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21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
22 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

23 RICK JAMES, by and through THE
24 JAMES AMBROSE JOHNSON, JR.,
25 1999 TRUST, his successor in interest,
26 individually and on behalf of all others
27 similarly situated,

28 Plaintiff,

vs.

UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware
corporation,

Defendant.

CV

11
Case No:

1613

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
BREACH OF CONTRACT, ETC., FOR
MONETARY DAMAGES AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1 Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and of all those similarly situated, alleges as follows:

2 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

3 1. Plaintiff brings this class action for breach of contract and certain statutory
4 violations under California law against defendant UMG Recordings, Inc., a Delaware
5 corporation with its headquarters in the State of California and having significant business
6 activity in this District, together with its divisions, related and affiliated entities, owned and
7 distributed record labels, and all of its predecessors in interest (collectively, "UMG").

8 2. This class action is predicated on UMG's failure to properly account for and pay
9 its recording artists and music producers for income it has received, and continues to receive,
10 from the licensees of its recorded music catalog for the sale of digital downloads and ringtones
11 (or "mastertones"). UMG and one of its owned and distributed record labels, Aftermath
12 Records, spent millions of dollars contesting this precise issue in protracted litigation. But the
13 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals found that UMG failed as a matter of law to properly account for
14 and pay such income to the royalty participants in that case, a decision that the U.S. Supreme
15 Court recently declined to review. See *F.B.T. Productions, Inc. v. Aftermath Records*, 621 F.3d
16 958 (9th Cir. Sept. 3, 2010), *cert. denied*, 79 U.S.L.W. 3370 (March 21, 2011).

17 3. Plaintiff here alleges, and the Ninth Circuit found, that digital download and
18 ringtone income received by UMG derives from a license. Holding that UMG's agreements
19 with "iTunes [the marketplace's primary source for legitimate digital downloads of recorded
20 music], cellular phone carriers [like Verizon and AT&T] and other third parties to use its sound
21 recordings to produce and sell permanent downloads and mastertones. . . qualify as licenses" (*id.*
22 at 964), the Ninth Circuit compelled UMG to treat the income derived from those agreements as
23 licensing income and to account to and pay the royalty participants in that case accordingly. By
24 this lawsuit, Plaintiff seeks to compel UMG to account to and pay its other recording artists and
25 music producers (i.e., those not directly involved in the *F.B.T.* litigation) their rightful share of
26 the licensing income paid to UMG for downloads and mastertones of the recorded music
27 licensed by UMG to these entities.

1 4. Specifically, this action seeks redress for UMG's continuous violation of the
2 terms of its agreements with recording artists and music producers who, like Plaintiff (and the
3 claimants in the *F.B.T.* case), have the contractual right to a sizeable percentage (typically half)
4 of the income UMG receives from the licensing of sound recordings to others to produce and
5 sell permanent downloads and mastertones. In disregard of that right, UMG has adopted a
6 policy and practice of paying or crediting such artists and producers only a fraction of the
7 monies due and owing for the licensing of their music for these uses.

8 5. UMG has justified its underpayment on the pretext that the agreements between
9 UMG and sellers of downloads and mastertones (such as Apple/iTunes, AT&T and the like) are
10 not license agreements, but rather are agreements (sometimes misleadingly referred to by UMG
11 as "resale agreements" and falsely characterized to others in that fashion) indistinguishable from
12 those UMG has with brick-and-mortar stores that sell its CDs and other physical product. Under
13 the agreements between UMG and the members of the Class (defined below), sales of physical
14 product by UMG entitle the recording artists and music producers to a much smaller percentage
15 of the income derived therefrom than does the income derived from a license agreement.

16 6. The Ninth Circuit rejected the foregoing pretext as a matter of law in the *F.B.T.*
17 case. Nonetheless, UMG has already publicly announced, most recently in an article appearing
18 on March 28, 2011 in the *New York Times*, that the decision by the Ninth Circuit in the *F.B.T.*
19 case "sets no legal precedent" – and that, in substance, it does not intend to alter any of its
20 current policies or practices as they relate to the accounting for and payment of royalties on such
21 income, or to acknowledge past due amounts to their royalty participants for this income. In
22 other words, the rule of law does not apply to UMG.

