

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Tracy Chapman,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Onika Tanya Maraj et al.,  
Defendant.

2:18-cv-09088-VAP-SSx

**Order DENYING Plaintiff's  
Motion for Partial Summary  
Judgment (Dkt. 54)  
and GRANTING Defendant's  
Motion for Partial Summary  
Judgment (Dkt. 57)**

United States District Court  
Central District of California

Before the Court are Plaintiff Tracy Chapman's ("Chapman") Motion for Partial Summary Judgment ("Chapman MSJ," Dkts. 54 (redacted), 56, Ex. A) and Defendant Onika Tanya Maraj's ("Maraj") Motion for Partial Summary Judgment ("Maraj MSJ," Dkt. 57). The parties each opposed the other's Motion. ("Maraj Opposition," ("Opp."), Dkt. 66; "Chapman Opp.," Dkt. 67).

After considering all the papers filed in support of, and in opposition to, the Motions, the Court deems this matter appropriate for resolution without a hearing. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-15. The Court GRANTS Maraj's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and DENIES Chapman's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 This action arises out of a copyright dispute between Chapman and  
3 Maraj regarding the use and distribution of Chapman’s musical composition.  
4

5 On October 22, 2018, Chapman brought this action alleging copyright  
6 infringement of her musical composition, *Baby Can I Hold You* (the  
7 “Composition”). (Dkt. 1). According to Chapman, Maraj violated Chapman’s  
8 exclusive rights to “reproduce, distribute, and prepare derivative works from  
9 and otherwise exploit the Composition.” (*Id.* ¶ 50). Maraj denies these  
10 allegations. (Dkt. 14).  
11

12 Each party now moves for partial summary judgment. (Chapman MSJ;  
13 Maraj MSJ). Chapman seeks partial summary judgment only on the issue of  
14 copyright infringement (not damages). (Chapman MSJ, at 2). Specifically,  
15 Chapman alleges that Maraj is liable for copyright infringement in two ways:  
16 (1) for creating a song (hereinafter, the “new work” or “song”) that  
17 incorporates lyrics and melodies of the Composition; and (2) for distributing  
18 the song to a DJ and radio host. (*Id.*). Chapman also requests that the Court  
19 summarily adjudicate that the infringement was willful. (*Id.*).  
20

21 Maraj, in her Motion, seeks summary judgment only on the issue of her  
22 alleged infringement for creating the song. (Maraj MSJ). According to Maraj,  
23 the creation of the song constitutes fair use. (*Id.*).  
24

25 On August 24, 2020, both parties opposed the other’s Motion.  
26 (Chapman Opp.; Maraj Opp.). On August 31, 2020, both parties filed replies

1 in support of their Motions. (“Chapman Reply,” Dkt. 72; “Maraj Reply,” Dkt.  
2 73). For the reasons stated below, the Court DENIES Chapman’s Motion in  
3 its entirety and GRANTS Maraj’s Motion.  
4

## 5 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

6 A motion for summary judgment or partial summary judgment shall be  
7 granted when there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving  
8 party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a);  
9 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 247-48 (1986).  
10

11 “[W]hen parties submit cross-motions for summary judgment, each  
12 motion must be considered on its own merits.” *Fair Hous. Council of*  
13 *Riverside Cty., Inc. v. Riverside Two*, 249 F.3d 1132, 1136 (9th Cir. 2001)  
14 (internal quotations and citations omitted). Thus, “[t]he court must rule on  
15 each party’s motion on an individual and separate basis, determining, for  
16 each side, whether a judgment may be entered in accordance with the Rule  
17 56 standard.” (*Id.* (quoting Wright, et al., Federal Practice and Procedure §  
18 2720, at 335–36 (3d ed. 1998))). If, however, the cross-motions are before  
19 the court at the same time, the court must consider the evidence proffered by  
20 both sets of motions before ruling on either one. *Riverside Two*, 249 F.3d at  
21 1135–36.  
22

23 Generally, the burden is on the moving party to demonstrate that it is  
24 entitled to summary judgment. *Margolis v. Ryan*, 140 F.3d 850, 852 (9th Cir.  
25 1998). “The moving party may produce evidence negating an essential  
26 element of the nonmoving party’s case, or . . . show that the nonmoving party

1 does not have enough evidence of an essential element of its claim or  
2 defense to carry its ultimate burden of persuasion at trial.” *Nissan Fire &*  
3 *Marine Ins. Co. v. Fritz Companies, Inc.*, 210 F.3d 1099, 1106 (9th Cir. 2000)  
4 (reconciling *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144 (1970) and *Celotex*  
5 *Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317 (1986)). The nonmoving party must then “do  
6 more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the  
7 material facts” but must show specific facts which raise a genuine issue for  
8 trial. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586  
9 (1986). A genuine issue of material fact will exist “if the evidence is such that  
10 a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party.” *Anderson*,  
11 477 U.S. at 248.

12  
13 In ruling on a motion for summary judgment, a court construes the  
14 evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Barlow v.*  
15 *Ground*, 943 F.2d 1132, 1135 (9th Cir. 1991). “[T]he judge’s function is not []  
16 to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter but to determine  
17 whether there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.

### 18 19 **III. FACTS**

20 Both Chapman and Maraj filed statements of undisputed facts,  
21 (“Chapman SUF,” Dkts. 54-1, 56, Ex. B; “Maraj SUF,” Dkt. 59), to which the  
22 other party has filed statements of genuine dispute and additional facts,  
23 (“Chapman RSUF,” Dkt. 67-2, “Maraj RSUF,” Dkt. 69). Chapman also filed a  
24 response to Maraj’s additional facts proffered in opposition to Chapman’s  
25 Motion. (“Chapman RAMF,” Dkt. 72-4). Each party has also filed various  
26 evidentiary objections to facts cited in the other’s papers. (“Chapman

1 Objections to Maraj’s MSJ Evidence,” Dkt. 67-3; “Maraj Objections to  
2 Chapman’s MSJ Evidence,” Dkt. 68; “Chapman Objections to Maraj’s Opp.  
3 Evidence,” Dkt. 72-2). Chapman also filed a response to Maraj’s objections  
4 to Chapman’s evidence. (“Chapman Response to Maraj Objections,” Dkt. 72-  
5 3).

