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 9 APPLE INC.

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

14 APPLE INC.,
 15 Plaintiff,
 16 v.
 17 PSYSTAR CORPORATION, a Florida
 18 corporation, and DOES 1-10, inclusive,
 19 Defendants.
 20 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS.
 21

Case No. 08-3251 WHA
**REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF APPLE
 INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS OR
 ENJOIN PROSECUTION OF THE
 RECENTLY-FILED FLORIDA ACTION
 AND TO RE-OPEN DISCOVERY FOR
 LIMITED PURPOSES**
 Date: September 24, 2009
 Time: 8:00am
 Courtroom: 9
 Trial Date: January 11, 2010

22 **REDACTED PUBLIC VERSION**

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Since the filing of this lawsuit by Apple in July, 2008, Psystar has released seven different
3 models of its computers, running eight different versions of Mac OS X, using three different
4 mechanisms to cause Apple's software to run on Psystar's computers. Psystar does not, and
5 cannot, contest that every one of these computer systems are at issue in this case. Nor does it
6 argue that Apple was required to file another Amended Complaint every time Psystar introduced a
7 new computer. Yet now Psystar senselessly contends that its newest computer system, which uses
8 a fourth method to run the latest version of Apple's Mac OS X, is excluded from this action and,
9 instead, should be the subject of a brand new Declaratory Relief action that Psystar just filed in
10 Florida.

11 Every argument made by Psystar to try to justify its forum-shopping – filing a new lawsuit
12 3,000 miles away – is wrong or irrelevant or both. Specifically, Apple's Amended Complaint
13 encompasses Psystar's violations of Apple's intellectual property rights in Mac OS X version 10.6
14 (Snow Leopard) because it was broadly drafted to include each version of Mac OS X. Apple
15 never interfered with Psystar's opportunity to take discovery regarding Mac OS X version 10.6
16 (Snow Leopard); Apple and its witnesses answered all the questions on this subject that were put
17 to them. The specific method Psystar employs [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED] is immaterial since Psystar's circumvention is unlawful however it occurs. Recent changes
19 in the Mac OS X Software License Agreement render Psystar's conduct even less defensible, not
20 more so. Finally, the antitrust allegations already dismissed once by this Court gain no additional
21 credibility by being filed again in a different federal court. For all of these reasons, Apple's
22 Motion to Dismiss or Enjoin should be granted.

23 **II. ARGUMENTS AND AUTHORITIES**

24 **A. The Pending Action Includes All Psystar Computers Running All Versions of**
25 **Mac OS X**

26 Apple's Complaint and its Amended Complaint were carefully written: neither pleading
27 limits Apple's allegations of copyright infringement and violation of the Digital Millennium
28 Copyright Act ("DMCA") to version 10.5 (Leopard) of Mac OS X. Psystar's repeated assertions

1 to the contrary are simply wrong.

2 Snow Leopard is the trade name for the latest version of Mac OS X – version 10.6 – which
3 was released to the public three weeks ago, on August 28, 2009. Because it is simply the latest
4 version of Mac OS X, Snow Leopard is included in at least the following core allegations in
5 Apple’s Amended Complaint (Docket No. 38) (emphasis added):

6
7 21. Apple licenses the use of its Macintosh operating system (“**Mac OS**”)
8 software for use only on Apple-labeled hardware.... Upgrades to the **Mac OS** may
9 be licensed separately, but the terms of the license prohibit use of the **Mac OS** or
10 its upgrades on non-Apple hardware.

11 26. **Mac OS, Mac OS X**, Mac OS X version 10.5, and Mac OS X Server,
12 individual files constituting components of **Mac OS, Mac OS X**, Mac OS X
13 version 10.5, and Mac OS X Server,... are each original works of authorship
14 created by Apple constituting copyrightable subject matter (hereafter, “the
15 **Copyrighted Works.**”)

16 27. Defendant has created derivative works from, reproduced, distributed
17 and/or displayed the **Copyrighted Works** in violation of Apple’s exclusive right
18 under the Copyright Act.

19 45. Defendant has illegally circumvented Apple’s technological protection
20 measures that control access to Apple’s **Copyrighted Works**.

