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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ARTHUR LEE ALFRED II *et al.*,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
THE WALT DISNEY PICTURES,  
Defendant.

Case No.: CV 18-8074-CBM-ASx

**ORDER RE: DEFENDANT’S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT RE SUBSTANTIAL  
SIMILARITY [163][193]**

The matter before the Court is Defendant Walt Disney Picture’s (“Defendant’s”) Motion For Summary Judgment re Substantial Similarity. (Dkt. No. 163.) The matter is fully briefed.<sup>1</sup>

**I. BACKGROUND**

This is a copyright infringement action brought by Plaintiffs Arthur Lee Alfred II and Ezequiel Martinez (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) arising from Defendant’s alleged infringement of Plaintiffs’ Screenplay entitled *Pirates of the Caribbean* (the “Screenplay”). The Complaint asserted the following five

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<sup>1</sup> The parties appeared at the hearing on the Motion and were provided an opportunity to raise any issues regarding the Motion at the hearing. Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ ex parte application to file a surreply (Dkt. No. 193) is denied.

1 “claims”: (1) “Infringement of Copyright (Reproduction of Copyrighted Work)”;  
2 (2) “Infringement of Copyright (Preparation of Derivative Works)”;  
3 (3) “Infringement of Copyright (Distribution of Copyrighted Work)”;  
4 (4) “Infringement of Copyright (Public Performance of Copyrighted Work)”;  
5 and (5) “Infringement of Copyright (Public Display of Copyrighted Work).” The  
6 Complaint alleged that Defendant’s five feature films (i.e., (1) *Pirates of the*  
7 *Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl*; (2) *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead*  
8 *Man’s Chest*; (3) *Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End*; (4) *Pirates of the*  
9 *Caribbean: On Stranger Tides*; and (5) *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell*  
10 *No Tales*) infringed Plaintiffs’ Screenplay.

11 On May 13, 2019, the Court granted Defendant’s motion to dismiss upon  
12 finding the parties’ works were not substantially similar as a matter of law. (Dkt.  
13 No. 93.) On May 14, 2019, judgment was entered in favor of Defendants. (Dkt.  
14 No. 94.) Plaintiffs appealed. On July 22, 2020, the Ninth Circuit issued a  
15 memorandum disposition finding Plaintiffs’ Screenplay “shares sufficient  
16 similarities with the film to survive a motion to dismiss,” reasoning while the  
17 district court noted that the elements the two works share in common are  
18 unprotected generic, pirate-movie tropes, the Ninth Circuit found “at this stage of  
19 the litigation, it is difficult to know whether these elements are indeed  
20 unprotectible material. (Dkt. No. 103.) The Ninth Circuit concluded “[a]dditional  
21 evidence would help inform the question of substantial similarity” and “expert  
22 testimony would aid in determining whether the similarities Plaintiffs identify are  
23 qualitatively significant,” and therefore reversed the district court’s dismissal and  
24 remanded the action. (*Id.*) On September 8, 2020, the Ninth Circuit issued its  
25 Mandate. (Dkt. No. 104.)

26 Following remand, the parties stipulated to Plaintiffs filing a First Amended  
27 Complaint (“FAC”), which was approved by the Court. (Dkt. No. 111.) On  
28 November 30, 2020, Plaintiffs filed the FAC which asserts a single cause of action

1 for “Copyright Infringement Regarding the Pirates of the Caribbean Film  
2 Franchise.” (Dkt. No. 112.) Defendant now moves for summary judgment on the  
3 issue of substantial similarity.

## 4 II. STATEMENT OF THE LAW

5 On a motion for summary judgment, the Court must determine whether,  
6 viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, there are  
7 any genuine issues of material fact. *Simo v. Union of Needletrades, Indus. &*  
8 *Textile Employees*, 322 F.3d 602, 609-10 (9th Cir. 2003); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.  
9 Summary judgment against a party is appropriate when the pleadings, depositions,  
10 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if  
11 any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the  
12 moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. A  
13 factual dispute is “material” only if it might affect the outcome of the suit under  
14 governing law. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). An  
15 issue is “genuine” only if there is a sufficient evidentiary basis on which a  
16 reasonable jury could find for the non-moving party. *Id.* at 249. The evidence  
17 presented by the parties must be admissible. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e). In judging  
18 evidence at the summary judgment stage, the Court does not make credibility  
19 determinations or weigh conflicting evidence. *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec.*  
20 *Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987). Rather, “[t]he evidence of  
21 the nonmovant is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in  
22 [the nonmovant’s] favor.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255. But the non-moving party  
23 must come forward with more than “the mere existence of a scintilla of evidence.”  
24 *Id.* at 252.

## 25 III. DISCUSSION

26 Defendant moves for summary judgment on the ground the works are not  
27 substantially similar as a matter of law.  
28

1 **A. Plaintiffs’ Screenplay and Defendant’s Motion Picture *Pirates of the***  
2 ***Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl***

3 Defendant contends Plaintiffs’ 2000 Screenplay and Defendant’s 2003  
4 motion picture *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl* are both  
5 based on Disney’s Pirates of the Caribbean theme park ride, and “[a]fter filtering  
6 out generic, unprotectable elements and elements that are stock features or *scenes*  
7 *a faire* of the pirate genre, no reasonable factfinder could conclude that the works  
8 are substantially similar.”

9 The parties submit dueling expert reports on the issue of substantial  
10 similarity. Defendant argues Plaintiffs’ expert testimony does not preclude  
11 granting summary judgment in Defendant’s favor because Plaintiffs’ expert  
12 testified at his deposition that 1) he formed his expert opinion without reviewing  
13 any works in the pirate genre because Plaintiffs’ counsel asked him not to and  
14 informed him that other pirate movies are irrelevant to this case, and only  
15 reviewed two pirate works (the *Goonies* and *Cutthroat Island*) after he formed his  
16 expert opinion (Defendant’s Statement of Facts (“SUF”)<sup>2</sup> Nos. 148, 167, 169); 2)  
17 he has never been on or heard of Disney’s Pirates of the Caribbean ride, and did  
18 not review an footage of the ride in connection with forming his expert opinion  
19 (Defendant’s SUF Nos. 171, 177-78); and 3) he only has “passing familiarity”  
20 with the pirate genre, he questions whether the pirate genre exists, and his  
21 background with pirate works is extremely limited<sup>3</sup> (Defendant’s SUF Nos. 155,  
22 156, 157, 170). Defendant thus contends Plaintiffs’ expert disregarded the Ninth  
23 Circuit’s “directive” “that expert testimony should help distinguish tropes of the  
24 pirate genre from original elements in the works” in its opinion remanding the  
25 action.

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>2</sup> References to SUF as used herein, refer to the evidence cited in support of the  
fact.

28 <sup>3</sup> However, Plaintiffs’ expert testified at his deposition: “I consider myself having  
familiarity with pirate literature.” (Roman Depo. 18:16-20.)

1 In its opinion remaining this matter, the Ninth Circuit stated:

2 The district court noted some of these similarities but dismissed the  
3 action largely because it concluded that many of the elements the two  
4 works share in common are unprotected generic, pirate-movie tropes.  
5 But, at this stage of the litigation, it is difficult to know whether such  
6 elements are indeed unprotectible material. Additional evidence  
7 would help inform the question of substantial similarity. *Cf.*  
8 *Rentmeester*, 883 F.3d at 1123 (“This is not a case in which discovery  
9 could shed light on any issues that actually matter to the outcome.”).  
10 As Plaintiffs note, expert testimony would aid in determining whether  
11 the similarities Plaintiffs identify are qualitatively significant. *See*  
12 *Newton v. Diamond*, 388 F.3d 1189, 1196 (9th Cir. 2004). This would  
13 be particularly useful in this circumstance, where the works in  
14 question are almost twenty years old and the blockbuster *Pirates of*  
15 *the Caribbean* film franchise may itself have shaped what are now  
16 considered pirate-movie tropes.

