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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 13 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 14 SAN JOSE DIVISION

16 FACEBOOK, INC.,  
 17 Plaintiff,  
 18  
 19 v.  
 20 STUDIVZ LTD., HOLTZBRINCK  
 NETWORKS GmbH, HOLTZBRINCK  
 VENTURES GmbH, and DOES 1-25,  
 21 Defendants.

Case No. 5:08-cv-03468 JF

**CORRECTED VERSION**

**FACEBOOK'S OPPOSITION TO  
 DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS TO  
 DISMISS FOR LACK OF PERSONAL  
 JURISDICTION AND *FORUM NON  
 CONVENIENS***

Date: February 13, 2008  
 Time: 10:00 a.m.  
 Room: Courtroom 2, 5th Floor

Judge: Hon. Judge Jeremy Fogel

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 The Court should deny Defendants' requests to dismiss this case based on personal  
3 jurisdiction and *forum non conveniens* arguments. Based on the little discovery provided and  
4 evidence garnered, Facebook has learned that at least one of the founders of Defendant StudiVZ,  
5 Mr. Dariani, came to the United States in 2005 and was looking for the next hot internet idea.  
6 Upon arrival in the U.S. he learned of an incredibly popular and successful social networking site,  
7 Facebook. He quickly decided he would take such a site back to Germany with him. He  
8 contacted his friend, Mr. Bemann, another co-founder of StudiVZ. Evidence indicates that Mr.  
9 Bemann was also in the U.S. in 2005, when the two undoubtedly started copying Facebook's  
10 design and functionality. Within months, StudiVZ had investors and launched a German  
11 language site that competed directly against Facebook in German speaking countries.

12 Defendants now come to the Court and claim that there are not enough connections with  
13 this forum to support personal jurisdiction. Nonsense. First, it appears that the initial idea to  
14 clone Facebook was formed while both founders of StudiVZ were in the United States.  
15 Additionally, Defendants admit that as of 2005, they knew Facebook was in California. They  
16 also concede that employees of Defendants repeatedly accessed Facebook for “commercial  
17 purposes.” Indeed, the wholesale copying of Facebook's design and functionality could only have  
18 occurred from repeated, unauthorized access to Facebook's site and intellectual property. Under  
19 the *Calder* effects tests, Defendants clearly directed their activities at this forum and personal  
20 jurisdiction is proper. In addition, Defendants have utterly failed to satisfy their heavy burden of  
21 overcoming Facebook's choice of forum.

22 Accordingly, Facebook respectfully requests that the Court deny Defendants' motions.  
23 Alternatively, if the Court is inclined to grant Defendants' motions, Facebook respectfully  
24 requests that the Court grant Facebook's soon-to-be filed Motion to Enlarge Time in order to  
25 allow Facebook an opportunity to receive the discovery that Defendants have improperly blocked  
26 and delayed for months.

1 **II. SUMMARY OF RELEVANT FACTS**

2 **A. The StudiVZ Founders Travel To the United States and California and Copy**  
3 **Facebook**

4 Facebook is the most popular social networking website in the world and one of the most  
5 trafficked websites of any kind. The Facebook website and service launched in February 2004 on  
6 the Harvard University campus. *See* Declaration of Julio Avalos In Support of Facebook’s  
7 Opposition to Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss (“Avalos Decl.”) ¶ 2. Within months, it had  
8 become a nationwide phenomenon. *Id.* In June 2004, Facebook relocated to Palo Alto,  
9 California. *Id.* ¶ 3. Just over a year later, Fortune magazine reported that Facebook had eclipsed  
10 the six-million user mark. *Id.* ¶ 4.