6  
7 To the extent certain facts or contentions are not mentioned in this  
8 Order, the Court has not found it necessary to consider them in reaching its  
9 decision. In addition to considering the evidentiary objections raised by the  
10 parties, the Court has reviewed independently the admissibility of the  
11 evidence that both parties submitted and has not considered evidence that is  
12 irrelevant or inadmissible. At the summary judgment stage, a district court  
13 should “focus on the admissibility of the [evidence’s] contents” and not the  
14 form in which the evidence is presented—it is sufficient that a party will be  
15 able to produce evidence in its admissible form at trial. See *Fraser v.*  
16 *Goodale*, 342 F.3d 1032, 1036 (9th Cir. 2003); *Block v. City of Los Angeles*,  
17 253 F.3d 410, 418–19 (9th Cir. 2001).

18  
19 Moreover, “objections to evidence on the ground that it is irrelevant,  
20 speculative, and/or argumentative, or that it constitutes an improper legal  
21 conclusion are all duplicative of the summary judgment standard itself” and  
22 thus need not be considered on a motion for summary judgment. *Burch v.*  
23 *Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 433 F. Supp. 2d 1110, 1120 (E.D. Cal. 2006).

1 **A. Evidentiary Objections**

2 **Chapman's Objections**

3 The Court sustains Chapman's objections to Maraj's SUF No. 1 as  
4 unsupported by the evidence and SUF Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 11 as compound.  
5 The Court also sustains Chapman's objection to SUF No. 7 as unsupported  
6 by the evidence. The Court overrules Chapman's objections to Maraj's SUF  
7 Nos. 9 and 12 but finds only the following statement supported by Maraj's  
8 proffered evidence for SUF No. 9: "Tracy Chapman has requested samples  
9 of proposed works when considering a license request." The Court overrules  
10 Chapman's objections to Maraj's SUF Nos. 8 and 10, but finds only the  
11 following statements supported by Maraj's proffered evidence: "rights holders  
12 often request copies of new works during licensing discussions," and  
13 "prospective licensees usually include their proposed derivative works with  
14 their initial licensing requests." Chapman also objects to certain statements  
15 within the declarations of Maraj and Aubry Delaine filed in support of Maraj's  
16 Opposition to Chapman's Motion.

17  
18 1. Maraj Declaration

19 According to Chapman, the following statements contradict Maraj's  
20 former sworn testimony and must be stricken from the record:

- 21  
22
- 23 • "I thought that maybe, if Ms. Chapman heard my song on the  
24 radio, and learned of a positive reaction among listeners, she  
25 would allow me to release the song."  
26
  - "[t]hat day, however, I had a change of heart. I never sent the  
recording."

- 1 • “I was surprised to learn that Flex played Sorry on the radio that  
2 evening. I have no idea how he obtained the recording. He did  
3 not obtain it from me or, to my knowledge, from anyone I know.”  
4

5 (Dkt. 72-2). The Court agrees with Chapman as to the first statement and  
6 most of the second statement but disagrees as to the third statement.  
7

8 “[T]he Ninth Circuit has held that ‘a party cannot create an issue of fact  
9 by [submission of] an affidavit contradicting his prior deposition testimony’  
10 where the court determines that the later affidavit is merely “sham’ testimony  
11 that flatly contradicts earlier testimony.” *Ana Mora et al. v. City of Garden  
12 Grove et al.*, 2020 WL 4760184, at \*7 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (citing to *Kennedy v.  
13 Allied Mut. Ins. Co.*, 952 F.2d 262, 266 (9th Cir. 1999)). “The rationale  
14 underlying the sham affidavit rule is that a party ought not be allowed to  
15 manufacture a bogus dispute with himself to defeat summary judgment.”  
16 *Nelson v. City of Davis*, 571 F.3d 924, 928 (9th Cir. 2009).  
17

18 The Ninth Circuit in *Yeager* reiterated two important limitations on the  
19 sham affidavit rule: (1) the district court must make a “factual determination  
20 that the contradiction was actually a sham”; and (2) the “inconsistency  
21 between a party’s deposition testimony and subsequent affidavit must be  
22 clear and unambiguous.” *Yeager v. Bowlin*, 693 F.3d 1076, 1080 (9th Cir.  
23 2012). For example, “[an affidavit might not be a sham if the affiant’s actions  
24 were the result of honest discrepancy, a mistake, or the result of newly  
25 discovered evidence ... [or] if the affiant gives a plausible excuse for the  
26 contradiction ....” *Jack v. Trans World Airlines*, 854 F. Supp. 654, 660 (N.D.

1 Cal. 1994); see *Yeager*, 693 F.3d at 1080 (“[T]he nonmoving party is not  
2 precluded from elaborating on, explaining or clarifying prior testimony elicited  
3 by opposing counsel on deposition . . .”) (quoting *Van Asdale v. Int’l Game*  
4 *Tech.*, 577 F.3d 989, 999 (9th Cir. 2009)).

5  
6 Maraj’s statements explaining why she asked DJ Flex to play the new  
7 work on his radio show and her statement about her “change of heart”  
8 contradict her earlier deposition testimony, rendering her affidavit a sham one.  
9 In her September 3, 2019 supplemental responses to Chapman’s Requests  
10 for Admission, Maraj denied that she asked DJ Flex to play the new work.  
11 (Dkt. 54-2, Ex. 8, p. 87). In her September 23, 2019 deposition, Maraj stated  
12 that she could not locate any communications between her and DJ Flex. (Dkt.  
13 54-2, Ex. 6 at 22:4-8). Maraj further testified that the only discussion she  
14 recalled having with DJ Flex over social media was when she responded to  
15 his Instagram post saying that he can only play official album music. (*Id.*, at  
16 24:5-22). According to Chapman, DJ Flex, not Maraj, submitted the direct  
17 messages where Maraj asked him to play the song on his show. (Dkt. 54-2,  
18 Declaration of Nicholas Frontera ¶ 16).

