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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MINDEN PICTURES, INC.,

No. C 11-05385 WHA

Plaintiff,

v.

**ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

PEARSON EDUCATION, INC.,

Defendant.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**INTRODUCTION**

In this copyright infringement action involving stock photography, defendant moves for summary judgment. For the reasons explained below, defendant’s motion is **GRANTED**.

**STATEMENT**

Plaintiff Minden Pictures, Inc., is a stock photography agency that licenses photographs to publishers. Defendant Pearson Education, Inc., is a publisher of educational textbooks. It is undisputed that Pearson purchased licenses from Minden for thousands of photographs for use in Pearson’s educational publications. Minden alleges that the licenses it sold to Pearson were limited, and that Pearson exceeded those limitations by printing tens, and in some instances, hundreds of thousands of unauthorized copies of the licensed photographs. Minden further alleges that Pearson has been sued on similar copyright claims by others in at least 15 other federal actions, *i.e.*, that Pearson is a willful, repeat offender.

1           **1.       COPYRIGHT ASSIGNMENTS AND AGENCY AGREEMENTS**

2           Pearson’s motion for summary judgment challenges Minden’s standing to bring this  
3 action. Minden does not produce the photographs it licenses. Rather, it acts as an agent for  
4 stock photographers in transactions with third-party publishers. Minden contends that it has  
5 executed two different sets of agreements that give it standing to sue on behalf of the individual  
6 photographers it represents.

7           *First*, Minden asserts that it is a “co-owner” of the copyrights asserted in this action by  
8 virtue of copyright assignment agreements executed with individual photographers prior to filing  
9 suit. These copyright assignments all appear to be identical in content and purport to grant  
10 Minden “co-ownership” of the copyrights at issue as well as the right to litigate accrued claims  
11 for relief.

12           *Second*, Minden asserts that it has standing on the basis of “agency agreements” executed  
13 with individual photographers giving it the right to represent the individual photographers as an  
14 exclusive agent in licensing transactions. Minden raises this alternative basis for standing for the  
15 first time in its opposition to defendant’s summary judgment motion. In support, Minden  
16 appends approximately 500 pages of these agency agreements to its summary judgment  
17 opposition. Many of these agreements are written in languages other than English and no  
18 translations were provided. This order assumes without deciding, as supposed by plaintiff, that  
19 the agreements are all substantially similar in content and that the agency agreements appended  
20 represent all of the agency agreements related to the many copyrights-in-suit.

21           A main issue now is whether a series of procedural defaults by plaintiff should bar  
22 reliance on these agency agreements. The timeline is as follows.

23           Minden served its initial Rule 26(a) disclosures on February 9, 2012, more than a year  
24 ago. *Neither* the copyright assignments *nor* the agency agreements were listed in Minden’s Rule  
25 26(a) disclosures.

26           Minden also filed its first amended complaint on the same day. During a hearing the  
27 following week, Minden requested leave to file a second amended complaint. The Court granted  
28 leave but ordered Minden to append to its complaint “every single agreement that matters” (Dkt.

1 No. 30, 29:13–15). This admonition resulted from discussions with both sides in which it  
2 became clear that the chain of agreements and standing were issues in this action. Minden filed  
3 its second amended complaint on March 1, 2012, and appended the copyright assignments to that  
4 complaint. Minden did *not*, however, append any agency agreements to that complaint (or to its  
5 later-filed third amended complaint).

6 On September 6, 2012, Pearson served document requests on Minden seeking documents  
7 pertaining to licensing, assignment, and Minden’s right to assert claims (Dkt. No. 68-2 ¶¶ 7–8).  
8 Minden did *not* produce the agency agreements in response to those requests. On January 18,  
9 2013, Minden represented to the Court that “[w]ith minor exceptions, Minden Pictures produced  
10 its pertinent documents on October 9, 2012” (Dkt. No. 62 at 3 n. 14).

11 Five months after the original document requests, however, Minden began producing the  
12 agency agreements to Pearson on a piecemeal basis on January 30, 2013 (Dkt. No. 71 ¶ 11). As  
13 noted above, Minden appended 500 pages of these agency agreements to the summary judgment  
14 opposition it filed on February 5, 2013. Minden did not complete production of these documents  
15 until February 12, 2013 — the day Pearson’s summary judgment reply was due (*see* Dkt. No. 71  
16 ¶ 11). The fact discovery cut-off date is April 30, 2013.