11 Around this same time, two German university students traveled to the United States on  
12 internships. The first, Ehssan Dariani worked at a start-up company named Spreadshirt, Inc.. *See*  
13 Declaration of Clemens Mayer-Wegelin In Support of Facebook’s Opposition to Defendants’  
14 Motions to Dismiss (“Mayer-Wegelin Decl.”) ¶ 2. In addition to working at his internship, Mr.  
15 Dariani admitted that while in the United States, he was “looking for the next big thing.” Mayer-  
16 Wegelin Decl. ¶ 2; **Exhibit A**. As part of his internship at Spreadshirt, Mr. Dariani was tasked  
17 with spending \$100,000 in marketing and advertising funds on the ascendant Facebook. *Id.* ¶ 9.  
18 “When I saw student networks in the USA, I wanted to have that in Germany,” Mr. Dariani has  
19 stated. *Id.* ¶ 5; **Exhibit D**. While in the U.S., upon looking at Facebook for the first time, Mr.  
20 Dariani has admitted to thinking, “Wow, super, it’s a lot of fun. I want to have that too, there’s  
21 no such thing in Germany.” *Id.* ¶ 8. According to Mr. Dariani, “That’s when I thought, ‘That’s  
22 good, adopt it, do it.’” *Id.* ¶ 2. Shortly thereafter, he contacted his friend, Dennis Bemann, and  
23 the two started working on their company, StudiVZ. *Id.* ¶ 8.

24 The second German student, Dennis Bemann, a young computer programmer, went to  
25 work for a San Jose, California-based technology company named Xilinx, headquartered less than  
26 25 miles from Facebook headquarters. *Id.* ¶ 11; **Exhibit H**. According to the International  
27 Herald Tribune, as an intern for Xilinx, Mr. Bemann “helped to design Internet routing  
28 equipment in Colorado and California.” Avalos Decl. ¶ 5; **Exhibit 1**. It appears that he was

1 also in the U.S. in 2005.

2 According to StudiVZ's responses to Facebook's interrogatories, it was during this time,  
3 "in 2005," that StudiVZ first learned that Facebook resided in California. *Id.* ¶ 6; **Exhibit 2**. The  
4 evidence suggests that it was also during this time that Messrs. Dariani and Bemmann began to  
5 gain access to Facebook in order to copy Facebook's intellectual property and business model.

6 Only registered users were (and still are) permitted to access the Facebook service. In  
7 order to register, users must agree to Facebook's Terms of Use. Under the Terms of Use,  
8 registrants contract that they "understand that the [Facebook] Web site is available for your  
9 personal, non-commercial use only." *See* Facebook Complaint ("Compl.") (Dkt. #1) ¶ 23.

10 Registrants are further required to acknowledge their understanding that:

11 All content on Web site, including but not limited to design, text, graphics, other files, and  
12 their selection and arrangement (the "Content") are the proprietary property of  
13 Thefacebook or its licensors. All rights reserved. The Content may not be modified,  
14 copied, distributed, framed, reproduced, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted,  
15 transmitted, or sold in any form or by any means, in whole or in part, without Web site's  
16 prior written permission. You may download or print a copy of any portion of the Content  
17 solely for your personal, non-commercial use, provided that you keep all copyright or  
18 other proprietary notices intact. You may not republish Content on any Internet, Intranet  
19 or Extranet site or incorporate the information in any other database or compilation. Any  
20 other use of the Content is strictly prohibited. All trademarks, logos, trade dress and  
21 service marks on the Web site are either trademarks or registered trademarks of  
22 Thefacebook or its licensors and may not be copied, imitated, or used, in whole or in part,  
23 with the prior written permission of Thefacebook.

24 *Id.* ¶ 24. By assenting to Facebook's Terms of Use, Facebook users also "consent to, and waive  
25 all defenses of lack of personal jurisdiction and forum non conveniens with respect to, venue and  
26 jurisdiction in the state and federal courts of California." *Id.* ¶ 25.

### 27 **B. StudiVZ Founders Develop Knockoff Facebook Website**

28 At the end of their internships in 2005, Messrs. Dariani and Bemmann traveled back to  
Germany and continued to access Facebook's servers in order to copy Facebook's look and feel.  
Within months they received initial financing and developed and launched StudiVZ, a competing  
social networking site that looked nearly identical to Facebook. Avalos Decl. ¶ 7; **Exhibit 3**  
(screenshots of the two sites). The knockoff site, located at www.studivz.net, was launched in  
approximately October 2005. Mr. Dariani has admitted publicly that in developing the StudiVZ  
look and feel, StudiVZ "may have oriented [themselves] along the Facebook layout." Avalos

1 Decl. ¶ 8; **Exhibit 4**. Mr. Dariani has also admitted that the StudiVZ founders “oriented  
2 themselves strongly toward Facebook as a tested business model” when developing StudiVZ.  
3 Mayer-Wegelin Decl. at ¶ 8. In a recent meet and confer, even Defendants’ own counsel stated  
4 that it was clear that the StudiVZ websites “had at least been inspired by Facebook.” Avalos  
5 Decl. ¶ 10. The Facebook and StudiVZ sites were confusingly identical and StudiVZ soon  
6 became the most popular social networking site in Germany and throughout Europe.

7 **C. Holtzbrinck Defendants Purchase StudiVZ With Full Knowledge of**  
8 **StudiVZ’s Infringement of Facebook’s Intellectual Property and Contribute**  
9 **To and Further StudiVZ’s Continued Infringement**

10 Facebook sent its first cease and desist letter to StudiVZ on June 8, 2006. *Id.* ¶ 9; **Exhibit**  
11 **5**. Two months later, Defendant Holtzbrinck Ventures became a 15% equity holder of StudiVZ.  
12 *See* Declaration of Martin Weber In Support of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss For Lack of  
13 Personal Jurisdiction and Forum non conveniens (“Weber Decl.”) (Dkt. #46) ¶ 5. Facebook sent  
14 another cease and desist letter on January 3, 2007. Avalos Decl. ¶ 10; **Exhibit 6**. Nine months  
15 later, in October 2007, Defendant Holtzbrinck Networks became an 85% equity holder in  
16 StudiVZ. Weber Decl. ¶ 5. Under Holtzbrinck Ventures’ and Holtzbrinck Networks’ (herein  
17 collectively referred to as the “Holtzbrinck Defendants”) ownership, StudiVZ continued to  
18 infringe upon Facebook’s intellectual property, copying new features added to Facebook since  
19 StudiVZ’s launch, such as Facebook’s popular “chat” feature. Avalos Decl. ¶ 11. With full  
20 knowledge obtained from Facebook’s cease and desist letters, the Holtzbrinck Defendants either  
21 explicitly or implicitly authorized the continued improper access to Facebook’s servers by  
22 StudiVZ programmers and engineers and continued infringement of Facebook’s intellectual  
23 property, expanding StudiVZ’s influence from Germany into most of Europe. *Id.* ¶ 12.

24 **D. The Legal Proceedings**

25 On July 9, 2008, Facebook’s U.S. counsel sent StudiVZ a cease and desist letter. *Id.* ¶ 13;  
26 **Exhibit 7**. On July 18, 2008, Facebook brought the instant suit against Defendants for trade  
27 dress infringement, violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, violation of California Penal  
28 Code 502(c), breach of contract and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.  
Unbeknownst to Facebook, StudiVZ filed a preemptive declaratory action against Facebook in

1 German civil court just hours before. Defendants subsequently moved to dismiss on the grounds  
2 that the Court lacked personal jurisdiction and for *forum non conveniens*.

3 **E. Defendants' Counsel Admits To Withholding Evidence Demonstrating**  
4 **StudiVZ's Access of Facebook**

5 During this case's extensive meet and confer process, Defendants' counsel essentially  
6 admitted that he was withholding evidence regarding StudiVZ's intentional acts aimed at  
7 Facebook's servers. *Id.* ¶ 14. According to Defendants' counsel, it was going to be "undisputed"  
8 that StudiVZ accessed Facebook and "did what you claim they did." *Id.* Defendants' counsel  
9 later attempted to clarify this statement by explaining that he had evidence (again, which he was  
10 withholding) demonstrating that many StudiVZ employees, had, in the authorized scope and  
11 conduct of their employment, accessed Facebook for "commercial purposes." *Id.* ¶ 15. This  
12 evidence, Defendants' counsel continued, includes, among other things, the names of the StudiVZ  
13 employees charged with accessing Facebook as well as the Facebook user accounts used by those  
14 StudiVZ employees to access the Facebook site. *Id.* ¶ 14. Defendants continue to withhold this  
15 and other discovery. *Id.* ¶ 15. Defendants' actions are the subject of a motion to compel that  
16 Facebook intends to file on January 20, 2009.

