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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

2:10-CV-1322 JCM (LRL)

RIGHTHAVEN, LCC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

KAYSE JAMA, an individual, and
CENTER FOR INTERCULTURAL ORGANIZING, a non-profit organization,

Defendants.

ORDER

Presently before the court is the order to show cause (doc. #12) why the court should not dismiss the instant action under the 17 U.S.C. § 107 fair use exception. Plaintiff Righthaven filed a response (doc. #14) to the order to show cause, alternatively requesting a chance to conduct discovery pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(f).¹ The court also permitted (doc. #19) Professor Jason Schultz to file an amicus brief (doc. #21).

I. Background

This dispute centers on a newspaper article, first published by the Las Vegas Review-Journal (“LVRJ”) on June 28, 2010. On July 8, 2010, defendant Center for Intercultural Organizing (“CIO”)

¹ Under the recent amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court notes that the proper citation should be Rule 56(d), which allows the court to allow time for discovery where “a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its position. . . .”

1 posted the article in its entirety on the CIO website. Thereafter, on July 26, 2008, the LVRJ assigned
2 ownership of the copyright to plaintiff Righthaven, which filed suit against CIO on August 5, 2010,
3 alleging copyright infringement under 17 U.S.C. § 501.

4 The disputed article discusses whether police in the Las Vegas area were targeting minorities.
5 Defendants, an Oregon nonprofit organization dedicated to helping immigrants become aware of
6 immigration-related issues in the United States, posted the article in its entirety on their website,
7 purportedly to educate the public about the issues contained therein.

8 On December 28, 2010, this court held a show cause hearing, which was adjourned to give
9 plaintiff an opportunity to file a list of disputed, material facts. (Doc. #27). Thereafter, plaintiff filed
10 a response (doc. #28), to which the defendants (doc. #29) and the amicus (doc. #30) replied. The
11 court again held a hearing on the order to show cause on March 18, 2011, (doc. #33) and, having
12 considered the papers and pleadings submitted, as well as the oral arguments of the parties present,
13 now finds that there are no disputed material facts to present a genuine issue for trial. Accordingly,
14 the defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

15 **II. Legal Standard**

16 Summary judgment is appropriate when, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to the
17 nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue of material fact, and the moving party is entitled to
18 judgment as a matter of law. *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1996); FED. R. CIV. P.
19 56(c). The moving party bears the burden of presenting authenticated evidence to demonstrate the
20 absence of any genuine issue of material fact for trial. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323
21 (1986); *see Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764 (9th Cir. 2002) (articulating the standard for
22 authentication of evidence on a motion for summary judgment).

23 The court may “[a]fter giving notice and a reasonable time to respond . . . (1) grant summary
24 judgment for a nonmovant; (2) grant the motion on grounds not raised by a party; or (3) consider
25 summary judgment on its own after identifying for the parties material facts that may not genuinely
26 be in dispute.” FED. R. CIV. P. 56(f). Here, the court has invoked subdivision (f) and given the parties
27 a reasonable time to respond to the order to show cause. Although the plaintiff has requested
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1 discovery, noting that the party against whom summary judgment is granted must be “on notice that
2 she had to come forward with all of her evidence,” *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 326, the court finds
3 that further discovery is unnecessary, as the court already possesses enough information to rule as
4 a matter of law on the issue of fair use.

5 **III. Fair Use Analysis**

6 A plaintiff must satisfy two requirements to present a prima facie case of copyright
7 infringement: (1) ownership of the allegedly infringed material, and (2) that the alleged infringers
8 violated at least one exclusive right granted to copyright holders. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106, 501(a).
9 However, even where a plaintiff has alleged a prima facie case of copyright infringement, the
10 defendant may refute the claim if the defendant has engaged in a fair use of the material.

11 The fair use doctrine is an affirmative defense to a claim of infringement, which protects
12 certain uses of a copyright. The court considers four factors to determine whether the use of a
13 copyrighted work is fair: “(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of
14 a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes; (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
15 (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole;
16 and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.” 17
17 U.S.C. § 107. The four factors should be considered in light of the purposes of copyright to promote
18 the progress of science and useful arts and to serve the welfare of the public. *Perfect 10, Inc. v.*
19 *Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1163 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal citations omitted).

