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18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
19 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
20 WESTERN DIVISION

21 UNIVERSAL CITY STUDIOS
22 PRODUCTIONS LLLP, UNIVERSAL
CITY STUDIOS LLLP, PARAMOUNT
23 PICTURES CORPORATION,
TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM
24 CORPORATION, SONY PICTURES
TELEVISION INC., COLUMBIA
25 PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC., SONY
PICTURES ENTERTAINMENT INC.,
26 DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC., WALT
DISNEY PICTURES and WARNER
27 BROS. ENTERTAINMENT INC.,

28 Plaintiffs,

CASE NO.

**PUBLIC REDACTED VERSION
NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND
EX PARTE APPLICATION OF
PLAINTIFFS FOR TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER AND
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE:
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION;
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT
THEREOF**

Time: N/A

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Date: N/A

vs.
REALNETWORKS, INC.; and
REALNETWORKS HOME
ENTERTAINMENT, INC.,
Defendants.

1 **EX PARTE APPLICATION**

2 Plaintiffs Paramount Pictures Corporation, Twentieth Century Fox Film
3 Corporation, Universal City Studios Productions LLLP, Warner Bros.
4 Entertainment Inc., Disney Enterprises, Inc., Sony Pictures Television Inc. and
5 Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc. (collectively, "Plaintiffs") hereby apply *ex parte*
6 to this Court for:

7 1. A temporary restraining order ("TRO") restraining and enjoining
8 defendants RealNetworks, Inc. and RealNetworks Home Entertainment, Inc.
9 ("Real" or "Defendants") and all of their officers, agents, servants, employees, and
10 attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation or privity with any of
11 them, from selling, offering, marketing or otherwise trafficking in the software
12 product known as RealDVD, or any product with substantially similar functionality.

13 2. An order to show cause why a preliminary injunction, against the same
14 persons and restraining the same activities, should not issue.

15 Good cause exists for the foregoing Order. As set forth in the accompanying
16 Memorandum of Points and Authorities and supporting papers filed herewith,
17 Defendants are violating and will continue to violate 17 U.S.C. § 1201, *et seq.*, by
18 manufacturing, offering to the public, providing, or otherwise trafficking in a
19 software product entitled "RealDVD." RealDVD (a) is primarily designed and
20 produced, (b) is marketed by Defendants and (c) has no commercially significant
21 use other than to circumvent the Content Scramble System technology that controls
22 access to and copying of Plaintiffs' copyrighted works when those works are
23 encrypted onto DVDs. As further set forth in Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points
24 and Authorities and supporting papers, Defendants' conduct is causing and unless
25 restrained will continue to cause immediate and irreparable harm to Plaintiffs,
26 including to Plaintiffs' DVD rental and sale markets, and to many other young and
27 developing markets for the distribution of Plaintiffs' works in digital format.
28 Further, Real will suffer no cognizable hardship in waiting for the very brief period

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This Application and all accompanying papers have been served by e-mail
and fax on counsel for the Defendants.

DATED: September 30, 2008

MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP
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1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **I. INTRODUCTION**

3 Anyone who has ever watched a popular movie on a DVD knows from the
4 opening frames that copying the content on the DVD is strictly prohibited. Starting
5 today, Defendants RealNetworks, Inc. and RealNetworks Home Entertainment, Inc.
6 (“Real”) are distributing a software product called “RealDVD” that does exactly
7 that. RealDVD makes permanent, perfect, playable copies on computer hard
8 drives. To accomplish this, RealDVD bypasses the longstanding technological
9 measures that content owners have employed for over a decade to control access to
10 and prevent copying of DVD content. The Plaintiff studios, which have spent
11 billions of dollars to make, market and distribute the motion picture content that
12 RealDVD exploits, have not given Real or anyone else permission to do this.
13 RealDVD is an unlawful circumvention product under 17 U.S.C. § 1201, and
14 Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary restraining order (“TRO”) to restrain its
15 distribution, and an order to show cause setting a preliminary injunction motion on
16 an expedited schedule. Plaintiffs asked Real to delay launching RealDVD by a few
17 weeks to allow for an orderly preliminary injunction briefing and hearing.
18 Declaration of Glenn D. Pomerantz (“Pomerantz Decl.”) Ex. A. Real refused, thus
19 forcing Plaintiffs to file this motion.

20 The relative hardships here are not even close. If not enjoined, Real will
21 vigorously promote RealDVD to the more than 30 million consumers who currently
22 use Real’s products and countless others Real can access through an aggressive
23 online marketing campaign. Absent an immediate injunction, large quantities of
24 RealDVD are likely to be sold online – it is offered for just \$29.99 – and once
25 distributed, those copies can be used to construct large electronic jukeboxes of free,
26 unrecoverable copies of Plaintiffs’ content. These libraries can be assembled from
27 DVDs rented at a fraction of the purchase price or simply borrowed for free. The
28 upshot is potentially devastating harm, even in the very short term: huge quantities

1 of permanent, playable copies of plaintiffs' DVD content made without any
2 payment to copyright owners, and a potentially fatal blow to the efforts of the
3 studios and their partners (including iTunes, Amazon.com and others) to offer
4 legitimate ways to provide digital copies of DVD content to consumers. Moreover,
5 the irreparable harm that RealDVD causes extends well beyond difficult-to-
6 calculate damages from widespread illegal and undetectable copying. Real also
7 threatens, even in the very short term, to radically change consumer perceptions
8 about lawful conduct. Real is not a renegade teenager plying a computer hack from
9 the dark corners of the Internet. Real is a major U.S. corporation that is relentlessly
10 promoting RealDVD as "legal" and "100% legit." Pomerantz Decl. Exs. H & I.
11 Real thus threatens to instill in consumers the false notion (not easily reversed) that
12 conduct that always has been understood to be illegal – copying movies from
13 DVDs on which they are secured and distributed – is perfectly lawful.

14 The hardship to Real from deferring its launch for less than a month, until a
15 preliminary injunction motion can be heard, pales in comparison. Real is just
16 starting to distribute RealDVD today. Real is not in danger of missing the holiday
17 gift-buying window or having to recall product from purchasers or retail
18 distributors. Real distributes RealDVD exclusively from its online site. It can
19 comply with a TRO by flipping a computer switch, and it will suffer no legally
20 cognizable harm while giving the Court a chance to rule. Real claims that any
21 delay could cause Real to lose "first mover advantage" in a market for DVD
22 copiers. Pomerantz Decl. Ex. C at 2. But Real has no right to be a "first mover" in
23 an illegitimate market. Plaintiffs are entitled to immediate relief because:

24 ***Plaintiffs Are Likely To Succeed On The Merits:*** Federal law gives
25 Plaintiffs an express right – under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act
26 ("DMCA"), 17 U.S.C. § 1201¹ – to immediate injunctive relief to stop Real's
27

28 ¹ Except as otherwise stated all statutory citations are to 17 U.S.C.

1 unauthorized distribution of software that circumvents the technologies that protect
2 content on DVD. Real is not the first entity that has tried to profit by marketing
3 software designed to circumvent these technologies. Real follows in a long line of
4 others, whose activities the federal courts have consistently enjoined in an unbroken
5 string of decisions holding that the DMCA prohibits the trafficking in products that
6 “circumvent” effective “technological measures” that safeguard against access to
7 and copying of protected DVD content. *See, e.g., Universal City Studios, Inc. v.*
8 *Reimerdes*, 82 F. Supp. 2d 211 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) and 111 F. Supp. 2d 294 (S.D.N.Y.
9 2000), *aff’d Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Corley*, 273 F.3d 429 (2d Cir. 2001).

10 The well-settled law from these prior cases establishes Real’s liability.

11 First, the DVDs that RealDVD copies are protected by applicable
12 “technological measures.” Access to, and copying of, content on DVDs is
13 protected through a system known as the DVD Content Scramble System (“CSS”).
14 Plaintiffs and other copyright owners have used CSS to prevent playable copies of
15 DVD content from being made since the initial release of DVDs over a decade ago.
16 Courts have held repeatedly that, under the DMCA’s plain language, CSS is a
17 “technological measure” that effectively controls access to and copying of works
18 protected under the copyright laws, and that federal law bars the manufacture and
19 distribution of products designed and marketed to circumvent CSS. §§ 1201(a)(2),
20 (b)(1). *See, e.g., 321 Studios v. Metro Goldwyn Mayer Studios, Inc.*, 307 F. Supp.
21 2d 1085, 1096 (N.D. Cal. 2004); *Reimerdes*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 318.

22 Second, RealDVD “circumvents” CSS because it “avoid[s],” “bypass[es]”
23 and “impair[s]” CSS’s protections and controls without any authority from the
24 copyright holders whose works CSS protects. *See* §§ 1201(a)(3)(A), (b)(2)(A); *321*
25 *Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1096.

26 Real admits that what RealDVD does “has been done illegally for awhile”
27 with other products. Pomerantz Decl. Ex. K. But Real is telling consumers that
28 RealDVD is “legal” and “100% legit” because Real obtained a license for CSS. In

1 fact, what Real obtained was a CSS license that authorized Real to *play* DVDs, not
2 to *copy* them. Real asserts that the license shields it from liability based on a ruling
3 (now on appeal) by a state trial court denying a contract-breach claim brought by
4 the CSS licensing organization against a different CSS licensee. *Id.* Ex. C at 2.
5 That court did not decide any issue of *DMCA* liability; the court made clear it was
6 not deciding any issue of federal law at all. Moreover, the court never said that a
7 CSS license confers affirmative authorization from the Plaintiff copyright owners to
8 circumvent the CSS access and copy controls. And the CSS license says no such
9 thing. What the CSS license does say is that its objectives include [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED] Pomerantz Decl.
11 Ex. G (emphasis added). Real's CSS license is no defense to its DMCA liability.

12 Real also has asserted that RealDVD is justified because it "allows the holder
13 of an authorized DVD to make a backup copy for personal use" but does not allow
14 downstream copying because RealDVD adds its own, Real-specific, layer of
15 encryption on copied content. *Id.* Ex. C at 2. Real adds its unique encryption layer
16 *not* to protect Plaintiffs' rights (which Real is violating) but to ensure that its users
17 will be locked in to Real's technology when they want to play their copied content.
18 And any purported justification for an end-user's copying is legally irrelevant to
19 Real's DMCA liability. That is clear from the case law. *See Corley*, 273 F.3d at
20 443. Real knows this is the law because *Real argued just this point* in obtaining a
21 TRO and preliminary injunction in Real's own claim under the DMCA:

22 [End-users] do not have the right to circumvent access and copy
23 protections to copy content that copyright holders have made clear
24 they do not want copied. That is what Congress specifically outlawed
25 in enacting the DMCA. That is all that the [defendant's] product does
and that is all that is at issue on this motion.

26 Pomerantz Decl. Ex. N at 5 (Real's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for
27 Preliminary Injunction, Jan. 6, 2000, in *RealNetworks, Inc. v. Streambox, Inc.*, No.
28 C-99-2070-P, W.D. Wash.). Real in that case read the DMCA law correctly, and

1 the Court granted Real a TRO and a preliminary injunction. *See RealNetworks, Inc.*
2 *v. Streambox, Inc.*, 2000 WL 127311 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 18, 2000). That remains
3 the correct reading of the law, and Plaintiffs are entitled to a TRO on this motion.

4 ***Plaintiffs Will Be Irreparably Harmed Absent An Injunction.*** Real's
5 violation of the DMCA creates a presumption of irreparable harm. *See, e.g.,*
6 *Reimerdes*, 82 F. Supp. 2d at 215. Even without the presumption, the harm to
7 Plaintiffs is manifest. Starting today, consumers can make permanent copies of
8 movies they rent for \$3.25 or borrow at no cost, all by paying a mere \$29.99 to
9 Real. This threatens a fundamental change in consumer behavior. Why respect the
10 admonitions against copying DVDs when Real – a presumably reputable
11 manufacturer – says it is “100% legit” with RealDVD? Why pay \$18.50 to
12 purchase just one DVD if one can simply use a \$29.99 product to build a library of
13 perfect and permanent copies from DVDs rented or simply borrowed from friends
14 for free? Real's response to this threat is a wink-and-a-nod statement from its CEO
15 – an invitation to copy DVDs illegally that is disguised as an admonishment: “If
16 you want to steal, we remind you what the rules are and we discourage you from
17 doing it, *but we're not your nanny.*” Pomerantz Decl. Ex. J (emphasis added).

18 Real's assault on the home DVD business is palpable, but the harm hardly
19 stops there. RealDVD also poses an immediate threat to Plaintiffs' significant
20 alternative means of delivering their content. Plaintiffs currently offer their content
21 through video-on-demand channels, internet downloads (through Amazon.com,
22 iTunes, etc.), “digital copy” DVDs (premium priced DVDs that come with a digital
23 copy that can be transferred to a computer, just as with RealDVD) and other means.
24 Plaintiffs are actively pursuing (and investing in) yet other digital distribution
25 channels. RealDVD threatens to undermine all of these present and potential
26 channels, causing immediate and massive economic injury to Plaintiffs and their
27 business partners. Real claims more than thirty million unique viewers of its
28 websites, Pomerantz Decl. Ex. O, and its RealPlayer product resides on millions

1 more. Real thus has the capability, through its other Internet-connected products, to
2 “blast” its millions of users with e-mail messages to market RealDVD. Real’s
3 access to a large installed base of users, combined with its false assurances that
4 RealDVD is “legal,” creates a recipe for early and immediate adoption of RealDVD
5 by millions of consumers whose perception about the legality of copying DVD’s
6 may be forever changed. Money damages cannot begin to compensate for such
7 fundamental harm.

8 For these reasons, and as further explained below, the Court should issue a
9 TRO to enjoin Real’s distribution and issue an order to show cause why a
10 preliminary injunction should not issue.²

11 **II. BACKGROUND**

12 **A. The Development And Operation Of CSS To Protect Digital 13 Content From Copying**

14 The CSS access- and copy-control technology has been indispensable to the
15 widespread dissemination of copyrighted motion picture content to consumers on
16 DVD. While the digital revolution opened up vast new possibilities for distributing
17 content, it also posed unprecedented risks of copying and worldwide distribution by
18 pirates. *See Corley*, 273 F.3d at 436. CSS provided the means for copyright

19 ² At 9:30 p.m. last night, Real’s counsel sent a letter stating that Real intends to
20 oppose this application. *See Pomerantz Decl. Ex. E*. Real’s letter goes on to assert
21 that venue over Plaintiffs’ complaint in the Central District of California is
22 improper, purportedly because Real’s CSS license “provides for venue solely in the
23 courts in Santa Clara County when addressing claims with the DVD CCA [the
24 organization that licenses CSS technology].” *Id.* at 2. Real claims that it intends to
25 file a declaratory judgment action in the Northern District of California, seeking a
26 declaration that it is not in breach of its CSS license.

27 Real’s venue argument is meritless. First, the CSS license says nothing about
28 venue over a DMCA claim, which is Plaintiffs’ first cause of action and the basis
for this motion. Venue over the DMCA claim is clearly proper in this District.
Second, Plaintiffs’ complaint also includes a third-party beneficiary claim against
Real for breach of the CSS license. Real’s CSS license expressly grants Plaintiffs
the right to bring a third-party beneficiary claim, and it expressly provides that
venue is proper in the federal or state courts in any of Los Angeles, Santa Clara or
San Francisco Counties, at Plaintiffs’ election. *Id.* Ex. F at 25 (CSS License
§ 9.5(e)). Real’s threatened declaratory judgment claim is plainly anticipatory of
Plaintiffs’ complaint and on that basis is subject to dismissal. *See Xoxide, Inc. v.*
Ford Motor Co., 448 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1192-93 (C.D.Cal. 2006).

1 owners to release digital content with technological safeguards against mass theft.
2 As courts have recognized, no motion picture studio would “have agreed to release
3 movies on DVD’s” without CSS’s access and copy controls. *DVD Copy Control*
4 *Ass’n v. Bunner*, 31 Cal. 4th 864, 870 (2003). *See also Corley*, 273 F.3d at 436.

5 CSS was developed through joint efforts of the motion picture, consumer
6 electronics, and computer software and hardware industries. As pertinent here,
7 CSS restricts access to and copying from DVDs in a number of important ways.
8 CSS protects a DVD with many layers of protection – a system of locks upon locks
9 – all designed to prevent copying.

10 First, CSS encrypts content on DVDs. Once content is encrypted, individual
11 images of the movie or TV show are scrambled, and will not play unless and until
12 they are decrypted. Declaration of Alan Bell (“Bell Decl.”) ¶ 13b; *Corley*, 273 F.3d
13 at 437-38.

14 Second, CSS controls access to the content on the DVD. Among other
15 things, CSS requires that a software player “authenticate” itself to the DVD “drive,”
16 which is the device that reads the physical DVD.³ “Authentication” involves the
17 exchange of confidential CSS computer code between the player and the drive, so
18 that the drive verifies the player is an authorized device. If the drive does not
19 authenticate the player, then the drive will remain “locked”: it will not spin the
20 DVD disc, and it will not read or otherwise permit access to any of the data
21 contained on that DVD. Bell Decl. ¶ 13a; Declaration of John P. J. Kelly (“Kelly
22 Decl.”) ¶ 12.

23 Third, CSS controls access to the mechanisms that are necessary to decrypt
24 the content on a DVD and make it playable. These mechanisms are “decryption
25 keys,” and they are burned onto the DVD in a special region called the “lead-in”

26 ³ A DVD “player” (hardware or software) is the product that plays the content on
27 the DVD for the end-user. A DVD “drive” is the product that reads the data from
28 the physical DVD. The authentication processes discussed herein are not relevant
to standalone hardware DVD players.

1 area. These decryption keys are themselves protected by two layers of security:
2 (1) only a properly authenticated player with the secure unlocking codes discussed
3 above can access the lead-in area, and thus obtain the keys that are necessary to
4 decrypt the content, Bell Decl. ¶ 13c; *Reimerdes*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 317-18; and
5 (2) the decryption keys are themselves encrypted. The license gives legitimate
6 players the decryption codes necessary to access the decryption keys for the DVD.

7 An essential purpose of this elaborate protection scheme is to prevent
8 *copying* of the content on DVDs. CSS “is an encryption-based system that requires
9 the use of appropriately configured hardware ... to decrypt, unscramble and play
10 back, *but not copy*, motion pictures on DVDs.” *Reimerdes*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 308
11 (emphasis added). *Corley*, 273 F.3d at 437-38.

12 CSS technology is licensed by the DVD Copy Control Association (“DVD
13 CCA”). Bell Decl. ¶ 10; *321 Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1095. The DVD CCA’s
14 members include representatives of the consumer electronics, computer hardware
15 and software, and motion picture industries (including Plaintiffs or their affiliates).
16 The DVD CCA provides licensed companies with access to the confidential
17 technical information and keys necessary for authentication and decryption. Bell
18 Decl. ¶ 13d; *see Corley*, 273 F.3d at 436-37; *Reimerdes*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 310.

19 Not surprisingly, the DVD CCA License makes clear on its face that its
20 overriding objective is to prevent copying. Among other things, the License
21 provides that CSS was “developed ... to provide reasonable security for content on
22 DVD Discs and thereby, together with the terms and conditions of this Agreement,
23 to provide protection for such copyrighted content against unauthorized consumer
24 copying.” Pomerantz Decl. Ex. F at 1 (Recital A). RealDVD thus enables what
25 CSS is designed to prevent.

