



may lay venue in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland. (*E.g.*, Opp’n 2, 7, 14.) For the first time in the reply, Defendants suggest venue is proper in both districts. (*See* Reply 8 (“[T]his case should be transferred to either the District of Columbia or the District of Maryland.”).) The Court exercises its discretion to dismiss the case because the parties’ briefs leave unclear whether the action “could have been brought” in the District of Columbia, 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a); because no unfair prejudice, such as a statute-of-limitations bar, apparently would result from dismissal over transfer; and because Plaintiffs should have an opportunity to choose their preferred venue if both proposed transferee venues are proper.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Court grants Defendants’ motion to dismiss this action for improper venue. **IT IS SO ORDERED.**



**ADVANTA-STAR AUTOMOTIVE
RESEARCH CORPORATION
OF AMERICA, Plaintiff,**

v.

**SEARCH OPTICS, LLC; Search Optics,
USA, LLC; and South Bay Ford,
Inc., Defendants.**

Case No.: 22-CV-1186 TWR (BLM)

**United States District Court,
S.D. California.**

Signed May 9, 2023

Background: Copyright holder, a corporation that created, published, and sold detailed reviews, comparisons, and other information related to vehicles and their features, brought action against former licensees and one of licensees’ customers,

asserting claims of copyright infringement and violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) based on allegations that some of holder’s copyrighted vehicle comparisons had been published on customer’s website, and that of a non-party customer, without authorization from holder and that customers had received the copyrighted material from licensees. Defendants moved to dismiss.

Holdings: The District Court, Todd W. Robinson, J., held that:

- (1) reference to licensees collectively without specifying whether one or both committed the alleged copying did not constitute a failure to state copyright-infringement claim;
- (2) pleading on information and belief did not constitute a failure to state copyright-infringement claim;
- (3) comparisons possessed the requisite degree of creativity to qualify for copyright protection;
- (4) holder’s submissions supported assertion that one of the comparisons and allegedly infringing webpage were virtually identical, and thus non-infringement could not be determined at motion-to-dismiss stage;
- (5) another allegedly infringing webpage comparing two vehicles was not virtually identical to two of the vehicle comparisons of the same two vehicles and thus did not infringe the comparisons;
- (6) licensees’ distribution of comparisons that had been found not to be infringed did not violate DMCA; and
- (7) holder failed to allege that licensees distributed identical copies of remaining comparisons and thus failed to state a claim for violation of DMCA.

Motion granted in part and denied in part.

1. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1771

A motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted tests the legal sufficiency of a claim. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

2. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1772

A district court's dismissal for failure to state a claim is proper if there is a lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

3. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️673

Pleading standard requiring a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief does not require detailed factual allegations, but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).

4. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️673

Where the well-pleaded facts in a complaint do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged, but has not shown, that the pleader is entitled to relief, which is insufficient to meet pleading requirements. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).

5. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1838

If a complaint is dismissed for failure to state a claim, leave to amend should be granted unless the court determines that the allegation of other facts consistent with the challenged pleading could not possibly cure the deficiency. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

6. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1838

A district court that has dismissed a complaint for failure to state a claim does not err in denying leave to amend where the amendment would be futile. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

7. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️543

To state claim for copyright infringement, plaintiff must plausibly allege two

things: (1) that it owns valid copyright in subject work, and (2) that defendants copied protected aspects of subject work's expression.

8. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️1044(2)

Because direct copying is difficult to prove, plaintiff can satisfy the copying element of a copyright-infringement claim by demonstrating that defendant had access to allegedly infringed work and that the allegedly infringed work and the allegedly infringing work are substantially similar in both idea and expression of that idea.

9. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️693

Copyright holder sufficiently alleged that two former licensees, which were related and similarly-named limited liability companies (LLC), were jointly liable for infringement of holder's copyrighted comparisons of different vehicles, and thus reference to licensees collectively without specifying whether one or both committed the alleged copying did not constitute a failure to state a copyright-infringement claim; holder alleged that licensees presented themselves as a single entity, as attorney with which holder communicated identified himself as general counsel of shared part of licensees' names without specifying which LLC, and interrelatedness of licensees' corporate identities was underscored by their incorporation in same state and maintenance of headquarters in same location.

10. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️678

Copyright holder's allegation that, upon information and belief, former licensees made or used infringing copies or made or used unauthorized derivative use of holder's copyrighted vehicle comparisons was sufficiently supported by statement of facts upon which belief was founded, and thus pleading on information and

belief did not constitute a failure to state copyright-infringement claim; holder alleged that licensees had access to the comparisons, that holder later discovered comparisons on third parties' websites, and that, when holder contacted third parties, licensees' counsel replied, conceding that some of the content at issue may have been related to licensees' services and asserting that licensees were investigating the allegations.

11. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️678

When filing a complaint, a pleader is not required to allege facts that are peculiarly within the opposing party's knowledge, and allegations based on information and belief may suffice, so long as the allegations are accompanied by a statement of facts upon which the belief is founded.

12. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️972

Allegations by copyright holder that former licensees had, without authorization from holder, caused infringing copies of holder's copyrighted vehicle comparisons to be published online for viewing by the public, in total disregard for holder's rights in the comparisons, were sufficient by themselves to state a claim for copyright infringement, even if holder's other allegations on information and belief were not sufficiently supported by statements of fact upon which the belief was founded to support such a claim.

13. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️1044(2)

Absent evidence of direct copying, a copyright-infringement plaintiff must establish substantial similarity between protected aspects of their work and defendant's work to succeed on their claim.

14. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️555

To analyze substantial similarity between protected aspects of a copyrighted work and an allegedly infringing work, as

must be present to establish copyright infringement when there is no evidence of direct copying, courts conduct an extrinsic test and an intrinsic test; the extrinsic test is an objective comparison between elements of each work and the intrinsic test is a subjective comparison between the impression that each work creates.

15. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1831

When a copyrighted work and an allegedly infringing work are both before the court, capable of examination and comparison, non-infringement can be determined on a motion to dismiss. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

16. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️555

Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1831

On a motion to dismiss, a court may only dismiss a copyright-infringement claim for which there is no evidence of direct copying if the claim fails the extrinsic test for determining substantial similarity between the copyrighted work and the allegedly infringing work, which involves an objective comparison between the elements of each work; the court may not apply the intrinsic test for substantial similarity, which involves a subjective comparison between the impression that each work creates, at the motion-to-dismiss phase. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

17. Copyrights and Intellectual Property ⚖️555

Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1831

Although a court in a copyright-infringement action in which there is no evidence of direct copying may dismiss a claim that fails the extrinsic test for determining substantial similarity between the copyrighted work and the allegedly infringing work, which involves an objective comparison between the elements of each work, the extrinsic test often requires the analytical dissection of a work and expert

testimony; accordingly, in some instances, the court may be unequipped to perform the extrinsic test before the parties are afforded discovery. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

18. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️555

Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1831

Extrinsic test for determining substantial similarity between copyrighted vehicle comparisons and allegedly infringing webpages, which would involve objective comparison between elements of each work, could be conducted without expert testimony or further discovery, and thus could be conducted at motion-to-dismiss phase, in copyright holder's copyright-infringement action against former licensees and licensees' customer; comparisons and webpages were before court and capable of examination and comparison, and holder had submitted, with its opposition to the motion to dismiss, a declaration from one of its research and development professionals identifying similarities and differences between the works by highlighting lines in webpages that were copied or paraphrased from comparisons. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

19. Federal Civil Procedure ⚖️1833
Summary Judgment ⚖️278(2)

Declaration from one of copyright holder's research and development professionals, which was submitted with holder's opposition to motion to dismiss and which identified similarities and differences between holder's copyrighted vehicle comparisons and allegedly infringing webpages, could be considered at motion-to-dismiss phase without converting the motion to dismiss to a motion for summary judgment, in holder's copyright-infringement action against former licensees and licensees' customer; information declaration compared, namely holder's comparisons and the allegedly infringing webpages, was identified and submitted

in the operative complaint, and licensees and customer did not object to consideration of declaration. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

20. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️204, 234

As a constitutional matter, copyright protects only those constituent elements of a work that possess more than a de minimis quantum of creativity.

21. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️554

In determining substantial similarity between a copyrighted work and an allegedly infringing work, a court must filter out and disregard the non-protectible constituent elements of the copyrighted work.

22. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️311

As a matter of law, certain elements of any given work, like facts, abstract ideas, and scenes-a-faire, are inherently non-protectable under copyright.

23. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️326

Facts are not protectable under copyright because they cannot be created by a copyright author; instead, they are objective truths that exist in the public domain and can be discovered and used by anyone.

24. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️314

Abstract ideas may not be protected under copyright, only specific expressions of those ideas.

25. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
 ⚖️319

Scenes-a-faire, also understood as expressions that are standard, stock, or common to a particular subject matter, are not protectable under copyright.

26. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘326

Individual facts about vehicles contained in copyrighted vehicle comparisons and in allegedly infringing webpages, like, for example, the towing capacity of a particular vehicle, were objective truths that copyright holder discovered but did not create, and thus the individual facts, by themselves, did not qualify for copyright protection.

27. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘292

Copyrighted vehicle comparisons possessed the requisite degree of creativity to satisfy the originality requirement for compilations of unprotectable facts and thus constituted a factual compilation that qualified for copyright protection; two of the comparisons contained largely the same facts about the same vehicles but presented those facts in very different ways, with one comparison selecting and presenting the facts in a way that emphasized the superiority of one of the vehicles while the other emphasized the superiority of the other vehicle.

28. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘292

A combination of unprotectable elements may qualify for copyright protection.

29. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘292

To qualify for copyright protection, a compilation of unprotectable facts must be original, meaning it possesses at least some minimal degree of creativity.

30. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘292, 326

Copyright protection in a compilation of unprotected facts is thin; when the work as whole is entitled to thin protection but facts within it are unprotected, competitors may copy those facts, so long as competing

work does not feature the same selection and arrangement of those facts.

31. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘553, 554

When a work is entitled to thin copyright protection, courts typically require virtual identity rather than substantial similarity to find copyright infringement.

32. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘553

The “virtual-identity standard” for finding copyright infringement of a work entitled to only thin protection requires verbatim reproduction or very close paraphrasing before a factual work will be deemed infringed.

See publication Words and Phrases for other judicial constructions and definitions.

33. Federal Civil Procedure ⌘1831

When a factual work entitled to only thin copyright protection and an allegedly infringing work are both before a court on a motion to dismiss, the court may determine non-infringement based on a lack of virtual identity between the works.

34. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘605

Federal Civil Procedure ⌘1831

Submissions considered on motion to dismiss supported assertion that copyrighted vehicle comparison and allegedly infringing webpage were virtually identical, as required to find infringement of a thinly protected factual compilation, and thus non-infringement could not be determined at motion-to-dismiss stage; although copyrighted comparison contained several sections that were not present in webpage, remaining sections were substantively identical and arranged in nearly the same order, each piece of factual information in webpage also appeared in copyrighted comparison and was presented in markedly similar way, and, though a small number of sentences demonstrated stylistic differ-

ences, numerous sentences and paragraphs in webpage were copied verbatim from copyrighted comparison.

35. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘605

Allegedly infringing webpage, which compared two vehicles, was not virtually identical to two copyrighted vehicle comparisons of the same two vehicles, and thus webpage did not infringe the comparisons; copyrighted comparisons each pitched one vehicle as superior to the other with a persuasive tone, while webpage took more neutral objective tone, sections shared between copyrighted comparisons and webpage were presented in different order, webpage included two sections not present in copyrighted comparisons, which contained entirely new factual information and comprised approximately a quarter of the total information in the webpage, and some individual sections in webpage also included facts in addition to those included in copyrighted comparisons and arranged those facts differently.

36. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘636

When a work is entitled to thin copyright protection, which typically requires a finding of virtual identity between the work and the allegedly infringing work to find copyright infringement, courts generally look at each work in its entirety to determine whether overall selection, arrangement, and coordination of facts is virtually identical.

37. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘664

To state a claim for a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) section prohibiting the removal or alteration of copyright management information, a plaintiff must plausibly allege that the defendant: (1) removed or altered copyright management information or distributed or imported for distribution a work

from which the copyright management information had been removed or altered, and (2) acted with the requisite mental state. 17 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b).

38. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘664

Former licensees' alleged distribution of two copyrighted vehicle comparisons to licensees' customers did not violate the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) section prohibiting the removal or alteration of copyright management information, where customers' webpages that allegedly resulted from the distribution were found not to infringe the copyrighted comparisons. 17 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b).

39. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘664

Copyright holder failed to allege that former licensees distributed identical copies of holder's copyrighted vehicle comparisons, as opposed to merely copying aspects of the comparisons, and thus holder failed to state a claim for violation of Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) section prohibiting the removal or alteration of copyright management information. 17 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b)(3).

40. Copyrights and Intellectual Property
⌘973

Copyright holder sufficiently alleged that former licensees knew or had reason to know that removal or alteration of copyright management information from holder's copyrighted vehicle comparisons or distribution of comparisons with the information removed would aid infringement, as required to state claim for violation of Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) section governing such information; holder alleged that licensees intentionally removed the information, distributed copies knowing the information had been removed or altered, and committed those acts while knowing or having reason to know that it would enable infringement,

and holder identified two prior instances in which licensees admitted to reproducing and distributing holder's copyrighted content without authorization. 17 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b)(3).

41. Federal Civil Procedure ⇔1838

Deficiencies in copyright holder's claim for infringement of its copyrighted vehicle comparisons and related Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) claims could not be cured through amended pleading, and thus leave to amend would be futile, warranting denial of leave to amend and dismissal with prejudice. 17 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b)(3).

Daniel Doft, Duane Morris LLP, San Diego, CA, Robert C. Wright, Wright, L'Estrange & Ergastolo, San Diego, CA, Erin Nicolette Winn, Pro Hac Vice, Stephen M. Dorvee, Pro Hac Vice, Arnall Golden Gregory LLP, Atlanta, GA, for Plaintiff.

Brian Douglas Saucier, Pro Hac Vice, Steven Mandell, Pro Hac Vice, Mandell Menkes LLC, Chicago, IL, Lincoln D. Bandlow, Law Offices of Lincoln Bandlow, PC, Los Angeles, CA, for Defendants.

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

(ECF No. 26)

Todd W. Robinson, United States District Judge

Presently before the Court is a Motion to Dismiss the First Amended Complaint

1. Facts in a plaintiff's complaint are accepted as true for the purpose of a motion to dismiss. See *Cousins v. Lockyer*, 568 F.3d 1063, 1067 (9th Cir. 2009).

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) filed by Defendants Search Optics, LLC; Search Optics, USA, LLC; and South Bay Ford, Inc. (ECF No. 26, "Mot."). The Court has also received and reviewed Plaintiff's Opposition to (ECF No. 28, "Opp'n") and Defendants' Reply in Support of (ECF No. 29, "Reply") the Motion. On April 13, 2023, the Court held a Motion Hearing and took the matter under submission. (ECF No. 32.) After carefully considering the Parties' arguments, the relevant law, and the allegations in the First Amended Complaint (ECF No. 18, "FAC"), the Court **GRANTS IN PART AND DENIES IN PART** Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.

BACKGROUND

I. Factual Allegations

According to the First Amended Complaint,¹ Plaintiff Advanta-STAR Automotive Research Corporation of America ("Advanta-STAR") "creates, publishes, and sells detailed reviews, comparisons, and other information related to automobiles and their features." (FAC ¶ 10.) Plaintiff owns U.S. Copyright Registrations for its "automated database titled Advanta-STAR Consumer Research . . . which is generally revised and updated at least monthly" with "new text, material, and images." (FAC at 40–42 ("Ex. 4").)² Plaintiff obtained these Copyright Registrations in 2018 (TX 8-76-1015) and 2019 (TX 8-760-971). (See Ex. 4; FAC ¶ 13.)

This dispute arises over three sets of automobile comparisons purportedly protected by Plaintiff's Copyright Registrations: (1) a comparison of the 2019 Ford Transit Connect and 2019 Nissan NV200,

2. To avoid ambiguity, citations to the Parties' briefing refer to the CM/ECF pagination electronically stamped at the top of each page.

