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7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA WESTERN DIVISION  
10

11 TRACY CHAPMAN,  
12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 ONIKA TANYA MARAJ p/k/a NICKI  
15 MINAJ and DOES 1-10,  
16 Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-9088-VAP-SS

**DEFENDANT MARAJ'S NOTICE  
OF MOTION FOR PARTIAL  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT; AND  
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND  
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT  
THEREOF**

*[Filed Concurrently with Separate  
Statement of Undisputed Facts;  
Declaration of Eric C. Lauritsen; and  
Proposed Order in Support Thereof]*

Judge: Hon. Virginia A. Phillips  
Date: September 14, 2020  
Time: 2:00 pm  
Crtrm.: 8A

Date Filed: October 22, 2018  
Disc. Cutoff: July 29, 2020  
FPC: October 5, 2020  
Trial Date: October 13, 2020

1 TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 14, 2020 at 2:00 pm, or as soon  
3 thereafter as the matter may be heard, in Courtroom 8A of the above-titled Court,  
4 located at 350 West First Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, the Honorable Virginia  
5 Phillips, judge presiding, defendant Onika Tanya Maraj, professionally known as  
6 “Nicki Minaj” (“Minaj”) will, and hereby does, move this Court to enter partial  
7 summary judgment in her favor.

8 This motion is made pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
9 Procedure on the grounds that there is no genuine dispute of material fact and Minaj  
10 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law as to one of the theories asserted by plaintiff  
11 in support of her claim of copyright infringement. Specifically, Minaj’s activities in  
12 connection with the making of the recording at issue were non-infringing as a matter  
13 of law.

14 The motion is based on this notice of motion, the accompanying memorandum  
15 of points and authorities, the separately filed statement of undisputed facts,  
16 declaration of Eric C. Lauritsen and exhibits, and proposed judgment, as well as any  
17 other evidence and argument considered by the Court at the time of the hearing.

18 This motion is made following a Rule 7-3 conference of counsel that occurred  
19 on July 29, 2020.

20 DATED: August 17, 2020

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Eric C. Lauritsen

21  
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24 By: 

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26 Attorneys for Defendant Onika Tanya Maraj  
27 p/k/a Nicki Minaj  
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1 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

2 I. INTRODUCTION

3 The Court’s decision on this motion will have a significant impact on the  
4 music recording industry, one way or the other. Right now, the recording industry  
5 works in a way that is straightforward, flexible, and practical. A recording artist  
6 works out a new arrangement of an existing song, or maybe transforms it from  
7 “rock” (for example, the Eagles’ *Boys of Summer*) to “pop punk” (as did the Artaris  
8 with their version of that same song). Or maybe the recording artist creates a “scat  
9 jazz” version of the George Gershwin classic *Summertime*, as did Billy Stewart. Or  
10 perhaps the recording artist puts the song into a medley. Such free-flowing  
11 creativity is important to all recording artists but particularly in hip hop. With that  
12 category of music, a recording artist typically goes into the studio and experiments  
13 with dozens of different “beats” or snippets of melodies, before hitting upon a  
14 pleasing combination.

15 And in the process of creation, no one approaches the original songwriter (the  
16 “rights holder”) for a license *to experiment*. The musicians just experiment. If  
17 something works, and the recording artist wants to release the song commercially,  
18 *then* the record label, managers, and attorneys get involved and seek the required  
19 permission. If it is granted, the recording is commercially released. If permission is  
20 denied, the recording is discarded; no one is harmed; and the experimentation begins  
21 anew. Recording artists require this freedom to experiment, and rights holders  
22 appreciate the protocol as well. Often, the rights holder does not want to simply  
23 approve a use in the abstract – i.e., “any hip hop version of your song”. The rights  
24 holder wants to hear the actual version before giving her permission.

25 The plaintiff here, Tracy Chapman, wants to turn this process on its head.  
26 She alleges that defendant Onika Maraj, professionally known as Nicki Minaj,  
27 infringed Chapman’s copyright in *Baby Can I Hold You*, merely by recording a hip  
28 hop version *in the studio* – a version that was used solely to seek Chapman’s

1 permission to release the song commercially (the “demo version”). (Chapman  
2 alleges that Minaj also infringed Chapman’s copyright by leaking the demo version  
3 to a New York radio host, who broadcast the recording on his show. This motion,  
4 however, does not address those separate allegations. The motion is concerned  
5 solely with the recording of the demo version.) For those reasons expressed below,  
6 the creation of the demo version alone should be considered fair use, and this Court  
7 should grant Minaj summary judgment against the claim that it infringed Chapman’s  
8 copyright.

