EXHIBIT 2



December 16, 2011

www.WhatsOnTheComputer.com Tax ID: 26-4329342

Dean Dickie, Esq. Miller Canfield 225 W. Washington Street, Suite 2600 Chicago IL 60606

GCIS Case Number: 201012701 - Bryan Pringle

Dear Mr. Dickie,

1. I would like to correct a typographical error on my report dated August 6, 2010, paragraph 4a: (bold added):

"Cursory analysis metadata associated with each of the 134 images contained in the "promo photo" directory disclosed the images were all taken on 09-06-1999 and 09-08-1999 with an Olympus C900Z/D400Z digital camera."

- 2. I have also reviewed the Declaration of Erik Laykin dated November 14th, 2011, as well as the draft transcript of his deposition dated December 7, 2011, and offer an opinion as to some of the comments he made. A true and correct copy of my December 16, 2011 Rebuttal Report ("Rebuttal") containing those opinions is attached to this Declaration as Exhibit 2.
- 3. Mr. Laykin stated in his declaration (page 4, paragraph 12) that Mr. Pringle reported his computer stolen in 2000 yet claimed he burned the music image to CD on May 17, 2001, thus could not have burned the CD-Rom containing his "Take a Dive" song at that time. Mr. Laykin seems to be basing the CD burn date of May 2001 from my declaration dated November 18, 2010. That burn date pertained to the first CD-Rom (Tag 1) analyzed and reported in that declaration. In my subsequent report dated August 6, 2011, in which I reported my findings for Tag 2, the CD-Rom containing the "Take a Dive" song, in paragraph 4C I stated:

"I also examined the original CD-ROM (Tag 2) with a utility called NeroInfoTool, which determined that the content of this particular CD-ROM was created on "9 September 1999" (i.e. the CD-ROM was burned September 9, 1999). This corresponds to the CD volume name described above.

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NeroInfoTool is a free "non-forensic" application that identifies when a CD-ROM was burned, as well as other information concerning the computer's CD-ROM drives."

- 4. This burn date predates the theft of Mr. Pringle's property. I also reviewed the police report Mr. Pringle provided to me. He did not report his computer stolen, but rather "several items of music equipment" were stolen. The major items that were stolen were very specifically identified in the report, and it would be logical that if a computer had been stolen, Mr. Pringle would have listed it in the report. Mr. Pringle informed me that among the "several items of music equipment" were removable hard drives that contained the original compilations of the "Take a Dive" song. I also reviewed an excerpt of Mr. Pringle's deposition dated August 24, 2011, page 155, line 21 where he specifically stated he didn't recall if they stole his computer in 2000.
 - Q. So the hard drive that was taken along with the ASR-10 that was stolen, what was on that hard drive?
 - A. Well, there was many hard drives. It was instrumentation, MIDI 13:19:06 sequences, samples. I don't recall if they stole my computer too, but there was a lot of different drives and removable drives that were taken and basically just (demonstrating)
- Mr. Laykin goes to great lengths to discuss the possibility of finding evidence Mr. Pringle downloaded the song, "I Gotta Feeling" from the Internet on the hard drive Mr. Pringle returned to the manufacturer due to defects. Mr. Pringle informed me he purchased his current computer in July 2004. He upgraded various hardware components on this computer through the years. It originally had a 200 GB hard drive which he upgraded to a 640 GB hard drive on/about May 18, 2009. At that time he reinstalled the operating system (Windows XP) from the original installation CD-ROM and transferred his data to the new drive. This would create a pristine installation without any residual system files (including Internet history) remaining from the previous hard drive. He also reinstalled the programs he commonly used and transferred data to the new hard drive. Again, this would not have transferred any system files (to include Internet history) to the new drive. On January 5, 2010, he purchased two new hard drives (500 GB each) and installed one in this system and believes he gave one to a friend. Again he reinstalled the operating system into the computer and transferred his data and programs to the new drive in the same manner as described above. No system files (including Internet history) would have transferred. In July/August 2011, Mr. Pringle began experiencing intermittent hardware issues with the computer and believed the issue may have been the hard drive he purchased in January 2010. On August 1, 2011, after receiving an return merchandise authorization (RMA) number from Western Digital, he returned the drive for an exchange after copying his data to an external source. He provided two copies of this data to me for safeguarding, and I provided one of these copies to Mr. Daniel Aga on August 8, 2011. Western digital shipped Mr. Pringle a replacement drive on August 9, 2011.



- 6. Internet browsers are typically configured by default to clear their internet history on a scheduled basis. Users can also manually delete the history at will, or set their browser to delete the history more or less frequently than the default settings, or automatically when they exit the program. These actions typically do a decent job of clearing the temporary internet files and cookies, but do on occasion leave remnants of files that can be forensically analyzed depending on how the remote web site was configured. For instance, sites that use the hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) protocol are designed to transmit the data in an encrypted format and the data that remains on the computer is encrypted. Sites that typically use the HTTPS protocol are banking sites, most of the commonly used online email sites, or sites that accept credit card transactions. Computer forensics can not decrypt that data into clear text. In addition to history deletions, browsers now have an optional privacy function that prevents any browsing history from being written to the computer. This action thwarts computer forensics on systems unless they are forensically imaged on site while running since any remnant data that may remain will reside only in RAM. When a computer is turned off, for all intents and purposes, RAM is cleared of all data.
- 7. According to the web site www.beatport.com (http://www.beatport.com/search?query=i%20gotta%20feeling&facets[]=fieldType:track), the song, "I Gotta Feeling" was first released on the site April 13, 2010. If Mr. Laykin's theory was accurate, then the internet history for the transaction would likely have been deleted either automatically or manually by Mr. Pringle through the course of normal computer activity. Also, if Mr. Laykin was accurate in portraying Mr. Pringle as a meticulous computer genius who was perpetrating a fraud, then one would expect him to not use his personal computer to download and create the music files, but would rather expect him to use an unknown computer. Mr. Laykin's theory is not consistent.
- 8. Additionally, the four available Black Eyed Peas' downloads all require the user purchase the download. In order to purchase the download, the user would need to create an account, log in and finalize the transaction with a credit card. As stated in paragraph 6 above, details of the credit card transaction would have been encrypted. Since the details of the credit card transaction, if it had been conducted, would be encrypted on on Mr. Pringle's defective hard drive (per Mr. Laykin's theory), an investigator would alternatively be able to obtain evidence of the purchase and download from Beatport.com. In my opinion, it would be better evidence to show a credit card purchase by Mr. Pringle to prove he actually downloaded the music regardless of what computer he may have used. Additionally, "Beatport" would likely have transaction logs that would show Mr. Pringle created an account that could be traced back to the Internet Protocol address of his computer. I left two messages (11-29-11 and 12-5-11) for Beatport to contact me to discuss these records they did not return my calls.



- 9. One page 8, paragraph 28, Mr. Laykin stated, "In my experience, it is not uncommon for individuals who use CD Rom discs on a regular basis, such as those in the electronic music industry, to retain a number of unused CDs, and to burn data to those old CDs years later. CD Rom discs are often purchased in bulk, for instance in packages of 25, 50, 100 or even 250 discs. Indeed, Mr. Pringle testified to having repeatedly sent out demo CDs in batches as large as 200 at a time, over a period of many years. Pringle thus likely had access to old CDs from the late 1990s which he could have used to burn the NRG discs in 2009 or 2010."
- 10. CD-Rom technology has evolved over the years. In the 1999 era, the technology was not reliable, the cost per disk was comparatively high, and most importantly, the successful burn rate was extremely low. I can attest to a success rate during that time frame of less than 50% and sometimes even lower. There is nothing unreliable about a CD-Rom that was able to be successfully burned. The issue was that it took many attempts and many CD-Roms before one could be burned successfully. It is not reasonable to think anyone would store this dated, unreliable media for any reason.
- 11. On page 8, paragraph 27, Laykin stated, "Similarly, older digital storage media such as CDs, which are also readily available for purchase, have been known to be used to make it more difficult to determine the true date of back-dated files."
- 12. Contrary to Mr. Laykin's claim, "old digital storage media" from circa 1999 is NOT readily available for purchase." I conducted a search on E-Bay for the Verbatim model 94328 CD-Rom used by Mr. Pringle to save the music files in question. There were NO vendors who could provide these CD-Roms. I then conducted a Google search for the Verbatim 94328 CD-Rom. None of the sites that Google identified had any of these disks in inventory. I sent queries to some of the sites and they all responded that the particular CD-Rom was not available.
- 13. During his deposition on December 7, 2011, Mr. Laykin also discusses a theory that Mr. Pringle may have backdated the NRG files in question as well as the date the CD-Rom was burned. He stated that in order to attempt to prove that theory, a computer forensic examiner would need to have access to the computer used to perpetrate this fraud and that he had no proof to support this theory. He acknowledged in his deposition that he had no evidence to support his theory of backdating including his analysis of the two CD-Roms I provided to him via Mr. Daniel Aga on August 8, 2011.
- 14. Please contact the undersigned at (210) 271-2999 or <u>David@GallantCIS.com</u> if you have any questions.

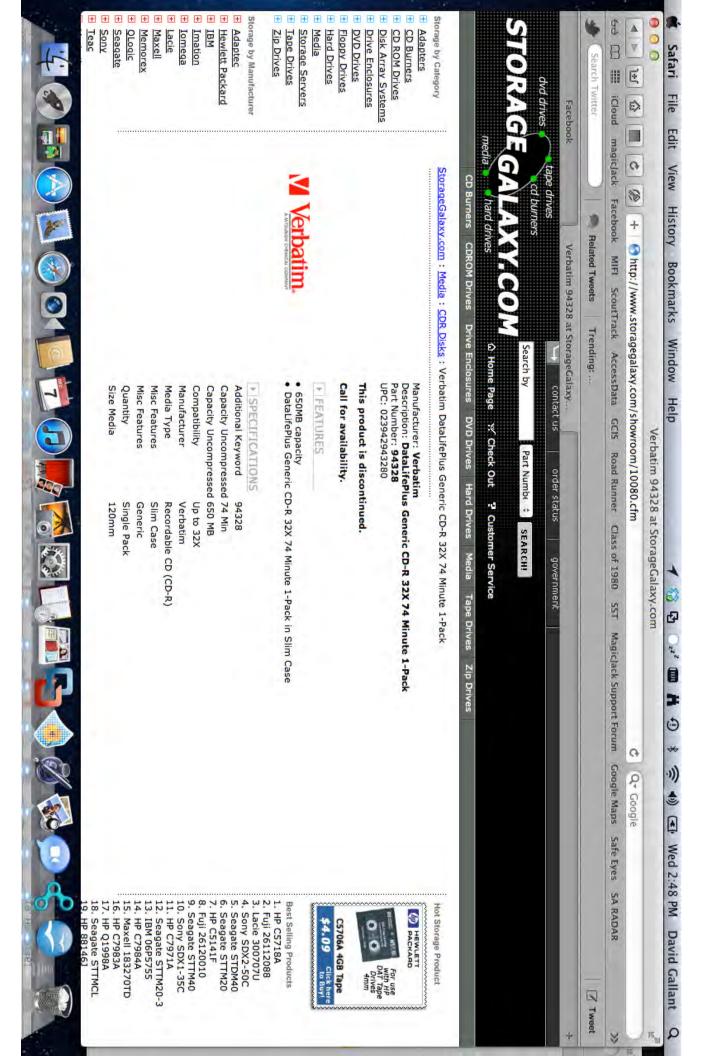
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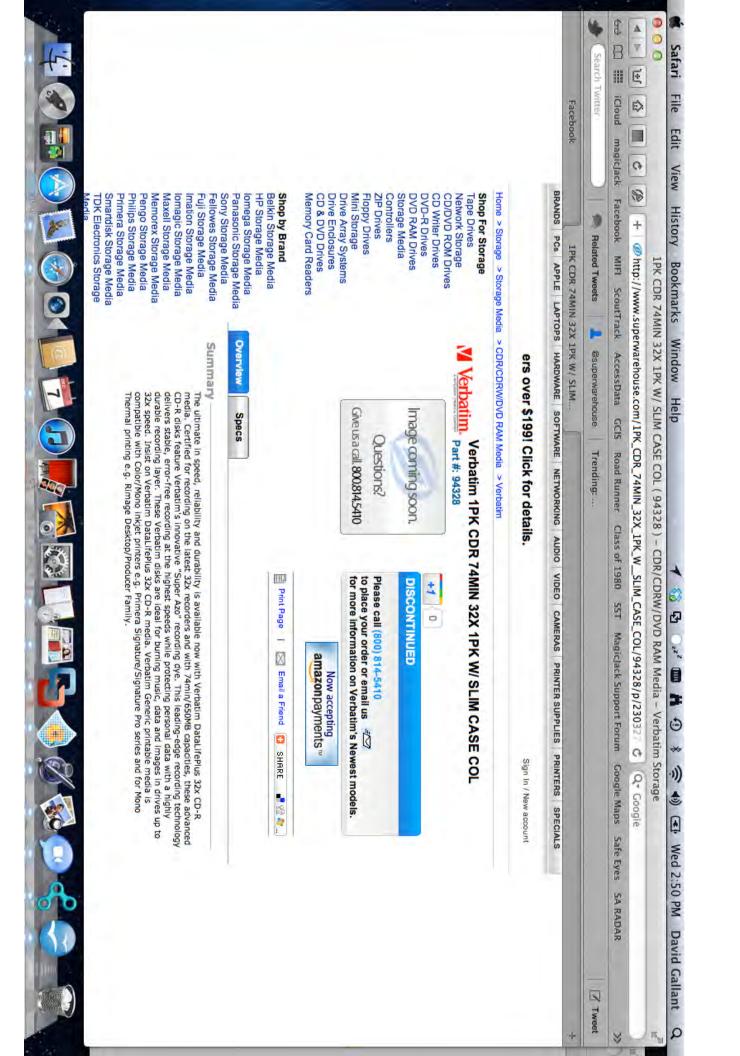


David Gallant

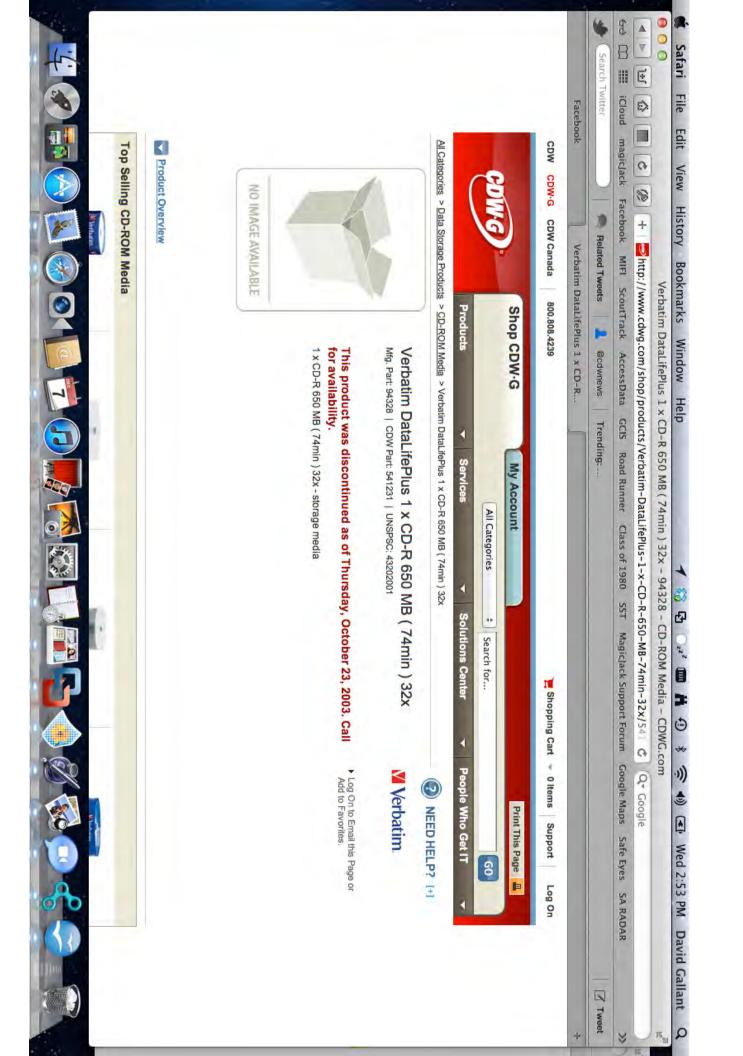
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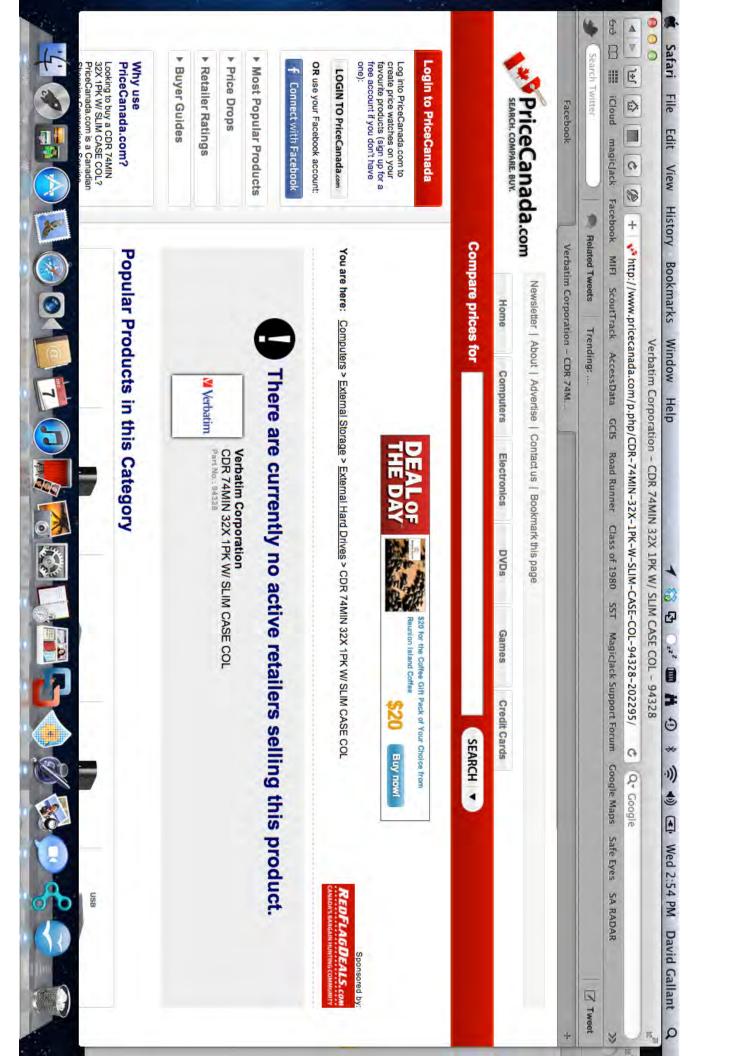
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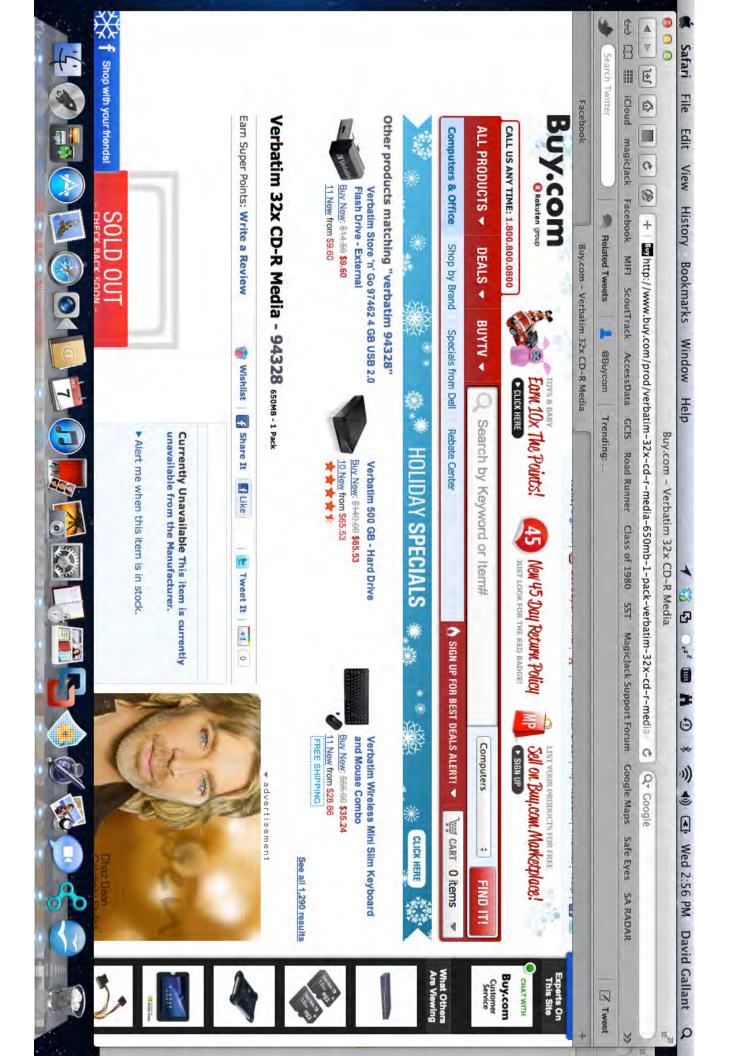
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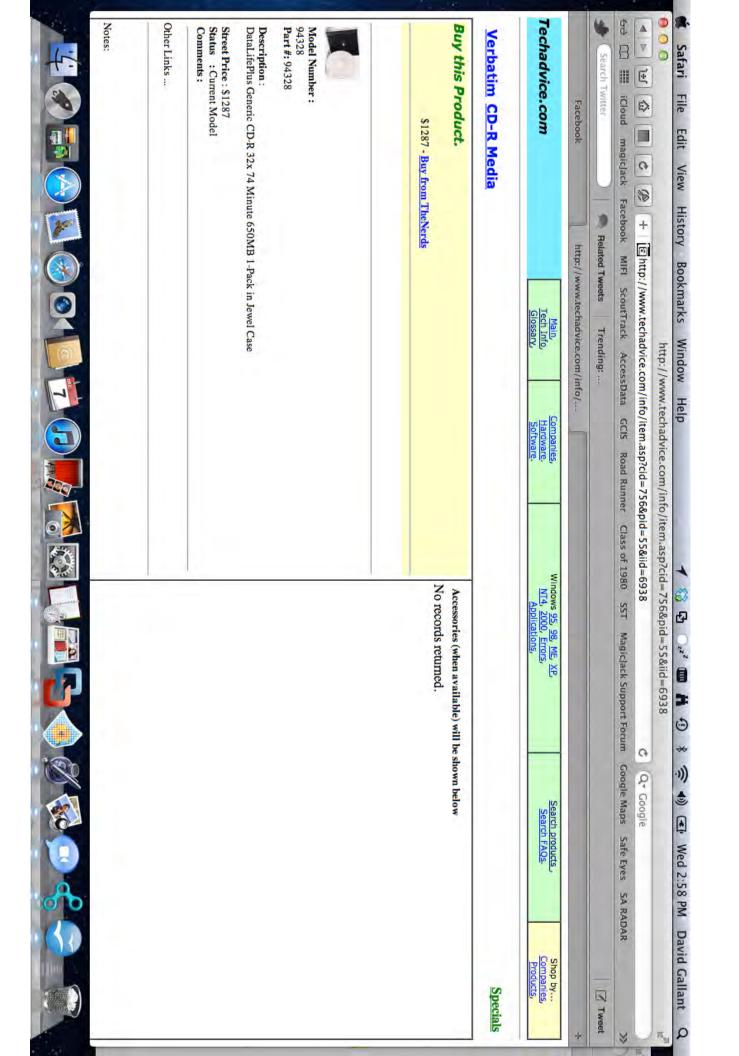
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	Social Studies												
GPA- 400 400		Semester exam	DeLeon/Austin	Warm-ups 12.5- 12.9	No Taxation Without Representation	Warm-ups 11.28- 12.2	Texas Statehood	Warm-ups 11.14- 11.18	First Fourth of July	Warm-ups 11.7- 11.11	Explorers (Paricipation)	Assignment	STREET STREET STREET
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