17 (Dkt. No. 103.) While the Ninth Circuit noted it was difficult at the pleading stage  
18 to determine whether elements of the works were unprotectible, generic pirate-  
19 movie tropes, the Ninth Circuit’s discussion with respect to experts was not  
20 limited to the subject of pirate-movie tropes. Rather, the Ninth Circuit stated,  
21 “[a]dditional evidence would help inform the question of substantial similarity”  
22 and expert testimony would assist in determining whether similarities identified by  
23 Plaintiffs were “significant.” (*Id.*) Thus, Plaintiffs’ expert was not limited to  
24 opining on pirate-movie tropes and is not precluded by the Ninth Circuit’s opinion  
25 from offering expert testimony comparing the parties’ works.

26 Defendant also contends Plaintiffs’ expert testimony does not preclude  
27 summary judgment on the issue of substantial similarity because he testified at his  
28 deposition that he had never heard of the extrinsic test for substantial similarity,  
the “methodology” he applied was impressionistic, the law “didn’t seem relevant  
to what [he] was tasked to do,” and he could not recall his counsel telling him  
anything about the legal standards he should apply in reaching his opinions other  
than that he should disregard dissimilarities between the works. (Defendant’s  
SUF Nos. 164-66.) However, these arguments go to the weight of Plaintiffs’  
expert report, and the Court cannot weigh evidence on summary judgment. *See*

1 *Morrill v. Stefani*, 338 F. Supp. 3d 1051, 1056 (C.D. Cal. 2018); *Iguaçu, Inc. v.*  
2 *Cabrera*, 2013 WL 12173236, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2013), *aff'd sub nom.*  
3 *Iguaçu, Inc. v. Filho*, 637 F. App'x 407 (9th Cir. 2016) (citing *U.S. v. Union*  
4 *Pacific R. Co.*, 565 F.Supp.2d 1136, 1150 n. 22 (E.D. Cal. 2008)).

5 Plaintiffs' expert opines that the parties' works are substantially similar and  
6 have original elements in common, whereas Defendant's expert opines that the  
7 parties' works are not substantially similar and common elements in the parties'  
8 works are common in the pirate genre generally. The opinions from the parties'  
9 experts thus creates a genuine issue of material fact in dispute regarding whether  
10 the works are substantially similar. *See Lewert v. Boiron, Inc.*, 212 F. Supp. 3d  
11 917, 937 (C.D. Cal. 2016) (“[T]he Court is precluded from granting summary  
12 judgment in either side's favor. This case boils down to a battle of the experts, and  
13 such a battle must be left for the jury's resolution.”), *aff'd*, 742 F. App'x 282 (9th  
14 Cir. 2018).<sup>4</sup>

15 Defendant argues district courts have granted summary judgment on the  
16 issue of substantial similarity despite the existence of dueling experts, citing  
17 *Funky Films, Inc. et al. v. Time Warner Ent. Co., L.P., et al.*, No. 8:03-cv-0964-  
18 CJC-PLAx (C.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2004) (Dkt. No. 83), *aff'd*, *Funky Films, Inc. v.*  
19 *Time Warner Entm't, Co., L.P.*, 462 F.3d 1072 (9th Cir. 2006), *overruled by*  
20 *Skidmore as Tr. for Randy Craig Wolfe Tr. v. Led Zeppelin*, 952 F.3d 1051 (9th  
21 Cir. 2020); *Benay v. Warner Bros. Ent.*, 2008 WL 11336277 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 14,  
22 2008), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part and remanded sub nom. Benay v. Warner Bros.*  
23 *Ent.*, 607 F.3d 620 (9th Cir. 2010), *overruled by Skidmore as Tr. for Randy Craig*  
24 *Wolfe Tr. v. Led Zeppelin*, 952 F.3d 1051 (9th Cir. 2020); and *Gable v. Nat'l*  
25 *Broad. Co.*, 727 F. Supp. 2d 815 (C.D. Cal. 2010). Unlike in *Benay* and *Gable*,