26 **B. The DMCA And Its Protection Of CSS**

27 A technical system of access and copy controls is only as effective as the
28 legal protections that exist to enforce them. In 1998, Congress, alarmed by the ease

1 of digital piracy and the inadequacy of then-existing enforcement measures, enacted
2 the DMCA. *Corley*, 273 F.3d at 435. The DMCA gives legal teeth to the
3 protections of CSS and similar measures by providing for civil remedies, criminal
4 sanctions and injunctive relief to restrain manufacturers of technologies that
5 “circumvent” any “technological measure” that “effectively controls access to a
6 work” or “protects a right of a copyright owner.” §§ 1201(a)(2), 1201(b)(1).

7 Courts repeatedly have held that the CSS system is exactly the type of
8 “technological measure” against unauthorized access and copying that the DMCA
9 protects. *See Corley*, 273 F.3d at 435-36; *321 Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1097-99;
10 *Reimerdes*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 347. And Courts repeatedly have enjoined
11 distribution of products designed and marketed to circumvent CSS’s protections.
12 *See Reimerdes*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 346-47; *321 Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1105.

13 **C. Real’s CSS-Circumvention Product: RealDVD**

14 Real is a software development and internet media company based in Seattle.
15 Although Real is famous for its “RealPlayer” product, Real had not, until August
16 2007, been a DVD CCA licensee. Upon becoming a DVD CCA licensee, Real
17 received the confidential details of the CSS technology, including a set of
18 authentication and decryption keys. Bell Decl. ¶ 13d; Pomerantz Decl. Ex. F. Real
19 then used the technology and confidential information it obtained to build
20 RealDVD, a CSS circumvention product that functions as a DVD *copier*. Real has
21 announced it is distributing RealDVD starting today. Pomerantz Decl. Ex. C at 1.

22 RealDVD is simple to use. Once a DVD is inserted in a computer’s disc
23 drive, RealDVD copies the entirety of the disc’s contents – the content (*e.g.*, the
24 movie) as well as the decryption keys and other information in the lead-in area –
25 onto either the computer’s permanent hard-drive or a portable hard-drive. Kelly
26 Decl. ¶¶ 25, 29. Thereafter, RealDVD can play the copy without limitation. *Id.* ¶
27 25. Thus, a consumer can amass an electronic jukebox of movies, comprising exact
28 copies of CSS-protected DVDs. Pomerantz Decl. Ex. I. Real allows the resulting

1 collection to be played on up to four additional computers, provided that each is
2 supported by an additional copy of RealDVD (which may be bought for \$19.99).
3 *Id.* Ex. J. Because computers can be connected to televisions, the copied DVD
4 content may be watched on any television. Kelly Decl. ¶ 6. As discussed below,
5 RealDVD circumvents multiple of the CSS access- and copy-control protections.

6 **D. Plaintiffs' Complaint And Efforts To Obviate The Need For This**
7 **TRO Motion**

8 Real commenced a limited distribution of RealDVD at the beginning of
9 September, but stopped within a few days. Since then, the parties have not resolved
10 their disagreement concerning RealDVD. Real indicated last week that it planned
11 to launch RealDVD on September 30. Plaintiffs then contacted Real by letter,
12 requesting that it delay the launch by a few weeks so the Court could receive
13 expedited preliminary injunction briefing. Pomerantz Decl. Ex. A. Real refused,
14 claiming it needs to secure "first mover advantage." *Id.* Ex. C at 2. Plaintiffs also
15 asked Real to confirm that, if an injunction issued, Real could disable all copies of
16 RealDVD already distributed, thereby eliminating access to copies of DVD content
17 created in the interim. Real refused even to respond to this inquiry. *Id.*

18 **III. ARGUMENT**

19 **A. A Temporary Restraining Order Is Appropriate To Halt A DMCA**
20 **Violation**

21 The "standard for issuing a temporary restraining order is the same as the
22 standard for issuing a preliminary injunction." *U.S. Cellular Inv. Co. of Los*
23 *Angeles, Inc. v. AirTouch Cellular*, 2000 WL 349002, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 27,
24 2000). The moving party must show either (1) a likelihood of success on the merits
25 and the possibility of irreparable injury or (2) the existence of serious questions
26 going to the merits and the balance of hardships tipping in the movant's favor. *Roe*
27 *v. Anderson*, 134 F.3d 1400, 1401-02 (9th Cir. 1998). "[T]hese two formulations
28 represent two points on a sliding scale in which the required degree of irreparable
harm increases as the probability of success decreases." *Dep't Parks & Rec. of*

1 *Calif. v. Bazaar Del Mundo, Inc.*, 448 F.3d 1118, 1123 (9th Cir. 2006) (citations
2 omitted). Plaintiffs satisfy both standards. Plaintiffs are overwhelmingly likely to
3 succeed on their DMCA claim, and the unrestrained dissemination of RealDVD
4 prior to an adjudication of the issues threatens to cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm.
5 Plaintiffs' motion also raises serious questions and the balance of hardships weighs
6 overwhelmingly for Plaintiffs. Injunctive relief is particularly appropriate in
7 DMCA cases, where illegal circumvention threatens irremediable harm.⁴

8 **B. Plaintiffs Are Likely To Succeed On Their DMCA Claim**

9 Plaintiffs' claim under the DMCA alleges that Real has violated two
10 provisions of that statute. The first, Section 1201(a)(2), prohibits trafficking in
11 "technology, product[s], service[s], device[s], component[s], or part[s] thereof" that
12 are designed, marketed or useful to circumvent technological measures that control
13 access to works protected by the copyright laws. The full section provides:

14 No person shall manufacture, import, offer to the public,
15 provide, or otherwise traffic in any technology, product, service,
device, component, or part thereof, that:

16 (A) is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of
17 circumventing a technological measure that effectively controls access
to a work protected under this title;

18 (B) has only limited commercially significant purpose or use
19 other than to circumvent a technological measure that effectively
controls access to a work protected under this title; or

20 (C) is marketed by that person or another acting in concert with
21 that person with that person's knowledge for use in circumventing a
technological measure that effectively controls access to a work
22 protected under this title.

23 § 1201(a)(2).⁵

24 ⁴ Courts repeatedly have granted TROs and preliminary injunctions to enjoin the
25 sale and distribution of products that violate the DMCA's anti-circumvention
26 provisions. See *RealNetworks*, 2000 WL 127311 at *1; *Ticketmaster L.L.C. v.*
RMG Technologies, Inc., 507 F. Supp. 2d 1096 (C.D. Cal. 2007); *Macrovision v.*
Sima Products Corp., 2006 WL 1063284, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 20, 2006);
Paramount Pictures Corp. v. 321 Studios, 2004 WL 402756 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 3,
27 2004); *Reimerdes*, 82 F. Supp. 2d 211; *Sony Computer Entertainment America, Inc.*
v. Gamemasters, 87 F. Supp. 2d 976 (N.D. Cal. 1999).

28 ⁵ Though not directly relevant to this motion, the DMCA also prohibits the act of

1 Plaintiffs also allege that Real has violated Section 1201(b)(1), which
2 includes analogous prohibitions on products designed, marketed or useful to
3 circumvent technological measures that protect one or more of the exclusive rights
4 of a copyright holder, including (as most directly relevant here) the right of
5 reproduction, *i.e.*, copying, § 106. *See* § 1201(b)(1). As to both provisions –
6 access-control and copy-control, respectively – a party is liable if it traffics in a
7 circumvention product that meets one or more of the three enumerated tests
8 (product primarily designed or marketed to circumvent or having only a limited
9 commercially significant purpose for other uses). *See, e.g., 321 Studios*, 307 F.
10 Supp. 2d at 1097-98. Plaintiffs can establish a likelihood of success by showing
11 that Real likely violates *either* the access-control or copy-control provision. Under
12 well-established DMCA case law, it is clear that Real violates *both* provisions.

13 **1. CSS Is A “Technological Measure” That Both “Effectively**
14 **Controls Access” To Copyrighted Works And “Effectively**
Protects A Right Of A Copyright Owner”

15 The case law is clear that CSS is a “technological measure” that “effectively
16 controls access” to copyrighted works, § 1201(a)(2), and that “effectively protects a
17 right of a copyright owner under” Title 17, § 1201(b)(1). *See, e.g., 321 Studios*,
18 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1095 (“It is evident to this Court, as it has been to previous
19 courts, that CSS is a technological measure that both effectively controls access to
20 DVDs and effectively protects the right of a copyright holder.”); *Reimerdes*, 111 F.
21 Supp. 2d at 317-18 (same).

22 **2. RealDVD Circumvents Both The Access-Control And Copy-**
23 **Control Technological Measures Of CSS**

24 “Circumvention” under both the access-control and copy-control provisions
25 is defined to include “avoid[ing], bypass[ing], remov[ing], deactivat[ing],” or
26 otherwise “impair[ing]” the technological measure that provides the control.

27 _____
28 circumventing “a technological measure that effectively controls access to a work
protected under” Title 17. § 1201(a)(1).

1 §§ 1201(a)(3)(A), 1201(b)(2)(A). RealDVD circumvents both access-control and
2 copy-control measures.

3 **a. RealDVD Circumvents CSS's Access Controls**

4 RealDVD circumvents several of CSS's access controls. First, RealDVD
5 circumvents CSS's access-control mechanism that requires the player to
6 authenticate itself to the disc drive in order to "unlock," and therefore access, the
7 content that is on the DVD. Kelly Decl. ¶ 34a. RealDVD is authorized to use this
8 authentication code to unlock the disc drive in order to access, decrypt and play the
9 content. It has not been authorized to *copy* it. By utilizing the authentication code
10 to unlock the disc drive in order to copy the content, RealDVD avoids and bypasses
11 this control on access. *Id.*; Bell Decl. ¶ 18 .

12 Second, RealDVD circumvents this same authentication process when it
13 proceeds to play the content that RealDVD has previously copied to a hard drive.
14 Of course, at that point, RealDVD has removed the DVD drive's ability to protect
15 the DVD with an authentication sequence. Hence, during playback from the hard
16 drive, RealDVD avoids this access control of CSS altogether. Kelly Decl. ¶ 33. In
17 other words, RealDVD strips out the authentication layer of the CSS protection
18 scheme entirely. Nothing authorizes RealDVD to create copies of Plaintiffs'
19 movies without the protection of the CSS authentication measures.

20 Third, RealDVD circumvents CSS's access-control mechanism for the keys
21 that are needed to decrypt the DVD content during playback. As discussed above,
22 the keys are contained in the protected "lead-in" area of the DVD. An authorized
23 player may obtain those keys only if it satisfies the authentication measures, which
24 ensures that the player is obtaining the keys for playback from a physical DVD.
25 *See 321 Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1096 ("Licensed DVD players have been issued
26 a key to decrypt CSS, and in exchange must adhere to strict prohibitions on copying
27 of the decrypted DVD"). RealDVD bypasses, avoids and impairs these
28 technological measures. RealDVD copies the keys – along with the encrypted

1 content – to the hard drive and strips away the protections afforded by the
2 authentication measures of CSS. RealDVD later utilizes the keys it has copied to
3 decrypt and play back, without any authorization, the content from the hard drive,
4 not from the physical DVD. Kelly Decl. ¶ 29.

5 **b. RealDVD Circumvents CSS's Copy Controls**

6 RealDVD also circumvents CSS's technological measures for controlling
7 copying. This is undeniable, inasmuch as CSS is designed to prevent copying and
8 RealDVD's purpose is to copy DVDs. RealDVD accomplishes this in at least two
9 ways. First, as noted, RealDVD circumvents CSS by authenticating itself to the
10 disc drive and thereby "unlocking" and accessing the content that is on the DVD.
11 Because one cannot copy a DVD without first unlocking the drive, this access-
12 control mechanism also serves as a copy-control mechanism, which RealDVD
13 avoids and bypasses without authorization. *See 321 Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at
14 1097 ("While 321 is technically correct that CSS controls access to encrypted
15 DVDs, the purpose of this access control is to control copying of those DVDs, since
16 encrypted DVDs cannot be copied unless they are accessed."). Second, RealDVD
17 circumvents CSS by making unauthorized copies to the hard drive of the movie on
18 the DVD and the CSS decryption keys from the protected "lead-in" area. It is
19 critical for RealDVD to copy the keys as well as the movie, because without the
20 keys, RealDVD cannot make a *playable* copy of the motion picture content copied
21 from the DVD. Kelly Decl. ¶ 29. *See 321 Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1097 ("321
22 claims that CSS does not prevent copying, since it does not prevent copying the
23 encrypted data on the DVD. However, as 321 admits[,] 'that copying is not
24 particularly useful,' as any copy made without circumventing CSS could not be
25 accessed or viewed."). Under the DMCA, the keys can and do serve as both
26 access- and copy-control measures.

1 else to utilize RealDVD to circumvent CSS and to make permanent, playable copies
2 of content on computer hard drives or to gain access to these unauthorized copies.
3 Cases like *Corley* and *321 Studios* establish that the contrary is true – plaintiffs
4 have never authorized anyone to circumvent CSS in this manner.

5 Real’s public statements make it clear that it intends to rely on a state trial
6 court decision, *DVD Copy Control Association, Inc. v. Kaleidescape, Inc.*, for the
7 proposition that there is authorization from the copyright owners. There, the DVD
8 CCA sued Kaleidescape, a CSS licensee that made a high-end product (purchase
9 price starting at \$10,000) that copied DVD content. The DVD CCA asserted
10 breach of contract, claiming that Kaleidescape breached restrictions on the use of
11 CSS contained in the license agreement’s General Specifications. The trial court
12 ruled for Kaleidescape on that claim. Pomerantz Decl. Ex. L (Tr. at 875:17-24).
13 Real’s CEO, Rob Glaser, has admitted that his company used Kaleidescape’s
14 example – obtaining a CSS license and using the technology obtained thereby to
15 build a product that circumvents CSS – as a “sort of blueprint” for Real’s
16 development of RealDVD. *Id.* ¶ 13; *see also id.* Ex. C at 2 (Real’s counsel citing
17 *Kaleidescape* as justification for RealDVD).

18 *Kaleidescape*, which is on appeal and has no precedential or preclusive
19 effect, is irrelevant to the DMCA claim here.⁷ The trial judge made it clear he was
20 not “tiptoeing into” any question of federal law. *Id.* Ex. L (Tr. at 886:1-7) (“It’s
21 unnecessary to the court’s determination”). The state law principles that the trial

22 ⁷ Plaintiffs, who are third party beneficiaries under the DVD CCA License, have
23 asserted a breach of contract claim in their complaint against Real. Plaintiffs fully
24 expect that Real will attempt to assert in defense of that claim that Plaintiffs should
25 be bound by *Kaleidescape*’s contract ruling by virtue of their membership in DVD
26 CCA. Even as to the contract claim, however, the *Kaleidescape* trial court ruling
27 can have no preclusive effect against Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were not parties to that
28 case. Even as to the parties to that case, the decision is not final; it is on appeal.
Under California law, a judgment is not final for purposes of collateral estoppel
while on appeal. *See Abelson v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.* 28 Cal. App. 4th 776,
787 (1994). That California rule determines the application of collateral estoppel in
federal court. *See Engquist v. Oregon Dep’t of Agriculture*, 478 F.3d 985, 1007
(9th Cir. 2007). This motion, of course, is based on Plaintiffs’ DMCA claim.

1 judge *did* rely on are fundamentally inconsistent with the federal law standards that
2 apply here. Specifically, the trial judge's decision turned on whether the DVD
3 CCA License *expressly prohibited* the defendant's conduct. Relying on state rules
4 of contract interpretation, including that uncertainty is to be construed against the
5 drafter of a contract, the trial judge held that prohibitions in the General
6 Specifications asserted by the DVD CCA as the basis for its breach claim were not
7 clearly "part of the contract signed by the parties." *Id.* (Tr. at 875:17-19). Under
8 the DMCA, by contrast, the proper inquiry is whether a copyright owner
9 affirmatively *authorized* the circumvention. Thus, even if Plaintiffs had issued the
10 DVD CCA License or it were otherwise binding on them on the question of
11 authorization (which it is not), federal law would not permit Real's conduct merely
12 because it is not expressly prohibited. Under federal law, rights holders must
13 *affirmatively authorize* rights or they are presumed to retain them.

14 The Ninth Circuit's decision in *S.O.S. Inc. v. Payday, Inc.*, 886 F.2d 1081
15 (9th Cir. 1989), exemplifies that rule. There, the district court held that because the
16 defendant had a license to use a software program, it could not have infringed the
17 plaintiff's copyright by copying and modifying the program. Using reasoning
18 similar to that applied in *Kaleidescape*, the district court held that "California law
19 required that the contract be construed against" plaintiff S.O.S as the drafter, thus
20 "placing the burden" on it "explicitly to restrict" defendant Payday "from making
21 modifications," and that "absent" a "restriction in the contract," the defendant
22 "acquired the unrestricted right to adopt and utilize the program." *Id.* at 1087.

23 The Ninth Circuit reversed, clearly enunciating the difference between the
24 application of state and federal law in the context of a federal law claim such as the
25 DMCA claim asserted in *this* case:

26 [T]he license must be construed in accordance with the purposes
27 underlying federal copyright law. ... We rely on state law to provide
28 the canons of contractual construction, but only to the extent such rules
do not interfere with federal copyright law or policy. ... The district
court applied the California rule that the contract should be interpreted

1 against the drafter ... thereby deeming S.O.S. to have granted to
2 Payday any right which it did not expressly retain. *This result is*
3 *contrary to federal copyright policy: copyright licenses are assumed to*
4 *prohibit any use not authorized.*

5 *Id.* at 1088 (emphasis added). *Accord LGS Architects, Inc. v. Concordia Homes of*
6 *Nevada*, 434 F.3d 1150, 1156-57 (9th Cir. 2006) (following *S.O.S.*). The rule is the
7 same under the federal patent laws: “Any right not specifically granted by the
8 licensor remains with the licensor, and the rights granted in the license cannot
9 expand beyond the boundaries delineated in the agreement.” *Cook Inc. v. Boston*
10 *Scientific Corp.*, 208 F. Supp. 2d 874, 879 (N.D. Ill. 2002). *Accord Textile Prods.,*
11 *Inc. v. Mead Corp.*, 134 F.3d 1481, 1484-85 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (same).

12 Real cannot point to *anything* in the DVD CCA License that affirmatively
13 authorizes the use of RealDVD to make and access permanent copies of
14 copyrighted works on computer hard drives. Indeed, the entire thrust of the
15 agreement is exactly to the contrary. The first recital to the license, for example,
16 provides that CSS was “developed” to “provide reasonable security for content on
17 DVD Discs and thereby, *together with the terms and conditions of this Agreement,*
18 to provide protection for *such copyrighted content against unauthorized consumer*
19 *copying.*” Pomerantz Decl. Ex. F at 1 (Recital A) (emphasis added). The license
20 expressly notes the “lasting effect” and “harm” of “widespread unauthorized
21 copying of copyrighted content” in granting motion picture companies who take a
22 CSS license to encrypt their content third-party beneficiary rights to enforce the
23 agreement and seek equitable relief under its provisions. *Id.* at 22 (§ 9.5). Nothing
24 in the license grant provides any authorization for RealDVD’s decryption of CSS
25 for the purpose of making playable copies. Nor could the CSS license have done
26 so, because the Plaintiffs, as copyright owners, never gave the DVD CCA the
27 authority to grant such a right.

28 As a matter of federal law and by virtue of what the CSS license *does* say,
Real cannot plausibly claim to have affirmative authorization to circumvent CSS to

1 make permanent, playable copies of content on computer hard drives or to gain
2 access to these unauthorized copies.

3 **4. RealDVD's Design, Marketing And Use Violate Each Of The**
4 **Anti-Trafficking Provisions Of Sections 1201(a)(2) and**
5 **1201(b)(1)**

6 Real's trafficking in RealDVD violates all three sub-clauses of Section
7 1201(a)(2) and Section 1201(b)(1)'s restrictions: (A) RealDVD is primarily
8 designed or produced for the purpose of circumventing CSS's access- and copy-
9 control protections; (B) RealDVD has no commercially significant purpose or use
10 other than to circumvent those protections; and (C) Real explicitly markets CSS for
11 use in circumventing CSS. Accordingly, Real is in violation of both Sections
12 1201(a)(2) and 1201(b)(1).

13 **5. Real Has No Defense To Its Violation Of The DMCA**

14 Real has no valid defense to its DMCA violation. The fact that RealDVD
15 may perform functions other than circumventing CSS – e.g., displaying information
16 about the DVD and playing DVDs in the drive – is legally irrelevant. The DMCA
17 is clear on its face that liability attaches to any “component” or “part” of a product
18 that circumvents access- or copy-control technological measures, even if other parts
19 of the product are not used to circumvent. §§ 1201(a)(2), 1202(b)(1). *See 321*
20 *Studios*, 307 F. Supp. 2d at 1097 (where “part of 321’s software is solely for the
21 purpose of circumventing CSS[,] this portion of the software ... violates” the
22 DMCA). This rule is well known to Real, which relied on it to obtain its own TRO
23 (and later preliminary injunction) against Streambox. *See RealNetworks*, 2000 WL
24 127311 at *7 (DMCA liability where “at least a part of the Streambox VCR ...
25 circumvents the Copy Switch, enabling a user to make a copy of a file that the
26 copyright owner has sought to protect”).

27 The law also forecloses Real from attempting to rely on assertions about the
28 legality of the downstream uses of RealDVD by particular users to avoid Real's
own liability for trafficking in a circumvention product. *See, e.g., 321 Studios*, 307

1 F. Supp. 2d at 1097-98 (“However, the downstream uses of the software by the
2 customers of 321, whether legal or illegal, are not relevant to determining whether
3 321 itself is violating the statute”); *Corley*, 273 F.3d at 443 (same); *United States v.*
4 *Elcom Ltd.*, 203 F. Supp. 2d. 1111, 1120 (N.D. Cal. 2002) (same); *Macrovision*,
5 2006 WL 1063284 at *2 (same).

6 For all of the foregoing reasons, there is an overwhelming likelihood that
7 Real is liable under the DMCA.

8 **C. Plaintiffs Will Suffer Irreparable Injury Absent An Injunction**

9 Because Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their DMCA claim, irreparable
10 injury is presumed. *Lexmark Intern., Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc.*, 387
11 F.3d 522, 532-33 (6th Cir. 2004); *Reimerdes*, 82 F. Supp. 2d at 215 (same).

12 Even without a presumption, it is clear that RealDVD threatens to cause
13 massive, ongoing and irreparable harm to Plaintiffs. RealDVD threatens to harm
14 Plaintiffs in already established businesses (such as DVD sales and rentals); in
15 newer distribution channels that are developing but not yet fully mature; and in
16 developing products and services that have not yet come to market. *In all these*
17 *categories*, RealDVD threatens significant harm, and the quantum of that harm will
18 be extraordinarily difficult to assess after the fact, rendering damages inadequate.
19 *See Declaration of Michael Dunn (“Dunn Decl.”) ¶¶ 21-26 and passim.*

20 RealDVD threatens another type of harm, as well. Until this morning,
21 consumers could not purchase software (i) from a well-known, publicly traded
22 company, (ii) that allowed them to “rip” DVDs onto their hard drives, and (iii) that
23 the company assured them was entirely “legal.” The very presence in the market of
24 such a branded product – touted in such a way – threatens a significant and
25 unquantifiable injury. *Id.* ¶¶ 27-28 and *passim*. For if – as submitted in the
26 preceding sections – Real’s “100% legit” mantra is incorrect, the shift in
27 consumers’ attitudes and behavior caused by Real’s offering of a product branded
28 as “legal” may be the most profound (and irremediable) injury of all.

1 **1. RealDVD Will Irreparably Harm Plaintiffs' DVD Sales And**
2 **Rental Market**

3 Irreparable harm to the Plaintiffs is addressed by Michael Dunn, President of
4 Twentieth Century Fox Home Entertainment LLC, in his declaration submitted
5 herewith. Plaintiffs respectfully refer the Court to that declaration in its entirety.
6 Salient aspects are summarized below.

7 Some 175 million DVDs were rented in the U.S. last month, at an average
8 cost of approximately \$3.25. Dunn Decl. ¶ 10. Some 50 million newly-released
9 DVD movies were sold during the same period at an average price of
10 approximately \$18.50 (for non-Blu-ray discs). *Id.* Beginning today, RealDVD
11 threatens to convert a portion of those 175 million \$3.25 rentals into \$3.25
12 *purchases*, because consumers can make permanent copies onto their computers.

13 The incentive for the consumer is obvious, and all but overwhelming.
14 “Why,” he or she may ask, “should I pay \$18.50 to purchase a DVD when I can
15 rent it for \$3.25 and make a permanent copy?” “Why even rent it for \$3.25, if I can
16 just borrow it from a friend and make a copy?” *Or*, “Now that I’ve spent \$29.99 on
17 this RealDVD program, why don’t I copy my friend’s whole DVD collection?”

18 The damage to Plaintiffs as a result of the dissemination of RealDVD, though
19 significant, also will be extremely difficult to measure. Dunn Decl. ¶¶ 25-26.
20 Some significant number of sales (and attendant income) will be lost.⁸ Some
21 significant number of rentals (and attendant income) will be lost.⁹ *Id.* But movies
22 are not widgets, and it will be difficult to tell what portion of a decline in movie
23 sales and rentals is the result of copying by RealDVD users, the economy,
24 consumer preference, or numerous other factors. *Id.* Neither will Real be able to

25 ⁸ In the aggregate, Plaintiffs sold approximately fifty-million DVDs just last month,
26 Dunn Decl. ¶ 4, and received total revenues of approximately \$12.5 billion from
such sales last year, *id.* ¶ 11.

27 ⁹ In the aggregate, Plaintiffs received approximately \$2 billion in 2007 from the
28 sale of DVDs to rental outlets and from rental sharing agreements. Dunn Decl.
¶ 12.

1 supply the answer; it will not know, for example, how many of the movies copied
2 to its customers' computers are owned, or borrowed, or rented; there is no
3 indication Real will know how many copies have been made at all using RealDVD.
4 Such are the uncertainties that led the *Reimerdes* court to note – correctly – that
5 damages, though inevitable, “probably are incalculable.” *Reimerdes*, 82 F. Supp.
6 2d at 225-26.

7 **2. RealDVD Will Irreparably Harm The Studios' Less Mature**
8 **(And Developing) Markets**

9 Federal courts, time and again, have held that a newcomer who releases an
10 infringing product into an immature market irreparably harms the holder of
11 intellectual property who is attempting to develop that market. For example, in
12 *Tivo, Inc. v. Echostar Communications Corp.*, 446 F. Supp. 2d 664 (E.D. Tex.
13 2006), *rev'd on other grounds*, 516 F.3d 1290 (Fed. Cir. 2008), the defendant sold
14 an infringing DVR machine in the same, developing market as the patent holder.
15 The court explained: “Loss of market share in this nascent market is a key
16 consideration in finding that Plaintiff suffers irreparable harm - Plaintiff is losing
17 market share at a critical time in the market's development, market share that it will
18 not have the same opportunity to capture once the market matures.” *Id.* at 669-70.¹⁰
19 This market harm is particularly acute where the targeted consumers are not yet
20 attached to a brand and/or the consumers are unlikely to easily switch to a
21 competitor's product once investing in a first purchase. *See, e.g., Tivo*, 446 F.
22 Supp. 2d at 669-70; *Atlanta Attachment Co. v. Leggett & Platt, Inc.*, 2007 WL
23 5011980, at * 6-7 (N.D. Ga. Feb. 23, 2007).

24
25
26 ¹⁰ *See also Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc. v. Grokster*, 518 F. Supp. 2d 1197,
27 1215 (C.D. Cal. 2007); *MercExchange, L.L.C. v. eBay, Inc.*, 500 F. Supp. 2d 556,
28 578 (E.D. Va. 2007); *Warrior Sports, Inc. v. STX, LLC*, 2008 WL 783768 at * 12
(E.D. Mich. Mar. 19, 2008).

1 The threat that RealDVD poses to new and developing markets for Plaintiffs'
2 works in digital format is palpable. Plaintiffs are actively developing new ways to
3 get digital content into the hands of consumers, including:

4 • *Internet Download Services* – All Plaintiffs now offer content through
5 one or more online download services such as iTunes, Amazon, MovieLink and
6 others. Dunn Decl. ¶ 13. Consumers may opt to “rent” such downloaded movies
7 for a limited period of time at a low price, or “purchase” them at a higher price. *Id.*
8 (The typical price of a new full-length movie purchased on iTunes, for example, is
9 \$14.99 and the “rental” price is \$3.99.) *Id.* Revenues to the Plaintiffs from internet
10 downloads amounted to approximately \$200 million in 2007, but they are projected
11 to grow to approximately \$1 billion over the next five years. *See id.* ¶ 14.

12 • *Video-on-Demand* – All Plaintiffs make content available through
13 “video-on-demand” and “pay-per-view” services offered by cable-TV and satellite
14 operators, among others. *Id.* ¶ 15. The average price of watching a video-on-
15 demand movie is \$4.00. *Id.* Revenues to the Plaintiffs from such services
16 amounted to approximately \$600 million in 2007, and are projected to grow to
17 approximately \$1 billion by 2012. *See id.* ¶ 16.

18 • *Digital Copy* – In just the past year, some studios have begun to offer
19 a new product called “Digital Copy.” “Digital Copy” versions of DVD movies are
20 sold – at a higher cost than the regular version – with an extra disc containing
21 additional features. One of the features of the second disc is the ability to place it in
22 a computer’s DVD drive and copy the movie to a computer’s hard drive. Digital
23 Copy is particularly relevant because it allows consumers to purchase from the
24 Studios that which RealDVD is trying to sell for its own benefit. *Id.* ¶ 18.

25 These and other markets for digital downloads are young and developing, *see*
26 *id.* ¶¶ 13-20 , but they are hardly speculative. On the contrary, products that
27 already have come online are providing the Studios with increasingly significant
28 revenues. In 2007, the Internet Download Services and Video-on-Demand markets

1 alone provided Plaintiffs with approximately \$800 million in revenues, *id.* ¶¶ 14,
2 16, and they are projected to grow to over \$2 billion over five years.¹¹ *See id.*

3 For the reasons described in the accompanying Dunn Declaration – many of
4 which are self-evident – the entry of RealDVD into nascent markets for digital
5 downloads threatens significant harm to Plaintiffs. The common thread among
6 many new digital products is that they provide consumers with an opportunity – for
7 a fee – to obtain digital copies of movies and TV shows on their computers’ hard
8 drives. RealDVD does the same thing. It does so at a lower cost to the consumer
9 by cutting Plaintiffs and their legitimate partners out of the equation. And, because
10 Real has a large and established customer base for its other products, there is a
11 higher likelihood that it will form bonds with those customers in its new RealDVD
12 space, before Plaintiffs have had a chance to develop loyal customers of their own
13 new businesses.

14 This threat of Real shaping this market to Plaintiffs’ disadvantage is
15 enhanced by the fact that Real is a known and established brand that is repeatedly
16 assuring consumers that RealDVD is “100% legit” and entirely legal. Plaintiffs,
17 acting through the MPAA, have spent millions of dollars to discourage unlawful
18 activities such as pirating and unauthorized copying of movies. *Id.* ¶ 29. Real’s
19 (false) prophesies of legality have the likely potential of altering consumer attitudes
20 towards DVD-copying and, accordingly, consumer behavior. *Id.*

21 These facts, combined with Real’s extensive publicity marketing efforts,
22 demonstrate that the threat of Real rushing in to shape a developing market to
23 Plaintiffs’ disadvantage is undeniable. Absent an injunction, the threat of
24 irreparable harm to Plaintiffs is overwhelming.

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¹¹ The Digital Copy, Burn-to-DVD, Managed Copy and Flash Media Kiosk markets
27 are too nascent to allow for meaningful estimates of current or projected revenues,
28 but the Studios have invested resources in considering and/or developing these
markets. *See* Dunn Decl. ¶¶ 17-20.

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IV. CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court issue a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause why a Preliminary Injunction should not issue, in the form submitted herewith.

DATED: September 30, 2008

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