19  
20 In the face of that evidence, Maraj now seeks to claw back her prior  
21 testimony to create additional issues of fact on summary judgment. Rather  
22 than providing an explanation for her former testimony, Maraj offers a new  
23 version of contradictory events. This is exactly what the sham affidavit  
24 doctrine aims to prevent. The Court thus strikes Paragraphs 4 and 5 from  
25 Maraj’s declaration. The Court also strikes Paragraph 6, except for Maraj’s  
26 statement that she “never sent the recording” because that statement does



1 not contradict prior testimony. (See Dkt. 66-1, Deposition of Tanya Maraj at  
2 78:24-79:18). For similar reasons, the Court declines to strike the third  
3 statement at issue. Maraj stated in her deposition that she was not sure how  
4 DJ Flex received the new work. Her statement that she was surprised to hear  
5 him play the song is thus consistent with that testimony.

## 6 7 2. Delaine Declaration

8 Chapman also argues that statements in Delaine's declaration  
9 contradicts his deposition testimony in this case. (Dkt. 72-2, at 4-7). The  
10 Court disagrees.

11  
12 None of the statements in Delaine's declaration directly contradict his  
13 deposition testimony. To the extent that there are any inconsistencies, the  
14 Court finds that they do not rise to the level of sham statements but rather are  
15 offered to explain certain aspects of his testimony. *See Ana Mora et al.*, 2020  
16 WL 4760184, at \*7. Further, Chapman improperly attempts to use the "sham  
17 affidavit" rule as both a shield and a sword. *In re GGW Brands, LLC*, 504  
18 B.R. 577, 629 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 2013). For example, Chapman relies on the  
19 fact that Delaine reached out to Chris Athens for a mastered copy of Sorry  
20 (Dkt. 69, Chapman's SUF No. 30) while simultaneously seeking to strike the  
21 same information from Delaine's declaration. In the absence of "clear and  
22 unambiguous" inconsistencies in Delaine's testimony, the Court declines to  
23 strike the contested statements from the record. *Yeager*, 693 F.3d at 1080.

## 24 25 **Maraj's Objections**

26 Maraj contests the admissibility of Exhibits 20 and 21 to the declaration

1 of Nicholas Frontera, which consists of copies of Instagram and Twitter posts  
2 made by DJ Flex on August 11, 2018. (Dkt. 68; Dkt. 54-2, p. 212-214). The  
3 posts state:

4 “Shhhhhhh!!!! TONIGHT 7 PM!!! NICKI GAVE ME  
5 SOMETHING!!! @nickiminaj ft @nas !!! (NOT ON HER  
6 ALBUM!) GONNA STOP THE CITY TONIGHT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”

7 (Dkt. 54-2, at 212-214). Maraj claims that the posts are inadmissible hearsay  
8 because Chapman cites to them for the truth of the matter asserted – that  
9 Maraj supplied the recording of the song to DJ Flex. (Dkt. 68, at 1; Dkt. 72,  
10 at 8) (“Mr. Taylor’s multiple social media postings that he received the  
11 Infringing Work from Ms. Maraj are contemporaneous statements  
12 demonstrating Ms. Maraj in fact sent it to him.”). Chapman claims the posts  
13 are admissible either as exclusions from or exceptions to the hearsay rule.  
14 (Dkt. 72-3). The Court disagrees.

15  
16 Chapman first argues that these documents are admissible as  
17 admissions of a person authorized to make the statement and/or a co-  
18 conspirator. (*Id.*, at 1-2). Nevertheless, Chapman cites no evidence of Maraj  
19 authorizing DJ Flex to make the social media posts, nor are they statements  
20 of a co-conspirator; Chapman provides no facts showing that DJ Flex and  
21 Maraj entered into a “conspiracy.” See *Bourjaily v. United States*, 483 U.S.  
22 171, 175 (1987) (requiring a court to make a preliminary finding of the  
23 existence of a conspiracy by a preponderance of the evidence before  
24 admitting statements under Rule 801(d)(2)(E)).

25  
26 Chapman also argues that the social media posts are admissible under

1 one or more of the exceptions to the hearsay rule, i.e., present sense  
2 impression, excited utterance, existing mental condition, recorded  
3 recollection, or business record. (Dkt. 72-3, at 3). All of these arguments fail.  
4

5 The facts do not support a finding that the social media posts are  
6 present sense impressions, excited utterances, or evidence of existing mental  
7 conditions. The Ninth Circuit has held that to qualify as an exception as a  
8 present sense impression or an excited utterance, the “out-of-court statement  
9 must be nearly contemporaneous with the incident described and made with  
10 little chance for reflection.” *Bemis v. Edwards*, 45 F.3d 1369, 1372 (9th Cir.  
11 1995). “Under all three rules, the court must evaluate three factors:  
12 contemporaneousness, chance for reflection, and relevance.” *United States*  
13 *v. Ponticelli*, 622 F.2d 985, 991 (9th Cir. 1980).  
14

15 Chapman’s argument that DJ Flex “described an event ... right after it  
16 happened” is conclusory and unsupported. Chapman provides no evidence  
17 showing when DJ Flex allegedly received the text message. Chapman simply  
18 argues that DJ Flex must have received the text message sometime between  
19 August 10, 2018 when Maraj said “I’ll text” and 2:34 p.m. on the next day  
20 when DJ Flex made his first social media post. Maraj disputes whether the  
21 text message was received within this time frame. Thus, these facts do not  
22 establish that the social media posts were made without time for reflection.  
23

