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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FLO & EDDIE, INC., a California
corporation, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

PANDORA MEDIA, INC., a Delaware
corporation; and DOES 1 through 100,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 14 07648-PSG (RZx)

Case Filed: October 2, 2014

Trial Date: None Set

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
DEFENDANT PANDORA MEDIA,
INC.'S SPECIAL MOTION TO
STRIKE UNDER CALIFORNIA
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE §
425.16**

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Before: Hon. Philip S. Gutierrez

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INTRODUCTION

Defendant Pandora Media, Inc. (“Pandora”), the popular digital music-streaming technology company, files this “anti-SLAPP” motion to vindicate its First Amendment right to publicly perform artistic works in a manner entirely permitted by California law.

Plaintiff Flo & Eddie, Inc. (“Flo & Eddie”) claims that Pandora violates California copyright law each time it plays certain recordings for its listeners. That claim is baseless. The “rights” Flo & Eddie assert simply do not exist, as California statutes and precedent have established for more than 100 years. The actions that give rise to Pandora’s alleged liability, however, are constitutionally protected; for decades, the Supreme Court has held that “programs broadcast by radio and television . . . [including] musical and dramatic works fall within the First Amendment guarantee.” *Schad v. Borough of Mount Ephraim*, 452 U.S. 61, 65 (1981). The anti-SLAPP statute protects such Free Speech conduct by striking rights-burdening claims at the outset of litigation, before discovery, unless the plaintiff establishes a probability of prevailing. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a), (b)(1); *Varian Med. Sys., Inc. v. Delfino*, 35 Cal.4th 180, 193 (2005) (“[T]he point of the anti-SLAPP statute is that you have a right *not* to be dragged through the courts because you exercised your constitutional rights.”). For the reasons discussed in this brief, Pandora respectfully submits that Plaintiff will not be able to make that showing. Pandora thus seeks an order striking all of the causes of action in the Complaint under California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16(b)(1). *See Newsham v. Lockheed Missiles & Space Co.*, 190 F.3d 963, 973 (9th Cir. 1999) (allowing use of California anti-SLAPP statute in federal court).

This case is one in a series of related Flo & Eddie lawsuits. In each, they embrace the theory that a California state law copyright is infringed every time anyone publicly performs a sound recording made before 1972—whether over terrestrial radio, in a restaurant, via the Internet, or in any other medium.

1 Notwithstanding their failure to assert any such right in the 47 years that have
 2 passed since the recordings at issue in this case were created, Flo & Eddie claim
 3 that this has *always* been the law of California. Pandora, they allege, is thus liable
 4 for tens of millions of dollars in damages, presumably along with everyone else in
 5 Los Angeles, San Francisco or Oakland who has ever broadcast any recording by
 6 the Beatles, Jimi Hendrix, or Janis Joplin.

7 That is all wrong. A complete rather than selective review of the relevant
 8 statutes simply disproves Plaintiff's theory. At the time Flo & Eddie made their
 9 classic records, California law provided—by statute, in Civil Code section
 10 983(a)—that as soon as the owner of a copyrightable work “publishes it, the same
 11 may be used in any manner by any person, without responsibility to the owner
 12 insofar as the law of this state is concerned.” This means that, like many states in
 13 that era, California's copyright regime was limited to protecting *unpublished* works
 14 (in order to complement but not duplicate federal law, which protected only
 15 *published* works). As a result, when the Turtles' “Happy Together” hit record
 16 store shelves in 1967, its state law copyright protection ended.¹ In copyright
 17 jargon, a “divestive publication” occurred.

18 Flo & Eddie have never asserted the view that any legislative action—
 19 including the 1982 statute under which they have sued Pandora—targeted all
 20 recordings whose California copyrights had lapsed, and imbued them with a *new*
 21 term of protection. Instead, they have asserted, over and over, that the suggestion
 22 “that the [public] performance right did not exist in California” for their popular
 23 recordings during the 1960s and '70s is “wrong[]”; “[i]t did,” they unambiguously
 24 claim. *See* Reply in Supp. of Summ. Judg. (Dkt. 111) at 17, *Flo & Eddie, Inc. v.*
 25 *Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No. CV13-05693 PSG, 2014 WL 4725382, (C.D. Cal. Sept.

26
 27 ¹ Flo & Eddie allege that they own the rights to the Turtles' catalogue of sound
 28 recordings. They predicate their purported claims on state law statutes and judicial
 doctrine because (as discussed below, and as Plaintiff does not dispute) Congress
 chose *not* to grant federal copyright protection to such works.

22, 2014). But that is impossible. California law expressly stated that publishing a work *extinguished its state copyright protection*. Binding Ninth Circuit precedent holds that under the law in effect when the Turtles were a band, the “commercial distribution of . . . recordings”—the specific type of work at issue in this litigation—had precisely this “divestive” effect, terminating their California copyrights. *See Lone Ranger Television v. Program Radio Corp.*, 740 F.2d 718, 726 (9th Cir. 1984).

That resolves this case. Plaintiff filed suit under a statutory provision, Civil Code section 980(a)(2), that was expressly intended to do nothing more than “*maintain* rights and remedies in sound recordings fixed prior to February 15, 1972.” *See* Leg. Assemb. B. 3483, 1981-82 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 1982) (“1982 Leg. Hist.”) (attached hereto as App. Ex. 1), at 14 (emphasis added). In enacting that law, the Legislature *narrowed* the pre-existing version of section 980, which had been on the books for 100 years. The amendment did not and could not have the effect of fundamentally transforming California’s state copyright system from one that applied only to works that had not yet been disseminated in commerce to one that, suddenly and without warning or attention, *resurrected* previously extinguished state copyright protection for decades’ worth of recordings. Flo & Eddie’s section 980(a)(2) claim thus fails.²

Yet that claim is the central pillar of Plaintiff’s case; knocking out the section 980 allegations means the rest of the causes of action in the Complaint fall as well. Flo & Eddie allege that Pandora has engaged in “unfair competition,” “misappropriation,” and “conversion”—but these ancillary claims could work only if California law afforded a “public performance” right for published sound recordings in the first place. By the same token, Plaintiff’s claims that Pandora has unlawfully “reproduced” or “distributed” state law copyright-protected sound

² *Cf. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, 2014 WL 4725382; *Capitol Records, LLC v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No. BC 520981 (Cal. Super. Ct. Oct. 14, 2014).

recordings also fail as a matter of law. Again, Flo & Eddie's sound recordings enjoy no state law copyright protection because when they were released, all such protection lapsed upon publication, and nothing since has restored it.