## 9 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

10 Minaj is a world famous recording artist and entertainer. SUF 1. In 2017, a  
11 fellow artist, known professionally as “Nas,” asked Minaj to record vocals for a new  
12 track, on which he was working. SUF 2. Nas told Minaj that the new track would  
13 incorporate lyrics and melodic elements from a pre-existing composition entitled  
14 *Sorry* – a song that Minaj knew well and believed to have been written and  
15 performed by an artist known as “Shelly Thunder”. And indeed, years earlier,  
16 Thunder had released a well-received reggae version of the song. SUF 3. At the  
17 time of her conversation with Nas, Minaj of course could not possibly have known  
18 whether the proposed collaboration with him would lead to commercial success.  
19 SUF 4. She agreed, however, to work with him and see where the project went.  
20 SUF 5.

21 Minaj understood that her recording with Nas was not to be a true “cover” of  
22 *Sorry*; the new track would include new lyrics and melodies, that would intertwine  
23 with the original ones.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, Minaj also understood that, at some point, if  
24 she or Nas desired to release the song commercially, her management would have to  
25 seek the necessary clearances. SUF 6. However, in accordance with well-  
26 established industry practices, no effort was to be made to obtain clearances until the

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27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>1</sup> “Covers,” which do not alter the basic melody or fundamental character of pre-  
existing compositions, are subject to compulsory licenses under the Copyright Act.

1 song was recorded and a decision had been made to include the song, if possible, on  
2 Minaj’s new album *Queen*. SUF 7. Here is Minaj’s testimony on the subject:

3 “Q: Did you discuss Shelly Thunder in relation to your  
4 song ‘Sorry’?”

5 A: With people in general, yes.

6 Q: And do you recall any specific conversation with  
7 anybody?

8 A: I remember – I don’t remember who I was speaking to,  
9 but I remember it was about this. And I remember saying  
10 that this whole time – like, for the last, I don’t know, 20-  
11 plus years or however long this song was out, that I always  
12 thought Shelly Thunder was the original composer of the  
13 song. I never knew that she re-made someone else’s song.  
14 So going into it, I just thought that, okay, I’m redoing the  
15 Shelly Thunder song for my album *and we have to get*  
16 *approval from Shelly Thunder.*” (emphasis added)

17 (*Id.*)

18 Proceeding in this fashion – creating a demo recording first and seeking  
19 clearances second – has many advantages. It allows for ready experimentation with  
20 different beats and melodies; it avoids the expense of seeking and paying for  
21 clearances for songs the artist would never use; and it enables her to provide an  
22 actual specimen of the song to the rights holder for approval. In fact, rights holders  
23 commonly request specimens before giving approval. SUF 8. Notably, plaintiff  
24 Tracy Chapman herself has been known to make such requests; for example, in an  
25 email she sent to her business manager regarding a request to reprint some of her  
26 lyrics in a Swedish textbook, she states, “To give this proper consideration, I would  
27 need to see the table of contents for the book and a copy of the chapter that includes  
28 the song lyrics.” SUF 9. Prospective licensees anticipate these needs, so the



1 licensees almost always include their proposed derivative works with their initial  
2 licensing requests. SUF 10.

3 Eventually, Minaj's *Sorry* remake was selected for inclusion on her album  
4 *Queen*. Minaj's representatives then sought the necessary approvals. SUF 11.  
5 These efforts led to Chapman. (Thunder's *Sorry* was, as matters turned out, a cover  
6 of Chapman's *Baby Can I Hold You*.) SUF 12. Chapman repeatedly rebuffed  
7 clearance requests from Minaj's team. SUF 13. As a result, Minaj herself joined in  
8 the efforts, posting a tweet stating, "Tracy Chapman, can you please hit me. ♀ omg  
9 for the love of #Queen." SUF 14. Chapman did not change her mind. SUF 15.  
10 *Sorry* was scrapped, and Minaj released *Queen* without it. SUF 16.