26  
27 <sup>4</sup> *See also Optivus Tech., Inc. v. Ion Beam Applications S.A.*, 2005 WL 6070811,  
28 at \*31 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 14, 2005), *aff'd*, 469 F.3d 978 (Fed. Cir. 2006); *Avery*  
*Dennison Corp. v. Acco Brands, Inc.*, 2000 WL 986995, at \*12 (C.D. Cal. 2000).

1 where the plaintiff's expert's statements were found to be inadmissible, here  
2 Defendant does not object to the admissibility of Plaintiffs' experts' reports.  
3 Moreover, unlike the expert in *Gable* who lacked literary expertise, here  
4 Plaintiffs' expert submits a copy of his curriculum vitae which demonstrates he is  
5 a professor in the English Department at the University of Southern California and  
6 has been a professor/assistant professor/instructor in the English Department at  
7 various universities and colleges since 1989, he has a bachelor's degree, Master of  
8 Arts, and Ph.D. in Comparative Literature. (Dkt. No. 177-5.) Furthermore, *Funky*  
9 *Films*, *Benay*, and *Gable* do not have a similar procedure posture to this case in  
10 which the Ninth Circuit found on appeal of this matter that "[a]dditional evidence  
11 would help inform the question of substantial similarity" and "expert testimony  
12 would aid in determining whether the similarities Plaintiffs identify are  
13 qualitatively significant" in this action. (Dkt. No. 103.)

14 Defendant also argues expert testimony "will 'seldom be necessary' to  
15 analyze substantial similarity in cases, like this one, that involve works 'targeted at  
16 a general audience' that 'deal with subject matter readily understandable by any  
17 ordinary person, including the Court.'" (Reply at 5.) However, this Court  
18 previously conducted its own review of the works without expert testimony at the  
19 motion to dismiss stage and granted Defendant's motion to dismiss upon finding  
20 the parties' works were not substantially similar as a matter of law, but the Ninth  
21 Circuit reversed and remanded upon finding expert testimony "would aid" in  
22 determining whether the works are substantially similar. (Dkt. No. 103.)

23 Accordingly, because the parties' expert opinions create a genuine issue of  
24 disputed fact regarding whether the works are substantially similar, the Court  
25 denies Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment on the issue of substantial  
26 similarity.

## 27 **B. Derivative Work**

28 Defendant also contends Plaintiffs' Screenplay is an unauthorized

1 derivative work based on Disney’s Pirates of the Caribbean theme park ride (the  
2 “Ride”). The parties disagree regarding whether this issue is within the scope of  
3 the parties’ stipulation regarding Defendant’s summary judgment motion.

4 In the parties’ stipulation which was approved by the Court, the parties  
5 stipulated as follows:

6 (a) Fact discovery shall be bifurcated, with discovery in the first  
7 phase limited to the issue of substantial similarity; if other discovery  
8 is necessary, it will occur in a second phase that will follow the  
9 parties’ mediation and the Court’s resolution of Walt Disney  
Pictures’ intended motion for summary judgment on substantial  
similarity, as set forth below.

10 (b) More specifically, in the first discovery phase discovery shall be  
11 limited to: (i) initial disclosures under Federal Rule of Civil  
12 Procedure 26(a)(1), which shall be made by January 29, 2021; expert  
13 disclosures under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2) relating to  
the issue of substantial similarity, which shall be made by March 30,  
2021; and (iii) one deposition of each side’s respective expert  
witnesses on substantial similarity. . . .

