Case: 11-2507 Document: 145-1 Page: 1 02/06/2012 517956 5

11-2507-cv Wadena Pyatt and Bang Hitz Publishing v. Usher Raymond, IV, AKA Usher, et al.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SUMMARY ORDER

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO A SUMMARY ORDER FILED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1 AND THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1.1. WHEN CITING A SUMMARY ORDER IN A DOCUMENT FILED WITH THIS COURT, A PARTY MUST CITE EITHER THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (WITH THE NOTATION "SUMMARY ORDER"). A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF IT ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

1 2 3 4 5	At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, in the City of New York, on the $6^{\rm th}$ day of February, two thousand and ten.
6	PRESENT: RICHARD C. WESLEY,
7	PETER W. HALL,
8	SUSAN L. CARNEY,
9	Circuit Judges.
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13	WADENA PYATT, BANG HITZ PUBLISHING,
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15 16	Plaintiffs - Appellants,
16 17	- v 11-2507-cv
18	- v 11-2507-cv
19	USHER RAYMOND, IV, AKA USHER, ALICIA AUGELLO COOK, AKA
20	ALICIA KEYS, KRUCIAL KEYS, INC., JEFFREY ROBINSON, MBK
21	ENTERTAINMENT, INC., SONY BMG MANAGEMENT CO. LLC, SONY MUSIC
22	ENTERTAINMENT DIGITAL, LLC., ZOMBA RECORDING LLC, ARISTA
23	RECORDS INCORPORATED, LA FACE RECORDS, INC., EMI MUSIC
24	PUBLISHING, INC., JERMAINE DUPRE MAULDIN, AKA JERMAINE
25	DUPRE, MAURICE RYAN TOBY, AKA RYAN TOBY, ANDRE HARRIS, VIDAL
26	DAVIS, JASON BOYD, DOMINIQUE MURO, EMI APRIL MUSIC, INC.,
27	PLADIS MUSIC, INC., C. SILLS PUBLISHING, INC., HITCO MUSIC
28	PUBLISHING LLC, DIRTY DRE MUSIC/UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING INC.,
29	DOUBLE OH EIGHT MUSIC/UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING, INC., POO BZ
30	PUBLISHING, INC., SONY BMG, SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, INC.,
31	SONY/ATV MUSIC PUBLISHING, LLC, UNIVERSAL MUSIC CORP.,
32	SONY/ATV TUNES, LLC,
33	Defendants- Appellees
34	

ROBERT PRITCHARD (Anthony J. Gallo, on

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FOR APPELLANT:

2 the brief), Gallo & Associates, PLLC, 3 Plainview, NY 4 5 FOR APPELLEE: JOHN J. ROSENBERG, Rosenberg & Giger, 6 Alicia Augello P.C., New York, NY. 7 Cook aka Alicia 8 Keys & Krucial Keys, Inc., et al. 9 10 11 FOR APPELLEE: JONATHAN D. DAVIS, P.C., New York, NY 12 Usher Raymond, 13 Sony BMG Management, 14 Co., et al. 15 16 FOR APPELLEE: CHRISTINE LEPERA, Mitchell Silberberg & 17 Jason Boyd, Hitco Knupp LLP, New York, NY. 18 Music Publishing 19 LLC & Poo BZ Publishing, Inc. 20 21 Appeal from the United States District Court for the 22 Southern District of New York (McMahon, J.) 23 24 UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED 25 AND DECREED that the judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York be AFFIRMED. 26 27 Plaintiffs-Appellants Wadena Pyatt and Bang Hitz 28 Publishing appeal from a judgment of the United States 29 District Court for the Southern District of New York 30 (McMahon, J.), dismissing their complaint pursuant to Rule 31 12(b)(6). We assume the parties' familiarity with the 32 underlying facts and procedural history. We review de novo a district court's dismissal pursuant 33 to a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. In this case, we affirm for the 34

well-stated reasons of the court below. The originally 1 2 registered copyrights and Usher's "Caught Up" have little in 3 common beyond the title and the phrase "Caught Up." The songs are lyrically and musically distinct and the district 4 court correctly concluded that the claim failed the ordinary 5 6 observer test. See Yurman Design, Inc. v. PAJ, Inc., 262 F.3d 101, 111 fn. 3 (2d Cir. 2001). 7 We also affirm because we agree with the district 8 9 court's interpretation of the complaint as alleging 10 copyright infringement only with respect to the originally 11 copyrighted works. Appellants contend the district court 12 misconstrued the complaint when it held that the subsequently registered works (those registered after filing 13 14 of the complaint and after Defendants' motions to dismiss were filed) were incorporated in Appellants' copyright 15 16 infringement claims. The complaint's broad references to 17 "materials," "works," and "versions" are simply insufficient to bring post-complaint registrations within the scope of 18 the complaint's allegations. This is so especially because 19 20 the "Copyright Act . . . requires copyright holders to register their works before suing for copyright 21 infringement." Reed Elsevier, Inc. v. Muchnick, 130 S.Ct. 22 23 1237, 1241 (2010) (citing 17 U.S.C. § 411(a)).

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Appellants claim that the court, in interpreting the 1 complaint, should have considered certain documents that Appellants attached to their opposition to Defendants' motions to dismiss. These documents (lyric sheets and expert reports regarding subsequently registered works) were not attached to or integrated into the complaint, or incorporated therein. The district court did not err by declining to examine them. See DiFolco v. MSNBC Cable LLC, 622 F.3d 104, 111 (2d Cir. 2010). Finally, we affirm the district court's denial of Appellants' motion for leave to amend the complaint. We review de novo denials of motions to amend based on a determination that amendment would be futile. Hutchison v. Deutsche Bank Sec. Inc., 647 F.3d 479, 490 (2d Cir. 2011). Amendment under rule 15(a) was futile in this case because only an allegation that Defendants infringed on Appellants' newly-registered copyrights could have potentially allowed Appellants to state a claim for relief. Appellants' proposed amended complaint failed to allege these new copyrights and Appellants did not move for leave to file a supplemental pleading, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(d). In the face of this inaction, the district court had no duty to order sua sponte further amendment or supplementation.

For the foregoing reasons, the judgment of the district court is hereby **AFFIRMED**.

FOR THE COURT: Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