11 The following day, a New York radio host somehow obtained a copy of the  
12 unreleased demo recording of Minaj's *Sorry* and played it on the radio. Chapman  
13 filed the present suit shortly thereafter. She alleges that Minaj infringed Chapman's  
14 copyright in *Baby Can I Hold You*, both (i) by leaking the demo recording to the  
15 New York radio host and (ii) by recording the demo in the first place. The instant  
16 motion challenges the legal viability of the second claim only.

### 17 **III. STANDARDS THAT GOVERN THIS MOTION**

18 Pursuant to Rule 56(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a party may  
19 move for summary judgment on a claim or defense, or merely *part* of a claim or  
20 defense. *See Boston Scientific Corp. v. Cordis Corp.*, 422 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1106  
21 (N.D. Cal. 2006) ("[I]nherent in Rule 56 is authority of the District Court to grant  
22 partial summary judgment, *i.e.*, on a particular claim or a particular affirmative  
23 defense . . ."); *Continental Airlines v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, 819 F.2d 1519  
24 (9th Cir. 1987) (affirming award of partial summary judgment). Summary judgment  
25 should be granted if there is "no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the  
26 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). When the  
27 moving party satisfies its burden of demonstrating the absence of a genuine issue of  
28 fact for trial, the opposing party must "do more than simply show that there is some

1 metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.” *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*  
2 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). Rather, it must “come forward with enough  
3 evidence to support a jury verdict in its favor.” *Bryant v. Maffucci*, 923 F.2d 979,  
4 982 (2d Cir. 1991); *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

5 The fair use of a copyrighted work is considered non-infringing. 17 U.S.C. §  
6 107. Fair use is a mixed question of law and fact, and it is usually adjudicated either  
7 at trial or, where no material facts are in dispute, at summary judgment. *Leadsinger,*  
8 *Inc. v. BMG Music Pub.*, 512 F.3d 522, 530 (9th Cir. 2008).

9 **IV. CREATION OF THE DEMO RECORDING WAS A NON-**  
10 **INFRINGING “FAIR USE”**

11 **A. The Law of Fair Use**

12 The fair use statute, 17 U.S.C. section 107, provides in pertinent part:

13 . . . the fair use of a copyrighted work . . . for purposes  
14 such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching  
(including multiple copies for classroom use),  
15 scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of  
copyright. In determining whether the use made of a  
16 work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be  
considered shall include—

17 (1) the purpose and character of the use,  
18 including whether such use is of a commercial nature or  
is for nonprofit educational purposes;

19 (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;

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

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

23 The courts have emphasized that factors one and four are the most important.

24 *Monge v. Maya Magazines, Inc.*, 688 F.3d 1164, 1171 (9th Cir. 2012) (“The relative  
25 importance of factor one . . . and factor four . . . has dominated the case law”).

26 ///

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1           **B. Factors One and Four Weigh Heavily Here in Favor of Finding**  
2           **Fair Use**

3           **1. The Purpose and Character of the Use**

4           The first of the two important factors is the “purpose and character of the  
5 use.” Here, the use is: putting together a demo recording that both (i) experiments  
6 with the performer’s artistic vision and (ii) fixes that vision in a concrete form that  
7 can be submitted to the rights holder for approval.

8           At deposition, Minaj described the process of artistic experimentation:

9           “Q: And how did it come to be that you were recording  
10           ‘Sorry’? How did the song come together?

11           A: I was in New York, and I went to the studio where Nas  
12           records, and he played a beat. And he said, ‘I want to cut  
13           this song with you. I want us to re-make the ‘Sorry’  
14           song.’ And I asked him to – to give me an idea of how he  
15           heard it being done. And he referenced it with his voice.  
16           And I said, ‘Okay. Well, when I go back to L.A., I’ll cut it  
17           and I’ll, you know, let you know if I like it and, you know,  
18           we’ll take it from there.’ And he agreed.”