(FAC at 15–23 (“Ex. 1”)); (2) a comparison of the 2019 GMC Terrain and the 2019 Jeep Compass, (FAC at 24–32 (“Ex. 2”)); and (3) a comparison of the 2019 Jeep Compass and 2019 GMC Terrain, (FAC at 33–39 (“Ex. 3”)), (collectively, the “Content”).³ (See FAC ¶¶ 10, 13.) “Advanta-STAR provides the Content exclusively to licensees under paid, written license agreements.” (*Id.* ¶ 11.) Typically, Plaintiff’s automobile comparisons are licensed by dealerships which use the information to help salespeople explain the differences between vehicles and to enhance website engagement through search engine optimization. (*Id.* at 12.) When displayed on Plaintiff’s and licensees’ websites, the Content bears Advanta-STAR’s notices of copyright. (See, e.g., *id.* ¶ 14.)

Before the events giving rise to this action, Plaintiff had a pre-existing relationship with two of the three Defendants—Search Optics, LLC and Search Optics, USA, LLC (collectively, “Search Optics”). (See generally *id.* ¶¶ 15–20.) According to their Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel, Search Optics is “a digital marketing company.” (See *id.* at 60–61 (“Ex. 10”).) In late 2011 or early 2012, Plaintiff “learned that Search Optics had reproduced and distributed to its customers some of Advanta-STAR’s copyrighted content” without authorization. (*Id.* ¶ 15.) According to Plaintiff, Search Optics admitted to these actions and then entered into licensing agreements with Plaintiff to utilize the copyrighted material legally. (See *id.* ¶¶ 16–18.) But in late 2013, after Search Optics’ license had expired for non-payment, Plaintiff again learned that Search Optics was reproducing and dis-

tributing Plaintiff’s copyrighted material without authorization. (See *id.* ¶ 19.) In response, Search Optics once more admitted to the unauthorized use of Plaintiff’s material and paid Plaintiff for such use but did not enter into a new license agreement. (See *id.* ¶ 20.)

Then, in late 2019, Plaintiff again discovered the unauthorized use of its automobile comparisons. (See *id.* at 21.) Specifically, Plaintiff learned that its Content had been published on websites belonging South Bay Ford, Inc. and Essig Motors.⁴ (See *id.* ¶¶ 21, 26.) The Essig Motors website allegedly contained Plaintiff’s copyrighted comparisons of the 2019 GMC Terrain and 2019 Jeep Compass, (see *id.* ¶ 26), while the South Bay Ford website contained the copyrighted comparison of the 2019 Ford Transit Connect and 2019 Nissan NV200, (see *id.* ¶ 21). Neither company obtained a license or authorization to use the Content, (see *id.* ¶¶ 23, 26), and neither website included Advanta-STAR’s notices of copyright, (see generally *id.* at 43–45 (“Ex. 5”), 52–55 (“Ex. 8”).) Upon learning of this unauthorized use, Plaintiff sent each company a demand letter in November 2019. (See *id.* ¶¶ 24, 27.)

In response, Plaintiff received two emails from Vince Byrd, who identified himself as “the General Counsel at Search Optics.”⁵ (See *id.* ¶¶ 25, 28; see also Ex. 10.) In those emails, sent in December 2019, Byrd explained that Essig Motors and South Bay Ford had reached out to Search Optics about Plaintiff’s demand letters because some of the allegedly infringing content “may have been related to Search Optics services.” (Ex. 10.) Byrd

3. Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 3 are distinct in that the former emphasizes the strengths of the 2019 GMC Terrain while the latter emphasizes the strengths of the 2019 Jeep Compass.

4. Essig Motors is not a Defendant to this action.

5. Byrd is also the registered agent for service of process for Search Optics USA, LLC. (See FAC ¶ 3.)

explained that Search Optics was “investigating both allegations” and that he would “be taking the point on both fronts.” (*Id.*) In January 2020, Search Optics, Advanta-STAR, and their counsel participated in a conference call regarding the alleged infringement. (*See* FAC ¶ 29.) Later that same month, Byrd purportedly “represented to Advanta-STAR that Search Optics had located the individual who prepared the infringing material.” (*See id.*) Byrd declined to provide further information but stated that he would investigate the matter further. (*See id.* ¶ 30.) Despite Plaintiff’s attempts to follow up, Search Optics provided no further information. (*See id.* ¶ 31.) And by July 2020, Search Optics stopped responding to Plaintiff altogether. (*See id.*)

II. Procedural History

Plaintiff Advanta-STAR initiated this action against Search Optics (Search Optics, LLC and Search Optics, USA, LLC) and South Bay Ford on August 12, 2022. (*See* ECF No. 1.) Defendants then filed a Motion to Dismiss, or Alternatively, a Motion for a More Definite Statement. (*See* ECF No. 13.) In response, Plaintiff timely filed its First Amended Complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(1). (*See* ECF No. 18.) Because the First Amended Complaint superseded the initial complaint, the Court denied Defendants’ Motion as moot. (*See* ECF No. 21.)

The operative First Amended Complaint alleges: (1) copyright infringement under 17 U.S.C. §§ 502–505⁶ and (2) violation of copyright and management systems law under 17 U.S.C. §§ 1202, 1203 (the Digital Millennium Copyright Act). (*See generally* FAC.) On February 27, 2023, Defendants responded by filing a Motion to Dismiss

the First Amended Complaint for failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (*See* Mot.) Plaintiff opposed the Motion, (*see* Opp’n), and Defendants filed a reply in support of it, (*see* Reply). The Court set the Motion for a hearing, (*see* ECF No. 27), which was held on April 13, 2022, (*see* ECF No. 32). This Order now follows.

LEGAL STANDARD

[1, 2] “A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted ‘tests the legal sufficiency of a claim.’” *Conservation Force v. Salazar*, 646 F.3d 1240, 1241–42 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001)). “A district court’s dismissal for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) is proper if there is a ‘lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.’” *Id.* at 1242 (quoting *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988)).

[3] “Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), a pleading must contain a ‘short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 677–78, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)). “[T]he pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require ‘detailed factual allegations,’ but it demands more than an undorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Id.* at 678, 129 S.Ct. 1937 (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550

6. Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint separates the copyright infringement claim into “Count I” and “Count II.” (*See* FAC at 7–8.) Substantively, the claims are identical, but the former seeks damages, costs, and attorney’s fees under §§ 504 and 505 while the latter

seeks injunctive relief and the impoundment and destruction of the infringing materials under §§ 502 and 503. (*Compare id.* at 7, with *id.* at 8.) In this Order, the Court analyzes Counts I and II together as a single legal claim.

U.S. 544, 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). In other words, “[a] pleading that offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.’” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955).

[4] “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556, 127 S.Ct. 1955). “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679, 129 S.Ct. 1937 (second alteration in original) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)).

[5, 6] “If a complaint is dismissed for failure to state a claim, leave to amend should be granted ‘unless the court determines that the allegation of other facts consistent with the challenged pleading could not possibly cure the deficiency.’” *DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting *Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d 1393, 1401 (9th Cir. 1986)). Still, “[a] district court does not err in denying leave to amend where the amendment would be futile.” *Id.* (citing *Reddy v. Litton Indus.*, 912 F.2d 291, 296 (9th Cir. 1990)).

ANALYSIS

Through the instant Motion, Defendants seek dismissal of Plaintiff’s copyright infringement claim and Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”) claim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). (*See generally* Mot.)

I. Copyright Infringement

[7, 8] Plaintiff’s claim for copyright infringement alleges “Defendants had access to [Plaintiff’s copyrighted] Content and, without authorization from Advanta-STAR, made or used infringing copies, or made unauthorized derivative use of the Content for their own financial gain.” (FAC ¶ 36.) To state a claim for copyright infringement, Advanta-STAR “must plausibly allege two things: (1) that [it] owns a valid copyright in [the Subject Work], and (2) that [Defendants] copied protected aspects of [the Subject Work]’s expression.” *Malibu Textiles, Inc. v. Label Lane Int’l, Inc.*, 922 F.3d 946, 951 (9th Cir. 2019) (alterations in original) (citing *Rentmeester v. Nike, Inc.*, 883 F.3d 1111, 1116–17 (9th Cir. 2018), *overruled on other grounds by Skidmore ex rel. Randy Craig Wolfe Tr. v. Led Zeppelin*, 952 F.3d 1051 (9th Cir. 2020) (en banc)). “Because direct copying is difficult to prove, a plaintiff can satisfy the second element by demonstrating that (a) the defendant had access to the allegedly infringed work and (b) the two works are substantially similar in both idea and expression of that idea.” *Pasillas v. McDonald’s Corp.*, 927 F.2d 440, 440 (9th Cir. 1991) (citing *Narell v. Freeman*, 872 F.2d 907, 910 (9th Cir. 1989)).