17 **III. DEFENDANTS ARE SUBJECT TO THE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OF THIS**  
18 **COURT.**

19 When opposing a jurisdictional challenge made absent an evidentiary hearing, a plaintiff  
20 is required only to make a *prima facie* showing of personal jurisdiction. *See Boschetto v.*  
21 *Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1015 (9th Cir. 2008). "Uncontroverted allegations in the plaintiff's  
22 complaint must be taken as true." *Id.*, citing, *AT&T v. Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert*, 94 F.3d  
23 586, 588 (9th Cir. 1996). "Conflicts between the parties over statements contained in affidavits  
24 must be resolved in the plaintiff's favor." *Id.*, citing, *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Co.*, 374  
25 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004). "For a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident  
26 defendant, that defendant must have at least 'minimum contacts' with the relevant forum such  
27 that the exercise of jurisdiction does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial  
28 justice." *Id.* at 1015-16. Courts apply a three-part test to determine if a district court may  
exercise specific jurisdiction over a defendant:

1 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or consummate  
2 some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform (some act by which he  
3 purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum, thereby  
4 invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;

5 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant's forum related  
6 activities; and

7 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e., it  
8 must be reasonable.

9 *Id.*, citing, *Lake v. Lake*, 817 F.2d 1416, 1421 (9th Cir. 1987).

#### 10 **A. StudiVZ Has Purposefully Directed Activities Toward California**

11 Under the first part of the jurisdictional test, a plaintiff must establish that defendants  
12 "either purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of conducting activities in [California], or  
13 purposefully directed their activities toward [California]." *Brayton Purcell LLP v. Recordon &*  
14 *Recordon*, 361 F. Supp. 2d 1135, 1140 (N.D. Cal. 2005). "Purposeful availment and purposeful  
15 direction are two distinct concepts." *Wyatt Tech. Corp v. Smithson*, 2005 WL 6132329, at \*3,  
16 Case No. CV 05-1309 WMB (C.D. Cal. Aug. 30, 2005). For causes of action sounding in tort,  
17 including those for intellectual property infringement, a purposeful direction analysis is most  
18 appropriate. *See Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802 (9th Cir. 2004); *Wyatt Tech.*, 2005 WL  
19 6132329 at \*3; *see also Feltner v. Columbia Pictures Television*, 523 U.S. 340 (1998).

20 In analyzing purposeful direction, courts apply an "effects" test. *See Calder v. Jones*, 465  
21 U.S. 783, 104 S.Ct. 1482, 79 L.Ed. 804 (1984). The *Calder* effects test has three elements: the  
22 defendant must have (1) committed an intentional act, (2) expressly aimed at the forum state, (3)  
23 causing harm, the brunt of which is suffered—and which the defendant knows is likely to be  
24 suffered—in the forum state. *See Panavision Int'l. v. Toeppen*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1320 (9th Cir.  
25 1998). In *Columbia Pictures Television v. Krypton*, 106 F.3d 284, 289 (9th Cir. 1997) (rev'd on  
26 other grounds, 523 U.S. 340, 118 S.Ct. 1279 (1998)), the Ninth Circuit held that defendants'  
27 willful infringement of plaintiff's copyrights, combined with defendants' knowledge that plaintiff  
28 had its principal place of business in California, satisfied the *Calder* effects test. As the court  
summarized: "[Plaintiff] alleged, and the district court found, that [defendant] had willfully  
infringed copyrights owned by [plaintiff], which, as [defendant] knew, had its principal place of

1 business in the Central District. This fact alone is sufficient to satisfy the ‘purposeful availment’  
2 requirement.” *Id.* at 289 (emphasis added); *see also Brayton Purcell*, 361 F. Supp. 2d, at 1141  
3 (observing that, “In *Columbia Pictures*, the Ninth Circuit essentially deemed the  
4 effects/purposeful direction test satisfied when the defendant is being sued for copyright  
5 infringement, the plaintiff brings suit in the forum where the plaintiff resides, and the defendant  
6 knows that the plaintiff resides there.”).