Flo & Eddie's Complaint is legally defective on its face and burdens Pandora's First Amendment rights. The Court should thus grant this motion.³

BACKGROUND

A. Facts Alleged

Pandora "is one of the leading operators of an internet radio service in the United States." Compl. ¶ 1. It provides "a personalized music experience" for 200 million people, "wherever and whenever they want to listen to radio on a wide range of smart phones, tablets, traditional computers, car audio systems and a range of other internet-connected devices." *Id.* Pandora generally obtains copyright licenses to deliver music to its users, when required by law—including licenses for the "musical works" (*i.e.* songs) embodied in all recordings, whenever they were made. *Id.* ¶ 2. Pandora does not, however, take an additional license specifically for the sound recordings, themselves, when the recordings were made before 1972. *Id.*

Flo & Eddie say they own state law copyrights in a number of sound recordings made by the band The Turtles. *Id.* ¶ 9. They have filed a putative class action against Pandora on behalf of "[a]ll owners of sound recordings of musical performances that initially were 'fixed' (*i.e.*, recorded) prior to February 15, 1972, which sound recordings were reproduced, performed, distributed and/or otherwise exploited by Pandora . . . in California." *Id.* ¶ 22.

³ Federal courts recognize a distinction between anti-SLAPP motions in the nature of a Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) motion, which assert defenses as a matter of law, and anti-SLAPP motions in the nature of a summary judgment motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. *See, e.g., Schwartz v. At the Cove Mgmt. Corp.*, 2013 WL 1103479, at *1-2 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 14, 2013). Discovery is allowed to contest the latter but not the former. *Id.* This anti-SLAPP motion is in the nature of a 12(b)(6) motion, in that takes all facts alleged in the Complaint as true, and mounts only legal (not factual) defenses.

In substance, Plaintiff is principally concerned with the fact that Pandora streams recordings made before 1972 to the public (*id.* ¶¶ 16-17), and that in order to do so, Pandora has allegedly “reproduced and copied and continues to reproduce and copy pre-1972 sound recordings” (*id.* ¶ 17). This conduct, Flo & Eddie claim, gives rise to four discrete causes of action: violations of California Civil Code section 980(a)(2) (Compl. ¶¶ 29-34); misappropriation (*id.* ¶¶ 35-43); unfair competition under California Business and Professions Code section 17200 (Compl. ¶¶ 44-51); and conversion (Compl. ¶¶ 52-58). They seek at least \$25 million in damages on behalf of the class, along with various forms of equitable relief, including “a temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunction” preventing Pandora from playing any recordings made before 1972. *Id.* at 14-15, ¶¶ B, C, E.⁴

B. The Anti-SLAPP Statute

California enacted an “Anti-SLAPP” statute in 1992. *Equilon Enterprises, LLC v. Consumer Cause, Inc.*, 29 Cal.4th 53, 59-60 (2002).⁵ Its purpose is to protect the exercise of First Amendment rights against the burdens imposed by legal claims that are not reasonably likely to prevail. *Varian Med. Sys.*, 35 Cal.4th at 192. Under established Ninth Circuit precedent, defendants are permitted to file anti-SLAPP motions in federal court cases governed by California law. *Newsham*, 190 F.3d at 973; *Makaeff v. Trump Univ., LLC*, 715 F.3d 254, 261 (9th Cir. 2013).

The anti-SLAPP statute creates a “special motion to strike” applicable to causes of action that would impose liability based on the exercise of the constitutional right to Free Speech. California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16(b)(1) provides:

A cause of action against a person arising from any act of that person in furtherance of the person’s right of petition or free

⁴ Pursuant to Local Rule 7-3, counsel for both parties met and conferred regarding this Motion telephonically on December 12, 2014.

⁵ “SLAPP” is an acronym for “strategic lawsuit against public participation.” *Equilon*, 29 Cal.4th at 57.

1 speech under the United States Constitution or the California
 2 Constitution in connection with a public issue shall be subject
 3 to a special motion to strike, unless the court determines that
 4 the plaintiff has established that there is a probability that the
 5 plaintiff will prevail on the claim.

6 Defendants may file anti-SLAPP motions as a matter of right within 60 days of the
 7 service of a complaint. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(f); *Le v. Sunlan Corp.*, 2013
 8 WL 5701393, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 18, 2013).

9 An anti-SLAPP motion proceeds in two steps: First, “the moving defendant
 10 must make a prima facie showing that the plaintiff’s suit arises from an act in
 11 furtherance of the defendant’s constitutional right to free speech.” *Makaeff*, 715
 12 F.3d at 261. Courts sometimes frame this question as whether the defendant can
 13 show that the plaintiff’s claim would burden “protected activity.” *See, e.g., City of*
 14 *Colton v. Singletary*, 206 Cal.App.4th 751, 766 (2012). Second, “[t]he burden then
 15 shifts to the plaintiff . . . to establish a reasonable probability that it will prevail on
 16 its claim,” despite the claim’s effect on “protected activity.” *Makaeff*, 715 F.3d at
 17 261-62. If the defendant shows that the plaintiff’s claims target “protected
 18 activity,” and the plaintiff fails to carry its burden to show a probability of
 19 prevailing, then the court strikes the plaintiff’s offending claims in whole or in
 20 relevant part. *See id.*; *Cho v. Chang*, 219 Cal.App.4th 521, 526-27 (2013).

21 The anti-SLAPP statute defines “protected activity” very broadly. It covers
 22 not just First Amendment conduct addressed to *political* issues, but also
 23 constitutional rights at stake in “events that transpire between private individuals.”
 24 *Briggs v. Eden Council for Hope & Opportunity*, 19 Cal.4th 1106, 1116 (1999).
 25 Thus when California adopted a number of exemptions from the anti-SLAPP law’s
 26 coverage—including a limited category of “action[s] brought solely in the public
 27 interest”—the Legislature expressly *carved out of those exemptions* suits asserting
 28 liability from the dissemination of artistic works. Specifically, California Code of

Civil Procedure section 425.17(d)(2) provides that there is *no* exemption from the anti-SLAPP statute for “[a]ny action against any person or entity based upon the creation, dissemination, exhibition, advertisement, or other similar promotion of any dramatic, literary, musical, political, or artistic work.”