20 “Fair use is a mixed question of law and fact. If there are no genuine issues of material fact,
21 or if, even after resolving all issues in favor of the opposing party, a reasonable trier of fact can reach
22 only one conclusion, a court may conclude as a matter of law whether the challenged use qualifies
23 as a fair use of the copyrighted work.” *Los Angeles News Serv. v. KCAL-TV Channel 9*, 108 F.3d
24 1119, 1120 (9th Cir. 1997) (citing *Hustler Magazine, Inc. v. Moral Majority, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 1148,
25 1150 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting *Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enterprises*, 471 U.S. 539,
26 559 (1985))). Here, weighing each of the four use factors and resolving all issues in favor of plaintiff
27 Righthaven, the court finds that a reasonable trier of fact could only reach one conclusion – that the
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1 alleged infringement qualifies as fair use.

2 (A) Purpose and Character of the Use

3 “[T]he fair use of a copyrighted work . . . for purposes such as criticism, comment, news
4 reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an
5 infringement of copyright.” 17 U.S.C. § 107. This first factor addresses whether the new work
6 “replaces the object of the original creation or instead adds a further purpose or different character
7 . . . [and] is ‘transformative.’” *A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc.*, 239 F.3d 1004, 1015 (9th Cir.
8 2001) (quoting *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 579 (1994)). This factor also
9 requires the court to determine whether the new use is commercial or non-commercial. *Id.*

10 First, CIO’s use of the article is transformative. Although the former owner, the LVRJ, used
11 the article for news-reporting, the court focuses on the current copyright owner’s use, which, at this
12 juncture, has been shown to be nothing more than litigation-driven. Accordingly, CIO’s use of the
13 article to educate the public is transformative and does not constitute a substitution of the plaintiff’s
14 use. *See Perfect 10*, 508 F.3d at 1146 (discussing the effect of market substitution in relation to the
15 first and fourth factors).

16 Second, the court finds that the purpose of the use here was non-commercial. The parties
17 agree that defendant CIO is a non-profit corporation with an educational mission; indeed the plaintiff
18 has characterized the defendant as such on the face of the complaint. (*See* doc. #1, ¶ 4) (referring to
19 CIO as “a not-for-profit Oregon entity”). Additionally, the declaration of defendant and CIO
20 executive Kayse Jama (doc. #7-2) evidences CIO’s educational mission and establishes that
21 defendants did not sell, license, or publish the work commercially. In light of this evidence, the court
22 also concludes that defendants’ solicitation of donations on their website is immaterial, and no
23 reasonable jury could conclude that the defendants used the disputed article for a commercial
24 purpose. Accordingly, the first factor weighs in favor of a finding of fair use.

25 (B) Nature of the Copyrighted Work

26 The second factor considers the nature of the copyrighted work. “Works that are creative in
27 nature are ‘closer to the core of intended copyright protection’ than are more fact-based works.”
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1 *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1016 (citing *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 586). Where the disputed use can be
2 characterized as news-reporting, this factor weighs heavily in favor of a finding of fair use. *Los*
3 *Angeles News Serv.*, 108 F.3d at 1121.

4 The court concludes that a reasonable trier of fact could only reach one conclusion as to the
5 nature of the disputed article – it is an informational work, which readily lends itself to a productive
6 use by others and, thus, deserves less protection than a creative work of entertainment. *Sony Corp.*
7 *Of Am. v. Universal City Studios, Inc.*, 464 U.S. 417, 496–97 (1984). Discovery and additional fact-
8 finding are unnecessary to reach this conclusion, which the court draws simply from reading the
9 article itself. Accordingly, this factor weighs heavily in favor of a finding of fair use.

10 (C) Amount/Substantiality of the Portion Used in Relation to the Work as a Whole

11 “The third factor considers whether the amount and substantiality of the portion used in
12 relation to the copyrighted work as a whole . . . are reasonable in relation to the purpose of the
13 copying.” *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 586. Although “wholesale copying does not preclude fair use per
14 se, copying an entire work militates against a finding of fair use.” *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1016 (internal
15 quotations omitted). Thus, under some circumstances, a court may determine that a use is fair even
16 where the protected work is copied in its entirety. *Id.* (citing *Sony*, 464 U.S. at 449–50).

17 Here, the court finds that, although the defendants posted the work in its entirety, the amount
18 used was reasonable in light of the purpose of the use, which was to educate the public about
19 immigration issues. Because of the factual nature of the work, and to give the full flavor of the
20 information, the defendants used the entire article rather than trying to distill it. The court finds that
21 it would have been impracticable for defendants to cut out portions or edit the article down. *See e.g.*
22 *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 588–89 (noting that for a parody to be effective, it must take enough material
23 to evoke the original).