24 The social media posts are also not recorded reflections or business  
25 records. “A recorded recollection is ‘[a] record that: (A) is on a matter the  
26 witness once knew about but now cannot recall well enough to testify fully

1 and accurately; (B) was made or adopted by the witness when the matter was  
2 fresh in the witness's memory; and (C) accurately reflects the witness's  
3 knowledge.” *United States v. Orm Hieng*, 679 F.3d 1131, 1143 (9th Cir. 2011).  
4 Chapman provides no facts to demonstrate DJ Flex cannot recall his posts  
5 on social media well enough to testify about them. In fact, DJ Flex testified  
6 about the posts in his deposition. When asked why he tweeted that “Nicki  
7 gave me something” DJ Flex responded: “Well, if you are asking me why I  
8 said Nicki gave me something because I want the kids to believe that I got it  
9 from the artist so they tune in. It's called smoke and mirrors.” (Dkt. 66-1, at  
10 31, 162:7-12). This testimony also contradicts Chapman’s assertions that the  
11 social media posts demonstrate that “Ms. Maraj in fact sent it to him.” Thus,  
12 even assuming the social media posts were admissible non-hearsay, the  
13 meaning of the posts is a material disputed fact that must be resolved by the  
14 trier of fact.

15  
16 Finally, the social media posts do not qualify as business records.  
17 Chapman provides no evidence from DJ Flex showing that the social media  
18 posts are regularly conducted business activities. FRE 801(3) (“all these  
19 conditions [must be] shown by the testimony of the custodian or another  
20 qualified witness.”). The social media posts do not describe an “act, event,  
21 condition, opinion, or diagnosis” that was made. FRE 801(3). To the extent  
22 Chapman argues that the event is “Nicki [giving] something” to DJ Flex, as  
23 explained above, that fact is disputed by the parties.

24  
25 The Court thus SUSTAINS Maraj’s objection to the social media posts  
26 as inadmissible hearsay. The Court will consider the posts only for the fact

1 that they exist, but not for the truth of the matters asserted therein. (Dkt. 69,  
2 SUF 35 (parties agreeing that the posts exist)).

3  
4 **B. Undisputed Facts**

5 Local Rule 56 allows the Court to find that “the material facts as claimed  
6 and adequately supported by the moving party are admitted to exist without  
7 controversy except to the extent that such material facts are (a) included in  
8 the “Statement of Genuine Issues” *and* (b) controverted by declaration or  
9 other written evidence filed in opposition to the motion.” Local Rule 56–3  
10 (emphasis added). The Court finds that the following relevant facts are  
11 undisputed:

12  
13 **The Copyrighted Work**

14 Chapman wrote her song *Baby Can I Hold You* (the “Composition”) in  
15 1982 and obtained copyright registration for the Composition on October 20,  
16 1983. (Maraj RSUF Nos. 1-2). Chapman is the sole owner of the copyright  
17 in the Composition. (Maraj RSUF No. 3).

18  
19 **The New Work**

20 In 2017, Maraj agreed to work with a recording artist named Nasir Bin  
21 Olu (“Nas”) on a re-make of a song entitled *Sorry*. (Maraj RSUF No. 4;  
22 Chapman RSUF No. 2). At the time, Maraj believed that *Sorry* was created  
23 by an artist named Shelly Thunder. (Chapman RAMF No. 40). Maraj told  
24 Nas that she would experiment with *Sorry* to see where the project could go.  
25 (Maraj RSUF No. 41). Maraj began to experiment with *Sorry* before seeking  
26 a license (Chapman SUF No. 10), but she knew she would need a license to

1 produce a song on an album eventually. (Chapman SUF No. 9). Maraj did  
2 not intend to release a new work without securing an appropriate license first.  
3 (Maraj RSUF No. 42). This was customary practice because rights holders  
4 often request copies of new works during licensing discussions and  
5 prospective licensees usually include their proposed derivative works with  
6 their initial licensing requests. (Maraj SUF Nos. 8-10). Chapman has  
7 requested copies of new works from prospective licensees herself. (Maraj  
8 SUF No. 9).

### 9 10 **License Requests**

11 Maraj's representatives later found out that *Sorry* was a cover to Tracy  
12 Chapman's song, *Baby Can I Hold You*. (Maraj SUF No. 12). The new work  
13 created by Maraj incorporated a large number of lyrics and vocal melodies  
14 from *Baby Can I Hold You*. (Chapman SUF Nos. 7-8). Thus, on May 23,  
15 2018, Maraj, through her representatives, began seeking Chapman's  
16 clearance to publish the new work in Maraj's then-upcoming album, *Queen*.  
17 (Maraj SUF No. 12). Between May 23, 2018 and August 2, 2018, Maraj and  
18 her representatives made multiple requests to Chapman for a license to  
19 publish the new work. (*Id.*, at Nos. 13-15; Chapman SUF Nos. 11-20).  
20 Chapman repeatedly denied the requests. (*Id.*). On at least one occasion,  
21 Maraj attempted to reach out to Chapman directly via Twitter to change  
22 Chapman's mind. (*Id.*). Despite these efforts, Chapman continued to deny  
23 Maraj's requests. (*Id.*).

24  
25 Maraj told Nas that the song "was not gonna get cleared" by Chapman.  
26 (Chapman SUF No. 23). She further stated that, "they saying [Ms. Chapman]

1 don't clear stuff. She was forced to with [another song] but took all the money  
2 cuz they put it out w/no approval." (*Id.*, SUF No. 24). Nas expressed his  
3 frustrations with Chapman's refusal to issue a license. (Maraj RSUF No. 51).

