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20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
21	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
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23	UMG Recordings, Inc., et al.,	Case No. CV 07-5744 AHM (AJWx)					
24	Plaintiffs,	JOINT RULE 26(f) REPORT					
25	vs.	Date: March 17, 2008 Time: 1:30 p.m.					
26	Veoh Networks, Inc., et al.,) Ctrm: 14 ¹					
27	Defendants.) Judge: Hon. A. Howard Matz					
28)					

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Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f), Central District of California Local Rule 26-1, and this Court's December 20, 2007 Order, counsel for all parties met and conferred on February 11, 2008 and hereby submit this Joint Report.

I. SHORT SYNOPSIS OF PARTIES' MAIN CLAIMS AND DEFENSES

A. UMG's Statement:¹

This is an action for direct, contributory and vicarious copyright infringement and for inducement of copyright infringement brought by plaintiffs UMG Recordings., Inc., et al. ("UMG") against defendant Veoh Networks, Inc. ("Veoh"). UMG's claims arise out of Veoh's unauthorized exploitation of UMG's copyrighted materials on the website veol.com, and through the use of its Veol player software. Veoh provides video content to its users both on its website and through its player software. Much of the content that Veoh makes available for streaming and downloading is not so-called user-generated content, but is in fact the stolen intellectual property of UMG and others. As the Court may recall, Veoh first brought a claim against UMG for declaratory relief in the Southern District of California, alleging that "[w]ithout concrete knowledge of its rights or the likelihood of future litigation, Veoh cannot operate effectively as a business." Veoh Declaratory Relief Complaint, ¶ 66. At the time this lawsuit was filed, Veoh knew that hundreds, if not thousands, of UMG's copyrighted works, including professionally-created music videos embodying sound recordings and musical compositions owned by UMG, were available for viewing and download at veoh.com and through the Veoh player. Though it could have, Veoh did nothing to prevent this infringement. Indeed, UMG's Complaint pointed out, for example, that a video for the song "Fergalicious" by the UMG artist Fergie could readily be found

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¹ UMG does not regard Rule 26(f) reports as an appropriate forum for the submission of mini-briefs as to the parties' substantive disagreements. To that end, UMG's positions presented herein are brief, non-exhaustive, and not intended as a waiver of its arguments or rights.

on Veoh's internet site. UMG attached a screen-shot of one instance of that video as Exhibit B to its Complaint. Months later, the same video (and many other copies of it) are still available on Veoh's internet site. Veoh offers its users free access to UMG's copyrighted works and profits from advertising it displays to users who view those works. Neither Veoh, nor its users have obtained the rights to use and exploit UMG's copyrighted works, and neither UMG nor its artists have received any compensation for Veoh's unauthorized use of UMG's works.

Veoh engages in direct infringement of UMG's copyrighted works by, inter

8 9 alia, copying, reformatting, distributing, publicly displaying and performing, and 10 creating derivative works of those works. Veoh also participates in and contributes 11 to the infringement of its users by inviting and encouraging users all over the world 12 to view and copy UMG's copyrighted works and by facilitating, encouraging, 13 participating in, and inducing its users to engage in the unauthorized reproduction, adaptation, distribution, and public performance of UMG's copyrighted works. 14 15 Veoh's conduct is not excused by any provision of the Copyright Act, including, but not limited to the "safe harbor" provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act 17 ("DMCA").

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B. Veoh's Statement

Veoh provides a website and software that allow users to upload and share videos on the Internet. Veoh strictly prohibits infringing content; from its inception Veoh has promptly terminated access to allegedly infringing content upon notice, and has also promptly terminated repeat violators of its policies.