17 An order dated February 14, 2013, requested that Minden “file copies of any and all Rule  
18 26(a) disclosures that described the agreements” (Dkt. No. 70). This was requested in  
19 connection with the instant motion to help the Court evaluate the alleged procedural defaults.  
20 The following day, Minden amended its Rule 26(a) disclosures to list the agency agreements.

## 21 **2. BACKDATED SIGNATURES**

22 Minden now claims that it acquired standing to assert its claims in this action by virtue of  
23 the agency agreements and/or copyright assignments *prior* to filing suit 16 months ago in  
24 November 2011. In some instances, however, the agency agreements and copyright assignments  
25 were not signed by all of the original copyright owners as of the date of the original complaint.  
26 Discovery in this action has revealed a series of emails from February 2012 wherein Richard  
27 “Larry” Minden, President of Minden, Inc., requested that two photographers supply additional  
28 signatures on an agency agreement, two amendments to that agreement, and a copyright

1 assignment in order to “help insure against some nit picking judge from finding fault with” the  
2 agreements (Dkt. No. 71 ¶ 2; Dkt. No. 64-5 at 1–2). Larry Minden then asked the photographers  
3 to backdate their signatures, stating: “as long as we’re faking it, why not use dates between the  
4 dates you and I signed in each case. That way is [*sic*] rock solid” (Dkt. No. 64-5 at 1).

5 In a declaration filed with the summary judgment opposition, Larry Minden states (Dkt.  
6 No. 67-1 ¶ 7):

7 “my reference to “faking it” was a cavalier, off-hand comment  
8 made without reflection and with no intent to defraud. While I  
9 knew adding signatures and dates to preexisting documents was  
10 “faking it” in the sense that the documents would be altered, I was  
11 not aware that doing so was illegal if all parties consented, as was  
12 the case here.

13 The backdated agreements correspond to 123 of the more than 4000 copyrights asserted in this  
14 action (*see* Dkt. No 71-3). One backdated copyright assignment was filed with the Court on  
15 March 1, 2012 — prior to defendants’ discovery of Minden’s backdating scheme (*compare* Dkt.  
16 No. 32-4 at 36 *with* Dkt. No. 71-1 at 11).

17 This order follows full briefing on the summary judgment motion, supplemental  
18 submissions by the parties, oral argument, and consideration of relevant passages in Minden’s  
19 sur-reply brief.

20 **ANALYSIS**

21 Summary judgment is proper when the pleadings and the evidence in the record “show  
22 that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to  
23 judgment as a matter of law.” FRCP 56(c). An issue is genuine only if there is sufficient  
24 evidence for a reasonable fact-finder to find for the non-moving party, and material only if the  
25 fact may affect the outcome of the case. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248–49  
(1986). Under California law, the interpretation of contract language is a question of law.” *Atel  
26 Fin. Corp. v. Quaker Coal Co.*, 321 F.3d 924, 925–926 (9th Cir. 2003).

27 **1. MINDEN IS PRECLUDED FROM RELYING ON THE AGENCY AGREEMENTS.**

28 At several points in this litigation, Minden was required to identify and/or produce the  
agency agreements. It failed to do so. After consideration of lesser remedies, this order holds  
that the appropriate remedy is preclusion.

1 Minden was first obligated to identify the agency agreements in its initial Rule 26(a)  
2 disclosures because any that were genuinely dated were documents in its possession, custody or  
3 control that it could foreseeably use to support its claims or defenses. *See* Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(ii).  
4 These documents should have been identified prior to October 4, 2012 — the date of the case  
5 management scheduling order in this action (Dkt. No. 44). Rule 37(c) provides that failure to  
6 disclose will result in the party being precluded from using the information unless the failure was  
7 substantially justified or harmless. From the outset of this action, the Court has warned the  
8 parties that Rule 37 preclusion might well apply if they failed to disclose documents or  
9 information required under Rule 26(a) (*see, e.g.*, Dkt. No. 3 ¶ 26).