#### 5 **Maraj Reaches Out to DJ Flex**

6 On August 3, 2018, Maraj direct messaged DJ Aston George Taylor  
7 ("DJ Flex") the following message:

8  
9 "Hey. I got a record I want u to world premier. The week album drops.  
10 U will be the only one with it. I'll have Jean hit u to explain. Keep it on  
11 the low. Wait til u see who's on it. Not going on album either. No one  
12 will get it."

13 (Chapman SUF No. 25). DJ Flex indicated that he would play the record on  
14 his show (*Id.*, SUF No. 26). On that same day, Maraj sent Nas a copy of the  
15 latest mix of the new work via WeTransfer. (Maraj RSUF No. 50). There is  
16 no record of Maraj sending DJ Flex a copy of the latest mix on that day.

17  
18 One week later, on August 10, 2018, Maraj followed up with DJ Flex  
19 about the show asking, "You got me tonight? The song is me and Nas. Send  
20 your number." (Chapman SUF No. 27). DJ Flex responded with his number  
21 and confirmed that he would play the song the next day. (*Id.*, SUF No. 28).  
22 Maraj responded, "Ok I'll text." (*Id.*, SUF No. 29).

#### 24 **The New Work is "Mastered"**

25 On the same day, Maraj's lead recording engineer, Aubry Delaine,  
26 asked Chris Athens Masters, Inc. to "master" the song and return clean and

1 explicit versions of the mastered copy. (Chapman SUF No. 30). Chris Athens  
2 mastered the work and his intern, David Castro, sent Delaine links to  
3 download the mastered versions via email at 9:12 p.m. that night. (*Id.*, SUF  
4 Nos. 31-32). The links only allowed for one download each. (*Id.*, SUF No.  
5 33). Delaine never sends unreleased recordings of Maraj’s work to third  
6 parties without receiving instructions from Maraj to do so. (*Id.*, SUF No. 34).  
7 Maraj’s album, *Queen*, was released on August 10, 2018 without the new  
8 work. (Maraj SUF No. 16).

### 10 **DJ Flex Plays the New Work on His Show**

11 On August 11, 2018, the day after Maraj’s album released, DJ Flex  
12 promoted the debut of the new work on his Twitter and Instagram accounts:

13  
14 “Shhhhhhh!!!! TONIGHT 7 PM!!! NICKY GAVE ME SOMETHING!!!  
15 @nickiminaj ft @nas !!! (NOT ON HER ALBUM!) GONNA STOP THE  
16 CITY TONIGHT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”

17 (Chapman SUF No. 35). Maraj commented on DJ Flex’s post stating that he  
18 was not to play any material that was not included on her album. (Maraj  
19 RSUF No. 45). Later that night, DJ Flex played a version of the new work  
20 that was titled, “01 Sorry – 72518 – master.mp3.” (Chapman SUF No. 37).  
21 DJ Flex received that version of the song via text message. (*Id.*, SUF No.  
22 37).

### 24 **C. Disputed Facts**

25 The parties dispute the following facts in connection with their Motions:  
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**When DJ Flex Received the New Work**

- Chapman argues that DJ Flex must have received the new work after Maraj said “she’ll text” it to him on August 10, 2018 and before he played it on the air the next evening. (Chapman SUF No. 36).
- Maraj maintains that DJ Flex’s testimony only establishes that he received the new work *before* he sent the Tweet broadcasting the show but does not establish that DJ Flex received it after Maraj said “she’ll text.” (Maraj RSUF No. 36).

**Who texted DJ Flex the New Work**

- Chapman states that Maraj or one of her representatives sent DJ Flex the song based on the following disputed facts.
- Maraj maintains that neither she, nor anyone acting with her authority, sent DJ Flex the song. (Maraj RSUF No. 46). DJ Flex denies that Maraj sent him the song. (*Id.*). DJ Flex claims he received the new work from one of his bloggers, and not from anyone associated with Maraj. (*Id.*). Delaine states that neither he, nor anyone else to his knowledge, was asked to send a recording of the new work to DJ Flex. (*Id.*). Delaine states that he does not know how DJ Flex received the new work. (*Id.*). Roberson also denies sending DJ Flex the new work. (*Id.*).

**Whether “01 Sorry – 72518 – master.mp3” is the mastered version**

- Maraj maintains that the “01 Sorry – 72518 – master.mp3” file is a *mixed* version generated by Serban Ghenea and not the mastered

1 copy created by Chris Masters on August 10, 2018. (Maraj RSUF  
2 No. 47).

- 3 • Chapman disputes this and maintains that because of the file name,  
4 the file is the mastered version. (Chapman SUF No. 37).

5  
6 **Whether the Mastered Version Can Be Sent Via Text Message**

- 7 • Maraj maintains that the mastered copy cannot be sent via text  
8 message because the file is too large. (Maraj RSUF No. 49).  
9 • Chapman argues that the mastered copy can be sent via text  
10 message using WeTransfer the same way Maraj sent Nas a copy of  
11 the file via text message through WeTransfer on August 3, 2018.  
12 (Chapman RAMF No. 49).

13  
14 **When the Mixed Version Was Created**

- 15 • Maraj maintains that the mixed version of the song was completed  
16 on July 25, 2018 as indicated by the “72518” in the file name. (Maraj  
17 RSUF No. 48).  
18 • Chapman maintains that the mixing services were completed later  
19 than that. (Maraj RSUF No. 48).

20  
21 **IV. DISCUSSION**

22 **A. Copyright Infringement**

23 To establish a claim for direct copyright infringement, a plaintiff must  
24 demonstrate: (1) it owns a valid copyright in a work, and (2) defendant’s  
25 violation of plaintiff’s exclusive rights under the Copyright Act. 17 U.S.C. §§  
26 106, 501; *see also Funky Films, Inc. v. Time Warner Entertainment Co., L.P.*,

1 462 F.3d 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 2006). “In addition, direct infringement requires  
2 the plaintiff to show causation (also referred to as ‘volitional conduct’) by the  
3 defendant.” *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Giganews, Inc.*, 847 F.3d 657, 666 (9th Cir.  
4 2017).