14 Following the completion of the first phase of discovery . . . , the  
15 parties agree to participate in a mediation . . . . In the event the parties  
16 are unable to resolve the case through mediation, Walt Disney  
Pictures may file a motion for summary judgment on *only* the issue of  
substantial similarity within 60 days of the failed mediation.

17 (Dkt. Nos. 121, 122.) Under the Copyright Act, a work is not a “derivative work”  
18 unless it is “based upon one or more preexisting works” and, in order to qualify as  
19 a “preexisting work,” the underlying work must be copyrightable. *Ets-Hokin v.*  
20 *Skyy Spirits, Inc.*, 225 F.3d 1068, 1078 (9th Cir. 2000). Therefore, the Court finds  
21 the issue of whether Plaintiffs’ Screenplay is a derivative work of Disney’s Ride is  
22 outside the scope of the parties’ stipulation because it would require the Court to  
23 examine whether Plaintiffs’ Screenplay is based on Disney’s Ride and whether  
24 Disney’s Ride is copyrightable, rather than compare whether Plaintiffs’  
25 Screenplay is substantially similar to Defendant’s Film.

26 Plaintiffs argue even if the issue of whether Plaintiffs’ Screenplay is a  
27 derivative work could be a proper subject of Defendant’s instant summary  
28 judgment motion, Defendant fails to demonstrate Plaintiffs’ Screenplay is a



1 derivative work because Defendant does not offer evidence showing Disney's  
 2 Ride is copyrightable, citing *Espanade Prods. Inc. v. Walt Disney Co.*, 768 Fed.  
 3 App'x 732, 733 (9th Cir. 2019) ("a title is unprotected as a matter of federal law").

4 Defendant contends Plaintiffs' Screenplay quotes the song "Yo-Ho (A  
 5 Pirate's Life for Me)." Defendant states in its reply that the "Yo Ho" song heard  
 6 in the Ride is "subject to a registered copyright" (Reply at 20), but Defendant cites  
 7 to no evidence in support of this contention. Moreover, Defendant cites to the  
 8 following portions of Plaintiffs' Screenplay in support of its contention that  
 9 Plaintiffs' Screenplay quotes the "Yo Ho" song from the Disney Ride. (*See* Dkt.  
 10 No. 1-1, Plaintiffs' Screenplay at 39 ("Yo ho, yo ho, a phantom's life indeed"); *id.*  
 11 at 40 ("Yo ho, yo ho, a pirate's life for (hiccup!) me!"); *id.* at 52 ("We hack and  
 12 raze, behead and set blaze, avast ye scurvys yo ho! We murder with greed, do  
 13 treacherous deeds, Avast ye scurvy's yo ho! In search of the MAP you'll fall in  
 14 our trap, Avast ye scurvy's yo ho! The Phantom is near, his evil strikes fear, avast-  
 15 ye-scurvys-yo HOOOO!!!"); *id.* at 74 ("We kidnap and ravage and don't give a  
 16 hoot, drink up me'earties yo-ho! We're RASCAL SCOUNDRELS villains and  
 17 knaves, drink up me'earties, yo-ho!"); *id.* at 109 ("Yo ho, yo ho, a PARROTS life  
 18 for me."))<sup>5</sup>

19 However, Plaintiff Martinez declares:

20 I have reviewed Exhibit D to Gray's declaration which alleges that  
 21 page 32 and 45 of the Screenplay contain references to the ride  
 22 because the songs use the phrase "Yo-Ho". However, Alfred and I  
 created the lyrics on those two pages by ourselves. In particular, the

23 <sup>5</sup> Defendant fails to cite to any other evidence demonstrating the "elements" of the  
 24 Disney Ride purportedly copied by Plaintiffs in their Screenplay are copyrighted  
 25 or copyrightable in order to demonstrate Plaintiffs' Screenplay is an unprotectable  
 26 derivative work. *See Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764, 775 (9th Cir. 2002)  
 27 (the failure to provide citations to exhibits warranted exclusion of evidence  
 28 offered in opposition to motion); *Cortes v. Mkt. Connect Grp., Inc.*, 2015 WL  
 5772857, at \*4 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 30, 2015) ("To the extent the parties failed to cite  
 evidence, the Court is not required to search it out for them."); *Zackaria v. Wal-*  
*Mart Stores, Inc.*, 2014 WL 11398759, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2014) ("[I]t is not  
 the court's duty to scour [through the record] in search of evidence supporting  
 plaintiff's factual statement.").

