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Los Angeles, CA 90012

Action Filed: November 20, 2012

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In its opposition to Rocket Lawyer's ex parte application to supplement the summary judgment record, LegalZoom mischaracterizes its conduct, its evidence, and the issues before the Court on summary judgment.

LEGALZOOM DID NOT TESTIFY ABOUT DAMAGES T.

LegalZoom does not dispute that it refused to produce a 30(b)(6) witness to testify about damages. It does not dispute that it has withheld documents relied upon by its experts and continues to do so despite being reminded by Rocket Lawyer about this deficiency on October 1 and again with this ex parte application.

LegalZoom's claim that Rocket Lawyer had the opportunity to question LegalZoom's co-founder and chairman about damages is disingenuous. When asked about damages, LegalZoom's counsel made clear that Mr. Liu could not speak for the company regarding damages, and instructed Mr. Liu that could answer as a percipient witness; Mr. Liu's response was simple—he could not answer.¹

Given Mr. Liu's lack of preparation to testify about a number of topics for which he was designated and his lack of knowledge about others,2 Rocket Lawyer had no reason to believe that he would testify further about damages after counsel's



Declaration of Michael T. Jones in Support of Ex Parte Application ("Jones Ex Parte Decl.") at ¶ 2, Ex. A, Liu Tr. 96:4-17.

² Although he was designated to testify as the 30(b)(6) witness on several topics, Mr. Liu was unable to answer questions related to those topics and admitted he did nothing to prepare to testify on a number of them. See Jones Ex Parte Decl. at ¶ 2, Ex. A, Liu Tr. 91:12-92:1 (confirming lack of preparation regarding surveys concerning Rocket Lawyer (Topic 25)), 107:8-24 (inability to testify about whether LegalZoom had issued a litigation hold in this case or if LegalZoom took action to preserve documents (Topic 27)) & 102:21-106:25 (Mr. Liu had not even seen the discovery requests despite being designated to testify about document collection procedure (Topic 28)).

objection and Mr. Liu's deficient response.

II. ROCKET LAWYER ARGUED THAT LEGALZOOM SUFFERED NO INJURY AS A RESULT OF ROCKET LAWYER'S ADS

Contrary to LegalZoom's Opposition, Rocket Lawyer did argue in its summary judgment motion and reply that LegalZoom has no evidence that it suffered any injury from Rocket Lawyer's ads. Rocket Lawyer's argument that LegalZoom has not been damaged is presented on pages 20-22 of the Motion, and is referenced in its reply at pages 13-14. *See* ECF Nos. 60 and 92. Rocket Lawyer specifically pointed out that LegalZoom had no damages theory relating to its intrawebsite advertisements – free trial offer, free help from local attorneys, and free legal review. ECF No. 60 at 21. Rocket Lawyer is merely requesting that the Court consider newly acquired evidence – that LegalZoom refused to present a witness to testify regarding damages and only presents damages evidence related to one category of the ads at issue – because it only received this evidence on October 3 and 6, two months after the summary judgment briefing was completed.

LegalZoom had notice of Rocket Lawyer's position regarding injury and damages, and that the non-business formation ads are not related to search engine marketing, before serving its third damages report. The failure to produce evidence of damages relating to three of the four ads at issue cannot be excused.

III. THE GOEDDE REPORT NEVER REFERENCES FREE TRIAL, FREE LEGAL REVIEW, OR FREE HELP FROM LOCAL ATTORNEYS

LegalZoom's claim that Mr. Goedde addresses the three intrawebsite ads is untrue. Nowhere in his new report does Mr. Goedde reference Rocket Lawyer's free trial, free help from local attorneys, or free legal review ads. *See* Jones Decl., ECF No. 166-3, Ex. 1 (Goedde Report). Instead, his report expressly focuses on search engine marketing: "I calculated LegalZoom's lost profits due to the actions of Rocket Lawyer by first reviewing Rocket Lawyer spreadsheets for **two types** of **offending search engine ads**: those for free business formation document solutions

that do not mention state filing fees; and, those ads using LegalZoom's trademark ("LEGALZOOM") or similar terms such as "Legal Zoom" as internet search terms." ECF No. 166-3 at Ex. 1, ¶ 15 (emphasis added).

As stated in Rocket Lawyer's summary judgment motion and undisputed by LegalZoom, Rocket Lawyer did not advertise "free legal review" or "free help from local attorneys" in search engine advertising. See ECF No. 60 at 11, SUF 77. Rocket Lawyer gained zero conversions on free trial ads placed on LegalZoom's brand terms. ECF No, 60 at 9; SUF 55. Furthermore, LegalZoom's claims regarding these ads relate solely to the adequacy of the disclosures on Rocket Lawyer's website regarding these offerings. See FAC, Ex C, at pages 45 and 46 of 50, Ex. D; Order re Summary Judgment ECF No. 44 ("Plaintiff adamantly disputes the adequacy and conspicuousness of these disclosures"). After three opportunities, the Court should not consider LegalZoom's promise that it will again provide additional information at a later time.

THE CHIAGOURIS REPORT IS NOT PART OF THE SUMMARY IV. JUDGMENT RECORD FOR DAMAGES AND IS INADMISSIBLE

The expert report of Larry Chiagouris is of no assistance to LegalZoom. As an initial matter, the Chiagouris report, which was disclosed on April 15, 2014, is not part of the summary judgment record. See ECF No. 74-2 (Declaration of Patricia J. Winograd) (making no reference to the Chiagouris Report).³ LegalZoom chose not to use Mr. Chiagouris' report to support its argument that it has been harmed. The Court should not consider the two pages of this report belatedly submitted with LegalZoom's ex parte Opposition.⁴

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LegalZoom makes passing reference to the Chiagouris report in its argument regarding materiality, but does not submit the report as part of its opposition. See ECF No. 74 at 18.

⁴ See Local Rule 56-3 ("In determining any motion for summary judgment or partial summary judgment, the Court may assume that the material facts as claimed and adequately supported by the moving party are admitted to exist without controversy except to the extent that such material facts are (a) included in the "Statement of

Second, the Chiagouris opinion is inadmissible as he purports to opine about consumer behavior – i.e., disappointment stemming from Rocket Lawyer's free ads would project onto other competitors including LegalZoom – without conducting a survey. See ECF No. 168-1. It is well established that expert opinion about consumer behavior must be supported by consumer research. See, e.g., Ortho Pharm. Corp. v. Cosprophar, Inc., 32 F.3d 690, 695 (2d Cir. 1994) (affirming dismissal of claims following bench trial because proof was insufficient to show likely injury and observing that district court judge "was puzzled. . . as to why [plaintiff had] not a single survey of consumers"); Sandoz Pharm. Corp. v. Richardson-Vicks, Inc., 902 F.2d 222, 229 (3d Cir. 1990) (explaining that consumer behavior cannot be presumed; a survey to prove consumer expectation and behavior must be conducted); Schwab v. Philip Morris USA, Inc., No. CV 04-1945(JBW), 2005 WL 2401647, at *4 (E.D. N.Y. Sept. 29, 2005) (expert opinion on consumer behavior not supported by survey or acceptable data was inadmissible); *Diamond* Triumph Auto Glass, Inc. v. Safelite Glass Corp., 441 F. Supp. 2d 695, 711 (M.D. Pa. 2006) (concluding expert opinion formed without a survey on what consumer was "likely to do" was insufficient). Mr. Chiagouris conducted no such research.⁵

Third, Chiagouris' opinion does not rebut any material facts asserted in Rocket Lawyer's motion. The Wind survey, which specifically asked consumers what they would do after reviewing Rocket Lawyer's offerings, demonstrates that there is no significant loss of good will resulting from Rocket Lawyer's ads. Mr.

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Genuine Disputes" and (b) controverted by declaration or other written evidence filed in opposition to the motion.").

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⁵ Mr. Chiagouris purports to draw his conclusions from various books, blog postings, and various studies (not produced by LegalZoom) that allegedly examined consumer awareness of online legal service providers. There is no indication that these materials tested or even addressed consumers' reaction to "free" advertisements.

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⁶ Only an average of 5.4% of respondents across both experiments would decide not to purchase online legal services at all. *See* ECF No. 61-1 at 41, 57. And on average across both experiments, about 32.4% would continue searching for other legal services sites, giving competitors, like LegalZoom, a second chance at getting consumer's business. *See* ECF No. 61-1 at pp. 41, 57. Moreover, there is no

Chiagouris's unsupported opinion cannot create a genuine dispute in the face of such survey evidence.

V. ROCKET LAWYER'S APPLICATION IS NOT UNTIMELY

Rocket Lawyer filed this motion as soon as reasonably practicable. Between September 24 and October 9, 2014, the parties prepared for and took or defended ten depositions. The parties are also currently preparing for multiple upcoming pretrial submission deadlines. In addition, Rocket Lawyer is currently preparing its supplemental expert disclosure in response to Mr. Goedde new report as well as to address facts learned in the recently-completed depositions. It is true that both sides of this litigation are extremely busy; however, taking twelve days after the completion of depositions to consider the evidence and file this application is not unreasonable, and any assertion that Rocket Lawyer filed this motion to prejudice LegalZoom is unfounded.

VI. CONCLUSION

LegalZoom disclosed that it intended to rely on solely its experts to prove its damages after summary judgment briefing was completed. It disclosed even later that it does not have evidence of damages relating to three of the four ads at issue. It has withheld documents from Rocket Lawyer relied upon by its experts.

LegalZoom's damages evidence as produced is insufficient to support claims for three of the four ads at issue and its conduct in discovery has been inexcusable.

Rocket Lawyer will be prejudiced if the Court does not grant this ex parte and

significant difference between the test and control groups in deciding whether to do business with Rocket Lawyer. *See id.*

(Giggy Tr.79:19-80:12; 81:9-82:7) & Ex. C (Quispe Tr. 74:23-75:5; 80:14-83:11; 110:9-17; 112:15-18). LegalZoom had not previously admitted this aspect of the relationship. *See* ECF No. 83-1, Exs. 34 and 35 (LegalZoom's interrogatory responses explaining its relationship to LegalSpring.com and Travis Giggy, owner of LegalSpring.com).

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⁷ LegalZoom only recently revealed sufficient information for Rocket Lawyer to calculate its damages. Deposition testimony for the first time revealed that

| 1 | consider whether to add to the summary judgment record, this recently acquired | |
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| 2 | evidence of LegalZoom's lack of damages. | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Dated: October 23, 2014 | Respectfully submitted, |
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