21 48. ... Defendant has manufactured, imported, offered to the public,
22 provided or otherwise trafficked a product, device, component, technology,
23 software, or “code” (“the Circumvention Devices”) that are primarily designed or
24 produced for the purpose of either circumventing Apple’s technological protection
25 measures that effective control access to **Copyrighted Works**, or allowing third
26 parties to access Apple’s **Copyrighted Works** without authorization.

27 Prayer for Relief, ¶2: Awarding Apple a preliminary and/or permanent
28 injunction against the sale or distribution of any software or device... that allows
for the running of **Apple software** on non-Apple computers....

Mac OS X version 10.6 (Snow Leopard) is the newest iteration of Mac OS X. It is
encompassed within the Amended Complaint’s definitions of Mac OS and Mac OS X as well as
the definition of Copyrighted Works. Therefore, this Court is the first one to have jurisdiction
over disputes regarding Psystar’s infringement of Apple’s rights in Snow Leopard and should
decide how and where to resolve that dispute. *Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*,
805 F. 2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986); *Pacesetter Sys., Inc. v. Medtronic, Inc.*, 678 F. 2d 93, 95 (9th

1 Cir. 1982). Psystar admits that the lawsuits in California and Florida both “involve claims for
2 copyright infringement and circumvention of the technological protection mechanisms [and] both
3 involve first sale and §117 arguments by Psystar” (Opp. Br. at 8),¹ but characterizes these as only
4 “superficial” similarities. In fact, however, as shown by the allegations from Apple’s Amended
5 Complaint cited above, these issues are the heart of the matter and should be resolved in one place
6 for all purposes.

7 Psystar contends, incorrectly, that even if the words of Apple’s Amended Complaint
8 include Mac OS X version 10.6, the Amended Complaint should not be construed to cover that
9 product because Apple has not yet registered its copyright in Snow Leopard. In fact, however,
10 Apple has filed with the United States Copyright Office a request to register the Snow Leopard
11 copyright expeditiously in accordance with the law. 17 U.S.C. §411. (Reply Declaration of Sue
12 Carroll, ¶¶ 2-3; Exs. 1-3.) The Snow Leopard copyright is now registered as U.S. Copyright Reg.
13 No. TX 6-973-319. (*Id.* ¶4; Ex. 4.) Moreover, since this Court undeniably has jurisdiction over
14 Apple’s claims that Psystar has infringed other registered copyrights, it was not even necessary
15 that the copyright in Mac OS X version 10.6 also be registered. In *Perfect 10, Inc. v.*
16 *Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1154-5d n.1 (9th Cir. 2007), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals
17 resolved this exact issue:

18 Once a court has jurisdiction over an action for copyright infringement under[17
19 U.S.C.] section 411, the court may grant injunctive relief to restrain infringement
20 of any copyright, whether registered or unregistered. *See, e.g., Olan Mills, Inc. v.*
Linn Photo Co., 23 F.3d 1345, 1349 (8th Cir. 1994); *Pac. & S. Co., Inc. v. Duncan*,
21 744 F.2d 1490, 1499 n. 17 (11th Cir. 1984).

22 In addition, once a court has jurisdiction over a registered work, it also has jurisdiction
23 over unregistered works that are derivative of the registered work. *Montgomery v. Noga*, 168 F.3d
24 1282 (11th Cir. 1999). In *Montgomery*, the copyright holder brought an action alleging
25 infringement of his copyright in a computer program and a later upgrade of that computer
26 program. *Id.* at 1287. The copyright in the original program was registered, but the copyright in

27 ¹ Section 117 of the Copyright Act allows the “owner of a copy of a computer program” to
28 make, under very limited circumstances not applicable here, a “new copy or adaptation” if that is
done “as an essential step in the utilization of the computer program in conjunction with a
machine....” 17 U.S.C. §117(a).