Plaintiffs assert that Veoh should be held liable both directly and indirectly for copyright infringement of Plaintiffs' alleged works on the grounds that certain of the works uploaded by Veoh's users infringed Plaintiffs' copyrights. This comes despite the fact that Plaintiffs have consistently (and inexplicably) refused to identify any specific infringing videos available on Veoh. Despite Veoh's well publicized DMCA policy, Plaintiffs have <u>never sent</u> Veoh a notice pursuant to the

DMCA, or any notice for that matter, identifying infringing videos. Plaintiffs apparently take the position that the DMCA should not apply to them. Plaintiffs continue to insist on playing this game--accusing Veoh of being a massive infringer on the one hand, and yet refusing to identify any specific infringements on the other-even after filing their Complaint. Concerning "Fergalicious" videos referenced in Plaintiffs' Complaint and by Plaintiffs in the section above, for example, Plaintiffs neglect to mention that Veoh's counsel promptly wrote to Plaintiffs' counsel concerning such videos after Veoh was served with Plaintiffs' Complaint in this action, and asked Plaintiffs to identify which "Fergie" videos they contended were infringing (since the Complaint simply referred to "a list of available Fergie videos (including many infringing copies of music videos featuring UMGR's copyright sound recordings) that are available to be viewed from Veoh.com," without specifying which videos Plaintiffs claimed to be infringing), but Plaintiffs' counsel refused to identify any specific infringing videos.

Defendant believes that it is shielded from any claims for monetary damages by Section 512(c) of the DMCA, and that, even putting aside the DMCA safe harbor, Plaintiffs cannot establish the elements of their direct or indirect infringement claims. Defendant also asserts a number of other defenses that are summarized under Section II.B. below.

II. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF KEY LEGAL ISSUES

A. UMG's Description of the Principal Legal Issues:

- 1. Whether Veoh has directly infringed UMG's copyrights by copying, reformatting, distributing, publicly displaying, publicly performing, and/or creating derivative works of UMG's copyrighted works in connection with its internet site or its player software.
- 2. Whether Veoh has indirectly infringed UMG's copyrights by facilitating, encouraging, participating in, and/or inducing its users to engage in the unauthorized reproduction, adaptation, distribution, public display and/or public

or because Veoh acted in good faith at all times.

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- 10. Whether UMG's claims are barred by fair use or otherwise barred by the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.
- 11. Whether UMG's claims are barred because Veoh's products and/or services are capable of substantial non-infringing uses and/or are staple articles of commerce.
- 12. Whether UMG's claims for vicarious liability are barred because Veoh did not obtain a direct financial benefit from the alleged primary infringement.
- 13. Whether UMG's claims are barred by the applicable statute of limitations.

III. REALISTIC RANGE OF PROVABLE DAMAGES

A. UMG's Statement

It is not possible at this time to provide an accurate estimate of damages. Veoh's infringing activities are ongoing and many of the salient facts relating to damages – such as how many of UMG's copyrighted works have been infringed by Veoh and Veoh's revenues – are unknown to UMG at this time.

Nevertheless, given the vast commercial value of UMG's copyrighted works and the willful nature of Veoh's infringement, UMG would be entitled to the statutory maximum of \$150,000 per infringed work under the Copyright Act.

In addition, UMG is entitled to statutory damages for each instance of contributory infringement or inducement of infringement. It is not possible to say in advance of discovery how extensive Veoh's acts of contributory infringement and inducement might be.

B. Veoh's Statement

Because Veoh is entitled to safe harbor under the DMCA, Veoh believes that Plaintiffs are not entitled to any monetary relief, even if they were able to establish any underlying infringements by Veoh's users. Even putting aside DMCA safe harbor, Veoh believes that UMG's claims suffer from a fundamental absence of

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damages, and thus does not believe that UMG would be able to prove any actual damages. Veoh also believes that any alleged statutory damages, would be unconstitutional and disproportionate to any actual damages that may have been sustained, in violation of the Due Process Clause. Veoh also maintains that UMG failed to mitigate any alleged damages by, for example, failing to provide proper notice(s) of the alleged infringement as required by the DMCA.