As Plaintiff correctly notes, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss does not dispute the validity of Plaintiff’s Copyright Registrations. (*See* Mot. at 10; Opp’n at 10; *see also* FAC ¶ 35 (claiming the Content is protected by Copyright Registrations).) Nor does it dispute that Defendants had access to Plaintiff’s Content. (*See generally* Mot.) Instead, Defendants challenge only the second prong of the copyright infringement test—the claim that Defendants copied protected aspects of Plaintiff’s Content. (*See generally id.* at 10–14.) Specifically, Defendants allege: (1) Plaintiff fails to specify which of the Search Optics entities

committed the purported copying, (*see* Mot. at 10), and (2) after filtering out the unprotectable elements, the remaining elements of Plaintiff's Content are not substantially similar to Defendants' work as a matter of law, (*see id.* at 11).

A. Plaintiff's Allegations Against "Search Optics"

First, Defendants contend that Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim must fail because "Plaintiff pleads no factual information but merely innuendo and insinuations that one of the Search Optics entities are responsible for the infringement." (*Id.*) According to Defendants, dismissal is appropriate because (1) the First Amended Complaint collectively refers to Search Optics, LLC and Search Optics, USA, LLC as "Search Optics" without specifying whether one or both committed the copying, (*see id.*; *see also* Reply at 5), and (2) several of Plaintiff's copyright infringement allegations against Search Optics are based on "information and belief," (*see* Mot. at 10–11; *see also* Reply at 5). These features of Plaintiff's pleadings are not fatal to its copyright infringement claim.

[9] The First Amended Complaint indeed refers to Search Optics, LLC and Search Optics, USA, LLC collectively as "Search Optics" and plausibly alleges that both entities engaged in the purported infringement. (*See generally* FAC.) Based on the First Amended Complaint, joint liability is plausible because the two Search Optics Defendants presented themselves to Plaintiff as a single entity. For example, in his communications with Plaintiff, Mr. Byrd identified himself as the "General Counsel at Search Optics," without distinguishing between Search Optics, USA, LLC or Search Optics, LLC. (*See* Ex. 10 (Byrd, including "Search Optics" and "searchoptics.com" in his signature); *see also* FAC ¶ 29 (indicating that "Search

Optics" and its counsel had a conference call with Plaintiff.)) The interrelatedness of Search Optics' corporate identities is underscored by the fact that both Defendants are incorporated in the same state and maintain their headquarters in the same location. (*See id.* ¶¶ 2, 3.) Ultimately, Defendants' decision to obscure their distinct corporate identities in their communications with Plaintiff cannot now shield them from suit. If Defendants genuinely believe only one of the Search Optics entities engaged in the alleged wrongdoing, that is an issue which counsel may "assiduously explore through discovery devices." *See Lincoln Prop. Co. v. Roche*, 546 U.S. 81, 94, 126 S.Ct. 606, 163 L.Ed.2d 415 (2005).

[10, 11] Moreover, Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim is not precluded by its reliance on two allegations based on "information and belief." (*See* FAC ¶¶ 37–38.) When filing a complaint, a "pleader is not required to allege facts that are 'peculiarly within [that] party's knowledge,' and allegations 'based on information and belief may suffice,' 'so long as the allegations are accompanied by a statement of facts upon which the belief is founded.'" *See Nayab v. Cap. One Bank (USA), N.A.*, 942 F.3d 480, 493–94 (9th Cir. 2019) (citing *Wool v. Tandem Computers Inc.*, 818 F.2d 1433, 1439 (9th Cir. 1987), *overruled on other grounds by Flood v. Miller*, 35 Fed. Appx. 701, 703 n.3 (9th Cir. 2002)); *see also Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rts., Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322, 127 S.Ct. 2499, 168 L.Ed.2d 179 (2007) ("[C]ourts must consider the complaint in its entirety, as well as other sources courts ordinarily examine when ruling on Rule 12(b)(6) motions to dismiss.").

Here, the "Factual Allegations" Section of the First Amended Complaint contains robust support for Plaintiff's subsequent assertion that, "[u]pon information and belief, in 2019, Search Optics made or used infringing copies or made or used unautho-

alized derivative use of [Plaintiff's Content]." (FAC ¶ 37; *see also id.* ¶ 38 (alleging the same)). The Factual Allegations Section asserts, for example, Search Optics had access to Plaintiff's copyrighted car comparisons, (*see id.* ¶¶ 15–20), which Plaintiff later discovered on South Bay Ford and Essig Motors' websites, (*see id.* ¶¶ 21–24; 26–27). And after contacting South Bay Ford and Essig Motors about their use of the Content, Plaintiff did not receive a response from them but rather from Search Optics' counsel. (*See id.* ¶¶ 24–25; 27–28.) In his response, Search Optics' counsel conceded that some of the content at issue "may have been related to Search Optics' services" and asserted that Search Optics was "investigating both allegations and [he would] be taking the point on both fronts." (*See Ex. 10.*) These factual allegations provide a firm basis for Plaintiff's later assertion that, based on information and belief, Search Optics made or used copies or derivatives of Plaintiff's Content.

[12] Furthermore, Plaintiff has independently alleged that "Defendants have, without authorization from Advanta-STAR, caused infringing copies of the Content to be published online for viewing by the public, in total disregard for Advanta-STAR's rights in the copyrighted work." (*See FAC* ¶ 39.) This allegation is not based on information and belief and serves as an independent basis for Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim. (*Compare id.* ¶¶ 37–38, *with id.* ¶ 39.) In light of the foregoing, the Court declines to dismiss Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim on the basis that the First Amended Complaint regards Search Optics, LLC and Search Optics, USA, LLC as a single entity and is based in part on information and belief.

B. Copying of Protectable Elements

Defendants also contend that Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim must fail because "whatever alleged copying occurred involved exclusively unprotectible facts, ideas, short phrases, titles, and scenes-a-faire," (*see Mot.* at 13), and "similarities between th[e]se unprotectible elements—even verbatim—cannot support a claim for copyright infringement," (*see id.* at 14). Defendants allege that after filtering out these unprotectable elements, "the remaining portions of the work[s] are not substantially similar as a matter of law." (*See id.*) Plaintiff, in response, asserts that "an analysis of substantial similarity is inherently factual and premature at the Rule 12(b)(6) stage" but that if the Court conducts such an analysis, it should find that "the Amended Complaint provides a sufficient basis to conclude the similarities between Advanta-STAR's vehicle comparisons and Defendants' webpages exceed the *de minimis* threshold required to defeat a Rule 12(b)(6) challenge." (Opp'n at 10–11.)

[13–15] Absent evidence of direct copying, a plaintiff must establish substantial similarity between the protected aspects of their work and the defendant's work to succeed on a copyright infringement claim. *See, e.g., Pasillas*, 927 F.2d at 440. To analyze substantial similarity, courts conduct an extrinsic test and an intrinsic test; the extrinsic test is an objective comparison between the elements of each work and the intrinsic test is a subjective comparison between the impression that each work creates. *See, e.g., Unicolors, Inc. v. H&M Hennes & Mauritz, L.P.*, 52 F. 4th 1054, 1084 (9th Cir. 2022); *Malibu Textiles*, 922 F.3d at 952. "There is ample authority for holding that when the copyrighted work and the alleged infringement are both before the court, capable of examination and comparison, non-infringement can be determined on a motion to

dismiss.” *Christianson v. W. Pub. Co.*, 149 F.2d 202, 203 (9th Cir. 1945); *see also* *Campbell v. Walt Disney Co.*, 718 F. Supp. 2d 1108, 1111–12 (N.D. Cal. 2010).

[16, 17] Still, on a motion to dismiss, a court may only dismiss a copyright infringement claim if it fails the extrinsic test; courts may not apply the intrinsic test at the motion-to-dismiss phase. *See Malibu Textiles*, 922 F.3d at 952. Although courts may dismiss a claim that fails the extrinsic test, “[t]he extrinsic test often requires [the] analytical dissection of a work and expert testimony.” *Three Boys Music Corp. v. Bolton*, 212 F.3d 477, 485 (9th Cir. 2000), *overruled on other grounds by Skidmore*, 952 F.3d 1051; *see also Swirsky v. Carey*, 376 F.3d 841, 845 (9th Cir. 2004). Accordingly, in some instances, courts have found themselves unequipped to perform the extrinsic test before the parties are afforded discovery. *See, e.g., Lois v. Levin*, No. 2:22-cv-00926-SVW-ADS, 2022 WL 4351968, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 16, 2022); *Segal v. Segal*, No. 20-cv-1382-BAS-JLB, 2022 WL 198699, at *13 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 21, 2022).

[18, 19] Here, both Plaintiff’s copyrighted works, (*see* Exs. 1, 2, & 3), and Defendants’ allegedly infringing works, (*see* Exs. 8 & 10), are before the Court and capable of examination and comparison. Moreover, Plaintiff has submitted a declaration from one of its research and development professionals which identifies the similarities and differences between the two sets of works by highlighting lines in Defendants’ webpages which were “copied

or paraphrased” from Plaintiff’s Content. (*See* Opp’n at 75–112 (“Opp’n Ex. 11”).)⁷ Plaintiff also identifies several similarities in a chart within its Opposition briefing. (*See* Opp’n at 17–18.) Based on the evidence submitted by Plaintiff and the factual nature of the works involved, the Court concludes that it can conduct the extrinsic test without expert testimony or further discovery.

[20, 21] “As a constitutional matter, copyright protects only those constituent elements of a work that possess more than a *de minimis* quantum of creativity.” *Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 363, 111 S.Ct. 1282, 113 L.Ed.2d 358 (1991); *see also Jada Toys, Inc. v. Mattel, Inc.*, 518 F.3d 628, 636 (9th Cir. 2008). Accordingly, the “court must filter out and disregard the non-protectible [constituent] elements [of a work] in making its substantial similarity determination.” *Cavalier v. Random House, Inc.*, 297 F.3d 815, 822–23 (9th Cir. 2002); *see also Gray v. Hudson*, 28 F.4th 87, 96 (9th Cir. 2022); *Swirsky*, 376 F.3d at 845 (“[I]t is essential to distinguish between the protected and unprotected material in a plaintiff’s work.”).

[22–25] As a matter of law, certain elements of any given work are inherently non-protectable. For example, facts are not protectable because they cannot be “created” by a copyright author; instead, they are objective truths which exist in the public domain and can be discovered and used by anyone. *See, e.g., Feist*, 499 U.S. at 360–61, 111 S.Ct. 1282 (finding names,

7. This declaration was not filed with the First Amended Complaint but rather with Plaintiff’s Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss. Still, Plaintiff argues the Court can consider the declaration because the information it compares—Defendants’ webpages and Plaintiff’s Content—were identified in and submitted with the First Amended Complaint. (*See* Opp’n at 16 n.3 (citing cases).) Defendants do

not object to the Court’s consideration of the declaration. (*See generally* Reply; Docket.) And insofar as the declaration highlights portions of documents submitted with the First Amended Complaint, the Court finds that consideration of the documents would not convert this Motion to Dismiss into a Motion for Summary Judgment.

phone numbers, and addresses unprotectable facts); *Landsberg v. Scrabble Crossword Game Players, Inc.*, 736 F.2d 485, 488 (9th Cir. 1984). Similarly, abstract ideas may not be protected, only specific expressions of those ideas.⁸ See, e.g., *Satava v. Lowry*, 323 F.3d 805, 810 (9th Cir. 2003) (finding the “idea of producing a glass-in-glass jellyfish sculpture” unprotectable); *Mazer v. Stein*, 347 U.S. 201, 218, 74 S.Ct. 460, 98 L.Ed. 630 (1954). Finally, scenes-a-faire—also understood as “expressions that are standard, stock, or common to a particular subject matter”—are not protectable. *Satava*, 323 F.3d at 810 & n.3 (citing *See v. Durang*, 711 F.2d 141, 143 (9th Cir. 1983)); see also *Swirsky*, 376 F.3d at 850 (“Under the scenes a faire doctrine, when certain commonplace expressions are indispensable and naturally associated with the treatment of a given idea, those expressions are treated like ideas and therefore not protected by copyright.”)

[26] Here, Defendants argue that “[s]tatements as to engine size, wheelbase measurements, fuel capacity and efficiency, types of brakes, warranty terms, cargo and towing capacity, or basic descriptions of ergonomic or safety features are not protectible and must be filtered out of the analysis.” (Mot. at 14.) The Court agrees that certain information within Plaintiff’s Content constitutes facts which may not be individually protected. For example, Plaintiff’s and South Bay Ford’s comparisons of the 2019 Ford Transit Connect and 2019 Nissan NV200 both state, “The NV200 has no towing capacity.” (See Exs. 1 & 10.) This is an objective truth which Plaintiff discovered but did not create. See *Feist*, 499 U.S. at 345, 111 S.Ct. 1282 (“To qualify for copyright protection work must be . . . independently created by the author.”).

[27–29] Although many individual elements of Plaintiff’s content may not be protectable, “[i]t is true, of course, that a combination of unprotectable elements may qualify for copyright protection.” See *Satava*, 323 F.3d at 811 (citations omitted); see also *Feist*, 499 U.S. at 345, 111 S.Ct. 1282 (“[F]acts are not copyrightable; . . . compilations of facts generally are.”). Plaintiff’s compilation must, however, be “original,” meaning “it possesses at least some minimal degree of creativity.” *Feist*, 499 U.S. at 345, 111 S.Ct. 1282 (“To be sure, the requisite level of creativity is extremely low; even a slight amount will suffice.”). Plaintiff’s comparisons possess the requisite degree of creativity to qualify for protection, as evidenced by the fact that two comparisons contain largely the same facts about the same vehicles—the 2019 GMC Terrain and 2019 Jeep Compass—but those facts are presented in very different ways. (Compare Ex. 2, with Ex. 3.) One comparison selects and presents the facts in a way that emphasizes the superiority of the GMC Terrain, (see Ex. 2), while the other emphasizes the superiority of the Jeep Compass, (see Ex. 3). These creative choices demonstrate that Plaintiff’s Content satisfies the originality requirement and is therefore a protectable factual compilation.

[30] Still, “the copyright [protection] in a compilation is thin.” *Feist*, 499 U.S. at 349–50, 111 S.Ct. 1282; see also *Idema v. Dreamworks, Inc.*, 162 F.Supp.2d 1129, 1178 (C.D. Cal. 2001), *aff’d in relevant part, dismissed in part*, 90 Fed. Appx. 496 (9th Cir. 2003), *as amended on denial of reh’g* (Mar. 9, 2004) (“[w]here a copyrighted work is composed largely of ‘unprotectable’ elements . . . it receives a ‘thin’ rather than a ‘broad’ scope of protection.”). When a work as a whole is entitled to thin protection but the facts within it are un-

8. In this case, for example, Plaintiff would not be able to claim copyright protection in the

idea of comparing the engines of the 2019 GMC Terrain and 2019 Jeep Compass.

protected, competitors may copy those facts, “so long as the competing work does not feature the same selection and arrangement” of those facts. *Feist*, 499 U.S. at 349–50, 111 S.Ct. 1282; *id.* at 348, 111 S.Ct. 1282 (“Others may copy the underlying facts . . . but not the precise words used to present them.”); *see also Alfred v. Walt Disney Co.*, 821 F. App’x 727, 729 (9th Cir. 2020) (finding the “original selection, coordination, and arrangement” of otherwise unprotectable information protectable).

[31–33] Additionally, when a work is entitled to “thin” protection, courts typically require “virtual identity” rather than “substantial similarity” to find copyright infringement. *See, e.g., Ets-Hokin v. Skyry Spirits, Inc.*, 323 F.3d 763, 766 (9th Cir. 2003); *Kaseberg v. Conaco, LLC*, 260 F. Supp. 3d 1229, 1244 (S.D. Cal. 2017); *Rassamni v. Fresno Auto Spa, Inc.*, 365 F. Supp. 3d 1039, 1047 (E.D. Cal. 2019). The “virtual identity” standard requires “verbatim reproduction or very close paraphrasing before a factual work will be deemed infringed.” *Landsberg*, 736 F.2d at 488. Thus, when a thinly protected work and an allegedly infringing work are both before the court on a motion to dismiss, the court may determine non-infringement based on a lack of virtual identity. *See Rassamni*, 365 F. Supp. 3d at 1048–49 (finding “it is not an unreasonable exten-

sion of existing law” to address the issue of virtual identity on a motion to dismiss); *Christianson*, 149 F.2d at 203 (allowing non-infringement to be determined on a motion to dismiss when both works are before the court).

