Plaintiff Perfect 10, Inc. ("Perfect 10") has filed purported "Objections to Evidence" to the Second Supplemental Declaration of Rachel Herrick Kassabian in Support of Google's Motion to Compel Perfect 10 to Affix Document Control Numbers to its Document Production (the "Declaration"). These "objections" are wholly without merit and should be overruled in their entirety.

1. Perfect 10's Objections To Paragraph 2 and Exhibit 1 Lack Merit.

At the September 22, 2009 hearing on multiple discovery matters, the Court requested that Google attempt to use the Adobe Acrobat program to affix Bates numbers to a sample portion of Perfect 10's document production, and submit that sample for Perfect 10's and the Court's inspection. Google did exactly that, lodging a copy of the disk with the Court as Exhibit 1 to the Declaration (authenticated by Paragraph 2 of the Declaration), and serving a copy on Perfect 10 and the Amazon Defendants.

Perfect 10 now makes a series of objections to Paragraph 2 and Exhibit 1 of the Declaration, including objections based on Federal Rules of Evidence 602 (personal knowledge), 901 (authentication), 801-04 (hearsay), and 701-02 (opinion testimony). None of these objections has merit.

Rule 602. Perfect 10's Rule 602 (personal knowledge) objection fails because the declarant, Ms. Kassabian, explicitly declared to her "personal and firsthand knowledge" (Declaration ¶ 1) that the Exhibit is a true and correct copy of a disk containing a particular production by Perfect 10, on which Adobe Acrobat Professional had been used to affix Bates-numbers.

Rule 901. Perfect 10's Rule 901 (authentication) objection fails because the authentication requirement is "satisfied by evidence sufficient to support a finding

¹ Remarkably, Perfect 10 made these objections before it had even examined Exhibit 1.

that the matter in question is what its proponent claims." Ms. Kassabian declared to her personal knowledge that the Exhibit is a true and correct copy of a Perfect 10 document production that was Bates-stamped with Adobe Acrobat Professional (i.e., precisely what the proponent claims it is).

Rules 801-04. Perfect 10's general "hearsay" objection borders on the absurd. The witness simply declared that the Exhibit is the disk the Court requested, so there is no out-of-court statement offered on the merits here. Moreover, even if any portion of paragraph 2 was hearsay, Perfect 10 cites no authority for the proposition that this Court cannot consider such statements of counsel in ruling on a motion to compel.

Rules 701 and 702. Lastly, Perfect 10's argument that creating this disk "may" somehow require expert testimony it meritless as well. Disk media are one of the most basic pieces of office equipment in use today and are routinely filed by litigants. There is no need for expert testimony to substantiate the simple process of saving files to a disk (nor has Perfect 10 ever supported its repeated filings of disk and hard drive media with "expert" testimony).

2. Perfect 10's Objections to Exhibit 2 Lack Merit.

Perfect 10's objections to Exhibit 2 of the Declaration fail as well. Exhibit 2 is a transcript of a portion of a television program featuring Norman Zada and his company Perfect 10, which was broadcast on a national television network and is available for viewing on tvland.com. Perfect 10 makes a bevy of unexplained objections to that transcript, including that the statements are "irrelevant," "hearsay," "not statements of Dr. Zada," "not even close to true," "lack foundation and personal knowledge," "prejudicial," "confusing," and "a waste of time." These objections are improper and facially incorrect. The transcript and video clip of the show (on which Perfect 10 officer Norman Zada voluntarily appeared, and was profiled as an extremely wealthy person) feature statements made by and about Zada

1	to a national audience. Those statements concern Zada's and Perfect 10's finances
2	and assets, subjects that are relevant to Perfect 10's "poverty" defense to the Bates
3	stamping motion. There is no tenable hearsay objection because the statements are
4	party admissions, and therefore not hearsay at all. Fed. R. Evid. 801(d). There is no
5	issue with "foundation" or "personal knowledge" because the television program
6	and the transcript thereof speak for themselves. ²
7	For the foregoing reasons, Google respectfully requests that the Court
8	overrule Perfect 10's Objections to Evidence.
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10	DATED: October 5, 2009 QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART OLIVER & HEDGES, LLP
11	TIEDGES, EEI
12	By Kachel Henrick Kasschian
13	Rachel Herrick Kassabian Attornevs for Defendant GOOGLE INC.
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21	Along with its Objections to Evidence, Perfect 10 also filed a "Declaration Of Norman Zada In Reply To Google's Supplemental Memorandum In Support Of Its
22	Motion To Compel Perfect 10, Inc. To Affix Control Numbers To Its Document
23	Production." In that Declaration, Zada appears to confess that the statements and representations Zada made on the "How'd You Get So Rich" television program
24	regarding his vast wealth were untrue. See Zada Declaration ¶ 2 (Docket No. 549).
25	Setting aside the dubious reliability of a declaration submitted for the purpose of confirming the falsity of prior statements made by that declarant, nowhere in the
26	Zada Declaration does Zada offer any evidence correcting the financial information
27	Zada disclosed on the program.