Both the Legislature and the Supreme Court have emphasized that the anti-SLAPP law must be read generously in favor of the constitutional rights it protects. In response to several unduly narrow judicial interpretations of the statute, the Legislature amended its preamble in 1997 to add a directive that section 425.16 “be construed *broadly*.” *See id.* at 1119; Code Civ. Proc. § 425.16(a) (emphasis added). The California Supreme Court has honored that instruction, consistently rejecting efforts by litigants and lower courts to pinch the anti-SLAPP statute’s scope. *See, e.g., Equilon*, 29 Cal.4th at 57 (defendant need not show that plaintiff’s action “was brought with the *intent* to chill the defendant’s exercise of constitutional speech or petition rights”) (emphasis added); *Briggs*, 19 Cal.4th at 1119 (Courts “whenever possible, should interpret the First Amendment and section 425.16 in a manner favorable to the exercise of freedom of speech, not its curtailment.”) (quotation marks omitted).

C. State And Federal Copyright Principles

This case involves the interrelationship between state and federal copyright laws. By and large, copyright protection in the United States is the province of the federal government. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 301(a). But Congress has carved out limited categories in which states can choose whether (and to what extent) to protect particular types of works. “Sound recordings” made before February 15, 1972 are one such category. 17 U.S.C. § 301(c).

1. Federal Copyright Protection For Songs And Recordings

Federal copyright law has always treated *songs* differently from *recordings* of songs. Songs (also known as “musical works”) are the notes and lyrics written by the composer and author. Since 1831, songs have enjoyed federal copyright

1 protection. *See* Act of Feb. 3, 1831, c. 16, § 1, 4 Stat. 436. Regardless of the
 2 outcome of this case, it is definitely, beyond dispute, a copyright infringement—
 3 under federal law—for someone to take a hit *song* by the Turtles from the 1960s
 4 and reproduce, distribute, or publicly perform it without a license.⁶ *See* 17 U.S.C.
 5 § 106. “Performing rights societies” like ASCAP, BMI and SESAC exist for the
 6 purpose of collecting license fees from terrestrial radio stations and companies like
 7 Pandora to pay to the rightsholders of these works every time a song gets publicly
 8 performed. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 101 (defining “performing rights society”). Those
 9 federal “musical work” copyrights apply to songs recorded before 1972 no less
 10 than songs recorded today, and last as long as the life of the author plus seventy
 11 years. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 302. Flo & Eddie do not allege that Pandora has failed to
 12 pay any required “musical work” royalties.

13 Historically, there was *no* federal copyright protection for the *sound*
 14 *recording* that captured a particular rendition of a musical work. In response to
 15 concerted lobbying by the record industry, Congress changed that policy in the
 16 Sound Recording Act of 1971. *See* Sound Recording Act of 1971, Pub. L. No. 92-
 17 140, 85 Stat. 391 (“1971 Act”); Robert L. Bard *et. al*, *A Public Performance Right*
 18 *in Recordings: How to Alter the Copyright System Without Improving It*, 43 Geo.
 19 Wash. L. Rev. 152, 153-54 (1974). Congress chose, however, to impose
 20 significant limitations on the new sound recording copyright it created. First, a
 21 sound recording copyright, unlike a musical work copyright, did not grant the
 22 owner any exclusive right of “public performance”—so playing a sound recording
 23 over the radio triggered no obligation to pay a royalty (beyond the one already
 24 owed to the musical work copyright holder). *Bonneville v. Peters*, 347 F.3d 485,
 25 487 (3d Cir. 2003). Second, even the limited rights that were available would

26
 27 ⁶ Assuming, of course, that the Turtles or whoever the relevant rightsholders are
 28 complied with all necessary formalities to establish and preserve their federal
 copyrights. And provided that the work was originally published after 1922, since
 federal copyright protection has expired for all material published before that date.

1 apply only to sound recordings “fixed,” *i.e.*, made, after February 15, 1972. 17
 2 U.S.C. § 301(c).

3 In 1995, Congress took a step to broaden the legal protection for those sound
 4 recordings, granting them a form of “public performance” right for the first time.
 5 *See* Digital Performance Right in Sound Recordings Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-
 6 39, 109 Stat. 336 (“DPRSA”). But even so, it restricted the right to cover only
 7 public performances delivered via *digital transmission*. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 106(6).
 8 So today, playing the identical sound recording on (a) a terrestrial radio station,
 9 and (b) a satellite radio station like Sirius XM or an internet streaming service like
 10 Pandora, implicates distinct sets of underlying federal rights and royalty
 11 obligations. The radio station pays *zero*—because, as noted above, Congress has
 12 repeatedly chosen over many years not to create a generally applicable public
 13 performance right for sound recordings. *Compare* 17 U.S.C. § 106(4) *with*
 14 § 106(6). Sirius and Pandora, by contrast, both owe royalties, under different
 15 terms of a complex statutory licensing regime adopted in the DPRSA, and codified
 16 at 17 U.S.C. section 114. *See Arista Records, LLC v. Launch Media, Inc.*, 578
 17 F.3d 148, 153-54 (2d Cir. 2009).

18 The digital music streaming service that Pandora provides thus must, and
 19 does, comply with those statutory requirements. Flo & Eddie do not allege
 20 otherwise—yet they claim that Pandora is liable not just for “publicly performing,”
 21 but also for “distributing” sound recordings, which is generally understood to mean
 22 selling or transferring ownership of copies of the works. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 106(3).
 23 Under the requirements for a section 114 statutory license, however, Pandora is
 24 specifically prohibited from delivering copies of (federally protected) sound
 25 recordings to users that they can listen to on-demand.⁷ Under that statutory

26 ⁷ Wary of the possibility that letting people stream particular songs at particular
 27 times could cannibalize record sales, Congress ensured that the section 114
 28 compulsory license would be available only to services that do not allow users to
 hear precisely the track they want when they want it. *See Arista Records*, 578 F.3d
 at 154. In technical terms, the section 114 license is available to a music-streaming

1 restriction, a company like Pandora may not, as a matter of law, give its customers
 2 the ability to receive, “on request, a transmission of a particular sound recording.”
 3 *See In re Pandora Media*, 6 F. Supp. 3d 317, 332 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). Because
 4 Pandora provides a “non-interactive” service, it does not “distribute” sound
 5 recordings to anyone.