IV. **INSURANCE COVERAGE**

Veoh has indicated that there is an insurance policy under which a person or entity carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment which may be entered in this action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment. Veoh will produce that policy upon entry by the Court of a mutually agreed-upon protective order.

LIKELIHOOD OF MOTIONS V.

UMG has indicated that it may seek to amend its complaint to add one or more of the investors in Veoh as defendants in this action, depending upon information learned in discovery. Neither party intends to seek a transfer of venue. Both parties anticipate seeking summary judgment or summary adjudication on liability issues, including Veoh's DMCA defense.

VI. **DISCOVERY AND EXPERTS**

Pursuant to Rule 26(f), the parties report as follows:

Preservation of Discoverable Information

The parties have discussed evidence preservation generally and understand their respective obligations to preserve evidence.

В. **Initial Disclosures**

The parties exchanged initial disclosures pursuant to Rule 26(a) on February 25. The parties do not propose changes to the requirements of Rule 26(a)(1).

C. **Subjects of Discovery**

1. UMG's Position:

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Without limitation, UMG anticipates that discovery will be needed on subjects related to: the functionality of the Veoh.com internet site and the player software, including the extent to which Veoh modifies the content uploaded onto its system; whether and how Veoh obtains the rights to exploit the works that users upload onto its website; which of UMG's copyrighted works have been exploited by Veoh and its users without authorization; the extent of Veoh's knowledge of the infringing activities that take place on its website and through its player software; the extent to which Veoh has invited or encouraged the infringing activity connected to its website and player software; the extent to which Veoh benefits from the infringing activities that occur on its website and through its player software; the role of Veoh's investors in the acts that form the basis of this lawsuit; UMG's damages; and Veoh's profits.

As the Court is aware, UMG is also party to other, related actions pending before this Court in which UMG has already produced a substantial volume of material in discovery. Veoh is also party to litigation in the Northern District of California involving issues of its liability for copyright infringement, and claims of immunity from liability under the DMCA. As that action has progressed to the summary judgment stage, UMG presumes that Veoh has already produced some volume of its own information. UMG has requested that Veoh produce the material produced in its other litigation at the outset of this case in order to move discovery forward expeditiously. UMG remains ready to produce the applicable portions of its own prior document productions in the *MySpace* and *Grouper cases* as a means to expedite discovery.

2. Veoh's Position:

Without limitation, Veoh anticipates that discovery will be appropriate on subjects relating to Veoh's DMCA policy and implementation; ownership and chain of title information regarding UMG's claimed copyrights; factual issues relevant to Veoh's misuse of copyright defense; and UMG's purported damages or lack thereof.

IO Group Inc. v. Veoh Networks, Inc.

Veoh will produce the applicable portions of its own prior document productions in

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Discovery Phases and Deadlines

Both parties have served initial written discovery requests. The parties disagree about the appropriate timing of a cut-off for fact discovery. UMG proposes a cut-off for fact discovery of December 1, 2008, while Veoh proposes a cut-off of March 17, 2009. The parties generally agree upon appropriate intervals after the cut-off of fact discovery for various subsequent events such as expert disclosures and motion cut-offs. The parties have submitted, attached to this Joint Report, a chart setting forth their respective proposed dates for various pretrial events.

UMG's Position

UMG believes that discovery of issues relating to the ownership of UMG's copyrights is a subject that should be handled in a second phase of discovery because such discovery is highly burdensome, and relevant only to issues of damages. UMG will produce copies of its copyright registrations, which provide prima facie evidence of its copyright ownership. In light of the number of works potentially at issue in this case, discovery relating to the chain of title of each work would present undue burdens. UMG submits that the production and analysis of such materials would, at most, relate to issues of damages since no party could reasonably contend that UMG does not have valid title to some of the copyrights at issue. UMG notes that this approach of delaying discovery into the chain of title of the copyrights at issue has been consistently employed by Courts evaluating mass infringement cases such as this one.

Veoh's Position 2.

Veoh does not agree that discovery of issues relating to the ownership of UMG's copyrights and/or chain of title discovery should be handled in a later phase of this case. While UMG argues that ownership information is relevant only to damages, a plaintiff of course must prove ownership of valid copyrights in order to

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establish infringement of those copyrights. Veoh considers that this discovery will be critical to investigating not only whether UMG has standing to prosecute this action with respect to such copyrights, but to investigate whether UMG's copyrights are invalid, unenforceable, or were otherwise abandoned or forfeited. Veoh is entitled to test the validity of Plaintiffs' alleged copyrights before a finding on the issue of liability for infringement of such copyrights. Further, UMG states above that "no party could reasonably contend that UMG does not have title to *some* of the copyrights at issue" (emphasis added)-- but apparently not all. Without being permitted to promptly conduct discovery on such matters, Veoh will have no way of knowing which of UMG's alleged copyrights Veoh may challenge. In the meantime, Veoh will be burdened by producing its own discovery related to all purported copyrights. There is no good reason to allow UMG to prosecute an infringement action for numerous copyrights it allegedly owns without at the same time allowing Veoh to investigate whether UMG actually has the right to proceed with such an action. UMG is seeking statutory damages of up to \$150,000 from Veoh per alleged infringement. Veoh is entitled to discovery regarding whether UMG even owns each of the copyrights it is claiming.

E. Discovery of Electronically Stored Information

The parties have discussed the production of electronically stored information and the form in which this information will be produced.

F. Issues Relating to Claims of Privilege or Trial Preparation Material

UMG has proposed adoption of the form of Protective Order entered in the MySpace and Grouper litigation, which includes a provision for asserting a privilege after production and for the prompt return of materials as to which a claim of privilege is subsequently asserted. Veoh has indicated that this form of Protective Order is generally acceptable, and the parties are in the process of finalizing a Protective Order to present to the Court.

G. Limitations on Discovery

The parties have discussed the likely need to exceed the presumptive limit of ten depositions of fact witnesses per side. The parties continue to discuss appropriate limitations which are likely to become clearer as discovery progresses. To the extent the parties are unable to agree upon these issues, the parties will present an appropriate motion. The parties further will continue to discuss appropriate time limitations with respect to witnesses who are both noticed for deposition in their individual capacity and designated to testify in response to Rule 30(b)(6) corporate deposition notices.

H. Expert Disclosures

The parties agree that expert disclosures should take place after the close of fact discovery and generally agree upon the intervals at which expert disclosures should take place after the close of fact discovery. Specifically, the parties agree that initial expert disclosures (for expert opinions on issues as to which the party bears the burden of proof) should be made approximately two weeks following the close of fact discovery, with rebuttal expert reports following three weeks thereafter, and a close of expert discovery approximately three weeks following the rebuttal reports. The parties' respective scheduling proposals are set forth in the chart attached to this Joint Report.

VII. SUMMARY JUDGMENT/MOTIONS IN LIMINE

As noted above, both parties anticipate that they will likely seek summary judgment or summary adjudications, particularly with respect to Veoh's defense under the DMCA. The parties set forth their respective proposals for the timing of a dispositive motion cut-off date in the chart attached to this Joint Report.

VIII. SETTLEMENT

Prior to the filing of this action, the parties engaged in limited settlement discussions. To date, the parties have not conducted further settlement discussions.

1 Pursuant to Local Rule 26-1(c) and 16-15.4, the parties agree to participate in a nonjudicial dispute resolution proceeding, Settlement Procedure No. 3. 3 ESTIMATE OF TIME REQUIRED FOR TRIAL IX. 4 UMG estimates that approximately 15 trial days will be required to try this 5 case. Veoh estimates that approximately 30 trial days will be required. Trial will be by jury. In the absence of discovery, neither party knows how many witnesses it 7 will call at trial. 8 PRESUMPTIVE SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL DATES X. 9 Pursuant to the Court's December 20, 2007 Order, the parties have completed the scheduling form attached as Exhibit A to the Court's Order and have attached 11 the completed form hereto. 12 XI. OTHER ISSUES AFFECTING CASE STATUS OR MANAGEMENT 13 The parties agree that this case is not a complex case and that the Manual for Complex Litigation should not be used in this case. The parties are not aware at this 15 time of any other issues, other than those discussed elsewhere in this report, affecting the status or management of the case. 16 17 XII. CONFLICT INFORMATION 18 For conflict purposes, each of the plaintiffs in this action identifies Vivendi, 19 S.A., which is a publicly traded French company on the Paris Stock Exchange, as its 20 ultimate parent. The plaintiffs have scores of subsidiaries and affiliates, all of which are ultimately owned by Vivendi, S.A. 21 22 XIII. PATENT CASES 23 This case is not a patent case. 24 25 26 27

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1	XIV. <u>MAGISTRATE JUDGE</u>						
2	The parties do not wish to have a Magistrate Judge preside at trial.						
3	D 4 1 March 10 2000	IDELL O MANIELLA LLD					
4	Dated: March 10, 2008	IRELL & MANELLA LLP Steven A. Marenberg Elliot Brown					
5		Brian D. Ledahl Benjamin Glatstein					
6		Denjamm Grassem					
7							
8		By.					
9		Steven A. Marenberg Attorneys for Plaintiffs					
10		WINSTON & STRAWN LLP					
. 11		Michael S. Elkin Thomas P. Lane					
12		Jennifer A. Golinveaux Rebecca Lawlor Calkins					
13		Erin R. Ranahan					
14							
15		By: Thomas P. Lane W/ PERTISSION Attorneys for Defendants					
16		Thomas P. Lane Attorneys for Defendants					
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JUDGE A HOWARD MATZ PRESUMPTIVE SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL DATES

FRESUMFTIVE SCHEDULE OF FRETRIAL DATES							
Matter	Time	Weeks before trial	Plaintiff's Request	Defendant's Request	Court Order		
Trial date (jury) (court) Estimated length: 15-30 days	8:00 a.m.		4/20/09	6/23/09			
[Court trial:] File Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Summaries of Direct Testimony		-1					
Final Pretrial Conference; Hearing on Motions in Limine; File Agreed Upon Set of Jury Instructions and Verdict Forms and Joint Statement re Disputed Instructions and Verdict Forms; File Proposed Voir Dire Qs and Agreed-to Statement of Case	11:00 a.m.	- 2	4/13/09	6/08/09			
Lodge Pretrial Conf. Order File Memo of Contentions of Fact and Law; Exhibit List; Witness List; Status Report re Settlement		-4	3/30/09	5/25/09			
Last day for hand-serving Motions in Limine		- 6	3/16/09	5/11/09			
Last Day to Meet Before Final Pretrial Conference (L.R. 16-2)		8	3/02/09	4/27/099			
Last day for hearing motions	10:00 a.m.	8	2/09/09	4/27/09			
Last day for hand-serving motions and filing (other than Motions in Limine)			12/15/08	3/30/09			
Non-expert Discovery cut-off		- 14	12/01/08	3/17/09			

ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE DETERMINED AT SCHEDULING CONFERENCE

L.R. 16-14 Settlement Choice: (1) CT/USMJ (2) Atty (3) Outside ADR					
Expert discovery cut-off	- 6	2/02/09	5/11/09		
Rebuttal Expert Witness Disclosure	- 9	1/12/09	4/20/09		
Opening Expert Witness Disclosure [See F.R.Civ.P. 26(a)(2)]	- 13	2/15/08	3/23/09		
Last day to conduct Settlement Conference					
Last Day to Amend Pleadings or Add Parties					

EXHIBIT A

S. Forms&Orders\CourtClerk\presumptive schedule new.