10 This order holds that Minden’s failure to disclose the agency agreements was not  
11 substantially justified. Minden’s counsel, attorney Robert Crockett, claims that Minden did not  
12 include the agency agreements with its Rule 26(a) disclosures because “at that time [its counsel]  
13 did not appreciate their relevance to establish standing and did not intend to rely on them for any  
14 other purpose” (Dkt. No. 71 ¶ 4). Mr. Crockett further represented to the Court during oral  
15 argument that at the time the Rule 26(a) disclosures were filed he lacked familiarity with the  
16 agency agreements.

17 Minden’s contention that it did not appreciate the relevance of the agency agreements is  
18 not credible. Minden’s counsel represent other plaintiffs in at least several of the currently  
19 pending copyright actions against Pearson. Prior to filing suit, Minden’s counsel specifically  
20 advised their client that Pearson had raised substantial challenges to similar agreements in the  
21 other actions (Dkt. No. 64-3 at 000189–90). Minden’s counsel recognized that the agency  
22 agreements might not be sufficient to confer standing to sue — and *on that basis* executed the  
23 copyright assignments with the individual photographers (*ibid.*).

24 Nor is it plausible that Minden’s counsel somehow forgot about the standing issue  
25 between the time Minden filed this suit and the time Minden filed its Rule 26(a) disclosures on  
26 February 9, 2012. Twelve days later, Larry Minden sent the following email regarding a  
27 copyright assignment to a photographer not involved in the instant suit (Dkt. No. 64-4 at  
28 000072):

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Upon careful scrutiny of Minden Pictures photographer contracts, our attorneys find that the language in which photographers grant Minden Pictures the right to represent claims involving copyrights may not be strong enough to withstand a rigorous legal challenge should their attorneys adopt tactics they've used elsewhere. For this reason, our attorneys ask that I send the attached amendment to each of you for signature and return as soon as possible so we may continue with as strong a position as possible from the outset.

Mr. Crockett claims that he lacked familiarity with the agency agreements and didn't appreciate their relevance when the Rule 26(a) disclosures were filed. During the same time period, Larry Minden was telling photographers — on the advice of counsel — that the agency agreements might not survive a standing challenge and the photographers should therefore execute copyright assignments.

Attorney Robert Crockett's representations to the Court cannot be accepted. It is clear that Minden made a strategic choice at the outset of this litigation not to disclose the agency agreements and instead to rely solely on the assignment agreements. Minden reaffirmed that choice by failing to timely supplement its Rule 26(a) disclosures and by failing to produce the agency agreements in response to Pearson's document requests. Minden has not shown substantial justification for its very late disclosures. Minden must now accept the consequences of its decision.

Nor can Minden's failure to disclose be deemed harmless. Not only were production and disclosure long overdue, Pearson relied on Minden's assertion of the copyright assignments as the sole basis for standing throughout the motion to dismiss phase, the entire course of discovery, and during the preparation of its motion for summary judgment.

Equally important, when the scope of Minden's right to sue was ventilated at a hearing, the Court ordered Minden to append all relevant agreements to its anticipated second amended complaint (Dkt. No. 30, 29:13–15). By failing to append the agency agreements, Minden violated that order. Moreover, Pearson's September 2012 document requests called for the production of the agency agreements. Minden failed to timely produce the agency agreements in response to that request and then falsely represented to the Court that its productions were substantially complete (*see* Dkt. No. 62 at 3 n.14). Preclusion is an equally appropriate remedy under Rule 37(b) for these violations.

1 An alternative to preclusion would be taxing Minden with fees and costs incurred as a  
2 result of its belated attempt to rely on the agency agreements. If Minden's late disclosure were  
3 the result of innocent error or excusable neglect, this lesser sanction might be appropriate. Here,  
4 however, the procedural history and evidence in the record demonstrate that Minden withheld  
5 the agency agreements as a deliberate part of its litigation strategy. Imposing a monetary  
6 sanction would mean that Minden could escape the consequences of its calculated choice by  
7 simply paying a fee (after extensive satellite litigation over what follow-on work was  
8 necessitated by the default). And, any lesser remedy would require a postponement of the fact  
9 discovery deadline in order to accommodate the additional discovery Pearson would need to  
10 meet the new issues as well as a postponement of the trial schedule. Such gamesmanship should  
11 not be encouraged. This order holds that, under the circumstances, a lesser remedy than  
12 preclusion would not be appropriate.