19           The whole purpose of the Copyright Act is to "promote the Progress of Science and  
20           useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive  
21           Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." *United States Const., Art. I,*  
22           *Sec. 8, Clause 8.* We are “promoting” the “Arts”. We are encouraging creativity  
23           for the public good. To do so, we ought to interpret “fair use” in a way that  
24           encourages artistic expression. For this reason, in the privacy of their homes or  
25           studios, artists should be free to experiment with copyrighted musical works and  
26           come up with new interpretations, arrangements, versions, that may be of interest to  
27           the public at large. Indeed, creativity would be stifled, were artists required seek  
28           and pay for a license before even experimenting with a work, to determine whether

1 some new and interesting version could be cobbled together. Particularly in hip  
2 hop, an artist may experiment with dozens of different beats and melodies before  
3 hitting upon a pleasing combination. A young and upcoming artist may not even  
4 have the resources to negotiate and pay for licenses to experiment with songs he  
5 may never use.

6 Moreover, as noted above, a second purpose of the demo recording was to  
7 facilitate the approval process. Most rights holders request a demo. (SUF 8.) They  
8 want to see or hear exactly how the work will be used. (*Id.*) Indeed, as testified by  
9 Deborah Mannis Gardner, an experienced music industry executive, it is standard  
10 practice to include a demo recording with a license request. (SUF 10.) According  
11 to Mannis Gardner, the demo is included “99 percent of the time.” (*Id.*, emphasis  
12 added). Even Chapman must recognize the utility of this practice. She herself has  
13 requested to review a demo before giving approval. (SUF 9.)

14 The courts have recognized that the utility of a purpose is an important factor  
15 in evaluating whether it constitutes “fair use”. *See Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com,*  
16 *Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1166 (9th Cir. 2007) (considering utilitarian value of  
17 defendant’s purposes in creating allegedly infringing work in finding a defendant’s  
18 use to be fair). That factor weighs heavily in favor of finding fair use here.

19 **2. The Effect of the Use on the Potential Market for or Value of**  
20 **the Copyrighted Work**

21 The other important factor in evaluating fair use under section 107, the fourth  
22 factor, is “the effect of the use upon the market for or value of the copyrighted  
23 work.” 17 U.S.C. § 107(4). Of course, the creation of a derivative work for the  
24 limited, private purposes of artistic experimentation or securing the copyright  
25 owner’s consent for broader distribution has precisely zero impact on the  
26 commercial market for the original work. *See generally Equals Three, LLC v. Jukin*  
27 *Media, Inc.*, 139 F. Supp. 3d 1094, 1107 (C.D. Cal. 2015) (“The only kind of harm  
28 [with which the fourth fair use factor is concerned] is market substitution—i.e.

1 where the new work diminishes demand for the original work by acting as a  
2 substitute for it”). Thus, this factor as well weighs heavily in favor of finding fair  
3 use.

4 **C. The Second and Third “Fair Use” Factors are of Little Relevance**  
5 **Here**

6 The second and third factors are “the nature of the copyrighted work,” and  
7 “the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted  
8 work as a whole.” 17 U.S.C. §§ 107(2) and (3). Neither factor, however, is of any  
9 significance here. The work is a musical composition, and much of it was used.  
10 These facts neither add to, nor detract from, the real inquiry: do we want to  
11 encourage experimentation and musical expression, and does a demo recording  
12 actually facilitate, not hinder, the licensing process?

13 **V. CONCLUSION**

14 At bottom, and to be frank, the notion that Minaj’s use of Chapman’s work  
15 for the purposes described herein would constitute a violation of Chapman’s  
16 rights—or, relatedly, that it would be necessary to obtain a license from her in  
17 advance of these uses—should send a shiver down the spine of those concerned with  
18 the entertainment industry. Such a rule would impose a financial and administrative  
19 burden so early in the creative process that all but the most well-funded creators  
20 would be forced to abandon their visions at the outset. The resulting deprivation to  
21 the public of the benefit of the art that would not be created could hardly be what the  
22 framers had in mind when they drafted a constitutional provision designed “to  
23 promote the progress of science and useful arts.” U.S. Constitution, Art. I., sec. 8,  
24 cl. 8. Fortunately, for the reasons described above, such a rule is not legally  
25 justified. Minaj respectfully requests that the Court enter summary judgment in her  
26 favor as to Chapman’s theory that the making of the *Sorry* recording violated her  
27 copyright in *Baby Can I Hold You*.

1 DATED: August 17, 2020

BROWNE GEORGE ROSS LLP

Peter W. Ross

Eric C. Lauritsen

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