

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

August Term, 2012

1 (Argued: April 9, 2013

Decided: August 20, 2013)

2 Docket No. 12-4030
3

4 UNCLAIMED PROPERTY RECOVERY SERVICE, INC., BERNARD GELB,

5 *Plaintiffs-Appellants,*

6 —v.—

7 NORMAN ALAN KAPLAN,

8 *Defendant-Appellee.*
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11 Before:

12 LEVAL, KATZMANN, and HALL, *Circuit Judges.*

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15 Appeal from a September 21, 2012, judgment of the United States District Court for the
16 Eastern District of New York (Amon, C.J.), which dismissed this copyright case for failure to
17 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. We hold that where the holder of a copyright in
18 a litigation document has authorized a party to the litigation to use the document in the litigation,
19 this constitutes an irrevocable authorization to all parties to the litigation (and to their attorneys,
20 as well as the court) to use the documents thereafter in the litigation throughout its duration.

21 Accordingly, for the reasons stated below, the district court's dismissal of the action is

22 **AFFIRMED.**

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PAUL A. BATISTA, Paul Batista, P.C., New York, NY, *for Plaintiffs-Appellants*.
NORMAN ALAN KAPLAN, *pro se*, Great Neck, NY.

KATZMANN, *Circuit Judge*:

This case concerns a novel attempt to use copyright law in furtherance of sharp litigation practices. Plaintiffs-Appellants Unclaimed Property Recovery Service, Inc. (“UPRS”) and Bernard Gelb authorized the clients of Defendant-Appellee Attorney Norman Kaplan to file a legal complaint and exhibits that were written and compiled by Gelb and in which UPRS and Gelb claim copyright. The plaintiffs contend that Kaplan’s subsequent amendment of the original documents and filing of amended pleadings infringed their copyrights. We hold that authorization granted to any litigating party to use such documents in a litigation constitutes an irrevocable authorization to all parties to the litigation, present and future, as well as to their attorneys and to the court, to use the documents in the litigation thereafter. Consequently, we affirm the district court’s dismissal of the plaintiffs’ copyright action.

BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

This copyright infringement case arises out of the pleadings filed in the class action *Frankel v. Cole*, No. 06-cv-0439 (CBA) (RER) (E.D.N.Y.). UPRS and Gelb were among the named plaintiffs in that action, and Kaplan was the class action plaintiffs’ attorney. Gelb and his company, UPRS—a business which locates unclaimed financial property and returns the property to its owners—allege that Gelb conducted the research underpinning the allegations in

1 the class action complaint; located (and obtained Powers of Attorney from) several class action
2 plaintiffs, including Lillian Cowan, Jerome Frankel, and Barbara Brown; and hired Kaplan to
3 represent the class. Gelb and UPRS further allege that Gelb, who is not an attorney, wrote the
4 Amended Class Action Complaint (“First Complaint”) and compiled the 305 pages of
5 accompanying exhibits (“First Exhibits”) and that Gelb and UPRS have copyrights in the
6 documents.

7 Kaplan signed and filed the First Complaint and First Exhibits on behalf of the class
8 action plaintiffs on May 26, 2006. The district court dismissed the class action as time-barred,
9 and Kaplan appealed on behalf of all of the plaintiffs. *See Frankel v. Cole*, 313 F. App’x 418,
10 419 (2d Cir. 2009) (summary order). While the appeal was pending, Kaplan and Gelb had a
11 falling out, and Kaplan informed Gelb that he would no longer represent Gelb and UPRS. Gelb
12 and UPRS retained new attorneys. Cowan, Frankel, and Brown revoked the Powers of Attorney
13 that they had conferred on Gelb and UPRS, and Kaplan remained their attorney of record.

14 New counsel for UPRS and Gelb then moved to withdraw the entirety of the pending
15 appeal. This Court granted the motion with respect to Gelb and UPRS but denied the motion
16 with respect to the other appellants. Shortly after we issued that decision, Gelb and UPRS
17 obtained Certificates of Registration from the United States Register of Copyrights for the First
18 Complaint and First Exhibits.