24 Additionally, the court finds *Worldwide Church of God v. Philadelphia Church of God, Inc.*,
25 227 F.3d 110, 1118 (9th Cir. 2000), relied on heavily by the plaintiff, distinguishable. That case
26 does not stand for the broad proposition that use of an entire work precludes a fair-use finding. *Id.*
27 at 1118 (recognizing that wholesale copying does not necessarily preclude a finding of fair use). In
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1 *Worldwide Church*, a church owned the copyright in a 380-page book written by its founder. 227
2 F.3d at 1112. The church discontinued distribution of the book, following a change in church
3 doctrine. *Id.* at 1113. However, a splinter group within the church countermanded the directive by
4 printing and distributing 30,000 copies of the book and ignoring a cease-and-desist letter. *Id.*
5 Ultimately, distribution of the book drew thousands to the new congregation, and those members
6 tithed ten-percent of the church's income. *Id.* at 1118.

7 The instant action and *Worldwide Church* are distinguishable. First, the alleged infringers
8 here are using the work for informational purposes, rather than to garner membership in an
9 organization competing directly with the plaintiff. Second, the infringement in *Worldwide Church*
10 was of an entire published book, rather than one news article in an online newspaper. Third, the
11 infringers in *Worldwide Church* deleted the plaintiff's copyright information from their version of
12 the book, whereas the defendants here attributed the article to the LVRJ. Accordingly, the court finds
13 that this factor favors neither party.

14 (D) Effect of the Use Upon the Potential Market

15 The fourth factor is the effect of the allegedly infringing use upon the potential market for
16 or value of the original, copyrighted work. *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 590 (citing 17 U.S.C. § 107(4)).
17 The rationale behind the inclusion of this factor is that “[f]air use . . . is limited to copying by others
18 which does not materially impair the marketability of the work which is copied.” *Harper & Row*
19 *Publishers*, 471 U.S. at 566–67.

20 The weight given to this factor will depend on the relative strength of the showing on other
21 factors, for example:

22 A challenge to a noncommercial use of a copyrighted work requires proof either that
23 the particular use is harmful, or that if it should become widespread, it would
24 adversely affect the potential market for the copyrighted work. . . . If the intended use
25 is for commercial gain, that likelihood [of market harm] may be presumed. But if it
26 is for a noncommercial purpose, the likelihood must be demonstrated.

27 *Napster*, 239 F.3d at 1016 (quoting *Sony*, 464 U.S. at 541). Here, as established under the first-factor
28 analysis, the use is non-commercial; thus, no presumption of harm arises. Additionally, because the
work is transformative under the first factor, there is no “market substitution . . . and market harm

1 may not be so readily inferred.” *Perfect 10.*, 508 F.3d at 1168 (citing 17 U.S.C. §107(4)). Thus, the
2 burden falls on the plaintiff to demonstrate the existence of market harm. The plaintiff has not met
3 its burden.

4 First, the plaintiff has failed to allege that a “market” exists for its copyright at all, and the
5 court declines to simply presume the existence of a market. *See e.g., Field v. Google Inc.*, 412 F.
6 Supp. 2d 1106, 1121 (D. Nev. 2006) (declining to presume a market exists where the work was
7 offered for free in its entirety). Second, because Righthaven cannot claim the LVRJ’s market as its
8 own and is not operating as a traditional newspaper, Righthaven has failed to show that there has
9 been any harm to the value of the copyright. *Cf. eBay v. MercExchange, LLC*, 547 U.S. 388 (2006)
10 (holding that courts should not broadly presume harm when issuing preliminary injunctions in the
11 patent context); *see Salinger v. Colting*, 607 F.3d 68 (2d Cir. 2010) (extending *eBay* to the copyright
12 context and anchoring the irreparable harm analysis in equitable principles). Accordingly, the fourth
13 fair use factor weighs in favor of a finding of fair use.

14 **IV. Conclusion**

15 The court finds that the defendant’s use of the copyrighted article in this case constitutes fair
16 use as a matter of law. The article has been removed from its original context; it is no longer owned
17 by a newspaper; and it has been assigned to a company that uses the copyright exclusively to file
18 infringement lawsuits. Plaintiff’s litigation strategy has a chilling effect on potential fair uses of
19 Righthaven-owned articles, diminishes public access to the facts contained therein, and does nothing
20 to advance the Copyright Act’s purpose of promoting artistic creation.

21 Accordingly,

22 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that, in the case of *Righthaven*
23 *LLC v. Center For Intercultural Organizing et al.* (2:10-cv-01322-JCM -LRL), summary judgment
24 is granted in favor of the defendants;

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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendants shall prepare an appropriate judgment for
2 the court's review and signature.

3 DATED April 22, 2011.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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