1 the upgrade was not registered. Defendants argued that the derivative work could not be the
2 subject of an infringement action because it was a “separate work” that required its own
3 registration, and was not in existence at the time of the registration of the underlying work. *Id.* at
4 1292. However, the district court found, and the Eleventh Circuit agreed, that defendant’s
5 copying of the later work infringed the copyright in plaintiff’s earlier computer program. *Id.*
6 (collecting cases). Likewise here: since Snow Leopard evolved from Leopard, Psystar’s copying
7 infringes Apple’s copyrights in both works. Accordingly, this Court has jurisdiction over all of
8 Apple’s copyright claims against Psystar.

9 Finally, this Court also has jurisdiction over Apple’s claim that Psystar has violated the
10 DMCA by circumventing the technological protection mechanism in Mac OS X version 10.6.
11 *I.M.S. Inquiry Mgmt. Sys. Ltd. v. Berkshire Information Sys., Inc.*, 307 F. Supp. 2d 521, 531 n.9
12 (S.D.N.Y. 2004); *Med. Broad. Co. v. Flaiz*, 2003 WL 22838094, at 3 (E.D. Pa. 2003) (citing
13 *Nimmer on Copyrights*, § 12A. 18(B)); 5 William F. Patry, *Patry on Copyrights*, § 17:78 (2009).
14 Thus, there is no jurisdictional impediment that prevents this Court from resolving all of the
15 disputes between Apple and Psystar.

16 **B. Apple Responded to Discovery Regarding Mac OS X ver. 10.6, While Psystar**
17 **Did Not**

18 Psystar’s assertion that Apple stonewalled and did not provide discovery regarding any
19 version of Mac OS X other than Leopard is simply incorrect. At least six Apple witnesses –
20 Simon Patience, Phil Schiller, Kevin Van Vechten, Michael Culbert, Bob Mansfield and Greg
21 Christie – provided deposition testimony relating to Snow Leopard. (See Boroumand Smith
22 Declaration in Support of Apple’s Motion, Exs. 6-11 [citing some of that deposition testimony]).
23 Apple witnesses were never instructed to not answer questions regarding Snow Leopard. On
24 occasion, Apple’s counsel objected to the relevance of such questions since, at that time, the Mac
25 OS X Snow Leopard upgrade had not yet been released and Psystar had provided no indication
26 (either through its counsel or in its discovery responses) that it intended to run Snow Leopard on
27 its computers. Nonetheless, Apple’s witnesses were permitted to answer all the questions posed
28 by Psystar.

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Furthermore, Psystar's explanation of the discovery responses is also inaccurate.

[REDACTED]

Moreover, Apple produced documents beyond those relating only to Mac OS X Leopard.

[REDACTED]

. As Snow Leopard was not released until after the close of discovery and Psystar did not provide any discovery indicating its plans to run Snow Leopard on its machines,³ Apple did not produce any Snow Leopard specific documents. Had

² [REDACTED]

³ [REDACTED]

1 Psystar not hidden its intent to run Snow Leopard on its computers, Apple would have provided
2 this information to Psystar as well. Additionally, as Apple has stated in its Motion to Dismiss or
3 Enjoin, it supports re-opening discovery for limited purposes so that Psystar (and Apple) can have
4 access to relevant Snow Leopard related documents from one another.

5 **C. Even If Psystar Has Devised Another Way to Crack the Encryption of Mac OS**
6 **X That Does Not Warrant Filing A Different Lawsuit**

7 Psystar has sold seven different computers shipped with eight different versions of Mac OS
8 X. (Reply Declaration of Dr. John Kelly [hereafter, "Kelly Decl.,"] ¶ 2 and Ex. 1, [Excerpt from
9 Kelly Report].) When Apple filed its Amended Complaint, Psystar was shipping two products
10 with Mac OS X installed: the Open Computer and the OpenPro. Since then Psystar has added five
11 products to its line: the Rack-Mount OpenPro, the Open(3), the Open(Q), the Open(7), and the
12 Rack-Mount Open(7). (Kelly Decl., ¶ 2.) While Psystar now claims the computers running Snow
13 Leopard are "entirely different," in truth its product line has not changed. Indeed, the Open(7)
14 being offered with Snow Leopard has the same base specifications as the Open(7) that Psystar has
15 been selling for months. Only the version of Mac OS X has changed. (Kelly Decl. ¶ 2.)