### 6 **1. Ownership**

7 A certificate of registration bearing the plaintiff’s name “creates a  
8 presumption of ownership of a valid copyright,” which the defendant must  
9 offer “some evidence” to rebut. *Ent. Research Group, Inc. v. Genesis*  
10 *Creative Group, Inc.*, 122 F.3d 1211, 1217 (9th Cir. 1997). Here, Chapman  
11 provides adequate documentation of her copyright registration in the song  
12 entitled, *Baby Can I Hold You*. (Dkt. 1 ¶¶ 13-19, Ex. B). Maraj also does not  
13 dispute that Chapman is the sole copyright holder. (Maraj RSUF No. 3).

### 15 **2. Violation of Exclusive Right**

16 The Copyright Act bestows on the owner of a copyright certain exclusive  
17 rights, including the rights to reproduction, preparation, distribution, public  
18 performance, and importation. (17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)-(3), 17 U.S.C. § 602(a)).

19  
20 Chapman claims that Maraj violated her exclusive rights in two ways:  
21 (1) when Maraj created the new work without Chapman’s permission; and (2)  
22 when Maraj distributed the new work to DJ Flex without Chapman’s  
23 permission. Maraj counters that summary judgment should be granted in her  
24 favor as to the first issue because her creation of the song was fair use. The  
25 Court turns to the distribution issue first.

1 (a) Distribution Right

2 In support of her argument that Maraj violated her distribution rights,  
3 Chapman relies on several disputed or inadmissible facts. First, Chapman's  
4 argument that Maraj, or one of her agents, distributed the new work largely  
5 depends on the timeframe that DJ Flex received the text message containing  
6 the new work. According to Chapman, DJ Flex received the song after Maraj  
7 said "I'll text" and before he played the song on his show the following night.  
8 Yet, Maraj offers facts to contradict that timeframe. Specifically, DJ Flex  
9 testifies that he was not sure about the timeframe he received the text  
10 message, but that he knows he received the song before he sent his Tweet.  
11 (Dkt. 66-1, at 32, 171:19-172:5). At best, DJ Flex's testimony is inconsistent  
12 – the transcript shows that there is some confusion with the line of  
13 questioning. Given the inconclusive testimony, a trier of fact could differ as to  
14 the timeframe DJ Flex received the text message in this case.

15  
16 In addition to the timeframe, Chapman relies on inadmissible hearsay  
17 in her analysis. As explained above, the Tweet on DJ Flex's social media  
18 accounts is not admissible for the truth of the matter on which Chapman  
19 relies. (See Chapman Reply, at 8) ("Mr. Taylor's multiple social media  
20 postings that he received the Infringing Work from Ms. Maraj are  
21 contemporaneous statements demonstrating Ms. Maraj in fact sent it to  
22 him."). Moreover, even if the Court were to consider these statements for the  
23 truth of the matter asserted, triable issues of fact would persist. In DJ Flex's  
24 deposition testimony, he squarely rejects the idea that his Tweets meant that  
25 he received the song from Maraj. (Dkt. 66-1, at 31, 162:7-12). To the contrary,  
26 he explains that he only said "Nicki gave me something" to lure in fans on his

1 show. (*Id.*)

2  
3 Moreover, the denials by Maraj, DJ Flex, Delaine, and Roberson  
4 regarding the transmission of the song creates disputed material facts.  
5 Critically, DJ Flex denies that Maraj sent him the text message and states that  
6 one of his bloggers provided it to him. Further, both Maraj and Delaine testify  
7 that the new work could have gotten into a number of persons' hands  
8 (including those who do not take direction from Maraj, such as Nas or  
9 individuals on Chris Masters' team). (Maraj RSUF No. 46).

10  
11 Finally, the dispute about the mastered and mixed versions is also key  
12 circumstantial evidence for determining who sent DJ Flex the new work. The  
13 parties dispute several facts related to whether DJ Flex received a mastered  
14 copy of the file, including whether a mastered file can be sent via text  
15 message, when the "mixed" version of the song was created in this case, and  
16 whether the file name, including the word "master," is dispositive. Chapman  
17 relies on the fact that DJ Flex received a "mastered" copy of the file to support  
18 her argument that Maraj or someone acting on Maraj's behalf sent DJ Flex  
19 the song. This is a disputed issue of material fact. (Chapman SUF No. 37).

20  
21 These factual disputes raise triable issues of material fact that must be  
22 resolved by a jury. The Court thus DENIES Chapman's Motion for Summary  
23 Judgment on the distribution issue.

24  
25  
26 (b) Right to Create Derivative Works

1 Chapman next argues that Maraj violated her exclusive right to create  
2 derivative works. (Chapman MSJ, at 12). Maraj counters that her creation of  
3 the new work constitutes fair use. (Maraj MSJ, at 7).

4  
5 Fair use is a mixed question of law and fact. *Los Angeles Times v. Free*  
6 *Republic*, No. CV 98-7840 MMM(AJWx), 2000 WL 565200, at \*4 (C.D. Cal.  
7 2000). A court may appropriately decide a fair use issue on a summary  
8 judgment motion only when the material facts are not in dispute. *Mattel, Inc.*  
9 *v. Walking Mountain Productions*, 353 F.3d 792, 800 (9th Cir. 2003). The  
10 defendant bears the burden of proving fair use because fair use is an  
11 affirmative defense to infringement. *Henley v. DeVore*, 733 F. Supp. 2d 1144,  
12 1151 (C.D. Cal. 2010).

