

I. BACKGROUND

This copyright and trademark infringement case arises from Plaintiff Lions Gate Entertainment, Inc.'s intellectual property rights in the movie *Dirty Dancing* that Plaintiff alleges Defendants infringed. (First Am. Compl. ("FAC") ¶¶ 15, 22, 32.)

Plaintiff Lions Gate is a "global entertainment company" that produces, distributes, finances, licenses, and performs other related activities for movies and television shows. (Id. ¶¶ 15-16.) Dirty Dancing "is a world famous, Oscar-winning film, which was released in 1987 and became a massive box office hit, with hundreds of millions of dollars in worldwide earnings reported." (Id. ¶ 17.) Many scenes and lines from the film are particularly well-known. (Id.) The FAC notes in particular the line "Nobody puts Baby in a corner," said by Patrick Swayze to Jennifer Grey in the final climactic scene of the film. (Id. ¶ 21.) The line is followed by the final dance between the two main characters, culminating with Swayze lifting Grey over his head (the "dance lift"). (Id.)

Lions Gate claims to own "all right, title and interest in, and . . . the copyright in," the film. (Id. ¶ 22.) Lions Gate also claims to own common-law trademark rights in DIRTY DANCING and NOBODY PUTS BABY IN A CORNER, the latter mark being one associated with Dirty Dancing the movie and both of which are used in motion pictures, various items of merchandise, and other adaptations of the film. (Id. ¶ 18-19, 23-24.) Lions Gate also claims to have registered the trademark DIRTY DANCING and to have applied for trademark registration in NOBODY PUTS BABY IN A CORNER. (Id. ¶ 24.) The latter trademark registration is "based on actual use of

the mark for certain goods and on an intent to use the mark for the remaining goods identified in the applications." ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$) Plaintiff claims that it has licensed the marks DIRTY DANCING and NOBODY PUTS BABY IN A CORNER for the "manufacturing, marketing, and sale of a variety of merchandise through approved licensees." ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶ 26.) Further, Plaintiff claims that it "licenses elements from $\underline{\textit{Dirty}}$ Dancing to third parties, who use $\underline{\textit{Dirty Dancing}}$ to advertise, market, or promote their goods and services." ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$) Plaintiff claims that the trademarks have secondary meaning and are famous, as well as are associated with goodwill and quality, creating high value in the marks for Plaintiff and its licensees. ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶¶ 28-29.)

Defendants TD Ameritrade, TD Ameritrade Services, and Amerivest (collectively, "TD Defendants") are related financial services organizations. ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶¶ 4-8.) Havas Worldwide New York ("Havas New York") is an advertising agency that was hired in 2014 to create a national advertising campaign for the TD Defendants. ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶¶ 30-31.) The advertisements consisted of online videos, digital displays, social media, email, television, and print ads. (Id.) According to Plaintiff's FAC, "[t]he Advertising Campaign was generally published and displayed in California and was directly distributed to California residents, in accordance with Defendants' plans and intentions." (Id. ¶ 31.) Further, "[a]pproximately 20% of TD Ameritrade's nationwide branch offices are in California" and "[e]mails sent as part of the Advertising Campaign included in their fine print a link to TD Ameritrade's online privacy statement, which includes information expressly directed to email recipients that reside in California." (Id.)



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Plaintiff claims that the advertising campaign "intentionally copied the Dirty Dancing motion picture, and was intentionally designed to create an association with Lions Gate and its commercial activities by marketing TD Ameritrade's goods and services with phrases" that modified the NOBODY PUTS BABY IN A CORNER trademark and quote from Dirty Dancing, as well as the signature dance lift. (<u>Id.</u> ¶¶ 32-34.) Essentially, the main line of the advertisement campaign is: "Nobody puts your old 401k in a corner," with an encouragement to enroll in the TD Defendants' IRA plans. (\underline{Id} . ¶ 32.) The advertisements often included images to conjure up Dirty Dancing, such as "a still and/or moving image of a man lifting a piggy bank over his head after the piggy bank ran into the man's arms." (\underline{Id} . ¶ 34.) Some versions of the advertisements invoked the song, "(I've Had) the Time of My Life," which played during the final dance scene in the movie, with lines like "[b]ecause retirement should be the time of your life." (Id.) Plaintiff claims that all these uses render consumer confusion likely to occur. (Id. $\P\P$ 35-36.)

Plaintiff claims that the advertising campaign ran from October 2014 to April 12, 2015, as Plaintiff contacted the TD Defendants about the campaign in April after Plaintiff learned of it. ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶¶ 37-38.) Havas New York responded to the cease and desist letter on behalf of itself and the TD Defendants, claiming that Plaintiff had no enforceable trademark rights and that Defendants were making a parody. ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶ 39.) Shortly after an exchange of letters regarding the advertising campaign, Defendants ceased the campaign, but still refused to pay Plaintiff for their alleged infringing use. ($\underline{\text{Id.}}$ ¶ 41.)



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The parties continued communicating about settlement of Plaintiff's potential claims, with Plaintiff stating in June 2015 that if settlement discussions did not engage in earnest, it would file a lawsuit in the Central District of California. (Id. ¶ 42-44.) After the parties failed to settle, Defendants filed a declaratory judgment suit in the Southern District of New York. (Id. ¶¶ 45-47.) Plaintiff filed a motion to transfer venue in the New York case and also filed its own suit in the Central District of California. (Id. ¶ 49; see also Compl., dkt. no. 1.) On September 29, 2015, the New York federal court granted the motion to transfer; shortly thereafter, Defendants voluntarily dismissed their claims in the New York suit. (FAC ¶¶ 49-50.) Now, Defendants have filed a Motion to Dismiss for (1) lack of personal jurisdiction over Havas New York; and (2) Copyright Act preemption.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

A. Motion to Dismiss Under Rule 12(b)(2)

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) provides that a court may dismiss a suit for lack of personal jurisdiction. The plaintiff has the burden of establishing that jurisdiction exists, but need only make "a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts to withstand the motion to dismiss." Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy, 453 F.3d 1151, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006). "[U]ncontroverted allegations in [the plaintiff's] complaint must be taken as true, and conflicts between the facts contained in the parties' affidavits must be resolved in [the plaintiff's] favor." Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink, 284 F.3d 1007, 1019 (9th Cir. 2002).



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