19 The appeal proceeded without UPRS and Gelb. We resolved it in favor of the class
20 action plaintiffs, vacating the district court’s dismissal of the case. *See id.* at 419-20. On remand,
21 the district court granted Cowan, Frankel, and Brown leave to file a second amended complaint
22 to address certain issues that we had raised in our summary order. Kaplan filed a Second

1 Amended Class Action Complaint (“Second Complaint”) and accompanying exhibits (“Second
2 Exhibits”). Significant portions of the Second Complaint and Second Exhibits were identical to
3 portions of the First Complaint and First Exhibits in which Gelb and UPRS claimed copyright
4 ownership.

5 **B. Proceedings Before the District Court**

6 Gelb and UPRS filed the instant suit against Kaplan on April 13, 2011. They claim that
7 Kaplan infringed their copyrights on the First Complaint and First Exhibits when he copied
8 portions of them into the amended documents and filed those amended documents as the Second
9 Complaint and Second Exhibits. They seek an injunction and damages.

10 The district court (Amon, *C.J.*) dismissed the action for failure to state a claim upon
11 which relief can be granted. *See Unclaimed Prop. Recovery Serv., Inc. v. Kaplan*, No. 11-cv-
12 1799 (CBA) (RER), 2012 WL 4195241, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 20, 2012). The district court held
13 that UPRS and Gelb had granted Kaplan an irrevocable implied license to file an amended
14 version of the First Complaint and Exhibits. *See id.* at *4-5. Because that holding was
15 dispositive, the district court declined to reach whether Gelb and UPRS had valid copyright
16 interests in the First Complaint and Exhibits. *See id.* at *3.

17 On October 11, 2012, UPRS and Gelb filed a timely notice of appeal from the district
18 court’s dismissal of their complaint.

19 **DISCUSSION**

20 This case presents an issue of first impression: whether the holder of a copyright in a
21 litigation document who has authorized a party to a litigation to use the document in the
22 litigation may withdraw the authorization after the document has already been introduced into

1 the litigation and then claim infringement when subsequent use is made of the document in the
2 litigation. We hold that such an authorization necessarily conveys, not only to the authorized
3 party but to all present and future attorneys and to the court, an irrevocable authorization to use
4 the document in the litigation thereafter.¹

5 Having authorized several of the class action plaintiffs to file the First Complaint and
6 First Exhibits, UPRS and Gelb purported to withdraw the authorization. The attorney for the
7 class action plaintiffs made subsequent use of the documents in support of his clients' interest in
8 the litigation. UPRS and Gelb then charged the attorney with infringement. However, by
9 authorizing the parties to the litigation to use the First Complaint and First Exhibits in the
10 litigation, UPRS and Gelb had irrevocably authorized the use of those documents in the
11 litigation.

12 Litigation cannot be conducted successfully unless the parties to the litigation and their
13 attorneys are free to use documents that are a part of the litigation. The parties rely on such
14 documents as a means of establishing the nature of the dispute and the facts and legal arguments
15 that have been put forward by each party. This is true at both the trial and appellate levels.

16 A court's ability to perform its function depends on the ability of the parties (and their
17 attorneys) to put before it copies of all the documents in contention and to serve one another with
18 copies of such documents. The courts could not thoroughly and fairly adjudicate a matter if
19 suddenly in the midst of litigation the parties lost the right to give the court copies of documents
20 already used in the litigation that support their arguments. The holder of the copyright in a

¹We do not mean to suggest that permission of the copyright holder is inevitably needed for use of a copyrighted document in litigation. Our ruling concerns only the consequence of a grant of authorization for use in litigation which the holder then purports to withdraw.

1 document who authorizes a party to use that document in a litigation knows, or should know,
2 those inevitable consequences of the authorization. Accordingly, the copyright holder's
3 authorization will be construed to encompass the authorization, irrevocable throughout the
4 duration of the litigation, not only to the expressly authorized party but to all parties to the
5 litigation and to the court, to use the document for appropriate purposes in the conduct of the
6 litigation.

7 A copyright holder's authorization to a litigant to use the work in litigation is different
8 from the loan of a baseball by its owner to her friends for use in a game. The game cannot be
9 completed if the owner changes her mind and walks away with her baseball. Nonetheless, she is
10 at liberty to do so. The analogy, however, is flawed. For what is at stake when authorization to
11 use a document in a litigation is granted is not merely the continued ability of the parties to argue
12 their sides of a dispute, but the ability of the courts to perform their function. The needs of the
13 courts prevail over the copyright holder's selfish interests, and the authorization becomes
14 irrevocable as to the participants in the litigation for purposes of the litigation.

15 The rationale behind our holding is especially clear where, as here, the document in
16 which the plaintiffs claim to hold a copyright is a complaint. The complaint is the foundation of
17 a legal action. It is "the document which embodies the plaintiff's cause of action and it is the
18 vehicle through which he enforces his substantive legal rights." *Sussman v. Bank of Israel*, 56
19 F.3d 450, 459 (2d Cir. 1995) (quoting *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 929 F.2d 1358,
20 1362 (9th Cir. 1990) (en banc)). Motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim are litigated on
21 the basis of the contents of the complaint. See *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).
22 Discovery is "[d]irect[ed] to [the] complaint." *Katz v. Realty Equities Corp. of N.Y.*, 521 F.2d

1 1354, 1359 (2d Cir. 1975). And, at trial, a plaintiff can only recover based on the proven
2 allegations of the operative complaint. *De La Mar v. Hardeley*, 157 F. 547, 549 (2d Cir. 1907).

3 Once a complaint is filed, it becomes a legally operative document that triggers the
4 rights, processes, and protections associated with civil litigation. Consequently, when the author
5 of a complaint authorizes a party to file that complaint, the authorization is not limited to the
6 right to submit the document to the clerk’s office; instead, the author has permitted the party to
7 establish a legal action based on the complaint. Concomitant with that authorization is the
8 authorization to depend on the complaint for the purposes of litigation—and to use the complaint
9 during motion practice, discovery, trial, and appeal.

10 One such authorized use is the incorporation of all or a portion of the complaint into an
11 amended complaint. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure contemplate that a plaintiff may, with
12 leave from the district court where necessary, amend the complaint. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15*.
13 Indeed, a district court may require amendment in order to cure deficiencies in the original
14 complaint. Amending a complaint is a regular component of the litigation process. UPRS and
15 Gelb marshal no legal authority to support the proposition that the author of a complaint may
16 apply copyright law to interfere with the course of litigation by allowing the filing of a complaint
17 but disallowing the creation and filing of an amended version of that complaint.

18 In the instant case, even assuming that the First Complaint and First Exhibits were
19 copyrightable and validly copyrighted, UPRS and Gelb may not use copyright law as a vehicle to
20 prohibit Cowan, Frankel, and Brown from filing a derivative version of those documents in the
21 class action. UPRS and Gelb authorized the class action plaintiffs to found their case on the First

1 Complaint and First Exhibits. UPRS and Gelb therefore have irrevocably authorized the class
2 action plaintiffs to use those documents as the basis of an amended complaint.

3 A contrary holding would unduly interfere with the litigation process. A holding in favor
4 of UPRS and Gelb would encourage sharp litigation practices, undermine the attorney-client
5 relationship, and limit the district court's ability to manage its cases.

6 First, Gelb and UPRS ask this Court to endorse—and indeed, to enable—their
7 questionable litigation practices. After this Court refused to allow counsel for Gelb and UPRS to
8 withdraw the class action appeal unilaterally on behalf of all of the named plaintiffs, Gelb
9 attempted to influence the class action litigation by means of this novel use of copyright law.
10 Gelb and UPRS propose to limit the class action plaintiffs' ability to reproduce the First
11 Complaint and First Exhibits despite the fact that the class action plaintiffs founded their case
12 upon those documents and were authorized to do so by Gelb and UPRS. To accept the theory
13 advanced by Gelb and UPRS would enable Gelb to hold over the class action plaintiffs' heads
14 the threat of pulling the proverbial rug out from under them—by pulling the complaint out from
15 under the litigation. This theory gives Gelb and UPRS, who have withdrawn from the class
16 action, an unreasonable measure of control over the course of the litigation.

17 The difficulty with reallocating the control over the litigation in the manner proposed by
18 UPRS and Gelb would be even greater in the usual case where it is not a co-plaintiff but instead
19 an attorney who has drafted a legal pleading. If, by virtue of an asserted copyright, the attorney
20 has authority over the use of the pleading that supersedes the authority of the client ultimately to
21 control the litigation, then to the extent disagreements over use of the documents emerge, the
22 attorney-client relationship might be affected in a number of ways. The client's trust in the

1 attorney might be undermined, and the attorney’s duties of loyalty to and zealous representation
2 of the client might be adversely implicated as the attorney’s own pecuniary interest in the
3 copyrighted work is pitted against the interests of the client. Although the ethical rules
4 governing attorney conduct ensure that “the client retains ultimate authority over the conduct of
5 litigation,” *Prate v. Freedman*, 583 F.2d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1978), a potential conflict of interest
6 between the attorney and the client would exist—mainly dormant, but nonetheless present—in
7 every litigation.

8 One circumstance in which the plaintiffs’ theory could alter the attorney-client
9 relationship is particularly troubling. Under the theory advanced by UPRS and Gelb, the
10 attorney could deny the client the right to reproduce the pleading or prepare derivative works if
11 the client fires the attorney and seeks to hire different counsel. The attorney could use copyright
12 law to hamper the client’s ability to select his own counsel—a right that is one of the foundations
13 of our system of justice, *see Faretta v. California*, 422 U.S. 806, 831 (1975) (recognizing that
14 the right to select one’s own counsel was codified by the first Congress in the Judiciary Act of
15 1789); *United States v. Gonzalez-Lopez*, 548 U.S. 140, 147-48 (2006) (observing that, in the
16 context of criminal cases, the right is protected by the Sixth Amendment).

17 Finally, the theory put forth by Gelb and UPRS allows the author of a legal pleading not
18 only to prevent the litigating parties from determining the course of the litigation, but also to bar
19 the district court from exercising its discretion with respect to the management of the case.
20 Courts often permit a party to amend a pleading in part but not in full. *See, e.g., Slayton v. Am.*
21 *Exp. Co.*, 460 F.3d 215, 230 (2d Cir. 2006); *Morley v. Ciba-Geigy Corp.*, 66 F.3d 21, 25 (2d Cir.
22 1995). Under these circumstances the court, in effect, requires that an amended pleading retain a

1 portion of the original pleading. Imposing such a requirement is within the purview of the
2 district court: “[C]ourts traditionally have exercised considerable authority to manage their own
3 affairs so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases.” *Hoffman-La Roche*
4 *Inc. v. Sperling*, 493 U.S. 165, 172-73 (1989) (internal quotation marks omitted). The plaintiffs
5 point to no aspect of the copyright law or its legislative history indicating that Congress intended
6 that copyright should interfere with that authority.

7 Our decision today is based on the particularities of the facts before us. We do not decide
8 whether legal pleadings or other legal documents are subject to copyright law. We do not decide
9 whether a party who is authorized to file a legal pleading in one case is also authorized to file it
10 in other cases. We do not decide whether the parties to the litigation may use the pleading for
11 other purposes unrelated to the litigation. We merely hold that, because UPRS and Gelb
12 authorized the class action plaintiffs to file the First Complaint and First Exhibits as the
13 foundation of *Frankel v. Cole*, UPRS and Gelb may not use copyright law to prohibit those class
14 action plaintiffs (or their attorney) from continuing to use the First Complaint and First Exhibits
15 in the context of that litigation.²

² Although the district court held that UPRS and Gelb granted Kaplan an implied license to use the First Complaint and First Exhibits, our reasoning is somewhat different. First, we do not rely on the traditional law of license. Second, we do not rely on the authorization given to Kaplan in particular. Even if Cowan, Frankel, and Brown had substituted for Kaplan a new attorney who had never interacted with UPRS or Gelb, the new attorney would be entitled to use the First Complaint and First Exhibits in the course of the class action litigation as the agent of the named plaintiffs. The authorization granted to Kaplan was derivative of the authorization granted to the parties whom he represented: By authorizing Cowan, Frankel, and Brown to use the documents, UPRS and Gelb also authorized the named plaintiffs’ attorneys to use the documents on behalf of their clients in this litigation.

CONCLUSION

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We have considered the plaintiffs' remaining arguments and find them to be without merit. Accordingly, for the reasons stated herein, the judgment of the district court is **AFFIRMED.**