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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DOUGLAS WAYNE PERRY, a California
Resident d/b/a Click 1003,

Plaintiff,

CIV. S-04-0868 DFL PAN PS

v.

PAUL and SUZIE ZUPAN, California
Residents, Latitude Financial,
Inc., a California Corporation
d/b/a www.latfin.com, and DOES 1-
100, inclusive,

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Defendants.

- -

Plaintiff is Douglas Wayne Perry, a California resident.

Defendants are Latitude Financial, Inc., a California
corporation, and Paul and Suzie Zupan.

Plaintiff alleges defendants violated his registered
copyright in "Click 1003," a script written in hypertext markup
language (HTML) that functions as a unique program that compiles

1 data furnished by borrowers allowing them to complete loan
2 applications by internet and interacts with brokers' and lenders'
3 programs facilitating a loan transaction. Plaintiff alleges
4 defendants copied Click 1003 and published it on their web site,
5 making only minor changes in the process.

6 On April 7, 2005, Paul and Suzie Zupan moved for summary
7 judgment denying they copied plaintiff's work and denying that
8 their "Online 1003" software is "substantially similar" to
9 plaintiff's program.

10 A party may move, without or without supporting
11 affidavits, for summary judgment and the judgment sought shall be
12 rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to
13 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
14 affidavits, show that there is no genuine issue as to any
15 material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment
16 as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a)-(c).

17 An issue is "genuine" if the evidence is such that a
18 reasonable jury could return a verdict for the opposing party.
19 Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242 (1986). A fact is
20 "material" if it affects the right to recover under applicable
21 substantive law. Id. The moving party must submit evidence that
22 establishes the existence of an element essential to that party's
23 case and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at
24 trial. Celotex Corporation v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).
25 The moving party "always bears the initial responsibility of
26 informing the district court of the basis for its motion and

1 identifying those portions of 'the pleadings, depositions,
2 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with
3 the affidavits, if any'" that the moving party believes
4 demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.
5 Id., at 323. If the movant does not bear the burden of proof on
6 an issue, the movant need only point to the absence of evidence
7 to support the opponent's burden. To avoid summary judgment on
8 an issue upon which the opponent bears the burden of proof, the
9 opponent must "go beyond the pleadings and by her own affidavits,
10 or by the "'depositions, answers to interrogatories, and
11 admissions on file,' designate 'specific facts showing that there
12 is a genuine issue for trial.'" Id., at 324. The opponent's
13 affirmative evidence must be sufficiently probative that a jury
14 reasonably could decide the issue in favor of the opponent.
15 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Inc. v. Zenith Radio
16 Corporation, 475 U.S. 574, 588 (1986).

17 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e) provides that "supporting and
18 opposing affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, shall
19 set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and
20 shall show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify
21 to the matters stated therein." Nevertheless, the Supreme Court
22 has held that the opponent need not produce evidence in a form
23 that would be admissible at trial in order to avoid summary
24 judgment. Celotex, 477 U.S. at 324. Rather, the questions are
25 (1) whether the evidence could be submitted in admissible form
26 and (2) "if reduced to admissible evidence" would it be

1 sufficient to carry the party's burden at trial. Id., at 327;
2 Fraser v. Goodale, 342 F.3d 1032 (9th Cir. 2003).

3 A verified complaint based on personal knowledge setting
4 forth specific facts admissible in evidence is treated as an
5 affidavit. Schroeder v. McDonald, 55 F.3d 454 (9th Cir. 1995);
6 McElyea v. Babbitt, 833 F.2d 196 (9th Cir. 1987). A verified
7 motion based on personal knowledge in opposition to a summary
8 judgment motion setting forth facts that would be admissible in
9 evidence also functions as an affidavit. Johnson v. Meltzer, 134
10 F.,3d 1393 (9th Cir. 1998); Jones v. Blanas, 393 F.3d 918 (9th
11 Cir. 2004). Defects in opposing affidavits may be waived if no
12 motion to strike or other objection is made. Scharf v. United
13 States Attorney General, 597 F.2d 1240 (9th Cir. 1979).

14 Only the following facts are undisputed: Plaintiff
15 Douglas Wayne Perry maintains an internet site at
16 www.click1003.com; defendants Paul and Suzie Zupan are
17 individuals; defendant Latitude Financial, Inc., is a licensed
18 mortgage broker and maintains an internet site at www.latfin.com.
19 See parties' respective Statement(s) of Undisputed Facts.

20 Suzie Zupan presented no denial and no other evidence
21 and, accordingly, her motion should be denied.

22 Latitude has not moved for summary judgment.

23 In support of his motion, Paul Zupan submitted a
24 declaration admitting that he created a page on defendant
25 Latitude's web site known as Online 1003 to gather information
26 from prospective borrowers to complete the Fannie Mae 1003 form

1 used by Latitude. He avers he has compared the two scripts and
2 that only one page bears any similarity. Conspicuously, he does
3 not in his declaration deny copying that part.

4 Plaintiff opposes. He presents no direct evidence of
5 copying but avers in his declaration that the Latitude online
6 application contains 200 unique field names created by plaintiff
7 that are not part of the Fannie Mae application, that Online 1003
8 contains unnamed fields that are useless to Latitude, and
9 contains plaintiff's typographical errors, which is substantial
10 circumstantial evidence of verbatim copying.

11 In reply, defendants meet plaintiff's evidence with Paul
12 Zupan's declaration that to develop Latitude's internet site he
13 used HTML script from "similar forms I found on the internet."
14 (Both assert in their opposing brief they did not copy
15 plaintiff's work but the statement is unsworn.) Most of
16 defendants' arguments are off target. Defendants contend
17 plaintiff cannot claim copyright protection for field names,
18 programming language and the like but that is not plaintiff's
19 claim.

20 Defendants, who represent themselves, appear to rest
21 their defense in one way or another upon Landsberg v. Scrabble
22 Crossword Game Players, Inc., 736 F.2d 485 (9th Cir. 1984), cert.
23 denied, 469 U.S. 1037 (1984). That decision first holds that to
24 make out a case of copyright infringement plaintiff must
25 establish that he owns the copyright in the work in question,
26 that defendant had access to it and that there is "substantial

1 similarity" of the ideas and their expression. Second,
2 recognizing that copyright protects only an author's expression
3 of an idea and not the idea itself, Landsberg draws a distinction
4 between fictional works on the one hand and factual works on the
5 other, which permit only a narrow range of expression such that
6 substantial similarity must amount to verbatim reproduction or
7 very close paraphrasing. In passing, the court noted the
8 doctrine of "*scenes à faire*."

9 Literally, "*scenes à faire*" in French means "scenes to be
10 made." It is a principle of copyright law that elements of a
11 creative work are not protected when they are required by or
12 customary to the genre of the work. For example, a spy novel is
13 expected to contain elements such as numbered Swiss bank
14 accounts, a femme fatale, and various spy gadgets hidden in
15 wristwatches, belts shoes and other personal effects. These
16 elements are not protected by copyright, though specific
17 sequences and compositions of them can be. See Ets-Hokin v. Sky
18 Spirits, Inc., 323 F.3d 763 (9th Cir. 2003) ("*scenes à faire*"
19 upheld as an affirmative defense, upon which defendant, not
20 plaintiff, bears the burden of proof).

21 In other words, defendants claim that despite plaintiff's
22 registered copyright, the content of his program is not protected
23 without proof of "slavish copying." But that is exactly what
24 plaintiff does claim and he has supported the claim with evidence
25 that defendant simply ignores (if he does not in fact admit),
26 e.g., copying of his program including his typographical errors.