6 **2. State Copyright Protection For Unpublished Works**

7 From the time of the first U.S. copyright law, adopted by the first U.S.
 8 Congress in 1790, federal statutory copyright protection was historically available
 9 only for *published* works. *See* Copyright Act of 1790, 1 Stat. 124, § 2
 10 (conditioning copyright on the “publishing” of a map, chart or book).⁸ This was
 11 the rule for most of the 20th century, including the period when the Turtles were
 12 recording songs. *See* Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting
 13 Copyright, 35 Stat. 1077, § 9 (March 4, 1909) (“1909 Act”) (“[A]ny person
 14 entitled thereto by this Act may secure copyright for his work by publication
 15 thereof with the notice of copyright required by this Act[.]”); 61 Stat. 656, c. 391
 16 (July 30, 1947) (recodifying the publication requirement in 17 U.S.C. § 10).⁹

17 That left a void, of course, for *unpublished* works: what rights would an
 18 author have if someone purloined her manuscript from her nightstand drawer and
 19 started selling it? The answer developed through a combination of judicial
 20 decisions recognizing a “common law” copyright in unpublished works, and state
 21 statutes codifying those rights. *See generally* U.S. Copyright Office, *Study No. 29:*
 22 *Protection of Unpublished Works* (1961) (“1961 Report”).

23
 24 provider only if it is *not* an “interactive service,” as defined by 17 U.S.C. section
 25 114(f)(7). *See* 17 U.S.C. § 114(d)(2)(A)(i) (statutory license available only for
 non-interactive services).

26 ⁸ In fact, this tradition dated all the way back to the world’s first modern copyright
 27 law, England’s Statute of Anne, enacted in 1710. *See* U.S. Copyright Office, *Study*
No. 29: Protection of Unpublished Works, at 2 (1961) (“[T]he Statute of Anne
 28 dealt only with copyright in books after publication[.]”).

⁹ It was not until the 1976 Copyright Act that Congress extended federal protection
 to unpublished works.

1 California was one of the states to address the issue by statute. In 1872, the
2 Legislature adopted Civil Code section 980, which provided:

3 The author of any product of the mind, whether it is an
4 invention, or a composition in letters or art . . . has an exclusive
5 ownership therein, and in the representation or expression
6 thereof.

7 Cal. Civ. Code § 980 (1874) (amended 1947, 1949, 1982). The same law,
8 however, limited that protection to the period *before* a work was “public”; Civil
9 Code section 983 read:

10 If the owner of a product of the mind intentionally makes it
11 public, a copy or reproduction may be made public by any
12 person, without responsibility to the owner, so far as the law of
13 this State is concerned.

14 Cal. Civ. Code § 983 (1874) (amended 1947, 1949, 1982). This restriction
15 mirrored the judicial treatment of common law copyrights, which universally held
16 that the “publication” of a work divested its common law protection. *See 1961*
17 *Report* at 1 (“It is the accepted rule of law that the property right which the author
18 has under the common law is terminated by publication of the work.”).

19 When sound recordings started gaining commercial traction in the early 20th
20 century, they were not subject to federal copyright protection, as discussed above.
21 It thus became an important question to litigants precisely what it meant for a
22 record to be “ma[de] public” (under the 1872 California statute) or “published”
23 (under the common law). That event, whenever it occurred, would extinguish
24 common law (or California statutory) copyright protection—and no federal
25 copyright protection would take its place.

26 For many years, the leading judicial opinion on the issue of when
27 publication divested a sound recording of its common law copyright was *RCA Mfg.*
28

1 *Co. v. Whiteman*, 114 F.2d 86 (2d Cir. 1940), written by Judge Learned Hand.¹⁰ In
 2 that case, RCA filed suit to enjoin “the broadcasting of phonograph records of
 3 musical performances” over the radio by the W.B.O. Broadcasting Corporation.
 4 *Id.* at 87. Seeking specifically to ensure license payments for radio plays, RCA
 5 had put a legend on its records saying that they were “Only For Non-Commercial
 6 Use on Phonographs in Homes.” *Id.* That tactic, the Second Circuit ruled, did not
 7 work: “the ‘common-law’ property in these performances ended with the sale of
 8 the records and that ... restriction did not save it.” *Id.* at 89. Selling the
 9 phonographs in commerce was a “‘publication’ in the sense that that destroys the
 10 ‘common-law property’” interest at stake. *Id.* at 88-89. This was so, Judge Hand
 11 wrote, regardless of the fact that sound recordings could not be protected under the
 12 1909 Act (the federal copyright law then in effect); “the fact that they are not
 13 within the act should make no difference,” he explained. *Id.* at 89. “[W]e see no
 14 reason why the same acts that unconditionally dedicate the common-law copyright
 15 in works copyrightable under the act, should not do the same in the case of works
 16 not copyrightable.” *Id.*

17 This was the state of the common law less than seven years later, in mid-
 18 1947,¹¹ when California first revised Civil Code section 983. The new version of
 19 that provision, which remained in effect throughout the period when the Turtles
 20 made records, said:

21 If the owner of a composition in letters or arts *publishes it* the
 22 same may be used in any manner by any person, without
 23

24 ¹⁰ New York courts overruled *Whiteman* in the 1950s. See *Flo & Eddie, Inc. v.*
 25 *Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-05784 (S.D.N.Y., Dec. 12, 2014), at 7.

26 ¹¹ The *Whiteman* decision—which “opened the door for the unrestricted,
 27 unauthorized, and uncompensated use of phonograph records on radio stations”—
 28 is in fact widely understood to have been a leading cause of the famous American
 Federation of Musicians strike against recording new phonographs, which lasted
 27 months from 1942 to 1944. See U.S. Copyright Office, *Performance Right in*
Sound Recordings, at 654 (1978) (describing the strike as the union’s “solution” to
Whiteman under the leadership of James Petrillo).

1 responsibility to the owner insofar as the law of this State is
2 concerned.

3 *See* Act of July 9, 1947, c. 1107, 1947 Cal. Stat. 2546; Cal. Civ. Code § 983 (West
4 1947) (emphasis added). The legislative history of the 1947 revision makes clear
5 that its purpose was to “bring the California statute into accord with federal law
6 and judicial precedent within and without California.” *See* Leg. Assemb. B. 566,
7 57th Gen. Sess. (Cal. 1947) (“1947 Leg. Hist.”) (attached hereto as App. Ex. 10),
8 at 25. That is why the Legislature substituted the phrase “publishes it”—tracking
9 the common law concept of “publication”—for the slightly distinct phrase “makes
10 it public” in the old version of the law.¹² The impetus for the edit was simply to
11 avoid potential confusion, rather than effectuate a substantive change in prevailing
12 doctrine; as the legislation’s sponsor explained, “[o]ur courts have [in practice]
13 construed the [1872 version of the] California statutes in accord with judicial
14 precedent throughout the United States.” *Id.* at 37. To illustrate that point, he cited
15 a 1936 Second Circuit opinion by Judge Hand as an example of a case that
16 reflected the accepted approach to interpreting both section 983 and the common
17 law principles it embodied. *Id.* There is no question, then, that the amendment
18 was intended, out of an abundance of caution, to confirm that California “copyright
19 divestiture” doctrine was to follow the widely accepted common law of
20 “publication,” as it stood in 1947. Any sound recording published in that era lost
21 its California copyright protection.

22 The law in California then remained unchanged until 1982,¹³ when the state
23 Legislature simultaneously amended both section 980 (which had granted a
24 California copyright to “[t]he author or proprietor of any composition in letters or
25

26 ¹² As the sponsor of the legislation explained at the time, the 1872 version of
27 “[s]ection 983 is ambiguous because a legal ‘publication’ of a work destroys its
28 common law rights but an author may ‘make it public’ by try-out performance . . .
without having legally ‘published’ it.” 1947 Leg. Hist. at 31.

¹³ A 1949 revision recodified the same text into subsection (a) under section 983.
See 1949 Cal. Stat., c. 921, p. 1686, § 4.

arts” in the first instance) and section 983. The 1982 revision was a clean-up bill, designed to “repeal existing provisions of state copyright law which have become obsolete in view of the preemption thereof by the Federal Copyright Act of 1976.” 1982 Leg. Hist. at 45. The 1976 Act had made federal law newly applicable to *any* works “fixed in a tangible medium of expression,” regardless of whether they were published or unpublished. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 102(a). And it contained a sweeping preemption clause, 17 U.S.C. section 301, that expressly overrode the ability of states like California to provide the protection they had historically accorded unpublished works. The California Legislature thus undertook to “repeal those statutes preempted by federal law,” and replace them with narrower provisions governing the modest subject matters still eligible for state regulation. 1982 Leg. Hist. at 23.

One of those replacements was a new section 980(a), which in clause (2) addressed sound recordings made before 1972. That provision, the legislative digest made clear, was intended to do nothing more than “maintain[] rights and remedies in sound recordings fixed prior to February 15, 1972.” *See* 1982 Leg. Hist. at 14. The text provided, in full:

The author of an original work of authorship consisting of a sound recording initially fixed prior to February 15, 1972, has an exclusive ownership therein until February 15, 2047, as against all persons except one who independently makes or duplicates another sound recording that does not directly or indirectly recapture the actual sounds fixed in such prior sound recording, but consists entirely of an independent fixation of other sounds, even though such sounds imitate or simulate the sounds contained in the prior sound recording.

Cal. Civ. Code § 980(a)(2).

At the same time, the 1982 statutory revision deleted the 1947 version of

1 section 983, which had always “terminat[ed] common law copyright upon
 2 publication of the work.” *See* 1982 Leg. Hist. at 54. This amendment was
 3 necessary, the State Bar explained, because the new federal copyright law
 4 “abolish[ed] a former distinction between state protection for unpublished works
 5 and federal protection for published works.” *Id.* at 55; *see also Klekas v. Emi*
 6 *Films, Inc.*, 150 Cal.App.3d 1102, 1108-09 (1984) (“Congress, by passing the 1976
 7 Act, intended to abolish th[e] dual system of common-law copyright for
 8 unpublished works and statutory copyright for published works[.]”). Going
 9 forward, no new *unpublished* works could be eligible for state law copyright
 10 protection at all, because federal law, to the exclusion of state law, would newly
 11 cover those works no less than published ones. So it was pointless to leave a
 12 statutory provision on the books *extinguishing* state protection upon publication.

13 There was “no known opposition to the bill.” 1982 Leg. Hist. at 50. That
 14 resounding silence stands in stark contrast to the decades of rancorous public
 15 policy debate and legislative wrangling over whether to *establish* a performance
 16 right for sound recordings.¹⁴ If the 1982 revision of California Civil Code section
 17 980 resurrected protection for sound recordings whose state copyright protection
 18 had previously been terminated by publication, it did so without anyone in the
 19 broadcasting industry so much as writing a letter to the editor against that
 20 fundamental transformation of the California copyright regime.

21
 22 ¹⁴ *See, e.g., General Revision of the Copyright Law*, Hearings before the H. Comm.
 23 on Patents, 72nd Cong., at 19 (1932) (statement of Chairman Sirovich) (“[W]e are
 24 going to have quite a controversy between the . . . people who are producing
 25 records and kindred and similar devices protesting against the radio companies that
 26 are using the mechanical devices and playing them over the radio without any
 27 compensation to the . . . people who are making them.”); *Performance Royalty*,
 28 Hearings before the S. Subcomm. on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights of the S.
 Comm. on the Judiciary, 94th Cong., at 1 (1975) (statement of Senator Scott)
 (“Today we are holding hearings on a matter of great importance and interest to all
 of us. We will consider whether artists . . . should be compensated when recordings
 of their work are played publicly. . . . I have supported this extension of the
 performance royalty concept for the past 30 years. . . . The broadcasting industry
 has been a major opponent.”).

ARGUMENT

The state law rights Plaintiff asserts do not exist. That is why the entire music industry does not recognize and never has recognized any legal obligation to pay royalties for the public performance of sound recordings fixed before 1972, as reflected in decades' worth of judicial decisions, legislative actions, and sworn testimony by the highest ranking officials in the field. In California, the principal explanation for that indisputable, established practice is that, by statute, copyright protection was never available for any work once it was "published," *i.e.*, made available to the public by the author. Courts in this state have always understood that rule to extinguish section 980 protection when a recording is distributed in commerce—as all of the recordings at issue in this case were. The 1982 clean-up bill codifying the statutory provision that Flo & Eddie rely on here did not, and could not, have the effect of taking every sound recording that had ever been sold in California—and thus had its state law copyright terminated—and resurrecting its protection.

By contrast, for decades, the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized the First Amendment interest Pandora invokes here. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin a broadcaster from communicating media to the public. The anti-SLAPP law was created precisely for baseless attacks like this. The Court should thus grant this section 425.16 motion.

I. PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS ARISE FROM PANDORA'S PROTECTED ACTIVITY

The anti-SLAPP statute allows defendants to strike improbable claims asserting liability arising from "any . . . conduct in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right . . . of free speech in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4) (defining actions covered by section 425.16(b)(1)). That category encompasses all of Pandora's conduct that Flo & Eddie allege is unlawful.

1 “There is no doubt that entertainment, as well as news, enjoys First
 2 Amendment protection.” *Zacchini v. Scripps-Howard Broad. Co.*, 433 U.S. 562,
 3 578 (1977). More specifically, “[m]usic, as a form of expression and
 4 communication, is protected under the First Amendment.” *Ward v. Rock Against*
 5 *Racism*, 491 U.S. 781, 790 (1989). That protection extends not just to the original
 6 creators of musical works and recordings, but also to third parties who disseminate
 7 them; thus “motion pictures, programs broadcast by radio and television, and live
 8 entertainment, such as musical and dramatic works, [all] fall within the First
 9 Amendment guarantee.” *Schad*, 452 U.S. at 61. Pandora’s streaming music to its
 10 users is, beyond dispute, an exercise of First Amendment rights. *See Cinevision*
 11 *Corp. v. City of Burbank*, 745 F.2d 560, 567-68 (9th Cir. 1984) (making expressive
 12 materials available to the public “further[s] a first amendment interest”).

13 All of the Free Speech conduct at issue in this case is “in connection with a
 14 public issue or an issue of public interest” within the meaning of the anti-SLAPP
 15 law. “Like the SLAPP statute itself, the question whether something is an issue of
 16 public interest must be ‘construed broadly.’” *Hecimovich v. Encinal School Parent*
 17 *Teacher Org.*, 203 Cal.App.4th 450, 464 (2012) (quoting Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
 18 § 425.16(a)). First Amendment expression is deemed to qualify whenever it
 19 “concerns a topic of widespread public interest and contributes in some manner to
 20 a public discussion of the topic.” *Stewart v. Rolling Stone LLC*, 181 Cal.App.4th
 21 664, 677 (2010). The Ninth Circuit has held that a suit asserting liability from the
 22 public dissemination of a rock band’s recorded performances satisfies this
 23 standard. *See Cusano v. Klein*, 473 Fed. Appx. 803, 804 (9th Cir. 2012). That is
 24 no different than what Pandora is accused of having done here: disseminating
 25 “recordings that comprise the historical backbone of the music industry” and “have
 26 defined generations.” Compl. ¶ 3. The core premise of Plaintiff’s complaint is that
 27 Pandora shares early-to-mid 20th century recordings with the public *precisely*
 28 *because these are works of tremendous cultural value, i.e., “of public interest.”*

1 *See Stewart*, 181 Cal. App. 4th at 678 (listing band names in a magazine is an
 2 exercise of Free Speech rights in connection with an “issue of public interest”); *No*
 3 *Doubt v. Activision Publ’g, Inc.*, 192 Cal.App.4th 1018, 1027 (2011) (same for
 4 using band members’ likenesses in a video game).

5 Pandora’s streaming music to users—the activity that Flo & Eddie say gives
 6 rise to liability—thus arises from “protected activity” under the anti-SLAPP law.
 7 In fact, California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.17(d)(2) expressly
 8 recognizes that anti-SLAPP motions *can* be brought to strike lawsuits *of exactly*
 9 *this type*, specifically including “[a]ny action against any person or entity based
 10 upon the . . . dissemination, exhibition . . . or other similar promotion of any . . .
 11 musical . . . or artistic work[.]” Litigation against a music-streaming company over
 12 its public performances of famous recorded songs plainly fits that category.¹⁵

13 Plaintiff’s claims arise from Pandora’s exercise of constitutional rights
 14 protected by California Code of Civil Procedure section 425.16(b)(1). Pandora
 15 thus carries its burden under the first prong of the anti-SLAPP inquiry.

16 **II. PLAINTIFF CANNOT MEET ITS BURDEN TO PROVE A** 17 **PROBABILITY OF PREVAILING ON ITS CLAIMS**

18 Flo & Eddie cannot carry their burden under the second prong of the anti-
 19 SLAPP inquiry to show a “probability of prevailing” on their claims.

20 **A. California Copyright Protection Ended Decades Ago For All Of** 21 **The Sound Recordings Plaintiff Is Suing Over**

22 Plaintiff’s section 980(a)(2) cause of action fails because California law
 23 divested its sound recordings of state copyright protection when the Turtles
 24 deliberately sold those recordings in stores in the 1960s. The Complaint alleges
 25 that the works in suit include *inter alia* that band’s “string of Top 40 hits,” which
 26 Flo & Eddie “has been . . . engaged in the business of distributing, selling and/or
 27

28 ¹⁵ We do not suggest that Plaintiff’s suit is otherwise a qualifying “action brought
 solely in the public interest” under section 425.17(b). It is not.

licensing.” Compl. ¶¶ 7, 9. These sound recordings were thus “publish[ed]” within the meaning of former California Civil Code section 983(a). As a result, the protection for those “composition[s] in letters or arts,” Cal. Civ. Code § 980(a) (West 1947), ended decades ago. The 1982 enactment of section 980(a)(2) changes nothing about this analysis; that revision did not, and could not, have the effect of flipping the copyright status of the entire corpus of all sound recordings ever published in California, by newly putting them back under copyright protection until 2047.

Lone Ranger controls this case. In that binding 1984 precedent, the Ninth Circuit held that sound recordings made in California in the 1950s and licensed for commercial use in the 1960s had been stripped of their state law copyright protection under the version of Civil Code section 983(a) in effect during the time of the works’ initial “commercial distribution.” *See Lone Ranger*, 740 F.3d at 725-26. The owner’s acts of “publishing [the audio recordings] in radio broadcasts and sales for home use” satisfied the section 983(a) requirements “for divesting state or common law copyright.” *Id.* So the plaintiff had no cognizable “intangible property interest in the performances recorded” at all. *Id.* at 725. Like the sound recordings in *Lone Ranger*, the sound recordings here were all “publish[ed] in radio broadcasts and sales for home use” in the 1960s, and thus were divested of protection under then-operative section 983(a). *See also Blanc v. Lantz*, No. 547157, 1949 WL 4766, at *5 (Cal. Super. Ct. Sept. 30, 1949) (distribution of a “laugh track” in a movie divests protection of the recording); *McIntyre v. Double-A Music Corp.*, 166 F.Supp. 681, 682 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 30, 1958) (“distribution to the general public of hundreds of thousands of phonograph records . . . destroyed whatever rights [plaintiff] had in the arrangement” embodied in the records).

It made no difference to the outcome in *Lone Ranger* that, as the Court noted, California’s legislature subsequently enacted section 980(a)(2) “codifying ownership rights in sound recordings fixed before 1972.” *Id.* If that provision

1 *resurrected* protection previously *vitiating* under section 983(a), then the case
 2 should have come out the other way on the state copyright issue; the Ninth Circuit
 3 should have held that irrespective of the “publication” of the recordings in the
 4 1960s, the plaintiff’s “intangible property interest” came back to life. It did not.

5 Even if this Court were writing on a clean slate, the same outcome would
 6 independently be warranted in this litigation. The 1982 amendments to section 980
 7 did not override 100 years’ worth of statutory divestiture by publication in
 8 California. The law passed *without opposition*. See 1982 Leg. Hist. at 50. Its
 9 express purpose was simply to “*maintain* rights and remedies” where they
 10 previously stood. See *id.* at 14 (emphasis added). Under California law, “the
 11 touchstone of statutory interpretation” is “the probable intent of the Legislature.”
 12 *People v. Molina*, 120 Cal.App.4th 507, 513 (2004). “The words of the statute
 13 must be construed in context, keeping in mind the statutory purpose.” *Kane v.*
 14 *Hurley*, 30 Cal.App.4th 859, 862 (1994). It contravenes these mandatory
 15 interpretive rules to suggest that by enacting section 980(a)(2) in 1982, the
 16 Legislature intended to fundamentally transform California’s state copyright
 17 system from one that for a century had no application at all to published works, to
 18 one that retroactively defied that unbroken tradition by granting a new term of
 19 protection to recordings that had been commercially distributed for fifty years or
 20 more.¹⁶

21
 22 ¹⁶ Such a regime would have been altogether unworkable in any event. Who,
 23 precisely, would own these zombie copyrights? The performing artists? Which
 24 ones—all of them jointly? The label? The *least* likely candidate would be some
 25 alleged former third-party assignee of those rights, like Plaintiff here. And no
 26 conceivable policy rationale could have justified such an unprecedented
 27 decimation of the public domain. Cf. *Golan v. Holder*, 132 S. Ct. 873, 894 (2012)
 28 (explaining that a much more limited legislative effort to bring a narrow category
 of foreign-authored works back under federal copyright protection in the 1990s—
 with elaborate carve-outs for “reliance parties” and others whose businesses had
 been built on using the works—was justified by the need for “compliance with our
 international obligations”). Resurrecting protection for recordings going back to
 the earliest days of the medium would thus have created an impossible-to-
 administer system of rights, owned in large part by heirs of artists or record label
 executives long since deceased, for no discernible public policy reason.

1 This is not to say that the Turtles, or their label, derive no utility whatsoever
 2 from section 980(a)(2). To the contrary, if the band or its successor-in-interest has
 3 a collection of *unpublished* recordings, including live performances documenting
 4 “one of the most influential bands of the 1960s,” Compl. ¶ 7, those presumably
 5 valuable works remain protected by state copyright law until 2047.¹⁷ Their section
 6 980(a)(2) rights are very much intact.

7 Section 980(a)(2) cannot, however, serve as the basis for a copyright
 8 infringement claim today for records that were *published* decades ago. That
 9 provision partook of the 100-year statutory tradition in California of protecting
 10 only unpublished works, rather than reversing it. There is no state law copyright
 11 protection today for Turtles recordings sold in stores with the rightsholder’s
 12 authorization and played on the radio in the 1960s. Plaintiff’s first cause of action
 13 thus fails as a matter of law.

14 **B. California Has Never Recognized A Public Performance Right** 15 **For Sound Recordings**

16 Even if the preceding argument were not dispositive of the issue—that is,
 17 even if Plaintiff’s works actually were still covered by a California copyright,
 18 rather than having had all such protection divested by publication—Flo & Eddie
 19 would still lose on their section 980 claims. California does not recognize, and
 20 never has recognized, any “public performance” right that would make it illegal for
 21 terrestrial radio stations and companies like Pandora to play recordings without a
 22 license from the state law copyright holder. That is one of the reasons why no
 23 court, in the 25 years after section 980(a)(2) became law, ever identified such a
 24 right.¹⁸ And it (partially) explains the universal consensus, embodied *inter alia* in

25 _____
 26 ¹⁷ Pandora, of course, has never had access to recordings like those. They are not
 among the works in suit. See Compl. Schedule A.

27 ¹⁸ Cf. *Capitol Records, Inc. v. Bluebeat, Inc.*, 765 F. Supp. 2d. 1198, 1206 (C.D.
 28 Cal. 2010); *Bagdasarian Prods., LLC v. Capitol Records, Inc.*, No. B217960, 2010
 WL 3245795 (Cal. Ct. App. Aug. 18, 2010), discussed in *Sirius*, 2014 WL
 4725382, at *7-8; see also *Capitol Records, LLC v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc.*, No. BC

decades' worth of Congressional testimony by representatives of the recording industry, that *there is no state law public performance right for sound recordings*. See, e.g., *The Digital Performance Right in Sound Recordings Act of 1995: Hearing on H.R. 1506 Before the H. Judiciary Subcomm. on Courts & Intellectual Property*, 104th Cong. (1995) (testimony Jason S. Berman, Chairman and CEO, Recording Industry Association of America), 1995 WL 371088 ("Under existing law [prior to creation of the federal digital audio transmission right], record companies and performers . . . have no rights to authorize or be compensated for the broadcast or other public performance of their works."). Pandora will not belabor this argument, because the Court has made clear its position on these matters in the recently decided *Sirius* case. See *Sirius*, 2014 WL 4725382, at *9. We respectfully disagree with the decision there, and present Pandora's position to preserve it.

The suggestion that the statutory phrase "exclusive ownership" must invariably include a public performance right is inconsistent with the fact that state law copyright protection necessarily *excludes* myriad rights of "ownership." For example, no one would contend that it violates any state law right of distribution for a used record store to sell a CD—even though California law nowhere codifies the "first sale" doctrine recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court since 1908, see *Bobbs-Merrill Co. v. Straus*, 210 U.S. 339 (1908), and expressly codified in the federal copyright statute at 17 U.S.C. section 109. This accepted but implied *limitation* on the rights afforded by Civil Code section 980(a)(2) shows that it is not true that "exclusive ownership" necessarily confers every known right under the sun. To the contrary, that phrase must be interpreted by reference to the common law tradition it incorporated, which never included the "public performance" right on which Plaintiff's case is based, just as it never included

520981 (Cal. Super. Ct. Oct. 14, 2014), at 6 (rejecting reliance on *Bluebeat* and *Bagdasarian* for the proposition that California copyright law affords a public performance right).

