dallas*, 493 U.S. 215, 231 (1990). “The federal courts are
5 under an independent obligation to examine their own jurisdiction, and standing ‘is perhaps the
6 most important of [the jurisdictional] doctrines.’” *FW/PBS*, 493 U.S. at 231 (quoting *Allen v.*
7 *Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 750 (1984)) (brackets in original). “It is to be presumed that a cause lies
8 outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party
9 asserting jurisdiction.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).

10 Questions of subject matter jurisdiction may be considered on either a facial or factual
11 basis. *See Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2004). “In a facial attack,
12 the challenger asserts that the allegations contained in a complaint are insufficient on their face to
13 invoke federal jurisdiction. By contrast, in a factual attack, the challenger disputes the truth of the
14 allegations that, by themselves, would otherwise invoke federal jurisdiction.” *Id.* In resolving a
15 factual attack, the district court need not presume the truthfulness of the plaintiff’s allegations and
16 may consider evidence beyond the pleadings. *Id.*

17 **III. Discussion**

18 Section 501(b) of the 1976 Copyright Act establishes that only the owner or beneficial
19 owner of an exclusive right under a copyright law is entitled, or has standing, to sue for
20 infringement. *Silvers v. Sony Pictures Entm’t, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 881, 884 (9th Cir. 2005); 17 U.S.C. §
21 501(b). Although exclusive rights may be transferred and owned separately, Section 106 of the Act
22 defines and limits those exclusive rights under copyright law. *Silvers*, 402 F.3d at 884-85; 17
23 U.S.C. § 106. Accordingly, the assignment of a bare right to sue is ineffectual because it is not one
24 of the exclusive rights. *Silvers*, 402 F.3d at 884-85. Moreover, transfer solely of the right to sue
25 does not confer standing on the assignee because the right to sue is not one of the exclusive rights.

1 *Id.* at 890. One can only obtain a right to sue on a copyright if the party also obtains one of the
2 exclusive rights in the copyright. *See id.*

3 As noted above, courts in this district have found that the SAA does not confer Righthaven
4 standing to sue for copyright infringement because the SAA deprives Righthaven of any of the
5 rights normally associated with ownership of an exclusive right and grants Righthaven only the
6 bare right to sue. *Hoehn*, 792 F. Supp. 2d at 1146-47; *Democratic Underground*, 791 F. Supp. 2d
7 at 976; *accord Righthaven LLC v. Newman*, 2011 WL 4762322, *2-3 (D. Nev. 2011) (Mahan, J.).
8 This court concurs with these well-reasoned decisions and concludes that Righthaven lacks
9 standing to sue based on assignments of copyrights made pursuant to the SAA.

10 The court further rejects Righthaven’s argument that the Clarification and the Restated
11 Amendment, both executed after the initiation of this lawsuit, confer standing to sue. Neither of
12 these two amendments can create standing because “[t]he existence of federal jurisdiction
13 ordinarily depends on the facts as *they exist when the complaint is filed.*” *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 570
14 n.4 (citing *Newman-Green, Inc. v. Alfonzo-Larrain*, 490 U.S. 826, 830 (1989)) (emphasis in
15 *Lujan*). Although a court may allow parties to amend defective allegations of jurisdiction, the
16 parties are not permitted to amend the facts themselves. *Newman-Green*, 490 U.S. at 830-31.
17 Thus, the court will not consider the amendments to the SAA, and will consider only the actual
18 assignment and language of the SAA as it existed at the time the complaint was filed.

19 Because the SAA does not confer standing to sue, as analyzed by the courts in this district,
20 this action shall be dismissed for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. Additionally, Righthaven’s
21 amended complaint, filed as a matter of right, shall be disregarded because Righthaven seeks to add
22 facts that did not exist at the time this action was initiated—namely to allege standing under the
23 Clarification and the Restated Amendment.

24 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that this action is hereby DISMISSED for lack of subject
25 matter jurisdiction.

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The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 1st day of March, 2012.



LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE