FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO DAYTON DIVISION

OCT 0 8 2014

JOHN P. HEHMAN, Clerk CINCINNATI, OHIO

JAMES RANEY,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) No. 3:14CV342
THE CONNOR GROUP,) Judge Rice
Defendant.	

ACTION FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF

- 1. This action arises out of an effort by The Connor Group ("Connor Group"), a landlord that operates several apartment complexes throughout southern Ohio and in several nearby states, to suppress a critical blog authored by James Raney, one of its former tenants. The blogger included short excerpts from a newsletter that the landlord issues for its staff, made fun of statements in the excerpts, and pointed to excerpts that might offend the landlord's tenants. To interfere with the effectiveness of the blogger's criticism, Connor Group repeatedly invoked its copyright in posted segments of its newsletter, sending takedown notices to the blogger's hosting service under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA"). Those notices implicitly threatened the host with liability for copyright infringement unless the content was immediately removed. However, each of the blogger's excerpted postings was fair use, and Connor Group has misused its copyright for a purpose not contemplated by the Copyright Act of 1976—the suppression of criticism. ccordingly, in this action, the blogger seeks a declaratory judgment that he has not infringed Connor Group's copyright in any way.
- 2. The Court has jurisdiction of this action under 17 U.S.C. § 501 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337 and 1338.

PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff James Raney is a blogger who was formerly a tenant in the Meridian Apartments in Franklin County, Ohio.
- 4. Defendant Connor Group is an Ohio limited liability company based in Montgomery County, Ohio.

FACTS

- 5. While he was living in the Meridian Apartments, which are operated by defendant Connor Group, plaintiff Raney became dissatisfied. He started a blog entitled "Meridian Tenants Association," which was located at http://meridian-tenants-assoc.tumblr.com/ and hosted by Tumblr.
- 6. Among other items posted on the Meridian Tenants Association blog were short excerpts from a company newsletter that Connor Group issues for the benefit of its staff. Raney included images of segments of the newsletter along with his own brief commentary, pointing out features of the newsletter that Raney thought would be of particular interest to his readers and explaining ways in which what Connor Group was telling its employees could be offensive or annoying to its tenants.
- 7. For example, in one posting, Raney showed readers an article in the employee newsletter about levels of "economic occupancy" (that is to say, the percentage of potential rent actually collected) in excess of 100%, and superimposed comments about the exactions from tenants that made such figures possible. Another posting showed Raney's readers excerpts from a Connor Group newsletter about efforts to achieve high scores on ApartmentRatings.com; along with the excerpts, Raney questioned whether defendant was improperly encouraging its staff to pretend to be tenants posting positive reviews. In posting another excerpted article, praising staff for increasing rent rolls, Raney used a play on words to argue to readers that they had been "rent rolled." Other articles

showing staff being taken on trips by limousine or corporate jet were accompanied by legendsfrom Raney suggesting that tenants were paying too much in rent to support such luxuries.

- 8. In each case, the copied article was only a small part of the newsletter from which it had been taken. In no case did the publication of a copy deprive Connor Group of a market for copies of the newsletter from which it had hoped to derive financial or other benefits.
- 9. Nevertheless, Connor Group has repeatedly invoked its ownership of the copyright in the entire newsletters that Raney has excerpted on his blog to force the removal of the excerpts from his blog. Connor Group has sent takedown notices to Tumblr under the DMCA, demanding the removal of the newsletter excerpts. The DMCA gives the hosts of user-supplied online content immunity from suits for damages for copyright infringement based on content supplied by the host's users so long as the hosts are not aware that copyrighted matter has been posted, and so long as, once the hosts learn of copyrighted matter, they promptly secure removal of the copyrighted matter or disable access to that matter.
- 10. Tumble responded to Connor Group's DMCA takedown notices by removing the newsletter excerpts from the blog.

CAUSES OF ACTION

11. A justiciable and actual controversy exists before this Court with respect to whether whether Raney's posting of excerpts from Connor Group's newsletters on his blog constituted copyright infringement or fair use, and whether Connor Group has misused its copyright to secure the removal of the excerpts. Raney contends that his posting was fair use and that Connor Group has been engaged in copyright misuse; Connor Group contends that Raney's posting constituted copyright infringement.

12. Raney's blog postings of excerpts from Connor Group's newsletters were fair use.

13. Connor Group's issuance of DMCA takedown notices on the theory that Raney's fair

use infringed its copyright in the newsletters, thereby threatening Raney's host with liability for

infringement, and causing the host to remove the excerpts to avoid losing their immunity from such

liability, was copyright misuse.

14. For these reasons, plaintiff seeks a declaration that his posting of excerpts from Connor

Group's newsletters was fair use and not copyright infringement, and that Connor Group has been

engaged in copyright misuse by successfully demanding the removal of those excerpts.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays the Court to order the following relief:

A. Issue a judgment declaring that Raney's posting of excerpts from Connor Group's

newsletters on his blog did not constitute copyright infringement, but rather was fair use;

B. Issue a judgment declaring that Connor Group's invocation of the Copyright Act to

procure the removal of excerpts of its newsletters from Raney's blog was copyright misuse;

C. Award Raney his reasonable attorney fees and costs of suit; and

D. Award such other relief as may be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Paul Alan Levy

Paul Alan Levy (pro hac vice to be sought)

Jehan A. Patterson

Public Citizen Litigation Group

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/s/ Eric E. Willison Eric E. Willison (Bar No. 0066795)

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

October 6, 2014

CIVIL COVER SHEET

3:14CV342

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating

the civil docket sheet. (SEE IN	ISTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE F	ORM.)				
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS ames Raney (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Franklin (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Paul Alan Levy. Public Citizen Litigation Group, 1600 20th Street, NW,			DEFENDANTS The Connor Group			
			County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)			
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VI. CAUSE OF ACT	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under w Copyright Act of 1976 and Brief description of cause: Defendant wrongfully asse	Declaratory Jud	dgment Act			
VII. REQUESTED II COMPLAINT:			DEMAND \$	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	if demanded in complaint: : D Yes D No	
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.

 Example:

 U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.



Pistrict of Columbia Court of Appeals Committee on Admissions 430 F Street, N.W. — Room 123 Mushington, A. C. 20001 202/879-2710

I, JULIO A. CASTILLO, Clerk of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, do hereby certify that

PAUL A. LEVY

was on MARCH 14, 1978 duly qualified and admitted as an attorney and counselor entitled to practice before this Court and is, on the date indicated below, an active member in good standing of this Bar.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of this Court at the City of Washington, D.C., on October 4, 2014.

JULIO A. CASTILLO Clerk of the Court

 $\mathcal{B}y$:

Deputy Clerk