"The Apple iPod iTunes Anti-Trust Litigation"

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On April 11, 2011, Apple submitted "supplemental objections" and a "supplemental opposition to Plaintiffs' class certification motion." These "supplemental objections" follow another set of objections Apple already filed on April 4, 2011, which should also be rejected by the Court.² At bottom, these "supplemental objections" are merely additional argument by Apple based on a few irrelevant, out-of-context sound bites from Professor Roger G. Noll's April 7, 2011 deposition.³ Apple's blatant mischaracterizations of Professor Noll's testimony serve only to highlight its desperate efforts to avoid the inescapable conclusion that this case is well-suited for class certification.

Apple's submission is inappropriate and should be rejected for two reasons. First, Apple's brief is inaccurate, misleading, and when viewed in context, is not supported by Professor Noll's testimony or his most recent report. Second, the objections violate Local Rule 7-3(d)(1) in that they constitute additional argument on class certification and exceed the five-page limit.

I. APPLE'S OUT-OF-CONTEXT QUOTES ARE MISLEADING

Apple uses quotes presented in five bullet points, that are taken out of context and mischaracterized, to support its request that the Court "exclude Noll's reply declaration and give his purported regression no weight." Dkt. No. 582 at 3. Apple's attempt to file a motion to exclude without giving Plaintiffs the opportunity to respond should not be considered by the Court. Apart from this half-hearted *Daubert* motion masquerading in the form of "supplemental objections," Apple's quotes are shockingly deceptive or completely immaterial or both, and thus should be summarily rejected.

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Dkt. No. 582, Apple's Supplemental Objections to Reply Declaration of Roger G. Noll and Supplemental Opposition to Class Certification Motion.

See Dkt. No. 575, Plaintiffs' Opposition to Apple's Objection to Plaintiffs' Evidence Filed in Support of Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Renewed Motion for Class Certification.

Apple also attempts to use L.R. 7-3(d)(1) as a hook to file its untimely submission of **another** expert report by Dr. Burtis. Dkt. No. 582 at 2. This is improper under L.R. 7-3(d)(1) as Dr. Burtis's new report is plainly further argument on the class certification motion and exceeds five pages. *See also* Dkt. No. 605, Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike the Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Michelle M. Burtis Ph.D.

Apple's first bullet point and accompanying quote criticize Professor Noll for not presenting a "workable" or complete damages regression analysis. Dkt. No. 582 at 2. No such thing is required at class certification. All that is required of expert testimony at this stage is that it confirms that generally accepted economic methodologies are available to demonstrate impact and to reasonably calculate damages on a class-wide basis. In order to certify a class, Plaintiffs need only advance a plausible methodology to demonstrate that antitrust injury can be proven on a class-wide basis. "It

Id.

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All references to "Ex." are to the exhibits attached to the Declaration of Carmen A. Medici in Support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Apple's Supplemental Objections to Reply Declaration of Roger G. Noll and Supplemental Opposition to Class Certification Motion ("Medici Decl."), filed concurrently. See Ex. 1, Noll Reply Decl. at 39.

Besides the fact that a full damages analysis is not required at the class-certification stage, Apple knows that its conduct prevented Plaintiffs from completing a full regression analysis. The data necessary for Professor Noll to complete his regression are currently the subject of a motion to compel. Dkt. No. 556, Plaintiffs' Notice of Motion and Motion to Compel Production of Data. Apple's dilatory tactics in avoiding the production of this data and in delaying the production of the entire data set required for Professor Noll's analyses are detailed in a declaration supporting the motion to compel, in Professor Noll's report, and in declarations by attorneys Paula M. Roach, dated April 8, 2011 and Alexandra S. Bernay, dated April 11, 2011. See generally Dkt. No. 557, Declaration of Alexandra S. Bernay in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Production of Data.

In re Static Randon Access Memory (SRAM) Antitrust Litig., 264 F.R.D. 603, 612 (N.D. Cal. 2009); In re Live Concert Antitrust Litig., 247 F.R.D. 98, 136 (C.D. Cal. 2007); In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig., No. M 02-1486 PJH, 2006 WL 1530166, *8-*9 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2006); Estate of Garrison, No. CV 95-8328 RMT, 1996 WL 407849, *4 (C.D. Cal. June 25, 1996). See also generally Dkt. No. 486, Notice of Motion and Plaintiffs' Renewed Motion for Class Certification and Appointment of Lead Class Counsel, at 19-22; Dkt. No. 550, Reply Memorandum in Support of Plaintiffs' Renewed Motion for Class Certification at 3-5 ("Professor Noll goes far beyond a 'mere . . . promise' and instead 'describes' a 'concrete, workable formula," all the law requires at the class certification stage.) (citations omitted).