13 As a sanction for Minden's multiple violations of the Court's orders and the discovery  
14 rules, the agency agreements shall be deemed **STRICKEN** from the record, and Minden is  
15 **PRECLUDED** from relying on them.

16 This order now turns to Minden's primary basis for standing in this action: the copyright  
17 assignments.

18 **2. THE COPYRIGHT ASSIGNMENTS ONLY CONVEY THE BARE RIGHT TO SUE.**

19 Minden asserts that the copyright assignments (at least those timely appended to its  
20 second amended complaint) provide an independent basis for standing to sue on behalf of the  
21 individual photographers. Pearson replies that the copyright assignments are insufficient to  
22 confer standing because they simply disguise an assignment of a bare right to sue. This order  
23 agrees with Pearson.

24 The full text of the 'Copyright Assignment, Accrued Causes of Action, and Litigation  
25 Agreements' asserted by Minden reads as follows:

26 The undersigned, the sole owner of the copyrights in the  
27 undersigned's images ("the Images") selected by Minden Pictures,  
28 Inc. ("Agency") and included in its collection, hereby assigns to  
agency co-ownership of all copyrights in the Images. This  
assignment authorizes Agency, in its sole discretion, to present,  
litigate and settle any accrued or later accruing claims, causes of

1 action, chooses in action — which is the personal right to bring a  
2 case — or lawsuits, brought by Agency to address unauthorized  
3 uses of the images by licensees of Agency, as if Agency were the  
4 undersigned. Agency agrees to reassign its co-ownership of the  
5 Images back to the undersigned immediately upon the conclusion  
6 of such litigation.

7 Any proceeds obtained by settlement or judgment for said claims  
8 shall, after deducting all costs, expenses and attorney’s fees, be  
9 divided as provided in the Photographer’s Agency Agreement.

10 (Dkt. No. 58, Exhs. 2a–2c.)

11 Under Section 501(b) of the 1976 Copyright Act, only the legal or beneficial owner of  
12 one of the six enumerated “exclusive” rights is authorized to sue for infringement of copyright.  
13 *Silvers v. Sony Pictures Entm’t, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 881, 884 (9th Cir. 2005). “The bare assignment  
14 of an accrued cause of action is impermissible under [Section] 501(b).” *Id.* at 890. The nature of  
15 the rights conveyed by an agreement is governed by the substance of what is given, not the label  
16 that the parties put on an agreement — plaintiff’s label cannot serve as a method to subvert  
17 summary judgment. *See Nafal v. Carter*, 540 F. Supp. 2d 1128, 1141–42 (C.D. Cal. 2007), *aff’d*  
18 388 Fed. App’x 721 (9th Cir. 2010).

19 The copyright assignments asserted by Minden are exactly the type of disguised  
20 assignment of a cause of action prohibited by *Silvers* and *Nafal*. *Nafal* is particularly instructive.  
21 The plaintiff in *Nafal* claimed to be a “co-exclusive licensee” of a copyrighted song by virtue of  
22 an assignment agreement. The agreement provided that the plaintiff had “an undivided one-half  
23 (50%) of [his co-licensee’s] rights, title and interest” that the co-licensee held in a separate  
24 license agreement. Yet, the fact that the parties described their interests as a form of undivided,  
25 50% co-ownership was not dispositive. The contract language did not provide the plaintiff in  
26 *Nafal* with the “independent and equivalent power to exercise his rights” in the license  
27 agreement. In particular, the contract language limited the plaintiff’s decision-making authority  
28 with respect to the license agreement, stripped the plaintiff of his rights if he failed to file a  
lawsuit, and did not confer any discretion upon plaintiff as to whether to file a lawsuit. *Nafal*,  
540 F. Supp. 2d at 1139–43.

Superficially, the instant action presents a closer question than *Nafal* because the  
copyright assignment injects the term “co-ownership” and provides Minden with discretion



1 whether to sue. When the contract is viewed as a whole, the clear and unambiguous intent of the  
2 parties was to assign to Minden the bare right to sue. “Co-ownership” was merely a label  
3 intended to disguise the assignment of the cause of action as something else.