[34] Here, whether Defendants’ automobile comparisons and Plaintiff’s Content are virtually identical in their selection, coordination, and arrangement of facts is a close issue. And the Court’s analysis differs for each allegedly infringing automobile comparison. Accordingly, the Court first addresses the similarities between Plaintiff’s comparison, titled “2019 Ford Transit Connect Van compared with the 2019 Nissan NV200” (Ex. 1), and Defendants’ webpage, titled “2019 Ford Transit Connect vs 2019 Nissan NV200” (Ex. 5). Both Parties’ comparisons are broken down into several sections which discuss the different features of the two cars in a manner that highlights the Ford Transit’s superiority to the Nissan NV200. Although Plaintiff’s comparison contains several sections which are not present in Defendants’ comparison—warranty, reliability, tires and wheels, and recommendations—the remaining sections are substantively identical and arranged in nearly the same order. (*Compare* Ex. 1, *with* Ex. 5.) The arrangement of information appearing in both Parties’ automobile comparisons is depicted below:

Arrangement of Information ⁹	
Plaintiff's Comparison	Defendants' Comparison
Safety	Engine
Engine	Fuel Economy/Range
Fuel Economy and Range	Brake System
Brakes and Stopping	Suspension/Handling
Suspension and Handling	Steering Stability ¹⁰
Chasis	Chasis Configuration
Passenger Space	Passenger Space
Cargo Capacity	Cargo Capacity
Payload and Towing	Payload and Towing
Ergonomics	Driver Convenience ¹¹
	Safety and Security

[**Editor's Note:** The preceding image contains the reference for footnotes ^{9,10,11}].

(Compare Ex. 1, with Ex. 5.)

Substantively, each piece of factual information in Defendants' comparison also appears in Plaintiff's comparison and is

presented in a markedly similar way. When comparing the two works at issue, it is clear that numerous sentences and paragraphs are copied verbatim from Plaintiff's work, though there are a small number of sentences that demonstrate stylistic differences. Examples of each are presented below:

9. This table does not include those sections which appear in Plaintiff's comparison but not in Defendants' comparison.

information into two Sections: "Suspension/Handling" and "Steering Stability." (Compare Ex. 1, with Ex. 5.)

10. This Section of Defendants' webpage contains the same factual information as Plaintiff's "Suspension and Handling" Section. Defendants' webpage, however, breaks this

11. This Section of Defendants' webpage contains the same factual information as Plaintiff's "Ergonomics" Section, just with a different title. (Compare Ex. 1, with Ex. 5.)

Similarities in Presentation	
Plaintiff's Comparison	Defendants' Comparison
The Transit Connect Van has standard Automatic Emergency Braking, which use forward mounted sensors to warn the driver of a possible collision ahead. If the driver doesn't react and the system determines that a collision is imminent, it automatically applies the brakes at full-force in order to reduce the force of the crash or avoid it altogether.	The Transit Connect Van has standard Automatic Emergency Braking, which use forward mounted sensors to warn the driver of a possible collision ahead. If the driver doesn't react and the system determines that a collision is imminent, it automatically applies the brakes at full-force in order to reduce the force of the crash or avoid it altogether.
The Transit Connect Van's drift compensation steering can automatically compensate for road conditions which would cause the vehicle to drift from side to side, helping the driver to keep the vehicle straight more easily.	The Transit Connect Van features a drift compensation steering can automatically compensate for road conditions which would cause the vehicle to drift from side to side, helping the driver to keep the vehicle centered on the road.
To keep a safe, consistent following distance, the transit Connect Van XLT offers and optional Adaptive Cruise Control, which alters the speed of the vehicle without driver intervention. . . . The NV200 doesn't offer an adaptive cruise control.	To maintain a safe, consistent following distance, the transit Connect Van XLT offers and optional Adaptive Cruise Control, which alters the speed of the vehicle without driver intervention. The NV200 doesn't offer an adaptive cruise control.
The Transit Connect Van's standard tilting steering column adjusts to different sized drivers and makes entering and exiting easier. Nissan doesn't offer tilt steering on the NV200	The Transit Connect Van's standard tilting steering column adjusts to different sized drivers and makes entering and exiting easier. Nissan doesn't offer tilt steering on the NV200.
For superior ride and handling, the Ford Transit Connect Van has fully independent front and semi-independent rear suspensions. An independent suspension allows the wheels to follow the road at the best angle for gripping the pavement, without compromising ride comfort.	For superior ride and handling, the Ford Transit Connect Van has fully independent front and semi-independent rear suspensions. An independent suspension allows the wheels to follow the road at the best angle for gripping the pavement, without compromising ride comfort.

Differences in Presentation	
Plaintiff's Comparison	Defendants' Comparison
To help each driver find a more comfortable driving position, the Transit Connect Van has a telescoping steering wheel. Much better than just a tilt steering wheel or adjustable seat, this allows a short driver to sit further from the steering wheel while maintaining contact with the pedals. The NV200 doesn't offer a telescoping steering wheel.	In addition the Transit Connect Van has a telescoping steering wheel. The combination allows shorter drivers to sit further from the steering while maintaining contact with the pedals. The NV200 doesn't offer a telescoping steering wheel.
The Ford Transit Connect Van has standard four-wheel disc brakes for better stopping power and improved directional control in poor weather. Only rear drums come on the NV200. Drums can heat up and make stops longer, especially with antilock brakes that work much harder than conventional brakes.	The NV200 is fitted with only front disk brakes, with old-fashion drum brakes. Drum brakes easily heat up and make stops longer, particularly with antilock brakes which work the brakes even harder.
The Nissan NV200 has a solid rear axle, with a non-independent rear suspension. . . . The front and rear suspension of the Transit Connect Van uses coil springs for a better ride, handling and control than the NV200, which uses lead springs in the rear.	The Nissan NV200 has a solid rear axle, which is a non-independent rear suspension typically found in the least expensive cars on the market. The front and rear suspension of the transit Connect Van uses coil springs for a better ride, handling and control than the NV200, which uses lead springs in the rear (which date back to covered wagons).
[No equivalent sentence.]	Businesses large and small now have the option of several small commercial vans that can be outfitted for a variety of applications. Two of the most popular are the 2019 Ford Transit Connect [] and the Nissan NV200. While outwardly similar in size and appearance, the Ford Transit Connect offers a considerable number of advantages that make it the clear choice for your business.

(Compare Ex. 1, with Ex. 5.)

Although Defendants' comparison presents a few facts in a slightly different manner and adds a small number of new sentences, these instances of originality

are overwhelmingly outnumbered by those instances in which Defendants' word choices, phrasing, and arrangement of information are nearly identical to Plaintiff's. Here, "[e]ven a cursory glance at both

parties' materials demonstrates that defendants substantially duplicate[d] [plaintiff's] selection and arrangement." *See Proven Methods Seminars, LLC v. Am. Grants & Affordable Hous. Inst., LLC*, 519 F. Supp. 2d 1057, 1067 (E.D. Cal. 2007); *see also id.* (defining virtual identity as "wholesale or verbatim instances of copying in regards to plaintiffs' explicit selection and arrangement"). Ultimately, the automobile comparisons submitted by Plaintiff plausibly support the assertion that Defendants' and Plaintiff's works are virtually identical. Accordingly, the Court concludes that non-infringement cannot be determined on a motion to dismiss and **DENIES** Defendants' Motion insofar as it seeks dismissal of Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim regarding the comparison of the 2019 Ford Transit Connect and 2019 Nissan NV200.

[35] Next the Court addresses the similarities between Plaintiff's comparisons, titled "2019 GMC Terrain compared with the 2019 Jeep Compass" (the "pro-GMC comparison") (Ex. 2) and "2019 Jeep Compass compared with the 2019 GMC Terrain" (the "pro-Jeep comparison") (Ex. 3), and Defendants' comparison, titled "See the Difference: 2019 GMC Terrain vs. 2019 Jeep Compass" (Ex. 8). This analysis is a bit more complicated because it requires the Court to determine whether Defendants' single comparison can simultaneously be virtually identical to two of Plaintiff's comparisons.