16 [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]

26 [REDACTED]

27 [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Psystar also says it is going to start selling a “dongle” sometime in the future that will allow users to load Mac OS X onto any computer, even if the computer does not come from Psystar.⁵ Again, the physical form in which Psystar sells its circumvention device is irrelevant to its legal liability. The DMCA prohibits the manufacturing and sale of any “technology, product, service, device, component, or part thereof” primarily designed to circumvent a technological measure –

[REDACTED]. Either way Psystar violates the law and infringes Apple’s rights.

That is the precise issue presented by this lawsuit; it should be resolved for all purposes in this trial, rather than forcing two judges and two juries to consider exactly the same legal claim.

⁴ The DMCA, 17 U.S.C. §1201 states that “No person shall circumvent a technological measure that effectively controls access to a [copyrighted] work....”

⁵ Apparently a “dongle” is nothing more than a USB drive – like a thumb drive – that can be plugged into a computer’s USB port. [REDACTED]

1 **D. The Key Legal Issues Regarding the Terms of the Mac OS X License Are**
2 **Identical in the Two Lawsuits**

3 Each time Psystar loads any version of Mac OS X onto a Psystar computer it breaches
4 Apple's Software License Agreement ("SLA") because that SLA (whether for Leopard or Snow
5 Leopard) explicitly states that the licensee may only install Apple's software on a single Apple-
6 labeled computer at a time.⁶ *See*, Opp. Br., Exs. D and E, sec. 2.A. Moreover, since Psystar's
7 copying and use of any version of Mac OS X on a non-Apple computer exceeds the scope of the
8 Apple SLA, that copying and use constitutes copyright infringement. 17 U.S.C. §106. This
9 fundamental issue permeates every aspect of this lawsuit as well as the newly-filed Florida action.

10 Psystar cannot in good faith contest that it makes multiple, unauthorized, copies of Mac
11 OS X, both version 10.5 and version 10.6. Rather, it apparently intends to argue either that
12 Apple's Software License Agreement is not enforceable or that it is not applicable. Psystar notes
13 minor differences between the wording of earlier and later versions of Apple's Software License
14 Agreement. Opp. Br. at 9-10. But the similarities between the SLAs dwarf their differences, and
15 the differences do not matter. In all events, the minor word changes do not warrant a whole new
16 lawsuit in Florida.

17 Psystar apparently intends to argue that it is not bound by the SLA because Apple "sells"
18 Mac OS X rather than licensing it. This is known as the "first sale" defense under copyright law.⁷
19 Both the older and newer version of the Mac OS X SLA explicitly state that Apple's software,
20 "whether preinstalled on Apple-labeled hardware, on disk, in read only memory, on any other
21 media or in any other form (collectively the 'Apple Software') **are licensed, not sold, to you by**
22 Apple Inc. ("Apple") for use only under the terms of this license." Opp. Br. Ex. D, sec. 1; Ex. E,
23 sec. 1 (emphasis added). The older version of the SLA (dated August 14, 2007) states that "You
24 own the media on which the Apple Software is recorded but Apple and/or Apple's licensor(s)

25
26 ⁶ The later version of the Mac OS X SLA uses the wording "Apple-branded" rather than
27 "Apple-labeled."

28 ⁷ *See, Wall Data Inc. v. Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept.*, 447 F. 3d 769,786 fn. 9 (9th Cir.
2006), "[T]he first sale doctrine rarely applies in the software world because software is rarely
'sold.'"

1 retain ownership of the Apple Software.” Opp. Br., Ex. E, sec. 1. The more recent version of the
2 SLA (dated July 15, 2009) says “Apple and/or Apple’s licensor(s) retain ownership of the Apple
3 Software itself and reserve all rights not expressly granted to you.” Opp. Br. Ex. D, sec. 1.