1 numerous other rights.

2 **C. Plaintiff's Unfair Competition, Conversion, And**
 3 **Misappropriation Claims Fail Because Pandora Has Done**
 4 **Nothing Wrong**

5 In *Sirius*, the Court's holding on Flo & Eddie's section 980 claim dictated
 6 the outcome on all the remaining claims. *See* 2014 WL 4725382, at *11
 7 ("Borrowing the violation of § 980(a)(2), the Court finds that this unlawful conduct
 8 also constitutes a violation of the U[nfair] C[ompetition] L[aw.]"); *id.* (awarding
 9 summary judgment on the conversion claim citing a "wrongful disposition" of the
 10 "property right" consisting of the "ownership interest in the right to publicly
 11 perform [Flo & Eddie's] sound recordings under § 980(a)(2)"); *id.* (awarding
 12 summary judgment on the misappropriation claim because "Flo & Eddie has
 13 proven injury to itself . . . in the same manner that it demonstrated damages under
 14 conversion and the UCL"). Pandora, however, has shown that Flo & Eddie have
 15 no viable section 980 cause of action, *inter alia* because they have no remaining
 16 state law copyright interest in their recordings. *See supra* § II.A. Without the
 17 section 980 claim, there is no "unfair competition" or "conversion" or
 18 "misappropriation" to speak of.

19 That inescapable conclusion disposes of the Complaint's "reproduction" and
 20 "distribution" claims no less than its "public performance" claims. As a matter of
 21 federal law, Pandora's customer-focused business¹⁹ cannot and does not do

22 ¹⁹ The Complaint briefly references the "Music Genome Project," an internal tool
 23 for analyzing and annotating songs to create the novel algorithm for predicting
 24 listener preferences at the core of Pandora's business. It is unclear whether
 25 Plaintiff's non-copyright claims allege that this conduct is unlawful—but if they
 26 did, those claims would necessarily fail. Any alleged use of recordings for these
 27 purposes is obviously a "fair use" under both federal and state doctrine, even to the
 28 extent copyright law protects them. *See, e.g., Author's Guild, Inc. v. Hathi Trust*,
 755 F.3d 87, 97-101 (2d Cir. 2014) (compiling database of full texts of millions of
 books a fair use); *Kramer v. Thomas*, 2006 WL 4729242, at *12 (C.D. Cal., Sept.
 28, 2006) (California copyright law uses federal "fair use" analysis). Moreover,
 the permissibility of such use is *constitutionally required*. *See Golan*, 132 S. Ct. at
 890 (identifying fair use as one of the "traditional contours" of copyright
 protection which makes it compatible with the First Amendment). So Pandora's
 alleged conduct here could never yield liability for misappropriation or

1 anything more with a sound recording than stream it to listeners; the end-user can
 2 neither pick which song she wants to hear at a given time, nor re-play on demand
 3 any already-streamed songs. *See supra* at 9-10 (discussing Pandora’s obligations
 4 as a “non-interactive service” provider under 17 U.S.C. § 114). It would stretch
 5 “conversion” and “misappropriation” doctrine beyond recognition to conclude that
 6 any intermediate copy of a pre-1972 recording allegedly generated in the course of
 7 that process violates California state law *even though the recording is unprotected*
 8 *by copyright*. Holding Pandora liable on the allegations here would have the effect
 9 of taking a federally *authorized* business and *criminalizing* it under state law. *See*
 10 *People v. Sisuphan*, 181 Cal.App.4th 800, 813 n.12 (2010) (“[C]riminal conversion
 11 occurs when [the] defendant exercises dominion over property inconsistent with
 12 the owner’s rights[.]”). That is not what these doctrines do.

13 Cases like *A&M Records, Inc. v. Heilman*, 75 Cal.App.3d 554 (1977) do not
 14 dictate or even suggest any contrary outcome. The defendant in that suit was in
 15 “the business of advertising and selling pirated records and tapes.” *Id.* at 560. The
 16 court ruled, sensibly, that such conduct amounted to “the unfair business practice
 17 of misappropriation.” *Id.* at 564. But that holding says nothing at all about
 18 whether playing songs on the radio (or its internet analogue), and taking the
 19 technological steps necessary to engage in those perfectly lawful “public
 20 performances,” is somehow proscribed by California law.²⁰

21 “Conversion is the *wrongful* exercise of dominion over the property of
 22

23 conversion—even if those causes of action purported to encompass initiatives like
 the Music Genome Project, which they do not in any event.

24 ²⁰ *Capitol Records, Inc. v. Erickson*, 2 Cal.App.3d 526 (1969), and *Lone Ranger*
 are similarly inapposite. In *Erickson*, the Court of Appeal upheld a preliminary
 25 injunction granted against an openly piratic copier and distributor of new releases
 by Capitol Records. 2 Cal.App.3d at 537. That hardly means that an alleged
 26 intermediate copy made to carry out a perfectly lawful broadcast can give rise to a
 viable misappropriation claim. *Lone Ranger* affirmed liability on tag-along state
 27 law claims for conversion and unfair competition accompanying a *successful*
 federal infringement action. *See* 740 F.2d at 723, 726. It nowhere suggests that
 28 pursuing a perfectly lawful business model in an industry tightly regulated by
 federal law can somehow give rise to the same state claims.

another.” *Burlesci v. Petersen*, 68 Cal.App.4th 1062, 1066 (1998) (emphasis added). “Misappropriation is the *wrongful* taking of property.” *Twin City Fire Ins. Co. v. Ennen*, 64 Fed. Appx. 47, 48 (9th Cir. 2003) (emphasis added). There is nothing *wrongful* at all about Pandora’s practice of streaming songs unprotected by state copyright law to its users, for them to listen to once, in real time, as part of a playlist beyond their control. Without any viable “predicate” cause of action, Flo & Eddie’s unfair competition claim under California Business and Professions Code section 17200 fails as well. *See Chabner v. United of Omaha Life Ins. Co.*, 225 F.3d 1042, 1048 (9th Cir. 2000).

* * *

Plaintiff cannot carry its burden under the anti-SLAPP law to show a “probability of prevailing,” because all of its claims fail as a matter of law.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Pandora respectfully asks the Court to grant this anti-SLAPP motion striking all of the causes of action in the Complaint.

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Respectfully submitted,

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