13  
14 The Copyright Act provides that the fair use of a copyrighted work, “for  
15 purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship,  
16 or research, is not an infringement of copyright.” 17 U.S.C. § 107. The fair  
17 use determination is “an open-ended and context-sensitive inquiry,” and the  
18 examples and factors in the statute are “illustrative and not limitative . . . [and]  
19 provide only general guidance about the sorts of copying that courts and  
20 Congress most commonly had found to be fair uses.” *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose*  
21 *Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 577 (1994). In determining whether a use is fair  
22 use, courts consider four factors:

- 23  
24 (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use  
25 is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;  
26 (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;

1 (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the  
2 copyrighted work as a whole; and

3 (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the  
4 copyrighted work.

5  
6 (*Id.*). These factors should not be treated in isolation, and instead must be  
7 explored and weighed in light of copyright's purpose. *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at  
8 578. The Supreme Court has found that transformative uses "lie at the heart  
9 of the fair use doctrine's guarantee of breathing space within the confines of  
10 copyright" because such works generally further "the goal of copyright, to  
11 promote science and the arts[.]" (*Id.* at 579).

12  
13 i. Purpose and Character of the Use

14 The first factor, 17 U.S.C. § 107(1), requires a court to consider "the  
15 purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a  
16 commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes." The central  
17 purpose of this inquiry is to determine whether and to what extent the new  
18 work is "transformative." *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 579. The Ninth Circuit has  
19 adopted a two-step analysis of this first prong. *Furie v. Infowars, LLC*, 401 F.  
20 Supp. 3d 952, 972 (C.D. Cal. 2019) (citing to *Kelly v. Arriba Soft Corp.*, 336  
21 F.3d 811, 818 (9th Cir. 2003)). First, courts ask whether the use of the work  
22 is commercial in nature. (*Id.*). Second, they ask whether such use is  
23 transformative<sup>1</sup>. (*Id.*).

24 A use is considered transformative only where a defendant changes a

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>1</sup> The parties do not provide any analysis as to whether the new work is trans-  
formative.

1 plaintiff's copyrighted work or uses the plaintiff's copyrighted work in a  
2 different context such that the plaintiff's work is transformed into a new  
3 creation. (*Id.* citing *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1164  
4 (9th Cir. 2007)). The more transformative the new work, the less important  
5 the other factors, including commercialism, become. *Kelly*, 336 F.3d at 818.

6  
7 Commercial use is a “factor that tends to weigh against a finding of fair  
8 use.” *Monge v. Maya Magazines, Inc.*, 688 F.3d 1164, 1176 (9th Cir. 2012).  
9 Yet the crux of the distinction is not whether the sole motive of the use is  
10 monetary gain, but whether the user stands to profit from exploitation of the  
11 copyrighted material without paying the customary price. *Harper & Row*  
12 *Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enterprises*, 471 U.S. 539, 562 (1985).

13  
14 Here, Maraj claims that the purpose of creating the new work was to:  
15 (1) experiment with the artist’s vision, and (2) create a form that can be  
16 submitted to the rights holder for approval. (Maraj MSJ, at 6). Chapman  
17 argues that the purpose of creating the work was commercial and non-  
18 transformative. (Chapman Opp., at 16).

19  
20 Chapman argues that the new work was created for a commercial  
21 purpose because Maraj knew she needed clearance to include the work on  
22 her album. (Chapman Opp., at 12-13). Chapman also uses facts related to  
23 Maraj’s clearance efforts after the work already had been created. (*Id.*).  
24 Maraj maintains that the use was not commercial even though there was  
25 some incidental commercial aspect of the work. (Maraj MSJ). The Court  
26 agrees with Maraj.



1  
2           The parties do not dispute that in 2017, Maraj agreed to work with Nas  
3 on a re-make of *Sorry*. (Maraj RSUF No. 4; Chapman RSUF No. 2). At that  
4 time, Maraj believed that *Sorry* was created by an artist named Shelly  
5 Thunder. (Chapman RAMF No. 40). Maraj told Nas that she would  
6 experiment with *Sorry* to see where the project could go. (Maraj RSUF No.  
7 41). This was the initial purpose of Maraj’s use of Chapman’s Composition –  
8 to experiment with it. At that time, the parties do not dispute, that Maraj did  
9 not know whether she would produce a song based on *Sorry*. Further, the  
10 parties do not dispute that Maraj knew she would need to seek a license to  
11 eventually publish a new work based on *Sorry*. (Chapman SUF No. 9).  
12

13           The parties also do not dispute that Maraj never intended to exploit the  
14 work without a license (and she did not do so). (Maraj RSUF No. 42). The  
15 “degree to which the new user exploits the copyright for commercial gain—as  
16 opposed to incidental use as part of a commercial enterprise—affects the  
17 weight” afforded to commercial nature as a factor. *Harper & Row Publishers,*  
18 *Inc.*, 471 U.S. at 562. To the contrary, Maraj excluded the new work from her  
19 album. Thus, although there is some incidental commercial nature related to  
20 recording a song that may be used for an album, the low degree of  
21 exploitation here counterbalances that. *See Sundeman v. Seajay Soc’y, Inc.*,  
22 142 F.3d 194, 203 (4th Cir. 1998) (“...there was a potential commercial  
23 motivation in that Dr. Blythe may have received royalties if her paper were  
24 published, however, there was no attempt to exploit the Foundation. The  
25 paper was only to be published if the necessary permission were obtained  
26 from the copyright holder. Since such permission was not obtained, the paper

1 was not published, and no royalties were ever received.”). All these facts  
2 show that Maraj’s use was not purely commercial.