4 Psystar argues this language change may be significant to its first sale defense and says the
5 new license is not at issue in this lawsuit.⁸ However, Psystar ignores two crucial facts which
6 demonstrate that it makes no sense to have two different lawsuits pending regarding the same legal
7 dispute. First, if either version of the SLA helps Psystar’s argument (and Apple believes that
8 neither does) it is the 2007 version (which is clearly at issue in this case), not the 2009 version
9 which eliminates the words “you own the media on which the Apple software is recorded...”
10 Second, both versions of the SLA explicitly state that Apple’s software is licensed, not sold.
11 While the question whether the first sale defense applies must be resolved it need not be – and
12 should not be – presented simultaneously to two different courts that could, conceivably, reach
13 two different results. Rather, this Court, which has invested substantial time and resources into
14 this dispute already, is the appropriate forum to address and resolve this legal issue.

15 Psystar claims the 2009 SLA allows consumers who are not willing to be bound by
16 Apple’s license to return opened software to Apple while the 2007 SLA is less clear. Psystar then
17 hypothesizes that a consumer who purchased Leopard under the 2007 license from a retailer (not
18 Apple) that does not accept returns of opened software might not be able to get a refund if that
19 consumer chooses to not accept the license. Psystar next suggests that this hypothetical “lack of
20 an opportunity to return the software may affect the enforceability of the license agreement.”
21 Opp. Br. at 10. Again it is premature for Apple to address the merits (if any) of this contention,
22 except to note that Psystar submits no evidence whatsoever that any consumer has ever tried,
23 unsuccessfully, to return Mac OS X because that person did not agree with its license terms. For
24 the present purpose of deciding what court should address this claim, it is crucial to reiterate that
25 the alleged failing in the SLA exists in the 2007 version, which is clearly at issue in this case, not
26 the later version. Again, then, there is no reason for a completely new lawsuit; this Court will

27
28 ⁸ Apple is confident the language change has no bearing whatsoever on the validity of Psystar’s
first sale defense. For present purposes, however, that issue need not be resolved.

1 address and resolve the issue.

2 Psystar next argues that the 2009 license contains an express prohibition on decompiling,
3 decrypting, reverse engineering, disassembling or attempting to derive the source code of
4 Mac OS X while the 2007 license does not. Opp. Br. at 10. That is incorrect: both licenses
5 contain these prohibitions (*see*, Opp. Br. Ex. D, sec. 2.I.; Ex. E, sec. 2.F.), although the 2009
6 license specifically adds the word “decrypt.” Yet again, Psystar’s argument (if any) that it is
7 allowed to decrypt under the DMCA is made worse by the 2009 SLA. Moreover, both licenses
8 explicitly state that their restrictions on reverse engineering, etc., are subject to applicable law,
9 including the DMCA. This is no basis for an entirely separate lawsuit.

10 Finally, Psystar notes that the 2009 SLA explicitly has a California choice of law
11 provision. That is true but irrelevant; Apple already has asserted claims against Psystar under
12 California law. Amended Compl., (Dkt. No. 38) ¶¶ 107-109.

13 **E. Psystar’s Unabashed Attempt to Avoid this Court’s Prior Ruling Dismissing**
14 **Its Antitrust Claims Should Be Halted**

15 Despite the fact that this Court already has considered and rejected the same antitrust claim
16 that Psystar has re-filed in Florida, Psystar argues that this Court should not “intrude on and,
17 indeed, preempt the judgment of Judge Hoeveler of the United States District Court for the
18 Southern District of Florida” (Opp. Br. at 3) or “intervene in matters that should be decided by
19 Judge Hoeveler....” (*Id.* at 12). But it is Psystar that is attempting to have Judge Hoeveler
20 “intrude on” and “intervene in” the antitrust and unfair competition claims already decided by this
21 Court. Indeed, Psystar’s act of filing in Florida deliberately disregards this Court’s prior Order
22 giving Psystar the opportunity to “plead its best case” and warning that otherwise its prior antitrust
23 counterclaims would be dismissed with prejudice. *Apple Inc. v. Psystar Corp.*, 586 F. Supp. 2d
24 1190, 1204 (N.D. Cal. 2008). In response Psystar specifically told the Court that it had chosen to
25 “not re-plead its Sherman and Clayton Act antitrust claims (and related state claims)....”
26 (Psystar’s Motion For Leave to Amend Counterclaim, Dkt. No. 40, at p. 9, n.1.)

