

FOR PUBLICATION
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

PARIS HILTON, <i>Plaintiff-Appellee,</i> v. HALLMARK CARDS, a Missouri corporation, <i>Defendant-Appellant.</i>
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No. 08-55443
D.C. No.
2:07-cv-05818-PA-
AJW
ORDER AND
AMENDED
OPINION

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of California
Percy Anderson, District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted
May 6, 2009—Pasadena, California

Opinion Filed August 31, 2009
Amended Opinion Filed March 23, 2010

Before: John T. Noonan, Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain, and
Susan P. Graber, Circuit Judges.

Opinion by Judge O'Scannlain

COUNSEL

Lincoln D. Bandlow, Spillane Shaeffer Aronoff Bandlow LLP, Los Angeles, California, argued the cause for the appellant and filed briefs.

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Lynn Rowe Larsen and Timothy F. Sweeney, Law Office of Timothy Farrell Sweeney, Cleveland, Ohio, filed the brief for amicus curiae IMG Worldwide, Inc.

ORDER

The opinion filed in this case on August 31, 2009, and reported at 580 F.3d 874, is hereby amended. An amended opinion is filed concurrently with this order. With this amendment, the panel has unanimously voted to deny the petition for rehearing. Judges O’Scannlain and Graber have voted to deny the petition for rehearing en banc, and Judge Noonan so recommends. The full court has been advised of the petition for rehearing en banc and no active judge has requested a vote on whether to rehear the matter en banc. Fed. R. App. P. 35.

The petition for rehearing and the petition for rehearing en banc are DENIED. No subsequent petitions for rehearing and rehearing en banc may be filed.

OPINION

O’SCHANLAIN, Circuit Judge:

We must decide whether California law allows a celebrity to sue a greeting card company for using her image and catchphrase in a birthday card without her permission.

I

Paris Hilton is a controversial celebrity known for her lifestyle as a flamboyant heiress. As the saying goes, she is “famous for being famous.”

She is also famous for starring in “The Simple Life,” a so-called reality television program. The show places her and fellow heiress Nicole Ritchie in situations for which, the audience is to assume, their privileged upbringings have not prepared them. For example, work. In an episode called “Sonic Burger Shenanigans,” Hilton is employed as a waitress in a “fast food joint.” As in most episodes, Hilton says, “that’s hot,” whenever she finds something interesting or amusing. She has registered the phrase as a trademark with the United States Patent & Trademark Office.

Hallmark Cards is a major national purveyor of greeting cards for various occasions. This case is about one of its birthday cards. The front cover of the card contains a picture above a caption that reads, “Paris’s First Day as a Waitress.” The picture depicts a cartoon waitress, complete with apron, serving a plate of food to a restaurant patron. An oversized photograph of Hilton’s head is super-imposed on the cartoon waitress’s body. Hilton says to the customer, “Don’t touch that, it’s hot.” The customer asks, “what’s hot?” Hilton replies, “That’s hot.” The inside of the card reads, “Have a smokin’ hot birthday.”

Hilton sued Hallmark, asserting three causes of action. The First Amended Complaint alleges misappropriation of publicity under California common law; false designation under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); and infringement of a federally registered trademark. Hallmark filed a motion to dismiss each claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The district court granted one portion of the motion to dismiss: the trademark infringement claim, a judgment

from which Hilton does not appeal. By separate motion, Hallmark moved specially to strike Hilton's right of publicity claim under California's anti-SLAPP statute.¹ In both motions, Hallmark raised defenses peculiar to each cause of action, some based on the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and some not.

The district court denied the remaining portions of the motions to dismiss and denied the special motion to strike the anti-SLAPP claim. It concluded that the defenses required a more fact-intensive inquiry than is permissible at such stage of the case. Hallmark timely appeals.

II

Before discussing the merits of this appeal, we must assure ourselves that we have jurisdiction over the appeal of denials of both motions.

A

[1] As to the special motion to strike, appellate courts generally have jurisdiction only over final judgments and orders. 28 U.S.C. § 1291; *Digital Equip. Corp. v. Desktop Direct, Inc.*, 511 U.S. 863, 867-68 (1994). The collateral order doctrine, however, "entitles a party to appeal not only from [ordinary final judgments] . . . but also from a narrow class of decisions that do not terminate the litigation, but must, in the interest of achieving a healthy legal system, . . . nonetheless be treated as final." *Digital Equip. Corp.*, 511 U.S. at 867 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). We have

¹"SLAPP" stands for "strategic lawsuit against public participation." As we discuss further *infra*, so-called "anti-SLAPP" laws are designed to bar meritless lawsuits filed merely to chill someone from exercising his First Amendment rights on a matter of public interest. California's version is codified at California Civil Procedure Code § 425.16. The relevant text is set out on p. 4696 *infra*.

held that denials of special motions to strike under California’s anti-SLAPP statute fall into this narrow class. *Batzel v. Smith*, 333 F.3d 1018, 1024-26 (9th Cir. 2003) (noting that anti-SLAPP motions to strike assert a form of immunity from suit); *but cf. Englert v. MacDonell*, 551 F.3d 1099, 1106-07 (9th Cir. 2009) (holding that the denial of an anti-SLAPP motion under then-current Oregon law is not an appealable collateral order, while recognizing that the denial of a California anti-SLAPP motion is). Thus, we are satisfied that we have jurisdiction to review the denial of Hallmark’s anti-SLAPP motion under the collateral order doctrine.²

B

Denials of motions to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) are ordinarily not appealable, even as collateral orders. *See Catlin v. United States*, 324 U.S. 229, 236 (1945). However, we “permit[] the exercise of appellate jurisdiction over otherwise non-appealable orders that are ‘inextricably intertwined’ with another order that is properly appealable.” *Batzel*, 333 F.3d at 1023. This doctrine requires either that “we must decide the pendent issue in order to review the claims properly raised on interlocutory appeal . . . or [that] resolution of the issue properly raised on interlocutory appeal necessarily resolves the pendent issue.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

1

We first address whether we have jurisdiction over the denial of the motion to dismiss the Lanham Act claim as an order inextricably intertwined with the anti-SLAPP motion.

²Applying the familiar framework of *Erie R.R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938), and its progeny, we have long held that the anti-SLAPP statute applies to state law claims that federal courts hear pursuant to their diversity jurisdiction. *See United States ex rel. Newsham v. Lockheed Missiles & Space Co.*, 190 F.3d 963, 970-73 (9th Cir. 1999).

Hallmark argues that the defenses it raises to Hilton's Lanham Act claim are based on some of the same First Amendment concerns that animate its potential defenses to the misappropriation of publicity claim. That may be, but Hallmark only moved to strike the misappropriation of publicity claim. Indeed, it could not have moved to strike the Lanham Act claim because, as the parties agree, the anti-SLAPP statute does not apply to federal law causes of action. *See Bulletin Displays, LLC v. Regency Outdoor Adver., Inc.*, 448 F. Supp. 2d 1172, 1180-82 (C.D. Cal. 2006). A motion to dismiss one cause of action is not, ordinarily, inextricably intertwined with a motion to strike a different cause of action under California's anti-SLAPP law, even if the two claims are doctrinally similar.

[2] Because a federal court can only entertain anti-SLAPP special motions to strike in connection with state law claims, there is no properly appealable order with which the Lanham Act claim could be inextricably intertwined. We therefore lack jurisdiction to review it.

2

What about the denial of the portions of Hallmark's motion to dismiss pertaining to the misappropriation of publicity claim, the same claim that was the target of the anti-SLAPP motion?

It is clear that not every motion to dismiss the same claim that underlies an anti-SLAPP motion is "inextricably intertwined" with such motion. We have held, for example, that a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction³ is not inextricably intertwined with an anti-SLAPP motion. *Batzel*, 333 F.3d at 1023. In *Zamani v. Carnes*, however, we did review a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Federal

³Such motions are typically made pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2).

Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), which was made as an alternative to an anti-SLAPP special motion to strike the same claim. 491 F.3d 990, 994 (9th Cir. 2007). We did it, however, without considering whether we had jurisdiction to do it.⁴ *Zamani* does not, therefore, compel us to conclude that a motion to dismiss a substantive claim under Rule 12(b)(6) is inextricably intertwined with a special motion to strike. *See, e.g., United States v. Booker*, 375 F.3d 508, 514 (7th Cir. 2004) (“An assumption is not a holding.”). We must consider the question for ourselves.

The first type of inextricably intertwined order is one that “we must [review] . . . in order to review the claims properly raised on interlocutory appeal.” *Batzel*, 333 F.3d at 1023 (internal quotation marks omitted). Resolution of a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is not a predicate to resolving an anti-SLAPP motion. As we illustrate in this very opinion, we can proceed directly to the anti-SLAPP motion without any interference from a motion to dismiss.

An order may also be inextricably intertwined with an immediately appealable one if “resolution of the issue properly raised on interlocutory appeal necessarily resolves the pendent issue.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). To determine whether a motion to dismiss (the pendent issue) is inextricably intertwined with an anti-SLAPP motion to strike (the issue properly raised) in this sense, we must briefly consider the inquiry associated with an anti-SLAPP motion.

As we discuss *infra*, an anti-SLAPP motion requires the court to ask, first, whether the suit arises from the defendant’s protected conduct and, second, whether the plaintiff has shown a probability of success on the merits. If the first question is answered in the negative, then the motion must fail,

⁴The closest thing to an application of the “inextricably intertwined” doctrine we decided involved a motion for reconsideration of the denial of the motion to strike or to dismiss. *Zamani*, 491 F.3d at 994.

even if the plaintiff stated no cognizable claim. Of course, if a plaintiff stated no cognizable claim, then the defendant would be entitled to dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6). Thus, a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss may succeed where an anti-SLAPP motion to strike would not.

The converse is also true. The second stage of the anti-SLAPP inquiry determines whether “the complaint is both legally sufficient and supported by a sufficient prima facie showing of facts to sustain a favorable judgment if the evidence submitted by the plaintiff is credited.” *Integrated Healthcare Holdings, Inc. v. Fitzgibbons*, 44 Cal. Rptr. 3d 517, 527 (Ct. App. 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted). Such test is similar to the one courts make on summary judgment, though not identical. Thus, if a plaintiff has stated a legal claim but has no facts to support it, a defendant could prevail on an anti-SLAPP motion, though he would not have been able to win a motion to dismiss.

[3] The foregoing illustrates that neither the denial nor the grant of an anti-SLAPP motion “necessarily resolves,” *Batzel*, 333 F.3d at 1023, a motion to dismiss regarding the same claim. That is, it is possible for an appellate court to hold that an anti-SLAPP special motion to strike should be granted or denied without thereby dictating the result of a motion to dismiss the same claim under Rule 12(b)(6). Our cases make clear that if the properly appealable order can be resolved without necessarily resolving the pendent order, then the latter is not “inextricably intertwined” with the former. *See id.* We therefore must conclude that we lack jurisdiction to review that portion of Hallmark’s Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss the right of publicity claim because it is not inextricably intertwined with any properly appealable order.

III

Having weeded out of this appeal matters over which we lack jurisdiction, we now address the merits of denial of Hallmark’s special motion to strike the anti-SLAPP claim.

A

California, like some other states, has a statute designed to discourage “strategic lawsuits against public participation.” SLAPPs “masquerade as ordinary lawsuits but are brought to deter common citizens from exercising their political or legal rights or to punish them for doing so.” *Batzel*, 333 F.3d at 1024 (internal quotation marks omitted). As California’s anti-SLAPP statute explains, the state legislature has found there to be “a disturbing increase in lawsuits brought primarily to chill the valid exercise of the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and petition for redress of grievances.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a). Because “it is in the public interest to encourage continued participation in matters of public significance, and [because] this participation should not be chilled through abuse of the judicial process,” the anti-SLAPP statute is to be construed broadly. *Id.*

Under the statute,

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

Id. § 425.16(b)(1). The phrase “act . . . in furtherance of the person’s right of petition or free speech under the United States or California Constitution in connection with a public issue” is defined by four specific categories of communications. *Id.* § 425.16(e)(1)-(4).⁵ The relevant one here is the

⁵Although subsection (e) uses the word “includes,” its four categories exhaust the meaning of an act in furtherance of free speech or petitioning rights. *Navellier v. Sletten*, 52 P.3d 703, 708 (Cal. 2002).

fourth, catch-all category: “any other conduct in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right of petition or the constitutional right of free speech in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest.” *Id.* § 425.16(e)(4).

California courts evaluate a defendant’s anti-SLAPP motion in two steps. First, the defendant moving to strike must make “a threshold showing . . . that the act or acts of which the plaintiff complains were taken ‘in furtherance of the [defendant’s] right of petition or free speech under the United States or California Constitution in connection with a public issue,’ as defined in [subsection (e) of] the statute.” *Equilon Enters., LLC v. Consumer Cause, Inc.*, 52 P.3d 685, 694 (Cal. 2002) (quoting Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(b)(1)). Second, “[i]f the court finds that such a showing has been made, it must then determine whether the plaintiff has demonstrated a probability of prevailing on the claim.” *Navellier v. Sletten*, 52 P.3d 703, 708 (Cal. 2002). “Put another way, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the complaint is both legally sufficient and supported by a sufficient prima facie showing of facts to sustain a favorable judgment if the evidence submitted by the plaintiff is credited.” *Wilson v. Parker, Covert & Chidester*, 50 P.3d 733, 739 (Cal. 2002) (internal quotation marks omitted). “[T]hough the court does not *weigh* the credibility or comparative probative strength of competing evidence, it should grant the motion if, as a matter of law, the defendant’s evidence supporting the motion defeats the plaintiff’s attempt to establish evidentiary support for the claim.” *Id.*; Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(b)(2).

For Hallmark’s anti-SLAPP motion to succeed, it must make its “threshold showing” at step one: “that the act or acts of which the plaintiff complains were taken in furtherance of the [defendant’s] right of petition or free speech under the United States or California Constitution in connection with a public issue [or an issue of public interest].” *Equilon Enters.*,

LLC, 52 P.3d at 694 (internal quotation marks omitted); Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4). The exact inquiry at the first step is somewhat amorphous, but it seems to contain two distinct components.

a

[4] First, the activity the plaintiff is challenging must have been conducted “in furtherance” of the exercise of free speech rights. By its terms, this language includes not merely actual exercises of free speech rights but also conduct that furthers such rights. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4); *see also Navellier*, 52 P.3d at 713 (“The [California] [l]egislature did not intend that in order to invoke the special motion to strike the defendant must first establish her actions are constitutionally protected under the First Amendment as a matter of law.”).

The California Supreme Court has not drawn the outer limits of activity that furthers the exercise of free speech rights. It seems to suffice, however, that the defendant’s activity is communicative, *cf. Commonwealth Energy Corp. v. Investor Data Exch., Inc.*, 1 Cal. Rptr. 3d 390, 393 n.5 (Ct. App. 2003), and some courts do not discuss this part of the inquiry at all, *see, e.g., Integrated Healthcare Holdings, Inc.*, 44 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 522-26 (not discussing whether an email message was “in furtherance” of free speech rights). Thus, the courts of California have interpreted this piece of the defendant’s threshold showing rather loosely. *See also Paul for Council v. Hanyecz*, 102 Cal. Rptr. 2d 864, 870-71 (Ct. App. 2001) (holding that campaign money laundering was in furtherance of political speech but an invalid exercise of free speech rights because it was illegal), *overruled on other grounds by Equilon Enters. LLC*, 52 P.3d at 694 n.5.

[5] One sensible place to start is to determine whether the activity in question is “speech” under First Amendment law. Here, Hallmark’s card certainly evinces “[a]n intent to convey

a particularized message . . . , and in the surrounding circumstances the likelihood was great that the message would be understood by those who viewed it.”⁶ *Spence v. Washington*, 418 U.S. 405, 410-11 (1974) (per curiam) (stating requirement for conduct to qualify as “speech” for purposes of the First Amendment). *But compare Tenaflly Eruv Ass’n, Inc. v. Borough of Tenaflly*, 309 F.3d 144, 158-61 (3d Cir. 2002) (concluding that *Hurley v. Irish-Am. Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Group of Boston*, 515 U.S. 557 (1995) modified the *Spence* standard), with *Colacurcio v. City of Kent*, 163 F.3d 545, 549 n.1 (9th Cir. 1998) (reiterating the *Spence* standard without any gloss from *Hurley*). Whether or not Hallmark *must* show that its card is speech under the *Spence* test or a modification thereof, it certainly suffices that Hallmark can make such a showing.

[6] Thus, Hallmark’s card qualifies as speech and falls

⁶We do recognize a wrinkle in this situation. Namely, Hallmark itself does not intend to convey a message; rather, it sells a stylized, ready-made message to someone else, who conveys it to the recipient of the card. In other words, when you open a birthday card, Hallmark has not wished you a happy birthday. It has simply provided the medium for its customer to do so. Hilton might have argued that this means Hallmark cannot assert a statutory defense derived from the First Amendment because *its* First Amendment rights are not at issue. But she did not make any such argument. The closest she came was her contention that the speech at issue is commercial speech. We reject such contention *infra*, at 4700 n.7.

We do not, therefore, reach this issue. Although it sounds like a question of standing, which is often jurisdictional, it bears closest resemblance to the rule against third party standing: a party normally cannot raise claims that belong to a third party. *See Massey v. Helman*, 196 F.3d 727, 739 (7th Cir. 1999) (listing among the “prudential restrictions” of standing “the general rule that a litigant must assert his own legal rights and cannot assert the legal rights of a third party”). But that rule involves prudential standing, which is not a requirement of jurisdiction. *See Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984) (describing prudential standing as consisting of “several judicially self-imposed limits on the exercise of federal jurisdiction”). The jurisdictional elements of standing (an injury-in-fact, causation, and redressability) are unarguably present here.

comfortably within the universe of types of communication that California courts have considered “conduct in furtherance of” the exercise of free speech rights upon which to base anti-SLAPP motions to strike.

b

Next, Hallmark must show that the sale of its card was “in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4). Hilton contends that the card merely appropriates the waitress role she played on “The Simple Life.” She therefore views this lawsuit as a garden variety private dispute over who profits from her image. According to Hilton, the card implicates no *issue* of public interest because it involves no issue at all, only a celebrity who interests many people.⁷

⁷Hilton also argues that the birthday card is commercial speech and that such speech cannot, as a matter of law, raise a public issue under the anti-SLAPP statute. *See Scott v. Metabolife Int’l, Inc.*, 9 Cal. Rptr. 3d 242, 253-54 (Ct. App. 2004) (“[A] manufacturer’s advertising of a specific consumer product, on its labels, and to the public, for the purpose of selling that product [] is not an issue of public interest (or a public issue)”); Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.17(c).

Regardless of whether the major premise is true, the minor one is false: Hallmark’s card is not commercial speech. “[T]he ‘core notion of commercial speech’ is that it ‘does no more than propose a commercial transaction.’” *Hoffman v. Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.*, 255 F.3d 1180, 1184 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Bolger v. Youngs Drug Prods. Corp.*, 463 U.S. 60, 66 (1983)). As one of our sister circuits has recognized, under this definition, “commercial speech is best understood as speech that merely advertises a product or service for business purposes.” *Cardtoons, L.C. v. Major League Baseball Players Ass’n*, 95 F.3d 959, 970 (10th Cir. 1996); *see also Hoffman*, 255 F.3d at 1185 (citing commercial speech cases, all of which involved advertising); *Rezec v. Sony Pictures Entm’t, Inc.*, 10 Cal. Rptr. 3d 333, 337-38 (Ct. App. 2004). Hallmark’s card is not advertising the product; it *is* the product. It is sold for a profit, but that does not make it commercial speech for First Amendment purposes. *See Va. State Bd. of Pharmacy v. Va. Citizens Consumer Council, Inc.*, 425 U.S. 748, 761 (1976).

Sitting in diversity, we must begin with the pronouncements of the state's highest court, which bind us. *See Ariz. Elec. Power Coop., Inc v. Berkeley*, 59 F.3d 988, 991 (9th Cir. 1995). The California Supreme Court has not clearly established what constitutes an issue of public interest, but it has provided some guidance. First, “[n]othing in the statute itself categorically excludes any particular type of action from its operation.” *Navellier*, 52 P.3d at 711. Indeed, “[t]he anti-SLAPP statute’s definitional focus is not the form of the plaintiff’s cause of action but, rather, the defendant’s activity that gives rise to his or her asserted liability.” *Id.* (emphasis omitted). Thus, the particular cause of action Hilton has brought is irrelevant to our decision. Ordinary commercial causes of action like breaches of contract, *see generally Navellier*, 52 P.3d 703, or indeed misappropriation of publicity, can be “strategic lawsuit[s] against public participation” as much as defamation can be, *id.* at 706.

Second, the California Supreme Court has “declined to hold that [the anti-SLAPP statute] does not apply to events that transpire between private individuals.” *Id.* at 710 (internal quotation marks omitted). That neither Hilton nor Hallmark are public officials, therefore, cannot be dispositive. Furthermore, the court has “explicitly rejected the assertion that the only activities qualifying for statutory protection are those which meet the lofty standard of pertaining to the heart of self-government.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, the activity of the defendant need not involve questions of civic concern; social or even low-brow topics may suffice.

The question before us is whether the topic, the issue, can be a celebrity like Paris Hilton, or whether, as Hilton argues, it must be the subject of some defined debate.

In interpreting the anti-SLAPP statute, the California Supreme Court has insisted on its language, including its pre-

amble. *See Equilon Enters.*, 52 P.3d at 688 (“When on previous occasions we have construed the anti-SLAPP statute, we have done so strictly by its terms”); *id.* at 689 n.3 (discussing the addition of the “broadly construed” language to the statutory preamble as a correction of prior judicial decisions adopting narrowing constructions); *Navellier*, 52 P.3d at 711 (rejecting a narrowing construction of the statute because it “would contravene the Legislature’s express command that section 425.16 ‘shall be construed broadly’ ” (quoting Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a))); *see also Briggs v. Eden Council for Hope & Opportunity*, 969 P.2d 564, 568-73 (Cal. 1999) (construing plain language of the statute in light of the preamble).

[7] That preamble declares it to be “in the public interest” of the state of California “to encourage continued participation in matters of public significance To this end, this section shall be construed broadly.” Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(a). The California Supreme Court has defined “significance” to mean “importance” or “consequence.” *Briggs*, 969 P.2d at 571-72. Thus, we must construe “public issue or issue of public interest” in section 425.16(e)(4) broadly in light of the statute’s stated purpose to encourage participation in matters of public importance or consequence.

[8] Understood this way, the statute does not appear to favor a construction limiting the meaning of “issue” to a subject of a specific debate. However, we need not rest on the implications of the California Supreme Court and the statute, which do not definitively answer the question, “because we have guidance from the [California] Court of Appeals.” *Batlan v. Bledsoe (In re Bledsoe)*, 569 F.3d 1106, 1110 (9th Cir. 2009).

[9] The California intermediate appellate courts have developed multiple tests to determine whether a defendant’s

activity is in connection with a public issue. One commonly cited test comes from *Rivero v. American Federation of State, County, & Municipal Employees*, 130 Cal. Rptr. 2d 81, 89-90 (Ct. App. 2003) (concluding that the plaintiff's supervision of eight individuals was not a matter of public interest, where people involved had "received no public attention or media coverage"). There, the Court of Appeal for the First District surveyed the appellate cases and divined from them three categories of public issues: (1) statements "concern[ing] a person or entity in the public eye"; (2) "conduct that could directly affect a large number of people beyond the direct participants"; (3) "or a topic of widespread, public interest." *Id.* at 89. The Fourth District has followed this approach. *See, e.g., Commonwealth Energy Corp.*, 1 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 394-95 (describing *Rivero* as the first systematic treatment of the "public issue—public interest aspect of the anti-SLAPP statute").

[10] By contrast, *Weinberg v. Feisel*, a case from the Third District, articulated a somewhat more restrictive test, designed to distinguish between issues of "public, rather than merely private, interest." 2 Cal. Rptr. 3d 385, 392 (Ct. App. 2003).

First, "public interest" does not equate with mere curiosity. Second, a matter of public interest should be something of concern to a substantial number of people. Thus, a matter of concern to the speaker and a relatively small, specific audience is not a matter of public interest. Third, there should be some degree of closeness between the challenged statements and the asserted public interest; the assertion of a broad and amorphous public interest is not sufficient. Fourth, the focus of the speaker's conduct should be the public interest rather than a mere effort to gather ammunition for another round of private controversy. Finally, . . . [a] person cannot turn otherwise private information into a matter of public

interest simply by communicating it to a large number of people.

Id. at 392-93 (internal quotation marks, citations, and alteration omitted).

iii

Although these approaches do not precisely overlap, we need not decide between them, because Hallmark's birthday card satisfies both tests.

Hallmark's card falls into either the first or third categories that *Rivero* outlined: statements "concern[ing] a person or entity in the public eye"; "or a topic of widespread, public interest," 130 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 89, respectively. There is no dispute that Hilton is a person "in the public eye" and "a topic of widespread, public interest," and that she was such well before this controversy.⁸ Thus, Hallmark's card is "in connection with a public issue or an issue of public interest," Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16(e)(4), under *Rivero*.

Although the application of the *Weinberg* test presents a closer call, we conclude it comes to the same result.⁹ Again, there is no dispute that Paris Hilton's career is "something of concern to a substantial number of people," *Weinberg*, 2 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 392. The connection "between the challenged statements"—the birthday card—"and the asserted public interest"—Hilton's life, image, and catchphrase—is direct. *Id.* After all, the card concerns Hilton's persona. There was no

⁸In her papers before the district court, Hilton recognized that she is a "public figure and a subject of public interest," with "widespread public recognition."

⁹One might read *Weinberg*, a defamation case, as having articulated a test particular to the defamation cause of action. Because our application of *Weinberg* is not decisive here, we do not reach this question, which neither of the parties raised.

pre-existing controversy between Hallmark and Hilton, so the fourth and fifth considerations that the *Weinberg* court considered are inapposite. *See id.* at 392-93.

Weinberg does caution, however, that “‘public interest’ does not equate with mere curiosity.” *Id.* at 392 (citing *Time, Inc. v. Firestone*, 424 U.S. 448, 454-55 (1976)). However, this warning comes in the context of *Weinberg*’s insistence that courts apply the anti-SLAPP statute only to public, not to private matters. Thus, *Weinberg* elaborated that “a ‘public controversy’ does not equate with any controversy of interest to the public.¹⁰ For example, a divorce action between the scion of one of America’s wealthier industrial families and his Palm Beach society wife may have piqued the public’s interest but was not a public controversy.” *Id.* at 392 (internal citations omitted). We read this to mean that a private controversy, even between famous people, that interests the public is not enough. Under *Weinberg*, for the activities of celebrities to be a public issue, the activities, as well as the personages involved must be public.

This limitation does not apply here, however. Hallmark’s card does not concern some personal detail of Hilton’s life (such as a divorce), it concerns her trademark phrase and her public persona—the very things that interest people about her. Thus, *Weinberg*, too, supports Hallmark’s position that its card deals with a public issue.

Du Charme v. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1 Cal. Rptr. 3d 501 (Ct. App. 2003), is not to the contrary. Hilton contends that *Du Charme* requires “some sort

¹⁰On this point *Weinberg* appears to conflict with *Nygård, Inc. v. Uusi-Kerttula*, which concluded that “‘an issue of public interest’ . . . is any issue in which the public is interested.” 72 Cal. Rptr. 3d 210, 220 (Ct. App. 2008). We need not resolve this conflict, because we conclude that Hallmark’s card involves a public issue under the more restrictive *Weinberg* test.

of ongoing controversy, dispute or discussion which effects [sic] the public.” This overstates the rule of *Du Charme*. Such case held that

in order to satisfy the public issue/issue of public interest requirement of . . . subdivision (e)(3) and (4) of the anti-SLAPP statute, *in cases where the issue is not of interest to the public at large*, but rather to a limited, but definable portion of the public (a private group, organization, or community), the constitutionally protected activity must, at a minimum, occur in the context of an ongoing controversy, dispute or discussion

Id. at 510 (emphasis added).

Subsequent California appellate courts have honored this clear limitation of *Du Charme*. See, e.g., *Fitzgibbons*, 44 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 524 (“*Du Charme* contrasted its situation . . . with matters of *widespread* public interest” (internal quotation marks omitted)). Therefore, Hallmark need not show that its card commented on any ongoing public controversy to make the threshold showing under *Du Charme* because, as she has acknowledged, Hilton’s privileged lifestyle and her catchphrase (“that’s hot”) are matters of widespread public interest.

[11] In short, all of the various approaches that California’s appellate courts have used to define “public issue or an issue of interest to the public” appear to support the conclusion that Hallmark’s birthday card is indeed in connection with such an issue. That the card is a commercial product and Hilton’s lawsuit a dispute over who can profit from her image does not defeat Hallmark’s ability to make its threshold showing. We therefore conclude that Hallmark has shown that Hilton’s suit for misappropriation of publicity arises from “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(a), (e)(4).

B

Hallmark, however, has only passed the threshold. “[T]he statute does not bar a plaintiff from litigating an action that arises out of the defendant’s free speech or petitioning; it subjects to potential dismissal only those actions in which the plaintiff cannot state and substantiate a legally sufficient claim.” *Navellier*, 52 P.3d at 711 (internal citations, quotation marks, and alternations omitted). At this second step of the anti-SLAPP inquiry, the required probability that Hilton will prevail need not be high. The California Supreme Court has sometimes suggested that suits subject to being stricken at step two are those that “lack[] even minimal merit.” *Id.* at 708.

Hilton’s claim is for misappropriation of the common law right of publicity. *See generally Eastwood v. Superior Court*, 198 Cal. Rptr. 342 (Ct. App. 1983), *superseded by statute*, Cal. Civ. Code § 3344, *as recognized in KNB Enters. v. Matthews*, 92 Cal. Rptr. 2d 713, 717 n.5 (Ct. App. 2000). The elements of the claim under California law are “(1) the defendant’s use of the plaintiff’s identity; (2) the appropriation of plaintiff’s name or likeness to defendant’s advantage, commercially or otherwise; (3) lack of consent; and (4) resulting injury.” *Downing v. Abercrombie & Fitch*, 265 F.3d 994, 1001 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal quotation marks omitted). Hallmark has not disputed that Hilton can meet these elements. Instead, Hallmark claims two affirmative defenses under California law, both based on the First Amendment: the “transformative use” defense and the “public interest” defense.¹¹ We discuss each in turn.

¹¹We take no position on whether there is a First Amendment defense to misappropriation of the right of publicity that is distinct from the defense the California Supreme Court has articulated. We address only defenses that Hallmark raised, and leave for another day the question of whether the First Amendment furnishes a defense to misappropriation of publicity that is broader than the transformative use or public interest defenses.

[12] Under California law, “when an artist is faced with a right of publicity challenge to his or her work, he or she may raise as [an] affirmative defense that the work is protected by the First Amendment inasmuch as it contains significant transformative elements or that the value of the work does not derive primarily from the celebrity’s fame.” *Comedy III Prods., Inc. v. Gary Saderup, Inc.*, 21 P.3d 797, 810 (Cal. 2001). This “transformative use” defense poses “what is essentially a balancing test between the First Amendment and the right of publicity.” *Winter v. DC Comics*, 69 P.3d 473, 475 (Cal. 2003) (internal quotation marks omitted). “It continues to shield celebrities from literal depictions or imitations for commercial gain by works which do not add significant new expression.” *Kirby v. Sega of Am., Inc.*, 50 Cal. Rptr. 3d 607, 615 (Ct. App. 2006).

The application of the defense, which the California Supreme Court based loosely on the intersection of the First Amendment and copyright liability,¹² depends upon “whether the celebrity likeness is one of the ‘raw materials’ from which an original work is synthesized, or whether the depiction or imitation of the celebrity is the very sum and substance of the work in question.” *Comedy III*, 21 P.3d at 809. In other words, “[w]e ask . . . whether a product containing a celebrity’s likeness is so transformed that it has become primarily the defendant’s own expression rather than the celebrity’s likeness. And when we use the word ‘expression,’ we mean expression of something other than the likeness of the celebrity.” *Id.* “[U]nder [this] test,” yet another formulation cautions, “when an artist’s skill and talent is manifestly subordinated to the overall goal of creating a conventional portrait of a celebrity so as to commercially exploit his or her fame, then the

¹²The cousinage between copyright liability and the right to publicity has long been recognized. *See, e.g., Zacchini v. Scripps-Howard Broad. Co.*, 433 U.S. 562, 573 (1977).

artist's right of free expression is outweighed by the right of publicity." *Id.* at 810.

a

The potential reach of the transformative use defense is broad. The form of the expression to which it applies "[is] not confined to parody and can take many forms," including "fictionalized portrayal . . . heavy-handed lampooning . . . [and] subtle social criticism." *Id.* at 809 (citations omitted). Nor should courts "be concerned with the quality of the artistic contribution—vulgar forms of expression fully qualify for First Amendment protection." *Id.* It is thus irrelevant whether Hallmark's card qualifies as parody¹³ or high-brow art. Nor does it matter that Hallmark sought to profit from the card; the only question is whether the card is transformative. *Cf. Winter*, 69 P.3d at 479 ("The question is whether the work is transformative, not how it is marketed.").

[13] We think it clear that Hallmark may raise the transformative use defense. The applicability of the defense, however, does not preclude Hilton from showing the "minimal merit" needed to defeat Hallmark's motion to strike.¹⁴ Only if Hall-

¹³To be sure, the transformative use defense has its origins in copyright law, which recognizes that "parody has an obvious claim to transformative value" and can therefore constitute fair use. *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 579 (1994). However, parody is not "presumptively fair" and must be judged on a "case by case" basis. *Id.* at 581. For example, if the "alleged infringer merely uses [the copied work] to get attention or to avoid the drudgery in working up something fresh, the claim to fairness in borrowing from another's work diminishes accordingly (if it does not vanish)." *Id.* For our purposes, however, "[w]hat matters is whether the work is transformative, not whether it is parody or satire or caricature or serious social commentary or any other specific form of expression." *Winter*, 69 P.3d at 472. We thus decline Hallmark's invitation to label its card a parody and to deem it transformative on that basis alone.

¹⁴Thus, we conceptualize the inquiry into two parts: whether the transformative use defense is available at all and whether, if it is, no trier of fact could reasonably conclude that the card was not transformative.

mark is entitled to the defense *as a matter of law* can it prevail on its motion to strike. In this context, we note that *Comedy III* envisioned the application of the defense as a question of fact. *See* 21 P.3d at 811 (“Although the distinction between protected and unprotected expression will sometimes be subtle, it is no more so than other distinctions *triers of fact* are called on to make in First Amendment jurisprudence.” (emphasis added)). Thus, Hallmark is only entitled to the defense as a matter of law if no trier of fact could reasonably conclude that the card was not transformative.

b

[14] Case law provides several useful data points for such inquiry. In *Comedy III*, the California Supreme Court held that “literal, conventional depictions of the Three Stooges,” drawn in charcoal and sold on t-shirts, make “no significant transformative or creative contribution.” 21 P.3d at 811. Thus it is clear that merely merchandising a celebrity’s image without that person’s consent, the prevention of which is the core of the right of publicity, does not amount to a transformative use.

Winter furnishes a counter example. There, the California Supreme Court held that the publisher of a comic book was entitled to summary judgment on the grounds of the transformative use defense. The cover of the comic book showed cartoon figures based on two musicians (Johnny and Edgar Winter) that were “distorted for purposes of lampoon, parody, or caricature” and drawn as “half-human and half worm [characters] in a larger story.” 69 F.3d at 479. The court held the cartoon characters were sufficiently transformative to defeat a right of publicity action brought by the entirely human persons on which they were based. *Id.*

Falling somewhere in between these two ends of the spectrum is *Kirby*, in which the California Court of Appeal granted summary judgment to a video-game distributor on the

transformative use defense. Although the video-game character in question, “Ulala,” was certainly “reminiscent” of the singer Kirby (aka “Lady Miss Kier”) in terms of facial features, personal style, and catchphrases, the court noted that there were significant differences in their physiques, typical hairstyles and costumes, and dance moves. 50 Cal. Rptr. at 613, 616. Moreover, the fact that “the setting for the game that features Ulala—a space-age reporter in the 25th century—unlike any public depiction of Kirby” led the court to conclude that Ulala was more of a “fanciful, creative character” than an “imitative character” *Id.* at 616, 618 (internal quotation marks omitted).

c

Hilton’s basic contention is that Hallmark lifted the entire scene on the card from the “Simple Life” episode, “Sonic Burger Shenanigans.” The conceit behind the program was to place Hilton and her friend Nicole Ritchie into the life of an average person, including working for a living. In the episode, the women work at a drive-through fast-food restaurant. They cruise up to customers’ cars on roller skates and serve them their orders. True to form, Hilton occasionally remarks that a person, thing, or event is “hot.”

Hallmark’s card, Hilton claims, is a rip-off of this episode. Hallmark maintains that its card is transformative because the setting is different and the phrase, “that’s hot,” has become a literal warning about the temperature of a plate food.

To be sure, there are some differences between the waitressing Hilton does in the “Simple Life” episode and the portrayal in Hallmark’s card. Hilton’s uniform is different, the style of the restaurant is different (drive-through service rather than sit-down service), and the food is different (burgers-and-fries rather than diner-style bacon and eggs). In the card, the body underneath Hilton’s over-sized head is a cartoon drawing of a generic female body rather than a picture of Hilton’s

real body. Finally, Hilton's catchphrase appears consistently in its familiar, idiomatic meaning. Despite these differences, however, the basic setting is the same: we see Paris Hilton, born to privilege, working as a waitress.

[15] When we compare Hallmark's card to the video game in *Kirby*, which transported a 1990s singer (catchphrases and all) into the 25th century and transmogrified her into a space-age reporter, we conclude that the card falls far short of the level of new expression added in the video game. While a work need not be phantasmagoric as in *Winter* or fanciful as in *Kirby* in order to be transformative, there is enough doubt as to whether Hallmark's card is transformative under our case law that we cannot say Hallmark is entitled to the defense as a matter of law.

d

Hoffman v. Capital Cities/ABC, Inc., 255 F.3d 1180 (9th Cir. 2001), does not compel a contrary conclusion. Such case involved a magazine feature containing a digitally altered version of the famous image of Dustin Hoffman, dressed in drag, from the movie "Tootsie," with Hoffman's body substituted for that of a male model and the original dress substituted for a dress in fashion at the time. *Id.* at 1183. Hoffman sued the publisher for, among other things, misappropriation of his right of publicity. *Id.* The district court ruled in his favor after a bench trial. *Id.* We reversed on grounds having nothing to do with the transformative use defense, though we discussed the defense in a footnote. *Id.* at 1184 n.2.

Our case is distinguishable from *Hoffman*. Although both Hoffman and Hilton pursued misappropriation of publicity claims against their respective defendants for placing a photograph of their heads on a different body, the defendants in each case asserted different defenses and, therefore, attempted to establish different facts. The defendant in *Hoffman* did not assert an affirmative defense of transformative use, but simply

a more general First Amendment defense. To defeat that defense, Hoffman attempted to establish that the defendant acted with “actual malice” and therefore was not entitled to First Amendment protections. Here, however, Hallmark asserts an affirmative defense of transformative use against Hilton’s right of publicity claim, thus bringing the work under First Amendment protections. Furthermore, to the extent that *Hoffman* discussed the transformative use defense, the passing footnote was dictum and not central to the ultimate holding in the case.¹⁵ We therefore reject Hallmark’s argument that it is entitled to the transformative use defense as a matter of law.

2

We turn to Hallmark’s last redoubt: the “public interest” defense.

Under California law, “no cause of action will lie for the publication of matters in the public interest, which rests on the right of the public to know and the freedom of the press to tell it.” *Montana v. San Jose Mercury News, Inc.*, 40 Cal. Rptr. 2d 639, 640 (Ct. App. 1995) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted). “Public interest attaches to people who by their accomplishments or mode of living create a bona fide attention to their activities.” *Dora v. Frontline Video, Inc.*, 18 Cal. Rptr. 2d 790, 792 (Ct. App. 1993).

¹⁵It appears that we did not consider the application of the transformative use defense in *Hoffman* in any depth because the parties had not raised it before the trial court, and the defense was little more than a last-minute, minor part of their litigating positions on appeal. The California Supreme Court had handed down *Comedy III*, which first established the defense, between oral argument and our decision. It came to our attention only by means of post-argument letters that the parties submitted pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(j). We are therefore convinced that our “earlier panel did not make a deliberate decision to adopt the rule of law it announced,” and that *Hoffman* does not control. See *United States v. Johnson*, 256 F.3d 895, 915 (9th Cir. 2001) (en banc) (Kozinski, J., concurring).

This defense does not help Hallmark, however, because, by its terms, it only precludes liability for “the publication of matters in the public interest.” *Montana*, 40 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 640 (internal quotation marks omitted). The case that established the defense explicitly linked it to the publication of newsworthy items. *See Eastwood*, 198 Cal. Rptr. at 349-50 (“The scope of the privilege extends to almost all *reporting* of recent events even though it involves the publication of a purely private person’s name or likeness.” (emphasis added)). Later opinions confirm the impression that it is about such publication or reporting. *See Montana*, 40 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 640-42 (allowing the defense for a newspaper’s commemorative posters of the Super Bowl victories of the San Francisco 49’ers); *Dora*, 18 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 792-94 (allowing the defense for a documentary about surf culture).

[16] We must conclude that Hallmark cannot employ the “public interest” defense because its birthday card does not publish or report information.

IV

For the foregoing reasons, we AFFIRM the denial of Hallmark’s motion to strike pursuant to California’s anti-SLAPP statute, but DISMISS the appeal of the denial of Hallmark’s motion to dismiss the misappropriation of publicity claim and the Lanham Act claim for lack of appellate jurisdiction. We REMAND for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. The parties shall bear their own costs on appeal.