3  
4 Courts should also “consider the public benefit resulting from a  
5 particular use notwithstanding the fact that the alleged infringer may gain  
6 commercially.” *Sega Enters. Ltd. v. Accolade, Inc.*, 977 F.2d 1510, 1523 (9th  
7 Cir. 1992). The public benefit need not be direct or tangible, but may arise  
8 because the challenged use serves a public interest. (*Id.* at 1523). As  
9 explained above, artists usually experiment with works before seeking  
10 licenses from rights holders and rights holders typically ask to see a proposed  
11 work before approving a license. (Maraj SUF Nos. 8, 10). Chapman has  
12 requested samples of proposed works before approving licensing requests  
13 herself because she wanted “to see how [her work] will be used” before  
14 approving the license (Maraj SUF No. 9), yet Chapman argues against the  
15 very practice she maintains. A ruling uprooting these common practices  
16 would limit creativity and stifle innovation within the music industry. This is  
17 contrary to Copyright Law’s primary goal of promoting the arts for the public  
18 good. This factor thus favors a finding of fair use.

19  
20 ii. Nature of the Copyrighted Work

21 The second factor that § 107 instructs courts to consider is “the nature  
22 of the copyrighted work” which recognizes the fact that “some works are  
23 closer to the core of intended copyright protection than others.” *Campbell*,  
24 510 U.S. at 586. Lyrics and music created by various musicians are creative  
25 in nature and at the core of copyright’s protective purpose. (*See, e.g., id.*).  
26 Chapman’s work is a musical composition, which is the type of work that is at

1 the core of Copyright’s protective purpose. This factor thus weighs against a  
2 finding of fair use.

3  
4 iii. Amount and Substantiality of the Portion Used in Relation to the  
5 Copyrighted Work as a Whole

6 “[T]his factor calls for thought not only about the quantity of the  
7 materials used, but about their quality and importance, too.” *Campbell*, 510  
8 U.S. at 587. When the extent of the copying is considered with the purpose  
9 and character of the uses, the amount and substance of the copies are  
10 justified. (*Id.* at 586–87). Indeed, this factor will not weigh against an alleged  
11 infringer, even when he copies the whole work, if he takes no more than is  
12 necessary for his intended use. *Kelly*, 336 F.3d at 820–21.

13  
14 As the Supreme Court has recognized, this factor necessarily overlaps  
15 somewhat with the first factor — the “extent of permissible copying varies with  
16 the purpose and character of the use.” *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 586–87.

17  
18 Here, it is undisputed that the new work incorporates most of the  
19 Composition’s lyrics and incorporates parts of the vocal melodies from the  
20 Composition. (*Chapman* SUF Nos. 7-8). Nevertheless, the portion of the  
21 Composition that Maraj used was no more than that necessary to show  
22 Chapman how Maraj intended to use the Composition in the new work. This  
23 factor thus favors a finding of fair use.

24  
25  
26 iv. Effect of the Use Upon the Potential Market for or Value of the

1                    Copyrighted Work

2                    The final statutory inquiry considers the effect the allegedly infringing  
3 use has upon the market for, or value of, the copyrighted work. 17 U.S.C.A. §  
4 107(4). As the ability to reap financial rewards from creative endeavors is a  
5 critical component of the copyright regime, the Supreme Court has noted that  
6 this factor is "undoubtedly the single most important element of fair use."  
7 *Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.*, 471 U.S. at 566. Courts in this Circuit have  
8 reasoned the same. *Lewis Galoob Toys, Inc. v. Nintendo of Am., Inc.*, 964  
9 F.2d 965, 971 (9th Cir. 1992). At this stage, courts ask whether the copy  
10 brings to the marketplace a competing substitute for the original, or its  
11 derivative, so as to deprive the rights holder of significant revenues because  
12 of the likelihood that potential purchasers may opt to acquire the copy in  
13 preference to the original. *Estate of Smith v. Cash Money Records*, 253 F.  
14 Supp. 3d 737, 752 (S.D.N.Y. 2017).

15  
16                    Here, there is no evidence that the new work usurps any potential  
17 market for Chapman. Chapman's only argument as to this factor is that  
18 market harm may be presumed because the work was created for commercial  
19 gain. (Chapman Opp., at 19). As explained above, there was only incidental  
20 commercial purpose behind the new work of which Maraj did not attempt to  
21 exploit. The presumption of market harm is thus unwarranted. Chapman  
22 offers no other support for market harm, and the Court declines to  
23 manufacture any. Maraj argues, and the Court agrees, that the creation of  
24 the work for private experimentation and to secure a license from the license  
25 holder has no impact on the commercial market for the original work.

26                    On balance, the Court finds that Maraj has met her burden of showing

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1 there are no genuine issues of material fact and that she is entitled to a finding  
2 of fair use as a matter of law. Maraj’s creation of the new work for the purpose  
3 of artistic experimentation and to seek license approval from the copyright  
4 holder thus did not infringe Chapman’s right to create derivative works.  
5 Chapman has thus failed to meet her burden in proving Maraj’s infringement.

6

7 **V. CONCLUSION<sup>2</sup>**

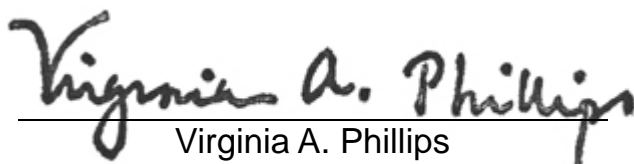
8 As a genuine dispute of material fact exists as to the distribution of the  
9 song, Chapman is not entitled to summary judgment on that portion of the  
10 infringement claim. For the reasons discussed above, however, this Court  
11 finds that any liability for Maraj’s creation of the song is barred by the fair use  
12 doctrine. The Court therefore DENIES Chapman’s Motion for Partial  
13 Summary Judgment and GRANTS Maraj’s Motion for Partial Summary  
14 Judgment.

15

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17

18 Dated: 9/16/20

  
Virginia A. Phillips  
United States District Judge

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

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<sup>2</sup> The parties also briefed the issue of “willfulness” with respect to the infringement claims. The Court need not address this point because there are disputed issues of material fact as to the threshold issue of infringement on the distribution claim and the fair use doctrine absolves Maraj of any liability for her creation of the new work for the reasons discussed above. For similar reasons, the Court need not reach whether the parties’ conduct was volitional.