1	is not necessary that plaintiffs show that their expert's methods will work with certainty at [the class		
2	certification stage]. Rather, plaintiffs' burden is to present the court with a likely method for		
3	determining class damages." As Professor Noll has demonstrated, in detail, the evidence common		
4	to all plaintiffs exists, and with that evidence a workable regression method for calculating damages		
5	can be implemented. ⁹		
6	In the third bullet point, Apple alleges that Professor Noll		
7	Dkt. No. 582 at 2. Even a casual glance at any of Professor Noll's		
8	reports or his testimony makes obvious that he devoted a great deal of time		
9	The quote Apple uses to support this falsehood is taken completely out of		
10	context. Id. All it "proves" is that		
11			
12	In any event, wrote about		
13	it in his report ¹¹ and answered numerous questions about its implementation in his preliminary		
14	regression model at his deposition. 12		
15			
16 17	In re Tableware Antitrust Litig., 241 F.R.D. 644, 652 (N.D. Cal. 2007); accord Live Concert, 247 F.R.D. at 110 ("[A] district court is not permitted to discount the testimony of a plaintiff expert merely because the defendant has challenged some aspect of the expert's opinion.").		
18 19	9 See Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 113:3-11 ("Remember these are all issues about what's the best way to estimate a damage equation if you have complete information and enough time to estimate it. My		
20	See, e.g., Ex. 1, Noll Reply Decl. at 15		
21	(citing Noll Report		
22	at 45); Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 84:14-85:1		
23			
24			
25	; see also generally Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 84-111; Ex. 1, Noll Reply Decl. at 24-39.		
26	See Ex. 1, Noll Reply Decl. at 21-22.		
27	See Ex. 1, Noll Reply Beel. at 21 22. See Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 99:17-109:3.		
28	Dec LA. 2, 11011 11. at 77.17 107.5.		
_1	PLTFS' OPPO TO APPLE'S SUPP OBJECTIONS TO REPLY DEC OF ROGER G. NOLL AND SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO CLASS CERTIFICATION MOTION - C-05-00037-JW(HRL) - 3 -		

Apple's second, fourth and fifth bullet points are irrelevant. While they are not accurate characterizations of Professor Noll's testimony in context, they also do not attack the suitability of his preliminary regression for class certification purposes and should not be considered as "supplemental objections."

In the second, fourth and fifth bullet points, Apple cherry-picks quotes from pages 87 through 92 of Professor Noll's deposition and equivocally alleges that he "does not know whether his model contains specification errors . . . that *could* bias the results" (bullet 2), "the results of his model *may* reflect a 'spurious correlation'" (bullet 4) and that Professor Noll "thus cannot draw 'any causal inferences from that regression'" (bullet 5). Dkt. No. 582 at 2-3. These quotes however, when put in the context of the surrounding questioning, stand for a far more limited and different proposition than what Apple cites them for. Put simply, from pages 83 through 96 of his deposition, Professor Noll showed that he took a variety of price changes into consideration, including those price changes near the time Harmony was released. Then, in response to a number of questions, Professor Noll testified that a change in circumstances surrounding a price change could affect his model's inputs, which in turn could affect the model's outputs. Finally, Apple's counsel asks Professor Noll if mistakenly interpreting an input could affect the output of a model, and Professor Noll agreed it could. This is the actual meaning of Professor Noll's testimony from pages 83 through 96. There is simply no basis in this testimony to exclude Professor Noll's opinions regarding class certification.

Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 83:25-85:1

A: "Of course"); see generally id. at 89:11-94:6.

See Ex. 2, Noll Tr. 85:2-89:10.

See Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 88:18-96:6.

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II. APPLE'S OBJECTIONS VIOLATE LOCAL RULE 7-3(d)(1)

The Court must also reject Apple's brief under Local Rule 7-3(d)(1). Local Rule 7-3(d)(1) reads: "If new evidence has been submitted in the reply, the opposing party may file within 7 days after the reply is filed, an Objection to Reply Evidence . . . which may not include further argument on the motion."

First, Apple's brief constitutes "further argument" on class certification, which was already fully briefed according to the Court's briefing schedule. By objecting to Professor Noll's testimony regarding his report, Apple is just extending its class certification briefing without giving Plaintiffs a chance to respond. This flies in the face of the rule and clearly is "further argument on the motion" that should be ignored by the Court. L.R. 7-3(d)(1). Second, the combined total of Apple's objections and supplemental objections "exceeds five pages" in violation of the rule. *Id.*

III. CONCLUSION

As Professor Noll made clear at his deposition, his model was intended to "answer[] an assertion that Dr. Burtis made and [Apple] made in [Apple's] opposition brief in which [Apple] said these regressions can't be done. And this is proof they can be done." Apple's purported "supplemental objections" are directed towards a full-blown merits analysis rather than class certification, and taken alone are so inaccurate that they have the effect to mislead the Court.

Because of this and the other above reasons, the Court should reject Apple's Objections to Plaintiffs' Evidence Filed in Support of Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Renewed Motion for Class Certification (Dkt. No. 572) and Apple's Supplemental Objections.

See Dkt. No. 392, Stipulation and Order Rescheduling Direct Plaintiffs' Motion for Class

Certification and Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, at 2 ("Reply Briefs for both [the

summary judgment and class certification motions] shall be filed on or before March 28, 2011."); see

¹⁷ See Ex. 2, Noll Tr. at 94:1-5.

also Dkt. No. 605.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 15, 2011, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I caused to be mailed the foregoing document or paper via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on April 15, 2011.

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