27 Psystar disingenuously argues that it could not have filed the current antitrust claims
28 before, when directed to do so by this Court, because they involve a new product, Snow Leopard,

1 and new definitions of the relevant market. But nothing claimed is truly new. Apple's allegedly
2 anti-competitive conduct is its decision to license its Mac OS X software exclusively for use on
3 Apple computers. This Court has already ruled that Apple does not violate the antitrust laws by
4 licensing in this manner:

5 Apple asks its customers to purchase Mac OS knowing that it is to be used only
6 with Apple computers. (Compl. ¶28) **It is certainly entitled to do so.**

7 586 F. Supp. 2d at 1201 (emphasis added). Despite this unequivocal ruling, Psystar again
8 challenges the exact same licensing practice, on the exact same legal theory, in Florida. *See,*
9 Psystar's Florida Complaint, ¶¶21-25. The challenged restriction, found in section 2A of the
10 SLA, has not changed since this Court's ruling in November, 2008.

11 Psystar attempts to justify its forum-shopping by alleging a different relevant market, a
12 purported market for "premium personal computers." It also says it may amend in Florida to try a
13 third bite at Apple, alleging a market for "personal computers running UNIX-based operating
14 systems." Opp. Br. at 13. But if there are any such plausible relevant markets (which Apple
15 disputes), those alleged markets existed in November, 2008, when Psystar was given the chance
16 by this Court to try to plead its "best case." Since it did not do so then, Psystar cannot do so now
17 in a different court across the continent. Psystar's "new" antitrust claim arises from the same
18 operative facts – the same license restriction – as its dismissed one. Consequently, those claims
19 are barred by Psystar's failure to assert them in this action. *In re Crown Vantage, Inc.*,
20 421 F.3d 963, 973 n.7 (9th Cir. 2005).

21 **III. CONCLUSION**

22 Psystar agrees it is within this Court's authority to enjoin prosecution of the Florida action.
23 Opp. Br. at 14. Apple believes the Court should go further and order Psystar to dismiss the action
24 entirely. There is absolutely no reason for two courts simultaneously to be considering the same
25 legal issues between the same parties involving the same products. The best outcome of such a
26 highly inefficient use of judicial resources is that both courts, after expending significant time and
27 resources, reach the same result. The worst outcome, of course, is the opposite.

28 Psystar states it is eager for a trial in order to test the legality of its entire business. That is

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a reasonable concern, but it leads to the conclusion that Apple's motion should be granted. It is much more efficient for the judicial system and the parties to briefly reopen discovery in this case, postpone the trial for a short time, and have all disputes resolved in this case than to have the substantial majority of them resolved in this action but then to conduct an entirely separate lawsuit over the remaining loose ends. Apple's Motion to Dismiss or Enjoin should be granted.

DATED: September 21, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW LLP

By: /s/James G. Gilliland, Jr.
JAMES G. GILLILAND, JR.

Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counterdefendant
APPLE INC.

62227619 v1

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 I, Diane G. Sunnen, declare I am employed in the City and County of San Francisco,
3 California in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction this service was
4 made. I am over the age of eighteen and not a party to this action. My business address is
5 Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor, San Francisco,
6 California, 94111.

7 I served the following documents exactly entitled: **REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF
8 APPLE INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS OR ENJOIN PROSECUTION OF THE
9 RECENTLY-FILED FLORIDA ACTION AND TO RE-OPEN DISCOVERY FOR
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21 Boise, Idaho 83709
22 Phone: 949-378-2900
23 Fax: 717-924-6627

24 [By First Class Mail] I am readily familiar with my employer's practice for
25 collecting and processing documents for mailing with the United States Postal Service. On the date
26 listed herein, following ordinary business practice, I served the within document(s) at my place of
27 business, by placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with postage thereon fully
28 prepaid, for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service where it would be
deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business.

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

[By Hand] I directed each envelope to the party(ies) so designated on the service list
to 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.

24 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the
25 foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on September 21, 2009, at San
26 Francisco, California.

27 /s/Diane G. Sunnen
28 Diane G. Sunnen