The Court begins by analyzing the overall tone in which the facts are presented in each automobile comparison. While Plaintiff's comparisons each pitch one automobile as superior to the other, Defendants' comparison takes a more neutral tone. For example, Defendants' comparison begins by stating, "Both the 2019 GMC Terrain and the 2019 Jeep Compass are excellent

choices among a broad field of compact SUVs. While they are both similar in overall size, they have their own distinct personalities. Here is a rundown to help you select which of these two great SUVs best fit your lifestyle. . . ." (Ex. 8.) Defendants' comparison alternates between the advantages of each automobile, whereas Plaintiff's pro-GMC comparison only discusses the advantages of the GMC Terrain, (*see* Ex. 2), and its pro-Jeep comparison only discusses the advantages of the Jeep Compass, (*see* Ex. 3). Thus, there is a difference in the overall tone in which the facts are presented: Defendants' comparison is objective while Plaintiff's comparisons are persuasive.

Next, the Court turns to the arrangement of information within each automobile comparison. All three comparisons are broken down into various sections discussing the different features of the GMC Terrain and Jeep Compass. (*See* Exs. 2, 3, & 8.) Plaintiff's Pro GMC comparison contains several sections which are not found in Defendants' comparison: reliability, fuel economy and range, transmission, brakes and stopping, tires and wheels, chassis, passenger space, cargo capacity, ergonomics, and recommendations. (*Compare* Ex. 2, *with* Ex. 8.) Plaintiff's Pro Jeep comparison also contains several sections which are not found in Defendants' comparison, many of them overlapping with the categories from the Pro GMC comparison: reliability, fuel economy and range, transmission, brakes and stopping, tires and wheels, chassis, ergonomics, and economic advantage. (*Compare* Ex. 3, *with* Ex. 8.)

Although Defendants' comparison and each of Plaintiff's comparisons still share many of the same sections, Defendants' comparison presents these sections in a different order. The arrangement of information appearing in both Parties' automobile comparisons is depicted below:

Arrangement of Information ¹²		
Plaintiff's Pro GMC Comparison	Plaintiff's Pro Jeep Comparison	Defendants' Comparison
Safety	Safety	Engine
Warranty	Warranty	Transmission
Engine	Engine	All-Wheel Drive
Suspension and Handling	Suspension and Handling	Suspension and Handling
Towing		Towing
		Warranty
		Safety

[Editor's Note: The preceding image contains the reference for footnote ¹²].

(Compare Exs. 2 & 3, with Ex. 8.)

Of the seven sections in Defendants' comparison, two do not appear in Plaintiff's comparisons: Transmission and All-Wheel Drive. (Compare Exs. 2 & 3, with Ex. 8.) These sections, which contain entirely new factual information, are excerpted below:

Transmission

Both the 2019 Jeep Compass and the 2019 GMC Terrain both offer automatic transmissions. However, only the Compass also offers a manual transmission, which can be an advantage to drivers who want to take their vehicles off-road.

All-Wheel Drive

Front-wheel drive is standard on the GMC Terrain, and all-wheel drive is available with a knob to engage the part-time system. Being a Jeep means you have true AWD capabilities, it offers the available Jeep Active Drive, Selec-Terrain Traction Management System with settings for Auto, Snow, Sand, Mud or Rock, as well as a 4WD Low setting for slow crawling on rocks or in mud.

(Ex. 8.) The new information in Defendants' comparison comprises approximately one quarter of the total information in its work. (See *id.*) The significant amount of new information in Defendants' comparison inhibits a finding that Plaintiff's comparisons and Defendants' comparison are virtually identical.

[36] Moreover, although certain sentences in Defendants' comparison are identical to or paraphrased from various sentences in each of Plaintiff's comparisons, the presentation of information in Defendants' comparison is, as a whole, very different. When a work is entitled to "thin" protection, courts generally look at each work in its entirety to determine whether the overall selection, arrangement, and coordination of facts is virtually identical. See *Satava*, 323 F.3d at 812; see also *United States v. Hamilton*, 583 F.2d 448, 451 (9th Cir. 1978) ("Trivial elements of compilation and arrangement, of course, are not copyrightable since they fall below the threshold of originality."). Here, a side-by-side comparison of Defendants' and Plaintiff's works indicates that Defendants have

¹². This table does not include those sections which appear in Plaintiff's comparisons but

not in Defendants' comparison.

selected more facts to include and have arranged those facts differently. *See Feist*, 499 U.S. at 349–50, 111 S.Ct. 1282 (allowing copying of facts if the arrangement and selection is not identical); *Landsberg*, 736 F.2d at 489 (allowing similarity be-

tween compilations absent duplicative selection, coordination, and arrangement).

Take the Warranty Information section, for example. (*Compare* Exs. 2 & 3, *with* Ex. 8.) The Warranty Information sections of each automobile comparison are depicted below:

Warranty Information		
Plaintiff's Pro-GMC Comparison	Plaintiff's Pro-Jeep Comparison	Defendants' Comparison
<p>The Terrain's corrosion warranty is 1 year longer than the Compass' (6 vs. 5 years).</p> <p>GMC pays for the first scheduled maintenance on the Terrain. GMC will pay for the first oil change, lubrication and any other required maintenance for the first year. Jeep doesn't pay scheduled maintenance for the Compass.</p>	<p>The Compass' corrosion warranty is unlimited miles longer than the Terrain's (unlimited vs. 100,000 miles).</p> <p>There are over 37 percent more jeep dealers than there are GMC dealers, which makes it easier should you ever need service under the Compass' warranty.</p>	<p>The Terrain's corrosion warranty is 1 year longer than the Compass' (6 years vs. 5 years). In addition, GMC pays for scheduled maintenance on the Terrain for two years or 24,000 miles. GMC will pay for oil changes, lubrication and any other required maintenance (up to two oil changes). Jeep doesn't pay for scheduled maintenance for the Compass. The Compass' corrosion warranty is longer than the Terrain's (unlimited vs. 100,000 miles).</p>

(*Compare* Exs. 2 & 3, *with* Ex. 8.) Defendants' section duplicates or paraphrases a few sentences from Plaintiff's pro-GMC comparison and a few sentences from Plaintiff's pro-Jeep comparison. Still, Defendants chose to include more facts in their comparison than Plaintiff chose to include in either of its own. And while Plaintiff only included facts highlighting one automobile, Defendants included facts advantageous to both. Moreover, Defendants arranged those facts differently and supplemented their section with new information. Ultimately, the overall selection, coordination, and arrangement of facts in

Defendants' Warranty Information section cannot be considered virtually identical to the Warranty Information section in either the pro-Jeep comparison or the pro-GMC comparison. These differences in selection, coordination, and arrangement extend to the automobile comparisons as a whole, as evidenced by the new sections in Defendants' comparison, Defendants' inclusion of more information in those sections that overlap with Plaintiff's sections, and Defendants' neutral, rather than persuasive, tone. In light of the foregoing, the Court concludes that non-infringement can be determined on a motion to dismiss and

GRANTS Defendants' Motion insofar as it seeks dismissal of the copyright infringement claim regarding the 2019 GMC Terrain and 2019 Jeep Compass.

II. Digital Millennium Copyright Act §§ 1202, 1203

Plaintiff claims Defendants violated Sections 1202 and 1203¹³ of the DMCA because they "removed or altered all copyright management information from the Content before distributing infringing copies of the Content. This copyright management information included copyright notices and attribution[s] identifying Advanta-STAR as the owner of the comparisons." (FAC ¶ 47.) At the motion hearing, all Parties agreed that only Section 1202(b) is at issue in this case. (See ECF No. 32; cf. FAC ¶¶ 47–50; Mot. at 14.) The Parties also agreed that Plaintiff's 1202(b) claim does not apply to South Bay Ford. (See ECF No. 32.) Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants' Motion insofar as it seeks dismissal of the DMCA claim against Defendant South Bay Ford.