4 The sole function of the copyright assignment is to grant an exclusive license to bring  
5 suit and divvy up any returns; there is no right to participate in any royalties apart from the  
6 litigation. Beyond the express terms, the parties’ intent is also evident from what is missing  
7 from the agreement: a term specifying the duration of the license. Instead, the copyright  
8 assignment terminates automatically upon conclusion of any litigation with the reassignment of  
9 “co-ownership” back to the copyright owners. If the parties genuinely intended to transfer co-  
10 ownership, under the terms of the contract Minden would retain that co-ownership in perpetuity  
11 if it failed to bring suit. Such a reading would put Minden on coequal footing with the copyright  
12 owners. The copyright assignments, however, cannot reasonably be read in this manner.  
13 Implicitly, the contracting parties intended for Minden to bring the instant suit and not for it to  
14 be a genuine, potentially-permanent owner of any of the exclusive rights under Section 501(b).

15 Both sides have submitted parol evidence of the intent of the parties to the copyright  
16 assignments. Under California law,

17 [t]he decision whether to admit parol evidence involves a two-step  
18 process. First, the court provisionally receives (without actually  
19 admitting) all credible evidence concerning the parties’ intentions  
20 to determine ‘ambiguity,’ i.e., whether the language is ‘reasonably  
21 susceptible’ to the interpretation urged by a party. If in light of the  
22 extrinsic evidence the court decides the language is ‘reasonably  
23 susceptible’ to the interpretation urged, the extrinsic evidence is  
24 then admitted to aid in the second step—interpreting the contract.”

25 *Pac. State Bank v. Greene*, 110 Cal. App. 4th 375, 386 (2003).

26 Minden states throughout its summary judgment opposition that the copyright  
27 assignments resulted in co-ownership, but this merely begs the question. In one instance,  
28 however, Minden asserts that the ownership agreements granted it a “legal ownership interest” in  
the underlying copyrights (Opp. 14). To assess this contention, the declarations submitted by  
Minden with its summary judgment opposition are provisionally received to determine whether  
the term “co-ownership” is reasonably susceptible to the interpretation that it refers to a transfer  
of legal title to Minden.

1 As a preliminary matter, Minden has only supplied declarations from the individuals  
2 involved in a scheme to backdate the contracts for 123 of the copyrighted photographs: Larry  
3 Minden and two individual photographers. Thus there is no evidence from Minden that  
4 specifically pertains to the vast majority of the contract assignments asserted in this action.

5 Assuming, *arguendo*, that these declarations are representative, each of the three  
6 declarations contains suspiciously similar language, to wit: that the individuals intended to make  
7 “whatever assignments are necessary to accomplish [the] purpose” of “pursuing this action  
8 against Pearson for its infringements of images licensed by Minden Pictures” (Dkt. No. 67-1 ¶  
9 7), and to assign “whatever rights are necessary to confer standing on Minden Pictures to assert  
10 and prosecute copyright infringement claims, including an assignment of co-ownership of the  
11 copyrights on the photographs in question” (Dkt. No. 67-17 ¶ 6; Dkt. No. 67-20 ¶ 6).

12 These statements are clearly doublespeak tainted by the influence of litigation. They do  
13 not evince any intent to transfer any *specific* legal (or beneficial) ownership to Minden. Rather,  
14 the objective was to create the mere appearance of standing in this lawsuit. They do not render  
15 the copyright assignments reasonably susceptible of the interpretation that they transferred legal  
16 title in the underlying copyrights to Minden.

17 The only other relevant parol evidence are emails submitted by Pearson. These emails  
18 appear to be between Larry Minden and individual photographers. In them, Larry Minden  
19 quotes the full text of the copyright assignments and requests that the photographers sign the  
20 agreements. In his explanation of the language of the copyright assignments to the  
21 photographers, Larry Minden wrote:

22 Upon careful scrutiny of Minden Pictures photographer contracts,  
23 our attorneys find that the language in which photographers grant  
24 Minden Pictures the right to represent claims involving copyrights  
25 may not be strong enough to withstand a rigorous legal challenge  
26 should their attorneys adopt tactics they’ve used elsewhere. For  
27 this reason, our attorneys ask that I send the attached amendment  
28 to each of you for signature and return as soon as possible so we  
may continue with as strong a position as possible from the outset.