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song lyrics that we created at page 32 are: “Yo ho, yo ho, a phantom life indeed. We bury, abduct, we sin and slay, avast ya scurvys yo ho! We’re banshees of fright and phantoms of night, avast ye scurvy yo ho....” The song we created at page 45 are: “We hack and raze, behead and set blaze, avast ya scurvys yo ho! w murder with greed, do treacherous deeds, Avast ye scurvy’ a yo ho! In search of the map you’ll fall in our trap, Avast y scurvy’ yo ho! The Phantom is near, his evil strikes fear, avast-ya-scurvys-yo HOOOOO!!!” Only the words “yo ho” have any similarity with the song in the ride and our songs have no melodies. To the best of my knowledge, the phrase “Yo-Ho” has long been associated with pirates and is not something that Disney created for the ride.

(Martinez Decl. ¶ 16.) Plaintiff Alfred also declares:

I have reviewed Exhibit D to Gray’s declaration, which alleges that page 32 and 45 of the Screenplay contain references to the ride because the songs use the phrase “Yo-Ho”. However, Martinez and I created the lyrics on those two pages by ourselves. In particular, the song lyrics that we created at page 32 are: “Yo ho, yo ho, a phantom life indeed. We bury, abduct, we sin and slay, avast ya scurvys yo ho! We’re banshees of fright and phantoms of night, avast ye scurvy yo ho....” The song we created at page 45 are: “We hack and raze, behead and set blaze, avast ya scurvys yo ho! w murder with greed, do treacherous deeds, Avast ye scurvy’ a yo ho! In search of the map you’ll fall in our trap, Avast y scurvy’ yo ho! The Phantom is near, his evil strikes fear, avast-ya-scurvys-yo HOOOOO!!!” Only the words “yo ho” have any similarity with the song in the ride and our songs have no melodies. To the best of my knowledge, the phrase “Yo-Ho” has long been associated with pirates and is not something that Disney created for the ride.

(Alfred Decl. ¶ 17.) Accordingly, even if the issue of whether Plaintiff’s Screenplay is an unprotectable derivative work is a proper basis for Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment as stipulated by the parties, there is a genuine issue of disputed fact regarding whether Plaintiffs’ Screenplay copied the “Yo Ho” song from the Disney Ride, which precludes summary judgment on the issue of whether Plaintiffs’ Screenplay is an unprotectable derivative work.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs also argue Defendant offers no evidence demonstrating Plaintiffs’ Screenplay was unauthorized by Disney. The parties disagree regarding the effect of Disney’s acceptance of Plaintiffs’ Screenplay which was retitled “Pirates of the Caribbean” instead of “Pirates of the Spanish Main” (see FAC ¶ 49). Plaintiffs also argue Defendant conceded on appeal that the Ride is “not material” for purposes of determining whether the parties’ works are substantially similar, and Defendant’s evidence with respect to the Ride is improper because Defendant did not disclose any of the fact witnesses in its Rule 26 disclosures whom it now relies on with respect to the Ride—both contentions of which are disputed by Defendant. However, the Court does not reach these issues raised by Plaintiff

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**IV. CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment re substantial similarity.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: December 16, 2021.



CONSUELO B. MARSHALL  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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because Defendant does not cite to any evidence or authority demonstrating Disney’s Ride is copyrighted or copyrightable as required to find Plaintiffs’ Screenplay is an unprotectable derivative work.