[37] The remaining issue is whether Plaintiff has stated a DMCA claim against the Search Optics Defendants. To state a claim for a violation of Section 1202(b), Advanta-STAR must plausibly allege that Search Optics (1) removed or altered copyright management information or distributed or imported for distribution a work from which the copyright management information had been removed or altered, and (2) acted with the requisite mental state (intent for 1202(b)(1) and knowledge for 1202(b)(2) and (b)(3)). See 17 U.S.C. § 1202; see also *Stevens v. Corelogic, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 666, 674 (9th Cir. 2018) (requiring a plaintiff to demonstrate a "past pattern of conduct or modus operandi" to establish the requisite mental state); *Falkner v.*

Gen. Motors LLC, 393 F. Supp. 3d 927, 938 (C.D. Cal. 2018).

Search Optics challenges Plaintiff's DMCA claim on multiple grounds, arguing: (1) Plaintiff cannot bring a DMCA claim if it fails to state a claim for copyright infringement, (Mot. at 17); (2) Plaintiff fails to allege that Defendants "made identical copies of the plaintiff's work and then removed the copyright management information from that work," (*id.* at 15); and (3) "Plaintiff does not plead any facts that would plausibly establish that Defendants acted with the intent" required, (*id.*).

[38] First, Search Optics asserts that "because Plaintiff has failed to state a claim for copyright infringement, it cannot maintain a claim under Section 1202 based on that same alleged infringement." (See Mot. at 17.) For support, Defendants cite *Storage Technology Corporation v. Custom Hardware Engineering & Consulting, Inc.*, 421 F.3d 1307 (Fed. Cir. 2005), a Federal Circuit Court case which held that "courts generally have found a violation of the DMCA only when the alleged access was intertwined with a right protected by the Copyright Act." See *id.* at 1318. Indeed, Section 1202(b) only prohibits the removal or alteration of copyright management information when the defendant knows or should know that its actions will "induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal an infringement of any right under [Title 17]." See 17 U.S.C. § 1202(b).

According to Plaintiff, Search Optics engaged in prohibited conduct by distributing its automobile comparisons to South Bay Ford and Essig Motors "with the knowledge that such distribution would facilitate the dealerships' infringement." (See Opp'n at 21.) But the Court has already found that one of the automobile compari-

13. Section 1203 provides for civil remedies for any violation of Section 1202. Thus, this

Order will address only the elements of Section 1202.

sons distributed by Search Optics—the comparison of the 2019 GMC Terrain and 2019 Jeep Compass, which was found on Essig Motors’ website—did not infringe on either of Plaintiff’s comparisons of the same vehicles. *See supra* Section I.B. Thus, “[t]o the extent that [Search Optics’] activities do not constitute copyright infringement or facilitate copyright infringement, [Advanta-STAR] is foreclosed from maintaining an action under the DMCA.” *See Storage Tech. Corp.*, 421 F.3d at 1318. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s DMCA claim may only be premised upon Search Optics’ distribution of the 2019 Ford Transit Connect and 2019 Nissan NV200 comparison to South Bay Ford.

[39] With this in mind, the Court turns to Defendants’ remaining arguments for dismissal. Defendants assert that Plaintiff has not and cannot allege that Search Optics made “identical” copies of its work as required for a DMCA claim. (*See* Mot. at 15.) In response, Plaintiff asserts that “Defendants have not cited any controlling case law on this point.” (Opp’n at 21.) Plaintiff is correct. The one reported case cited by Defendants does not stand for the proposition that exact identity is required. *See Kelly v. Arriba Soft Corp.*, 77 F. Supp. 2d 1116, 1122 (C.D. Cal. 1999), *aff’d and rev’d in part on other grounds*, 336 F.3d 811 (9th Cir. 2003). However, other courts have applied the identical work standard urged upon the Court by Defendants: “Courts have held that ‘no DMCA violation exists where the works are not identical.’” *O’Neal v. Sideshow, Inc.*, 583 F. Supp. 3d 1282, 1287 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (citing *Kirk Kara Corp. v. W. Stone & Metal Corp.*, No. CV 20-1931-DMG, 2020 WL 5991503, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2020) (collecting cases)). The Court finds the reasoning of those cases to be persuasive. Although Plaintiff has plausibly alleged that Defendants may be liable for “copy[ing] protected aspects of [Plaintiff’s] expression,” *see Malibu Textiles, Inc.*, 922 F.3d at 951,

Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged that Defendants distributed identical copies of Plaintiff’s comparison, *see* 17 U.S.C. § 1202(b)(3). Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to state a claim for a violation of Section 1202 of the DMCA.

[40] Although Plaintiff’s DMCA claim fails for this reason alone, the Court addresses Defendants’ final argument in the interest of thorough adjudication. Defendants argue Plaintiff has failed to plead that Search Optics “knew or had a reasonable basis to know that the removal or alteration of [copyright management information] or the distribution of [w]orks with [copyright management information] removed w[ould] aid infringement.” (*See* Mot. at 16–17 (citing *Harrington v. Pinterest, Inc.*, No. 5:20-cv-05290-EJD, 2022 WL 4348460, at *5–6, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168788, at *14–15 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 19, 2022); *Stevens v. Corelogic, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 666, 674 (9th Cir. 2018)).) Furthermore, Defendants argue, Plaintiff has failed to “make an affirmative showing, such as by demonstrating a past pattern of conduct or modus operandi, that the defendant was aware or had reasonable grounds to be aware of the probable future impact of its actions.” (*Id.* at 17 (internal quotations omitted) (quoting *Stevens*, 899 F.3d at 674).)

As for the Search Optics Defendants, the knowledge requirement has clearly been satisfied. Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint alleges that “Defendants intentionally removed copyright management information and distributed . . . copies of the Content knowing that copyright management information had been removed or altered.” (FAC ¶ 50.) Moreover, Plaintiff claims “Defendants committed the above acts while knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know, that their effects would induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal an infringement of Advanta-STAR’s rights in

the work.” (*Id.* ¶ 52.) Plaintiff’s conclusions are supported by factual allegations in the First Amended Complaint. Specifically, Plaintiff identifies two prior instances in which Search Optics admitted that it “reproduced and distributed to its customers some of Advanta-STAR’s copyrighted content” without authorization. (*Id.* ¶¶ 15–20.) Therefore, Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged that Search Optics demonstrated “a pattern of conduct by infringing Advanta-STAR’s copyright-protected work over the last ten years.” (*Id.* ¶ 51.)

For the foregoing reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s claim for violation of Sections 1202 and 1203 of the DMCA.

CONCLUSION

[41] In sum, the Court **GRANTS IN PART AND DENIES IN PART** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s copyright infringement claim. Specifically, the Court **GRANTS** the Motion insofar as it seeks dismissal of the infringement claim based on the comparison of the 2019 Jeep Compass and 2019 GMC Terrain but **DENIES** the Motion insofar as it seeks dismissal of the claim based on the comparison of the 2019 Ford Transit Connect and 2019 Nissan NV200. Additionally, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s DMCA claims. Because Plaintiff cannot cure the deficiencies in the dismissed claims through amended pleading, the Court finds that leave to amend would be futile. Thus, the Court **DISMISSES WITH PREJUDICE** the aforementioned copyright infringement claim and the DMCA claims.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



Brooks M. WITZKE, Plaintiff,

v.

IDAHO STATE BAR, Robert A. Berry, individually and in his official capacity as a Deputy Attorney General for the State of Idaho, Lawrence G. Wasden, individually and in his official capacity as the Attorney General for the State of Idaho, Kristin L. Bjorkman, individually and in her official capacity as the President of the Idaho State Bar Board of Commissioners, Joseph N. Pirtle, individually and in his official capacity as the Idaho State Bar Counsel, Mitchell W. Brown, individually and in his official capacity as the District Court Judge for the Counties of Caribou, Bear Lake, Franklin, and Bannock, Counties with the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Idaho, The County of Caribou, Idaho, The County of Franklin, Idaho, The County of Bear Lake, Idaho, Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00478-REP

United States District Court,
D. Idaho.

Signed May 11, 2023

Background: In bar applicant’s action against Idaho State Bar, bar officials, and other related parties on civil rights claims related to alleged retaliation and harassment of applicant in the process and denial of bar applications, applicant filed emergency motion for a temporary restraining order (TRO) and preliminary injunction enjoining, among other things, Idaho Supreme Court from granting Bar’s petition to be permitted to deny applicant’s third bar application.

Holdings: The District Court, Raymond E. Patricco, Chief United States Magistrate Judge, held that: