	1	LAURENCE F. PULGRAM (CSB No. 115	5163)			
	2	FENWICK & WEST LLP 275 Battery Street, Suite 1500 San Francisco, CA 94111				
	3	275 Battery Street, Suite 1500 San Francisco, CA 94111 Telephone: (415) 875-2300 Facsimile: (415) 281-1350  EMMETT C. STANTON (CSB No. 83930) MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN (CSB No. 88456) PATRICK E. PREMO (CSB No. 184915) FENWICK & WEST LLP				
	4					
	5					
	6	FATRICK E. PREMO (CSB No. 184913) FENWICK & WEST LLP Two Pole Alto Square				
	7	Two Palo Alto Square Palo Alto, CA 94306 Talanhana: (650) 404 0600				
	8	Telephone: (650) 494-0600 Facsimile: (650) 494-1417  Attorneys for Defendants REPLAYTV, INC. and SONICBLUE INCORPORATED				
	9					
	10					
	11					
PALO ALTO	12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
	13	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
	14					
	15		Case No. CV 01-09358 FMC			
	16	PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION; DISNEY ENTERDRISES INC. NATIONAL	Case 110. C v 01-09338 FIVIC			
	17	ENTERPRISES, ÍNC.; NATIONAL BROADCASTING CÓMPANY, INC.;	DEFENDANTS' REPLY RE:			
	18	NBC STUDIOS, INC.; SHOWTÍME NETWORKS INC.; THE UNITED PARAMOUNT NETWORK; ABC,	"THIRD" JOINT STIPULATION FOR PLAINTIFFS' MOTION			
	19	INC.; VIACOM INTERNATIONAL INC.; CBS WORLDWIDE INC.; and CBS BROADCASTING INC.,	TO COMPEL			
	20	CBS BROADCASTING INC.,	Hearing Date: April 23, 2002			
	21	Plaintiffs,	Time: 9:00 a.m Before: Hon. Charles F. Eick			
	22	V.	Courtroom: No. 20			
	23	REPLAYTV, INC., and SONICBLUE INC.,	Discovery Cutoff: May 31, 2002			
	24	Defendants,	Pretrial Conference: July 29, 2002			
	25	Detendants,	Trial Date: August 20, 2002			
	26	AND CONSOLIDATED ACTIONS.				
	27					
	28					

### I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs' motion to compel pushes well past the limits of federal discovery rules and attempts to subject Defendants to an unprecedented level of burden that Plaintiffs would never tolerate if the roles were reversed. Plaintiffs try to ignore the fact that Defendants have agreed to produce responsive, probative documents that are available. Plaintiffs would know as much, *except Plaintiffs have held all discovery hostage since January, refusing to allow the exchange of any confidential documents until a protective order is finalized.* Defendants have pleaded with Plaintiffs – and in a half dozen letters – to exchange documents on an Outside Counsel-Eyes-Only basis pending resolution of the protective order. Plaintiffs refuse to relent. In a cynical effort to capitalize on their superior resources and jam the Defendants, Plaintiffs have successfully halted all discovery and document review for three months. They then have the temerity to accuse Defendants of trying to "stall" the trial!

Defendants' commitment to a reasonable production is not good enough for Plaintiffs. Where documents and data do not exist, Plaintiffs wrongfully insist that Defendants must create them. If Defendants attempt to protect the legitimate privacy interests of their customers and media contacts, Plaintiffs demand that they be exposed. To Plaintiffs, *all* Defendants' documents (no matter how trivial) about *all* aspects of their business are essential to this litigation – even though Plaintiffs argue that almost none of their own documents should be subject to scrutiny, and that they need not produce even their basic business plans for the markets they plead are likely to be injured. There is no legal authority or good cause to support the kind of one-sided, oppressive, and burdensome discovery Plaintiffs seek to impose.

The fact that Plaintiffs have rejected each of Defendants' efforts to reach agreement reflects their singular objective: to force the resource-constrained Defendants to endure burdensome, expensive, and distracting discovery regardless of its value. Plaintiffs' motion to compel should be denied.

Plaintiffs, who claim to seek expedition, waited six weeks before even commencing the meet and confer, then did little, if anything, to narrow the requests at issue in the present motion.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

### II. PLAINTIFFS' SCORCHED-EARTH DEMAND FOR PRODUCTION OF NEARLY THE ENTIRE RECORDED HISTORY OF DEFENDANTS AND THEIR PRODUCTS IS ABUSIVE.

Plaintiffs fail to articulate any legitimate basis for the level of collection, review and document production they demand. Since Defendants have agreed to provide documentation about all aspects of the Send Show and Commercial Advance features (including design, development, testing, licensing, sales, marketing, and advertising), there are no grounds for the present motion.

A principal dispute remaining is whether Defendants are obligated to conduct a file by file, computer-to-computer search of any employee who was tangentially involved with the ReplayTV 4000 or predecessor devices. Defendants have offered to produce documents for those engineers, sales, and marketing employees who were principally involved with the product at issue, as well as documents reflecting management decisions or instructions. To the extent there is any remaining uncertainty about how the ReplayTV 4000 functions or the extent of its capabilities, these questions will be answered by review of Defendants' source code.

Plaintiffs' are not entitled to pry into all other aspects of Defendants' business. See Third Joint Stipulation, Sections I.C(2), IV.C. Specifically, it is irrelevant whether Defendants *could* have designed a different device. The relevant inquiry is whether the ReplayTV 4000 – as currently configured – subjects Defendants to liability for copyright infringement. See Sony Corp. of Amer. v. Universal City Studios, Inc., 464 U.S. 417, 104 S.Ct. 774 (1984); A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1024 (9th Cir. 2001)(Napster's duty to control users was "cabined by [its] system's current architecture"). It is equally unnecessary to produce documents relating to any and all financial benefit for every feature of the ReplayTV 4000. To support a claim of vicarious liability, financial benefit must be *directly tied* to the alleged infringement. Ellison v. Robertson, No. CV 00-04321 FMC (RCx), 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4166 at \*30-31 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 14, 2002); see also Adobe Systems Inc. v. Canus Productions, Inc., 173 F. Supp. 2d 1044 (C.D. Cal. 2001). Plaintiffs' potential future receipts of

financial benefits from admittedly non-infringing uses like I-Channels or pause ads – which also happen to compete with Plaintiffs – are utterly irrelevant.

Plaintiffs' arguments in Sections VI.B. and VII.B. reflect a similar intent to harass and increase costs, rather than a legitimate concern for collecting evidence. Defendants have agreed to produce marketing, advertising, and sales materials, and have stated that they do not have license agreements for audiovisual works for the ReplayTV 4000. Plaintiffs' continued insistence that Defendants' expand their search to include draft materials as well as licenses for products other than the ReplayTV 4000 imposes a real expense with no corresponding benefit.

## III. PLAINTIFFS' DEMAND FOR A RE-DESIGN OF THE PRODUCT TO ACCOMMODATE DISCOVERY IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

Plaintiffs seek non-existent electronic data as to what television programs are recorded, stored, viewed with Commercial Advance, or transmitted via Send Show. *Defendants have never collected and do not have any of this information for users of the ReplayTV 4000*. ReplayTV stopped collecting data on its earlier PVRs by May 2001 – long before it launched the ReplayTV 4000 and for reasons that were entirely independent of the ReplayTV 4000.<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs now demand that Defendants incur development costs of up to \$264,000 to design new software over the next four months to create data that does not now exist. Pignon Decl. ¶¶ 22, 27.

Nothing under Rule 34 authorizes an order to create non-existent data - much less at this level of burden or expense. Rule 34 "only requires a party to produce documents that *are already in existence.*" *Alexander v. Federal Bureau of Investigation*, 194 F.R.D. 305, 310 (D.D.C. 2000) (emphasis added); *see also* Third Joint Stip. at 48-51.

As a compromise, Defendants offered to collect the raw data currently sent to (but not stored by) the My.ReplayTV.com service. Although this data cannot include much of the information Plaintiffs seek (*see* Pignon Decl. ¶¶ 26, 32), it is all that Defendants

One of the principal factors for this decision was to respond to the public outcry generated by Defendants' competitor, TiVo, of the information Plaintiffs now demand Defendants start collecting. Declaration of Philippe Pignon ("Pignon Decl.") ¶¶ 4-6, Exs. A-C. Moreover, even the data ReplayTV collected before May 2001 did not include most of the data Plaintiffs seek. *Id.* at 26.

currently have, and all that is conceivably within the scope of Rule 34. Like other efforts to compromise, Plaintiffs flatly rejected the offer and suggested no alternative other than Defendants' creation of a new software product.

Given the cost to collect the My.ReplayTV.com data, the privacy concerns, the incompleteness of the information, and Plaintiffs' refusal to accept the raw data currently in existence, Defendants submit that the turnover of any computerized consumer usage data is inappropriate. Instead, the Court should, at most, order Plaintiffs to accept Defendants' offer of a single joint telephone consumer survey to collect behavioral data, similar to the evidence of consumer behavior used in the *Sony* litigation. Such a survey would be anonymous and would provide more useful information for the Court, while protecting the users' privacy rights.<sup>3</sup>

# IV. DEFENDANTS' CUSTOMERS AND KEY MEDIA TIES SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECTED TO INTIMIDATION BY THE BIGGEST NAMES IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY.

Plaintiffs' insistence on the identity, address, and telephone number of Defendants' customers and media contacts can only be for purposes of intimidation, whether subtle or explicit. If the Court reviews the original responses set forth in Sections III.A. and V.A. of the Third Joint Stipulation, Plaintiffs were seeking information about: (1) the purchase orders for the ReplayTV 4000; and (2) submission materials to third parties for competition, review, and evaluation. Plaintiffs have agreed to provide this information and more. *See* Third Joint Stip. at 60-61, 90-92. The only remaining dispute is whether Defendants have to reveal the actual identity of users and reviewers. Plaintiffs have not articulated why these individuals should be subjected to this level of intrusion and harassment. Given the information being received and

Although Rule 34 does not authorize an order that Defendants' reformulate their software to collect new information from third parties' devices about their home recordings, were this Court even to consider such an order, it should comply with consumer privacy rights. Specifically (1) data should only be collected after allowing users to opt out; (2) data should not be collected permanently, but only for the minimal necessary time; and (3) data should collected only in the aggregate, without any ability to link it to any individual consumer.

Defendants' offer of a survey solution for any customer information, there is no need to approach these individuals directly.

### $\mathbf{V}_{\cdot}$ CONCLUSION

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

Defendants have responded to all seven categories identified in their motion to compel and agreed to produce documents where such documents exist.<sup>4</sup> Defendants have pushed back only when it meant manufacturing discovery, subjecting their customers and media contacts to harassment, or otherwise curbing Plaintiffs' discovery abuses. Even then, Defendants made offers to accommodate. Plaintiffs' outright rejection of these offers and refusal to consider alternatives demonstrate what this motion is really about. For the reasons set forth herein and in the Third Joint Stipulation, Defendants respectfully request that the Court deny Plaintiffs' motion to compel.

DATED: April 11, 2002 FENWICK & WEST LLP

Emmett C. Stanton Attorneys for Defendants REPLAYTV, INC. and SONICBLUE INCORPORATED

LIT/1127492

20

28

27

For the first category, Defendants have agreed to produce source code and documents relating to the design, development, and testing of the ReplayTV 4000. For the second category, Defendants are producing documents on Defendants' efforts to detect, assess, monitor or prevent copying of copyrighted works with the ReplayTV 4000, and have also offered to produce data currently collected by the MyReplayTV Service. As for the third category, Defendants will produce documents sufficient to show purchases of the ReplayTV 4000, including the date and amount of purchase, the version(s) purchased and number of units purchased. For the fourth category, Defendants have offered to produce all license agreements (actual or potential) for the ReplayTV 4000's Commercial Advance or Send Show features, as well as licensing discussions and plans for licensing these features. Defendants will also produce all standardized communications with investors or analysts regarding the ReplayTV 4000. For the fifth category, Defendants will produce all submission materials for competition, review or evaluation, and responses by reviewers. For the sixth category, Defendants will produce their materials for promotion, advertising, and sale of the ReplayTV 4000. And, for the last category, Defendants have not entered into any agreements for audiovisual works for the ReplayTV 4000 and thus have no documents to produce.

<sup>21</sup> 

<sup>22</sup> 

<sup>23</sup> 24

<sup>25</sup> 

<sup>26</sup> 

	1 2	Simon Block, Esq. Mayer Studi	Plaintiffs Metro-Goldwyn os, Inc., et al.	
	3	2049 Century Park East, Suite 3200 Los Angeles, CA 90067-3206		
	4	Telephone: 310) 557-2900 Facsimile: (310) 557-2193		
	5	5 Robert M. Schwartz, Esq. Counsel for	Plaintiffs Time Warner	
	6	Mark A. Snyder, Esq. Entertainmen O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP.	nt Company, L.P., et al.	
	7	4000		
	8	8 Telephone: (310) 553-6700 Facsimile: (310) 246-6779		
	9	9 Facsimile: (310) 246-6779		
	10		Plaintiffs Time Warner nt Company, L.P., et al.	
	11	O'MELVENY & MYERS LLP	1 7/	
	12	555 13th Street, N.W., Suite 500 West Washington, D.C. 20004-1109 Telephone: (202) 383-5300		
≥	13			
ATTORNEYS AT LAW PALO ALTO	14		Plaintiffs Columbia Pictures,	
TTORNEY PALO	15	Lisa E. Stone, Esq. Industries, In MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY 2049 Century Park East, 34 <sup>th</sup> Floor	nc. et al.	
∢	16	6 2049 Century Park East, 34 <sup>th</sup> Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067-3208		
	17	Telephone: (310) 277-4110 Facsimile: (310) 277-4730		
	18			
	19	BY U.S. MAIL: I am familiar with our business p processing of mail for the United States Postal Services.	ractices for collecting and vice. Mail placed by me	
	20	within the office for collection for the United States	s Postal Service would	
	21	normally be deposited with the United States Posta ordinary course of business. The envelope(s) bear sealed and placed for collection and mailing on the	ing the address(as) above was	
	22	Ondinont business and office	date below following our	
	23	BY PERSONAL SERVICE: I caused such envelopment and on the office(s) of the addressee(s).	elope(s) to be delivered by	
	24	BY FEDERAL EXPRESS: I caused such envelopment		
	25	Eadard Express for examinate acquire convice to the	e office(s) of the addressee(s).	
	26	6		
	27	7		
	28	8		