What this amendment does is assign Minden Pictures coownership  
of copyrights of images we represent solely for actions or lawsuits  
brought by Minden Pictures to address unauthorized image use by  
our clients. *My understanding is this is the sole purpose this  
assignment of co-ownership may be used for.*

1 Dkt. No. 64-3 at 000189-90; Dkt. No. 64-4 at 000073; Dkt. No. 64-5 at 000106-07) (emphasis  
2 added).

3 Unlike the later declarations submitted by Minden, these communications pre-dated the  
4 original complaint and were not subject to the taint of litigation. *They plainly show that the*  
5 *copyright assignments were not intended to be broad grants of co-ownership of legal title.*

6 Rather, the sole purpose and use of the assignment was as a vehicle for bringing suit.

7 The parol evidence uniformly supports the conclusion that the term “co-ownership” is not  
8 reasonably susceptible of an intent to transfer legal title. Accordingly, even if this evidence is  
9 received, it is of no avail.

10 Finally, Minden’s argument that Pearson itself lacks standing to challenge the validity of  
11 the copyright assignments is easily rejected. Minden relies on decisions referring to the writing  
12 requirement in 35 U.S.C. 204(a). These decisions do not apply to standing challenges based on  
13 Section 501(b), and they lack persuasive value because they pre-date *Silvers* and *Nafal*.

14 The copyright assignments asserted by Minden no more than disguised assignments of  
15 the bare right to sue. Therefore, this order holds that the copyright assignments do not provide  
16 Minden with standing to sue on behalf of the individual photographers. Because there is no  
17 other basis for standing, Pearson’s motion for summary judgment is **GRANTED**.

### 18 **3. PLAINTIFF’S SUR-REPLY**

19 During oral argument, plaintiff requested leave to submit a 15-page sur-reply brief.  
20 Plaintiff’s counsel, attorney Robert Crockett, represented that this sur-reply brief responded  
21 *solely* to new arguments defendants raised in their summary judgment reply. This representation  
22 proved to be untrue. For example, Section V-B of Minden’s sur-reply addresses Pearson’s  
23 contention that the copyright assignments convey only the bare right to sue. Pearson raised this  
24 argument in its opening brief (Br. 14).

25 Only a fraction of the material in plaintiff’s sur-reply responds to genuinely new reply  
26 arguments. Most of it relates to issues raised by Minden because of its reliance on the agency  
27 agreements in its summary judgment opposition. Attorney Robert Crockett’s description of the  
28 contents of the sur-reply is both disappointing and emblematic of continued lack of candor.

1 The Court will nonetheless receive the sur-reply brief but restrict consideration only to  
2 the portions that respond to new-reply issues; to this limited extent, leave to file the sur-reply is  
3 **GRANTED**. Upon due consideration, this order finds that nothing in the sur-reply materially  
4 affects the conclusions above.

5 **CONCLUSION**


6 Pearson’s motion for summary judgment is **GRANTED**. Because this disposes of the  
7 action, this order does not reach Pearson’s various alternative arguments. All other pending  
8 motions are **DENIED**.

9 Defendant’s request for prevailing party attorney’s fees is **DENIED**. The evidence that  
10 Larry Minden backdated certain agreements is highly troubling. “In this circuit, courts have  
11 inherent power to dismiss an action when a party has willfully deceived the court and engaged in  
12 conduct utterly inconsistent with the orderly administration of justice.” *Fjelstad v. Am. Honda*  
13 *Motor Co.*, 762 F.2d 1334, 1338 (9th Cir.1985). Defendants contend that the Larry Minden’s  
14 email statements establishing that certain agreements were backdated constitutes willful and  
15 fraudulent falsification of documents. If proven true, plaintiff’s conduct could result in the  
16 dismissal of this action with prejudice, the entry of default judgment in defendants’ favor, an  
17 award of all fees and costs to defendants, and a referral to the United States Attorney’s Office for  
18 criminal investigation. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1623(a). Nonetheless, this order does not rely on the  
19 evidence of plaintiff’s bad acts as a basis for granting summary judgment.

20 Judgment will be entered for defendant Pearson, Inc. This is a ruling on standing only. It  
21 does not bar the photographers themselves from suing Pearson on the same claims.

22  
23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24  
25 Dated: March 5, 2013.

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28 WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE