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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

APPLE INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

PSYSTAR CORPORATION,
a Florida corporation, and DOES 1-10,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 08-03251 WHA

COURT ORDERED SUPPLEMENTAL
BRIEFING ON THE RELEVANCE OF
TOPIC 3 TESTIMONY, DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO COMPEL AND
PLAINTIFF'S CROSS-MOTION FOR A
PROTECTIVE ORDER

AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

- I. Short History of the 30(b)(6) Deposition At Issue 5
- II. Apple's Failure to Appear at the Noticed Deposition Violated Rule 37(d)..... 7
- III. Apple's Profit Margins Are Relevant to Statutory Damages for Copyright Infringement 9
- IV. Apple's Profit Margins are Relevant to Psystar's Claim for Copyright Misuse..... 13
- V. Apple's Profit Margins Are Relevant to Defenses to Claims with Actual Damages 14
- VI. Apple's Profit Margins Are Relevant to Each of Apple's 10 Requests for Permanent Injunctive Relief..... 16
- VII. Apple's Allegations that Psystar Will Breach the Protective Order Are Improper and False 18
- VIII. Conclusion..... 18

CASES

1
2 4 Melville B. Nimmer& David Nimmer, Nimmer on Copyright § 14.04 [E] [1], 14-69 (2003)..... 10
3 *Alcatel USA, Inc. v. DGI Technologies, Inc.*, 166 F.3d 772 (5th Cir. 1999) 12
4 *Assessment Technologies of WI LLC v. Wiredata, Inc.*, 350 F.3d 640 (7th Cir. 2003)..... 12
5 *Bly v. Banbury Books, Inc.*, 638 F.Supp. 983, 985-988 (E. D. Pa. 1986) (internal citations omitted)..... 8, 10
6 *BMW v. Gore*, 517 U.S. 559, 581 (1996) 11
7 *Brooks Bros. v. Brooks Clothing of California, Ltd.*, 60 F.Supp. 442, 459 (S.D.Cal.1945), aff'd, 158 F.2d 798 (9th Cir.
8 1947), cert. denied, 331 U.S. 824, (1947). 14
9 citing *Louis Vuitton S.A. v. Spencer Handbags Corp.*, 765 F.2d 966, 973 (2d Cir.1985) 14
10 *Constellation NewEnergy, Inc. v. Powerweb, Inc.*, No. 02-2733, 2004 WL 1784373, at 5 (E.D.Pa. Aug.10, 2004)8
11 *DFW Metro Line Servs. v. Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.*, 901 F.2d 1267, 1269 (5th Cir. 1990) 16
12 *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 392 (2006) 15
13 *F. W. Woolworth Co. v. Contemporary Arts*, 344 U.S. 228, 230-31 (1952) 10
14 *Feltner v. Columbia Pictures Television, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 340 (1998)..... 11
15 *GTE Card Servs. Inc. v. AT&T Corp.*, 1997 WL 74712 *3 (N.D. Tex.), aff'd, 124 F.3d 191 (5th Cir. 1997) 16
16 *Gucci America, Inc v. Duty Free Apparel, Ltd.*, 315 F. Supp. 2d 511, 520 (2ndCir. 2004) 10
17 *International Star Class Yacht Racing Ass'n v. Tommy Hilfiger, U.S.A., Inc.* 80 F.3d 749 (2nd Cir. 1996). 14
18 *Jackson v. Sturkie*, 255 F.Supp. 2d 1096, 1103 (N.D. Ca. 2003)..... 10
19 *Lasercomb America, Inc. v. Reynolds*, 911 F.2d 970, 973 & n.8 (4th Cir. 1990)..... 12
20 *Lauratex Textile Corp. v. Allton Knitting Mills Inc.*, 519 F.Supp. 730 (S.D.N.Y. 1981) 16
21 *Maier Brewing Co. v. Fleischmann Distilling Corp.* 390 F.2d 117 (9th Cir. 1968)..... 14
22 *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 518 F.Supp.2d 1197 (C.D. Cal 2007) 15
23 *Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co. v. S. S. Kresge*, 316 U.S. 203, 206, (1941)..... 14
24 *Practice Management Information Corp. v. American Medical Ass'n.*, 133 F.3d 1140 (9th Cir. 1997) 12
25 *Smith v. Sprint Comm. Co. L.P.* 1996 WL 1058204 (N.D. Cal. 1996) 16
26 *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. New Horizont, Inc.* 250 F.R.D. 203 (E.D.Pa., 2008).....8
27 *Truxes v. Rolan Electric Corp.*, 314 F.Supp. 752, 759 (D.C.P.R., 1970). 93 F.R.D. 62 (1981) 7
28 *United States v. Portland Cement Co.*, 338 F.2d 798, 803 (10 Cir., 1964) 7
Wolfe v. National Lead Co., 156 F.Supp. 883, 891 (N.D.Cal.1957), aff'd, 272 F.2d 867, 872 (9th Cir. 1959) 14
z4 Tech. Inc. v. MicroSoft Corp., 434 F. Supp. 2d 437, 440-41 (E.D. Tex. 2006) 15

STATUTES

15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)..... 13
17 U.S.C.A. § 504..... 11

TREATISES

8 Wright and Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure, Section 2291, at 808 7
J. Thomas McCarthy, Trademarks and Unfair Competition § 30:66 (4th ed.1998) 14

COURT ORDERED SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING ON THE RELEVANCE OF TOPIC 3 TESTIMONY, DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL AND PLAINTIFF'S CROSS-MOTION FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER

After flying to California from Florida with a team of attorneys, Psystar was met with an unresponsive witness for Apple at an agreed to 30(b)(6) deposition on the topic of Apple's damages in this case ("topic 3"). In addition to bearing the significant costs of preparing for, traveling to, and attending the deposition, Psystar remains without access to important evidence. By its constructive failure to appear at the noticed deposition, Apple plainly violated the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Now, *after* agreeing to testify on a noticed topic, yet refusing to either prepare for or testify at the actual deposition, Apple presents the court with a motion for a protective order precluding disclosure of the important evidence.

Apple is not entitled to further block Psystar from discovery of this evidence, especially in light of its recent actions. The topic 3 testimony is relevant and necessary to Psystar's case. If Apple prevails on claims of copyright infringement, its loss of profits - an important component of Apple's alleged injury - is relevant to the jury's determination of a just award of damages. This is true even if the award is for statutory damages, which Apple has stated it will elect. Topic 3 testimony will also provide important evidence of Apple's profiting from copyright misuse. And beyond copyright infringement and misuse, there are many other claims in this case from which actual damages may result. Psystar is entitled to evidence of Apple's damages to prepare its defense.

Given the importance of the topic 3 testimony and Apple's efforts to stonewall discovery, Psystar respectfully requests the court to grant its previously filed motion to compel, and further sanction Apple under Rule 37(d) as the court deems appropriate.

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II. Apple's Failure to Appear at the Noticed Deposition Violated Rule 37(d)

Apple cannot avoid the fact that in its own pleading it agreed to "provide a witness to testify on injury suffered." This statement is not in any manner synonymous or interchangeable with "irreparable injuries" or injunctive relief. Injuries "suffered" refer to actual damage occurring in the

1 past. "Irreparable injury" can only, if it is to have any legal relevance, mean the element of
2 injunctive relief that describes harm to be experienced in the future. Apple's feigned ignorance at the
3 deposition of the subject matter does not alter the legal significance of their failure to prepare or
4 testify.

5
6 Therefore, Apple's refusal to testify at the deposition without any prior motion for a
7 protective order is a direct and substantial violation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The
8 court in *Mitsui & Co. v. Puerto Rico Water Res. Auth.* discussed exactly the situation presented by
9 Apple's conduct, and its worth quoting the Court at length for their analysis:

10
11 [Rule 37(d)] provides sanctions for serious disregard of obligations imposed upon a
12 party by the discovery rules even though the party has not violated any court order.
13 Rule 37(d), dealing with failure to appear for taking of a deposition, applies to a person
14 designated under Rule 30(b)(6) to testify on behalf of a corporate party. 8 Wright and
15 Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure*, Section 2291, at 808. The failure to act
16 described in Rule 37(d) may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is
17 objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as
18 provided by Rule 26(c). The order must be obtained before the date set for the
19 discovery, and failure to move at that time will be held to preclude objection later. 8
20 Wright and Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure*, Section 2035, at 262; *United States*
21 *v. Portland Cement Co.*, 338 F.2d 798, 803 (10 Cir., 1964); *Truxes v. Rolan Electric*
22 *Corp.*, 314 F.Supp. 752, 759 (D.C.P.R., 1970). 93 F.R.D. 62 (1981).

23
24
25 Psystar properly noticed Apple about topic 3. The notice was sufficient to inform Apple that
26 Psystar needed testimony regarding the actual injuries to the corporation, including lost profits and
27 sales. At no time prior to the date of the deposition did Apple apply for or obtain a protective order
28

1 to prevent the disclosure of the financial information they now refuse to disclose.

2 At the deposition, Apple failed to provide the information specifically requested in topic 3.
3 Mr. Schiller was designated by Apple as the 30(b)(6) witness to testify on topic 3. His refusal to
4 prepare and testify about topic 3 amounts to a failure to appear at the noticed deposition. *See State*
5 *Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. New Horizont, Inc.* 250 F.R.D. 203 (E.D.Pa., 2008) ("However, if a Rule
6 30(b)(6) witness is asked a question concerning a subject that was noticed with particularity, is
7 seeking information that is reasonably available to the corporation, and is not unreasonably obscure,
8 and the witness is unprepared to answer the question, the purpose of the deposition is completely
9 undermined"); *Constellation NewEnergy, Inc. v. Powerweb, Inc.*, No. 02-2733, 2004 WL 1784373,
10 at 5 (E.D.Pa. Aug.10, 2004) ("In reality if a Rule 30(b)(6) witness is unable to give useful
11 information he is no more present for the deposition than would be a deponent who physically
12 appears for the deposition but sleeps through it.").

13 Under *Mitsui*, Apple has no excuse for its failure to act at the deposition, and has waived its
14 objections to the testimony sought under topic 3. The proper remedy is an order to compel the
15 testimony Apple previously agreed to provide, and such other sanctions as the court finds applicable
16 under Rule 37(d). Without such action by the court, Psystar will be left without crucial, relevant
17 evidence that Apple acknowledges it has in its possession.
18
19
20

21 **II. Apple's Profit Margins Are Relevant to Statutory Damages for Copyright** 22 **Infringement**

23 Apple attempts to avoid the consequences of its misconduct with a generalized claim that
24 Apple's profit margins are not relevant to Psystar's copyright infringement defense. Putting aside
25 Apple's forfeiture of such a claim through bad faith and misconduct, the relevancy of profit margins
26 to a calculation of statutory damages is obvious and well supported by case law and legislative
27 history.
28

1 The Eastern District of Pennsylvania addressed an argument remarkably similar to Apples
2 and soundly rejected it. Here is the important excerpt from *Bly v. Banbury Books, Inc.*:

3 [i]nitially, I will address the parties' arguments as to the evidentiary basis required for a
4 court to assess statutory damages. In its brief in opposition to plaintiff's motion for
5 summary judgment, defendant argued that damages should not be awarded without
6 testimony or other proof of losses to plaintiff or gains to defendant resulting from
7 defendant's infringement. Plaintiff argued that such proof was not relevant because he
8 had elected statutory damages.

9 ...
10

11 Most importantly, plaintiff's argument overlooks the fact that deterrence is not the sole
12 factor properly considered in assessing statutory damages. At least equally important is
13 compensating plaintiffs who have been injured by a defendant's infringement,
14 particularly when actual damages and profits are difficult to prove. While it is clear that
15 to require a plaintiff to adduce specific proof of actual damages or profits would
16 contravene the purpose of the statutory damages provision, this does not mean that it is
17 irrelevant whether and to what extent a plaintiff has been harmed by a defendant's
18 infringement. To the contrary, numerous courts have held that assessed statutory
19 damages should bear some relation to the actual damages suffered.
20

21 ...
22

23 Although plaintiff argues strenuously that he is entitled to a maximum award of
24 statutory damages, he cites no case in which a court has exercised the discretion
25 conferred upon it by the Copyrights Act to award maximum statutory damages when
26 the plaintiff has suffered no harm. On the other hand, courts have held that minimum
27 statutory damages should be assessed when a plaintiff has sustained minimal, if any,
28

1 damages. Moreover, the legislative history of the Copyrights Act, while not entirely
2 clear on this point, seems to contemplate that when a plaintiff does not establish that
3 any damage has resulted from an infringement, the minimum amount of \$250 will be
4 awarded. *Bly v. Banbury Books, Inc.*, 638 F.Supp. 983, 985-988 (E. D. Pa. 1986)
5 (internal citations omitted).
6

7 The *Bly* court recognized that an award of statutory damages necessarily implies recovery of
8 actual damages, thus implicating the relevancy of plaintiffs lost profits in the deliberation to
9 determine the amount of damages. This entwinement of statutory and actual damages is well-
10 recognized. See *Gucci America, Inc v. Duty Free Apparel, Ltd.*, 315 F. Supp. 2d 511, 520 (2ndCir.
11 2004) (quoting 4 Melville B. Nimmer& David Nimmer, Nimmer on Copyright § 14.04 [E] [1], 14-
12 69 (2003) (“[t]o the extent possible, statutory damages ‘should be woven out of the same bolt of
13 cloth as actual damages.’”). Indeed, the Supreme Court recognized the probative value of evidence
14 of plaintiff’s lost profits or actual damages as early as 1952:
15

16 [t]he trial judge excluded or struck most of this testimony on the ground that authority
17 to allow statutory damages rendered proof of actual damage unnecessary. It might have
18 been better practice to have received the evidence, even if it fell short of establishing
19 the measure of liability; for when recovery may be awarded without any proof of
20 injury, it cannot hurt and may aid the exercise of discretion to hear any evidence on the
21 subject that has probative value. *F. W. Woolworth Co. v. Contemporary Arts*, 344 U.S.
22 228, 230-31 (1952).
23

24 Evidence of profits is important not only to assist the trier-of-fact, but also to afford the
25 defendant a basis to appeal an unfair or unconstitutional award of damages. In the Ninth Circuit,
26 courts adhere to the “threefold goals of the Copyright Act’s statutory damages” which include
27 “compensating the plaintiff for his losses and/or defendant’s gains from infringement, penalizing
28

1 defendant for his misconduct and deterring future willful infringements of copyright.” *Jackson v.*
2 *Sturkie*, 255 F.Supp. 2d 1096, 1103 (N.D. Ca. 2003). In other words, an award of statutory
3 damages consists of compensation + punishment + deterrence. A defendant is entitled to develop
4 evidence about the actual injury to the plaintiff, which is roughly equivalent to the compensation
5 awarded to the plaintiff. Subtracting compensation, an award of statutory damages is pure
6 punishment and deterrence. A comparison of the amount of compensation to the amount assigned to
7 punishment and deterrence is the necessary analysis to determine whether an award of statutory
8 damages is constitutional. *See BMW v. Gore*, 517 U.S. 559, 581 (1996).

9
10 In contrast to the support cited above, there is no authority - judiciary or statutory - that
11 explicitly denies the relevance of evidence of plaintiffs injuries to a determination of statutory
12 damages. Nothing within the language of section 504 of the Copyright Act prevents a court from
13 considering such evidence. In fact, the legislative history of the Copyright Act explicitly recognizes
14 the power of courts to consider such evidence:
15

16 [r]ecovery of actual damages and profits under section 504(b) [subsec. (b) of this
17 section] or of statutory damages under section 504(c) [subsec. (c) of this section] is
18 alternative and for the copy-right owner to elect; as under the present law, the plaintiff
19 in an infringement suit is not obliged to submit proof of damages and profits and may
20 choose to rely on the provision for minimum statutory damages. However, there is
21 nothing in section 504 [this section] to prevent a court from taking account of evidence
22 concerning actual damages and profits in making an award of statutory damages within
23 the range set out in subsection (c). 17 U.S.C.A. § 504.

24
25 Consistent with the absence of judicial or statutory denials of relevancy, the Supreme Court
26 held in *Feltner* that a litigant may elect to have a jury determine statutory damages in a copyright
27 infringement case, and that jury may be presented with *all* evidence relevant to the determination of
28

1 a just award. *Feltner v. Columbia Pictures Television, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 340 (1998).

2
3 **IV. Apple's Profit Margins are Relevant to Psystar's Claim for Copyright Misuse**

4 It is copyright misuse to use a copyright in one product, here, Mac OS X, to gain a
5 monopolistic advantage in an entirely different market, here, the market for personal computers (the
6 physical hardware on which Mac OS X runs). The Ninth Circuit adopted copyright misuse in
7 *Practice Management Information Corp. v. American Medical Ass'n.*, 133 F.3d 1140 (9th Cir. 1997).
8 The proposition that copyright misuse is primarily concerned with anticompetitive conduct is
9 strongly supported by *Practice Management*. In that case, the court's central concern was the
10 competitive advantage an exclusive licensing provision gave the AMA over potential competitors.
11 In fact, all of the leading copyright misuse cases have adopted the view that anticompetitive conduct
12 is a chief concern of copyright misuse doctrine. See *Alcatel USA, Inc. v. DGI Technologies, Inc.*,
13 166 F.3d 772 (5th Cir. 1999); *Lasercomb America, Inc. v. Reynolds*, 911 F.2d 970, 973 & n.8 (4th
14 Cir. 1990); *Assessment Technologies of WI LLC v. Wiredata, Inc.*, 350 F.3d 640 (7th Cir. 2003).

15
16 Apple's profit margins are relevant in this case because a reasonable juror might consider
17 them in deciding whether Apple has used its copyright in Mac OS X to diminish competition in the
18 market for personal computers. In particular, a reasonable juror could look to (1) Apple's relative
19 profit margins on software and hardware, (2) Apple's profit margins by product compared to its
20 competitors' profit margins on comparable products, and (3) the size of Apple's profit margin on
21 hardware both absolutely and relative to the profit margins of Apple's competitors on comparable
22 hardware. If Apple's profit margins on Macintoshes (Mac OS X + hardware) or on hardware alone
23 are unusually large, this suggests that Apple's efforts to limit competition — Apple's attempts to tie
24 Mac OS X to Apple-branded hardware — have in fact reduced competition and therefore do
25 constitute copyright misuse.
26
27
28

1 **V. Apple's Profit Margins Are Relevant to Defenses to Claims with Actual Damages**

2
3 Apple's contention that its financial data relating to profit-margins is no longer relevant to
4 this case — because it no longer seeks actual damages with respect to its Copyright and DMCA
5 claims — is shortsighted because it ignores the relevancy of that evidence to Apple's other pending
6 claims.

7
8 Apple has not yet elected to pursue statutory damages for its trademark claims. On August
9 20, 2009, Counsel for Apple stated that: "For our breach of contract case, we are seeking
10 disgorgement as well as -- or nominal damages. For our copyright infringement and our DMCA
11 claims, we are seeking statutory damages. And for our trademark claims, we are going to prove that
12 there has been harm to Apple's brand and tarnishment, as well." Hearing transcript at p. 27.

13
14 The separation of trademark claims from copyright and DMCA claims demonstrates that no
15 election has been made, as of yet, to pursue only statutory damages under the Lanham Act.

16 Apple's Amended Complaint provides: "Apple is informed and believes and on that basis
17 alleges that Psystar has gained profits by virtue of its infringement of Apple's trademarks. Apple
18 also has sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Psystar' infringement of Apple's
19 trademarks in an amount to be proven at trial ... [b]ecause Psystar's actions have been committed
20 with intent to damage Apple and to confuse and deceive the public, Apple is entitled to treble its
21 actual damages or Defendant's profits, whichever is greater, and to an award of costs and, this being
22 an exceptional case, reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) and 1117(b).
23 Alternatively, Apple is entitled to the maximum statutory damages allowed under 15 U.S.C. §
24 1117(c). Apple will make its election at the appropriate time before final judgment. Amended
25 Complaint at ¶¶ 70-73.
26

27
28 Because no election has yet been made, as evidenced by the hearing transcript, Apple's

1 "treble damages" are still in play, and margins are necessary to compare its "actual damages" and
2 "Defendant's profits" to determine "whichever is greater."

3
4 Such damages may include compensation for (1) lost sales or revenue; (2) sales at lower
5 prices; (3) harm to market reputation; or (4) expenditures to prevent, correct, or mitigate consumer
6 confusion. *International Star Class Yacht Racing Ass'n v. Tommy Hilfiger, U.S.A., Inc.* 80 F.3d 749
7 (2nd Cir. 1996).

8
9 In an action for Lanham Act violations, "the plaintiff need only prove gross sales and then it
10 is up to the infringer to prove which, if any, of those sales were not attributable to the wrongful act,
11 and deductible costs and expenses to arrive at net profits." J. Thomas McCarthy, *Trademarks and*
12 *Unfair Competition* § 30:66 (4th ed.1998). Any doubts about the actual amount of gross sales or
13 profits will be resolved against the infringing party. *Id.* (citing *Louis Vuitton S.A. v. Spencer*
14 *Handbags Corp.*, 765 F.2d 966, 973 (2d Cir.1985)).

15
16 "[I]f it can be shown that the infringement had no relation to profits made by the defendant,
17 that some purchasers bought goods bearing the infringing mark because of the defendant's
18 recommendation or his reputation or for any reason other than a response to the diffused appeal of
19 the plaintiff's symbol, the burden of showing this is upon the poacher. The plaintiff of course is not
20 entitled to profits demonstrably not attributable to the unlawful use of his mark.' *Maier Brewing Co.*
21 *v. Fleischmann Distilling Corp.* 390 F.2d 117 (9th Cir. 1968). *See also* *Mishawaka Rubber &*
22 *Woolen Mfg. Co. v. S. S. Kresge*, 316 U.S. 203, 206, (1941). *See also* *Wolfe v. National Lead Co.*,
23 156 F.Supp. 883, 891 (N.D.Cal.1957), *aff'd*, 272 F.2d 867, 872 (9th Cir. 1959); *Brooks Bros. v.*
24 *Brooks Clothing of California, Ltd.*, 60 F.Supp. 442, 459 (S.D.Cal.1945), *aff'd*, 158 F.2d 798 (9th
25 Cir. 1947), *cert. denied*, 331 U.S. 824, (1947).

26
27 Apple's failure to produce the financial documentation at issue is preventing Psystar from
28

1 accurately presenting its case and is severely prejudicial in light of the possibility of resolution
2 against Psystar.

3
4 **VI. Apple's Profit Margins Are Relevant to Each of Apple's 10 Requests for**
5 **Permanent Injunctive Relief.**

6 Relevance of profit margins and related financial data within the statutory damages context
7 of the Copyright Act is one issue. Relevancy of profit margins and related financial data within the
8 context of the extraordinary remedy of permanent injunctive relief is a second, independent issue.
9 Even the strongest argument for irrelevance—made within the former context—carries no weight
10 with respect to the latter. “It goes without saying that an injunction is an equitable remedy [which]
11 should issue only where the intervention of a court of equity ‘is essential in order effectually to
12 protect property rights against injuries otherwise irremediable.’” *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc.*
13 *v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 518 F.Supp.2d 1197 (C.D. Cal 2007).
14

15
16 As determined by the United States Supreme Court, a permanent injunction does not
17 automatically issue upon a finding of copyright infringement. *See eBay Inc. v. MercExchange,*
18 *L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 392 (2006). Rather, under “well-established principles of equity, a plaintiff
19 seeking a permanent injunction must satisfy a four-factor test before a court may grant such relief.”
20 *Id.* at 391.

21 To justify an award of permanent injunctive relief, Apple must demonstrate: (1) that it has
22 suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary damages, are
23 inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance of hardships between the
24 plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be
25 disserved by a permanent injunction. Analysis of Apple's financial data, including its profit
26 margins, is strictly relevant to at least 3 factors.
27
28

1 Lost profits, and loss of market share are among the type of injuries that are often not subject
2 to accurate calculation, and therefore irreparable. *z4 Tech. Inc. v. MicroSoft Corp.*, 434 F. Supp. 2d
3 437, 440-41 (E.D. Tex. 2006) (denying permanent injunction because “any harm” from future
4 infringement could be calculated). Irreparable injury does not exist where damages adequately
5 compensate the harm suffered. *DFW Metro Line Servs. v. Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.*, 901 F.2d 1267,
6 1269 (5th Cir. 1990); see also *GTE Card Servs. Inc. v. AT&T Corp.*, 1997 WL 74712 *3 (N.D. Tex.),
7 aff’d, 124 F.3d 191 (5th Cir. 1997) (loss of good will and sale alone is not irreparable injury;
8 damages are adequate). Psystar is entitled to Apple’s financial data to make this determination in
9 defense of Apple’s request for permanent injunctive relief.
10

11 Apple cannot show that an absence of an adequate remedy at law by withholding the facts
12 which indicate adequacy; namely, its financial data indicating, or not indicating, economic damages.
13 If money damages compensates for the injury alleged, permanent injunctive relief may not issue.
14 See *Smith v. Sprint Comm. Co. L.P.* 1996 WL 1058204 (N.D. Cal. 1996); *Lauratex Textile Corp. v.*
15 *Allton Knitting Mills Inc.*, 519 F.Supp. 730 (S.D.N.Y. 1981) (only if money damages will not suffice,
16 permanent injunction to prevent copyright infringement is appropriate). The balance of harm factor
17 is similarly dependent on Apple’s financial information because that information must be accessed to
18 calculate the nature and extent of any alleged harm before such harm may be weighed against the
19 severe consequence to Psystar contemplated by the issuance of permanent injunctive relief.
20

21 In particular, Apple’s breach of contract claim, its various trademark related claims, and the
22 10 separately premised requests for injunctive relief flowing therefrom, each bring profit related
23 financial data squarely into play. This information is crucial to Apple’s claims and particularized
24 requests for relief, and critical to Psystar’s defense against those claims and requests for relief.
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3 **VII. Apple's Allegations that Psystar Will Breach the Protective Order Are Improper**
4 **and False**

5 Apple also attempts to shield relevant evidence in its possession with an unsupported appeal
6 to confidentiality and privacy. Whatever legitimate privacy concerns exist for Apple are adequately
7 addressed by the protective order in place in this case. One of the main purposes of that protective
8 order was to allow for the production of information such as profit margins without unnecessary cost
9 or loss of time to the parties or the court.

10 Under the current protective order Apple can designate information as "highly confidential."
11 This restricts access to an extremely limited set of individuals. Apple agreed to this arrangement at
12 the beginning of the case.

13
14 However, because the protective order still requires the release of relevant evidence, Apple
15 now suggests that Psystar may in the future improperly disclose highly confidential information
16 without authority. Psystar has not violated the protective order and will not violate the protective
17 order in the future. Apple's information is adequately protected. The proposed motion for the
18 protective order is a thinly veiled device to weaken Psystar's case by manipulation of the discovery
19 process.
20

21 **VIII. Conclusion**

22 For the above stated reasons, Psystar respectfully reiterates its request that the court grant its
23 previously filed motion to compel, and further sanction Apple under Rule 37(d) as the court deems
24 appropriate.
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28

1 Dated: August 27, 2009

2 CAMARA & SIBLEY *LLP*

3
4 By: /s/ K. A. D. Camara

5 K.A.D. CAMARA

6 *Attorney for Defendant / Counterclaimant*
7 *Psystar Corporation*

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1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 I, Noah D. Radbil, declare I am employed in the City of Houston and County of Harris, Texas
3 in the office of Camara & Sibley. I am over the age of eighteen and not a party to this action. My
4 business address is Camara & Sibley, 2339 University Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77005.

5 I served the following document(s):

6 COURT ORDERED SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEFING ON THE RELEVANCE OF TOPIC 3
7 TESTIMONY, DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL AND PLAINTIFF'S CROSS-MOTION
8 FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER, Case No. CV 08-03251 WHA

9 on the interested parties in this action by placing a true and correct copy thereof, on the above date,
10 enclosed in a sealed envelope, following the ordinary business practice of Camara & Sibley LLP. I
11 sent the document(s) to the following:

12 James G. Gilliland, Jr. 13 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW LLP 14 Two Embarcadero Center, 8 th Floor 15 San Francisco, California 94111 16 Telephone: (415) 576-0200 17 Facsimile: (415) 576-0300	18 email: jggilliland@townsend.com
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19 [By First Class Mail] I am readily familiar with my employer's practice for collecting
20 and processing documents for mailing with the United States Postal Service. On the date listed herein,
21 following ordinary business practice, I served the within document(s) at my place of business, by
22 placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with postage thereon fully prepaid, for
23 collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service where it would be deposited with the
24 United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business.

25 [By Overnight Courier] I caused each envelope to be delivered by a commercial carrier
26 service for overnight delivery to the offices of the addressee(s).

27 [By Hand] I directed each envelope to the party(ies) so designated on the service list to
28 be delivered by courier this date.

[By Facsimile Transmission] I caused said document to be sent by facsimile
transmission to the fax number indicated for the party(ies) listed above.

[By Electronic Transmission] I caused said document to be sent by electronic
transmission to the e-mail address indicated for the party(ies) listed above via the court's ECF
notification system.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the
foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on August 27, 2009 at Houston,
Texas.

/s/ Noah D. Radbil
Noah D. Radbil