23 7. UMG's conduct has substantial monetary consequences for members of the
24 Class. A decent rule of thumb is that for every dollar UMG actually accounts for and pays or
25 credits these artists and producers for digital download and mastertone income, it should be
26 accounting for and paying or crediting anywhere between two and three (or more) dollars.
27 Based upon public reports, Plaintiff estimates that this difference may amount on a class-wide
28 basis to tens of millions of dollars or more each year.

1 8. UMG has systematically violated its contractual obligations to Plaintiff and other
2 members of the Class to make proper royalty payments and/or to properly credit royalty
3 accounts pursuant to agreements between it and its recording artists, music producers and other
4 royalty participants. Moreover, in conjunction with the other conduct alleged below, UMG has
5 done so in a manner that violates California's Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code §
6 17200, et seq.

7 9. As a consequence of UMG's past and continuing contractual and statutory
8 violations, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have been damaged through the loss of
9 royalties which UMG has retained for its own benefit. Following extended investigation and
10 public hearing, the California State Senate Select Committee on the Entertainment Industry
11 cautioned the major record companies against engaging in policies and practices that constitute
12 "purposeful neglect" of their royalty participants. See Note: *California's Recording Industry*
13 *Accounting Practices Act, SB 1034: New Auditing Rights for Artists*, 20 Berkeley Tech. L.J. 933
14 (2005). The issue of UMG's "purposeful neglect" in the accounting for this licensing income to
15 its royalty participants is in part central here.

16 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, before eschewing its obligations to its
17 royalty participants, UMG vetted the policies and practices at issue in this case at its highest
18 corporate levels; that it commissioned, either on its own initiative or with the support of the U.S.
19 music industry's principal trade organization, so-called "white papers" on the issue
20 (occasionally carrying the imprimatur of attorney-client communications); that it analyzed
21 internally the financial consequences of its misconduct and cast it in terms of the additional
22 profit to be made by UMG by avoiding its contractual obligations; that it formulated an opaque
23 and artificial method for accounting for and paying its royalty participants for income derived
24 from such licenses; that it engaged in a sustained public relations effort designed to convince the
25 public that it had employed "groundbreaking" and "enlightened" accounting practices that
26 actually benefitted (rather than cheated) the Class; that it repeatedly made public statements
27 characterizing its agreements with Music Download Providers and Mastertone Providers (as
28 defined below) as a "resale" agreement; and that it sought to enlist those Providers in an effort to

1 re-characterize its dealings with them to facilitate its conduct toward its artists and producers. In
2 addition, Plaintiff is informed and believes that UMG employed and continues to employ a host
3 of unfair tactics and strategies in its dealings with royalty participants to minimize its exposure
4 from the unlawful conduct at issue here, all of which were also subject to consideration, review
5 and approval by and among the highest placed officers and directors of UMG.

6 11. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class, as
7 well as a judgment declaring Plaintiff's and the Class' rights under their agreements to the
8 proper accounting for and payment or crediting of royalties with respect to the income derived
9 from UMG's licensing of its recordings to others to produce and sell digital downloads and
10 mastertones now and in the future.

11 THE PARTIES

12 Rick James

13 12. Plaintiff was established as a living trust organized and subsisting under the laws
14 of the State of California, and presently owns as successor in interest all intellectual property
15 developed and owned by the singer, songwriter, musician, producer and performer James
16 Ambrose Johnson, Jr., an individual better known to the public as RICK JAMES.

17 13. Over the course of a decades-long career, RICK JAMES earned multiple gold,
18 platinum and multi-platinum record awards and chart-topping singles (scoring four #1's on the
19 U.S. R&B chart, including the smash hits "Superfreak" and "Give It To Me Baby"), in
20 becoming one of the foremost artists working in the funk/R&B and soul genres of the music
21 industry during the 1970's and 1980's. Among other things, he is credited with "rescuing"
22 Motown Records (now a part of UMG) during that period, providing hits (performed and
23 recorded by himself and others, including The Temptations, The Mary Jane Girls, Eddie
24 Murphy, Teena Marie and Smokey Robinson) which he wrote and produced that updated the
25 label's style and renewed its profitability and stature.

26 14. RICK JAMES died in August 2004 in the State of California. In addition to his
27 lasting reputation as a funk music provocateur, which is legendary, RICK JAMES' body of
28 recorded music as both recording artist and producer remains of enduring quality, critical and

1 cultural importance, and significant commercial value.

2 **UMG**

3 15. UMG claims to be the world's largest recorded music company. According to
4 public reports, it boasts a 30% share in the market for recorded music worldwide. Its labels
5 include, among others, Interscope Geffen A&M Records (which includes Aftermath Records),
6 Island Def Jam Music Group, and Universal Motown Republic Group. According to its website
7 (www.umusic.com), UMG "discovers, develops, markets and distributes recorded music
8 through a network of subsidiaries, joint ventures *and licensees* in 77 countries, representing 98%
9 of the music market." (Emphasis added.)

10 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11 16. Jurisdiction exists in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). Venue is
12 proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) & (c).

13 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS OF FACT**

14 **Music Download Services**

15 17. Around the time of JAMES' death, a new and viable method of commercial
16 exploitation of recorded music, music download services ("Music Download Services"), was
17 developed and has since seen widespread implementation in the marketplace. The companies
18 offering Music Download Services include the Apple/iTunes Store (by far the largest in terms of
19 volume and market-share), Amazon.com and Liquid Digital Media (walmart.com), among
20 others (collectively, "Music Download Providers"). It is an adjudicated fact that all of these
21 companies have obtained licenses from UMG authorizing these companies to sell or otherwise
22 distribute, via digital downloads, its catalog of sound recordings.

23 18. Using Music Download Services, consumers pay a fee to download a copy of a
24 sound recording in the form of a digital audio file (a "Music Download"), copying the file from
25 the Music Download Provider to the consumer's personal computer or other digital storage
26 device. The best known Music Download Provider is Apple's iTunes, which typically charges
27 between \$0.99 and \$1.29 for a single musical track that the consumer stores on an authorized
28 device such as an iPod. Certain other Music Download Providers operate a subscription service

1 that allows consumers to download musical performances for a set monthly fee, with the ability
2 to play the musical performances contingent on the consumer's continuing payment of the
3 monthly subscription charge. Certain others offer both.

4 19. With respect to the licensing of Music Download Services, UMG does not
5 manufacture or warehouse any physical product or packaging, nor does it ship or sell any
6 product to stores or other distribution points, and faces no risk of breakage or the return of
7 unsold product. Rather, as the Ninth Circuit held, it is licensing its catalog of recordings to third
8 parties for sale or distribution by them via digital download.

9 20. The volume and revenue represented by Music Download Services has grown
10 since RICK JAMES' death. The growing percentage of sound recordings sold or distributed by
11 Music Download Services means that UMG's improper accounting significantly understates the
12 royalties owed to Plaintiff and the other class members.

13 Mobile Phone Mastertones

14 21. Mastertones provide another avenue for the licensing of sound recordings. A
15 mastertone is a portion of a sound recording converted into a digital file that consumers
16 download directly to their mobile phones to customize the sound the phones make when they
17 receive a call, or that a caller hears when placing a call, paying between \$1.00 and \$3.00 for
18 each mastertone downloaded. The companies offering mastertones include mobile phone
19 companies (AT&T Wireless, Sprint, T-Mobile and Verizon Wireless, among others), content
20 owners (MTV and VH1, among others) and third-party aggregators (Zed, Hudson Soft, jamster
21 and iTunes, among others) (collectively, "Mastertone Providers"). It is an adjudicated fact that
22 all of these Mastertone Providers have obtained licenses from UMG authorizing these
23 companies to distribute and sell mastertones of the recordings in its catalog of sound recordings.

24 22. With respect to the licensing of mastertones, UMG does not manufacture or
25 warehouse any physical product or packaging, nor does it ship or sell any product to stores or
26 other distribution points, and faces no risks of breakage or the return of unsold product. Rather,
27 as the Ninth Circuit held, it is licensing its catalog of sound recordings to third parties for sale or
28 distribution by them via digital download.

1 inclusion of A.F.of M. payments if actually paid) and shall be computed in
2 the national currency of the country of manufacture or sale, as [Motown]
3 is paid, at the rate of exchange in effect at the time of payment or credit to
4 [Motown], and shall not accrue until payment or credit has been received
5 by [Motown] in the United States; provided if the licensed company is an
6 affiliate, subsidiary or commonly owned, then payment is deemed to
7 accrue to [JAMES] when payment is received by that licensee.”

8 27. “Records sold” and “sales,” as defined in the James Agreement, mean “those
9 records shipped by [Motown] (or on their behalf) hereunder which are paid for and not returned
10 or exchanged.” UMG admitted in the *F.B.T.* case (621 F.3d at 966) that permanent downloads
11 and mastertones are records as that term is commonly used and understood in the recorded
12 music industry.

13 28. The James Agreement provides, among other things, that JAMES would perform,
14 or cause to be produced, and deliver to Motown certain recordings featuring his performances,
15 as well as the performances of others, and that Motown would manufacture, distribute, sell and
16 license these recordings in various configurations throughout the world.

17 29. The James Agreement further provides, among other things, that Motown (and,
18 as successor-in-interest, UMG, which thereafter assumed in law and fact all of Motown’s
19 contractual obligations) would (a) provide various financial benefits to JAMES, and (b) furnish
20 semi-annual royalty accounting statements setting forth the computation of royalties for the sale
21 or license of JAMES’ recordings, accompanied by any royalty payments due.

22 30. Under the James Agreement, UMG was obligated to render accurate and
23 complete royalty accounting statements and to properly and accurately account for and credit
24 JAMES for royalties generated by the licensing of JAMES’ sound recordings.

25 **The Class-UMG Recording Agreements**

26 31. Upon information and belief, the foregoing provisions of the James Agreement
27 are, as relevant to this claim, the same or substantially similar to those found in other Motown
28 production and recording agreements as well as across all or substantially all of UMG’s owned

1 and distributed record labels entered into up until approximately April 2004. Those agreements
2 call for accountings and payments to UMG's recording artists and producers for licensing of
3 masters as a percentage (usually 50%) of the receipts of UMG, rather than a lesser percentage as
4 a royalty paid to the artist or producer based on the retail list price of each unit sold.

5 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 32. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
7 23(a) and 23(b) on its own behalf and on behalf of:

8 All persons and entities (but excluding UMG and any person, trust, firm,
9 corporation or entity affiliated with or related to UMG) who entered into
10 UMG (including its label and affiliates as described above) production or
11 recording agreements from January 1, 1965 to April 30, 2004 and who,
12 along with their agents, successors in interest, assigns, heirs, executors and
13 administrators, received royalties on, or financial credits or adjustments
14 for, income received by UMG from Music Download Services and
15 Mastertone Providers (hereinafter, the "Class") at a rate less than the rate
16 provided for licensing income in their contract with UMG.

17 33. This action is properly maintainable as a class action.

18 34. The Class for whose benefit this action is brought is so numerous that joinder of
19 all class members is impracticable. While Plaintiff does not presently know the exact number of
20 class members, Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are hundreds or thousands of class
21 members, and that those class members can be readily determined and identified through
22 UMG's files and, if necessary, appropriate discovery.

23 35. There are questions of law and fact which are common to class members and
24 which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These
25 common questions include:

26 (a) Whether UMG violated the agreements to which it was and continues to be
27 bound by, among other things, mischaracterizing licensing income received by it from Music
28

1 Download Providers and Mastertone Providers in accountings rendered to its royalty
2 participants in violation of those agreements;

3 (b) Whether UMG benefited financially from its wrongful acts;

4 (c) Whether UMG continued to collect this licensing income and continued to
5 misreport the royalties due for such income to its recordings artists and music producers despite
6 knowledge of the illegality of said practice;

7 (d) Whether UMG acted in a manner calculated to conceal the illegality of its actions
8 from its recording artists and music producers;

9 (e) Whether UMG, by way of the conduct alleged herein, engaged in deceptive or
10 unfair acts or practices in violation of California unfair trade practices laws including, but not
11 limited to, California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.* and § 17500, *et seq.*, for
12 which Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to recover;

13 (f) Whether Plaintiff and the other class members have been damaged by UMG's
14 actions or conduct; and

15 (g) Whether, assuming UMG intends to continue to breach its contractual obligations
16 to Plaintiff and the other class members, and/or to violate California state statutory law,
17 declaratory and injunctive relief is appropriate to curtail UMG's conduct as alleged herein.

18 36. Plaintiff is committed to prosecuting this action and has retained competent
19 counsel experienced in litigation of this nature. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the
20 other class members and Plaintiff has the same interests as the other class members. Plaintiff has
21 no interests that are antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the interests of the other members of the
22 Class. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the class and will fairly and adequately protect
23 the interests of the Class.

24 37. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class could
25 create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the
26 Class which could establish incompatible standards of conduct for UMG, or adjudications with
27 respect to individual members of the class which would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of
28 the interests of the members of the Class not parties to the adjudications.

1 45. Each UMG production or recording agreement sets forth a similar or
2 substantially similar formula for calculating a music producer or recording artist's entitlement to
3 a share of licensing receipts received by or credited to UMG, at a substantially higher percentage
4 than the share paid on receipts from the sale of records by it.

5 46. It is an adjudicated fact that UMG has licensed all or part of its entire catalogue
6 of sound recordings to Music Download Providers and Mastertone Providers.

7 47. It is an adjudicated fact that these licenses involve the grant of rights in and to
8 sound recordings so that such Providers can sell or sublicense downloads and mastertones of the
9 recordings in issue to consumers.

10 48. UMG has failed to comply with the provisions of its recording artist and producer
11 agreements and has accounted for the income derived from the licensing of recordings to Music
12 Download Providers and Mastertone Providers as though UMG were actually manufacturing,
13 distributing and selling records itself. In so doing, UMG takes unjustifiable deductions and
14 applies an incorrect formula for calculating royalties due Plaintiff and the other members of the
15 Class on the income UMG derives from its licenses with Music Download Providers and
16 Mastertone Providers. UMG's accounting practices, as identified above, result in its retention of
17 practically the full amount of receipts from Music Download Services and Ringtone Providers,
18 rather than paying artists the stated percentage of those receipts provided in the pertinent
19 agreements.

20 49. UMG's inappropriate treatment of income received from Music Download
21 Providers, in violation of the pertinent recording artist and producer agreements, results in
22 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class receiving a fraction of the licensing income to
23 which they are contractually entitled.

24 50. Similarly, UMG's inappropriate treatment of income received from Mastertone
25 Providers, in violation of the pertinent recording artist and producer agreements, results in
26 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class receiving a fraction of the licensing income to
27 which they are contractually entitled.

28

1 pertinent recording artist and producer agreements and has disregarded the rights of Plaintiff and
2 the other class members.

3 57. UMG has failed and refused to cure these breaches and continues to incorrectly
4 calculate these royalties in violation of the James Agreement.

5 58. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the other class members have been
6 damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

7 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **(Declaratory Judgment)**

9 59. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs
10 1 through 58, as though fully set forth herein.

11 60. Plaintiff contends that, pursuant to the pertinent recording artist and producer
12 agreements, UMG is obligated to pay and/or credit Plaintiff and the other class members a
13 certain percentage of the income UMG derives from licensing the sound recordings of Plaintiff
14 and the other class members to Music Download Services and Mastertone Providers, but that
15 UMG has paid them a lower percentage by mischaracterizing these licenses as the sale by it of
16 product.

17 61. Plaintiff and the other class members have no adequate remedy at law.

18 62. By reason of the foregoing, there is a present controversy between Plaintiff and
19 the other class members, on the one hand, and UMG, on the other hand, with respect to which a
20 declaratory judgment should be entered determining that the pertinent recording artist and
21 producer agreements obligate UMG to pay and/or credit Plaintiff the percentage specified for
22 licensing, rather than for product sales, when UMG licenses the recordings of Plaintiff and the
23 other members of the Class, to Music Download Services and Mastertone Providers.

24 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
25 **(Common Counts – Open Book Account, Code Civ. Proc. § 337a)**

26 63. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs
27 1 through 62, as though fully set forth herein.

1 disclose the unlawful nature of its conduct, and employing such devices as are alleged above, as
2 well as affirmatively representing its authority to collect and account for this income on such
3 basis, had a tendency to mislead recording artists and producers, and the gravity of the
4 misconduct outweighs any possible economic justification for such conduct – of which there is
5 none.

6 70. The harm to Plaintiff and the class arising from UMG's deceptive and unlawful
7 practices outweighs the utility, if any, of those practices.

8 71. The conduct described herein is ongoing, continues to this date, and constitutes
9 unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices within the meaning of Business & Professions
10 Code § 17200.

11 72. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff and the
12 Class that he seeks to represent are therefore entitled to: (a) an Order requiring UMG to cease
13 the acts of unfair competition alleged herein; (b) an Order enjoining UMG from continuing to
14 account for royalties payable to Plaintiff and the class in the manner it does for income derived
15 from such licenses; (c) full restitution of all monies paid to and retained by UMG otherwise
16 payable to Plaintiff and the class, including, but not limited to, disgorgement pursuant to
17 California Code of Civil Procedure § 384; (d) interest at the highest rate allowable by law; and
18 (e) the payment of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs under, among other provisions of law,
19 Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5, or otherwise to the extent permitted by law.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, on behalf of itself and the other class members, prays for
22 judgment against UMG as follows:

23 A. Determining that this is a proper class action, and certifying Plaintiff as a class
24 representative under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Plaintiff's counsel as
25 Lead Counsel;

1 B. On the First Cause of Action, a judgment awarding Plaintiff and the other class
2 members restitution and/or compensatory damages, the exact amount to be proven at a trial of
3 this action, together with interest thereon;

4 C. On the Second Cause of Action, an order and judgment declaring that UMG's
5 recording agreements obligate UMG to pay and/or credit Plaintiff the percentage specified for
6 licensing, rather than for product sales, when UMG licenses the recordings of Plaintiff and the
7 other members of the Class, to Music Download Services and Mastertone Providers;

8 D. On the Third Cause of Action, a judgment awarding Plaintiff and the other class
9 members compensatory damages in an amount equal to UMG's underpayment on Plaintiff and
10 the other class members' royalty accounts, the exact amount to be proven at a trial of this action,
11 together with interest thereon;

12 E. On the Fourth Cause of Action, an order and judgment (i) requiring UMG to
13 cease the acts of unfair competition alleged herein; (ii) enjoining UMG from continuing to
14 account for royalties payable to Plaintiff and the class in the manner it does for income derived
15 from licenses with Music Download Providers and Mastertone Providers; and (iii) full
16 restitution of all monies paid to and retained by UMG otherwise payable to Plaintiff and the
17 class, including, but not limited to, disgorgement pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure
18 § 384, together with interest thereon;

19 F. Awarding Plaintiff and the other class members pre- and post-judgment interest,
20 as well as reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees, costs and expenses, as may be permitted by
21 law; and

22 G. Awarding such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
23

24 Dated: April 1, 2011

PHILLIPS ERLEWINE & GIVEN LLP

25
26
27 By: 

David M. Given
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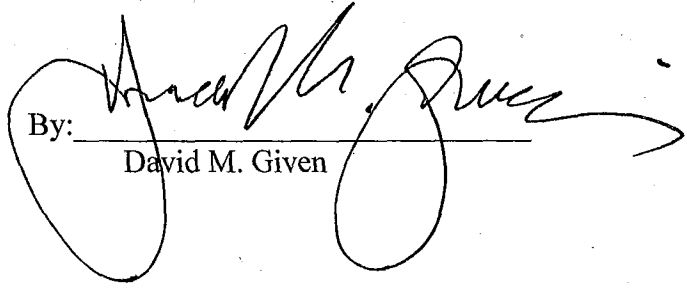
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JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff for itself and the class hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: April 1, 2011

PHILLIPS ERLEWINE & GIVEN LLP

By: 
David M. Given