7 Since *Columbia*, “a number of courts have found that willful infringement of intellectual  
8 property is sufficient to meet the requirements of the effects test.” *Autodesk, Inc. v. RK Mace*  
9 *Engineering, Inc.*, 2004 WL 603382, at \*5, Case No. C-03-5128 VRW (N.D. Cal. March 11,  
10 2004) (noting that “courts often presume irreparable injury upon a prima facie showing of  
11 copyright infringement” and that therefore “Defendant’s admission that it copied plaintiff’s  
12 software without permission is thus sufficient for jurisdictional purposes to show that plaintiff has  
13 likely suffered substantial harm”) (*citing, Country Kids ‘n City Slicks, Inc. v. Sheen*, 77 F.3d  
14 1280, 1288 (10th Cir. 1996)); *Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Film Ventures Int’l, Inc.*, 543 F.  
15 Supp. 1134, 1139 (C.D. Cal. 1982); *Real Good Toys, Inc. v. XI Mach, Ltd.*, 163 F. Supp. 2d 421,  
16 424-25 (D. Vt. 2001) (finding the *Calder* effects test met where plaintiffs alleged that defendants  
17 had “knowingly and willfully infringed upon the copyright and trade dress of a Vermont  
18 corporation, knowing that the ‘brunt of the injury’ would be sustained in Vermont.”).

19 It is clear, even in the face of StudiVZ’s wholly improper refusal to produce responsive  
20 personal jurisdiction discovery, that StudiVZ committed a series of intentional acts, aimed at  
21 California, with knowledge that the acts would result in harm in California. As evidenced by the  
22 public statements of Mr. Dariani, and those of Defendants’ own counsel, StudiVZ’s founders and  
23 its employees systematically accessed Facebook in the course and conduct of their employment in  
24 order to copy Facebook’s intellectual property and develop a competing knockoff social  
25 networking site. This is all that is required to satisfy *Calder*. *See Licciardello v. Lovelady*, 2008  
26 U.S. App. LEXIS 21376, \*20, Case No. 07-14086 (11th Cir. October 10, 2008) (holding that the  
27 out-of-state Defendant’s unauthorized use of the plaintiff’s trademark and misappropriation of his  
28 name and reputation for commercial gain satisfied the *Calder* effects test); *Panavision Int’l*, 141

1 F.3d at 1321-22 (affirming the exercise of jurisdiction in a trademark infringement action over a  
2 nonresident defendant whose sole contact with the forum was his posting of plaintiff’s trademarks  
3 on his internet website); *Intercon, Inc. v. Bell Atlantic Internet Solutions, Inc.*, 205 F.3d 1244,  
4 1248-49 (10th Cir. 2000) (holding that out-of-state defendant’s continued transmission of email  
5 over plaintiff’s servers caused injury to plaintiff in its home state); *Peridyne Tech. Solutions, LLC*  
6 *v. Matheson Fast Freight, Inc.*, 117 F. Supp. 2d 1366, 1371-73 (N.D. Ga. 2000) (exercising  
7 jurisdiction over non-resident defendants who accessed plaintiff’s computer system over the  
8 Internet in furtherance of their tortious activity); *Flowserve Corp. v. Midwest Pipe Repair*, 2006  
9 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4315, \*10, Case No. 3:05-cv-1357-N (N.D. Tex. 2006) (jurisdiction proper  
10 over a “hacker” who accessed plaintiff’s servers, where the servers were related to plaintiff’s  
11 claims).

12 **1. Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss Ignore Facebook’s Factual Allegations**  
13 **And Misunderstand The Relevant Law**

14 StudiVZ's Motion to Dismiss largely ignores the factual allegations in Facebook’s  
15 complaint as well as Facebook’s theories of jurisdiction. Instead, in the motions, and throughout  
16 the meet and confer process, Defendants focus on more attractive (to them)—albeit irrelevant—  
17 observations regarding its minimum contacts with California, such as its lack of ownership of any  
18 real property in the state or its lack of a California business license. Although these facts  
19 sometimes bear on personal jurisdiction, they are not relevant to this case, where Facebook  
20 asserts that StudiVZ’s employees have intentionally and unlawfully accessed Facebook’s web site  
21 and intellectual property in violation of their contractual and statutory obligations under state and  
22 federal law.

23 To the extent that StudiVZ discusses the *Calder* “effects” test, they largely do so only to  
24 argue that StudiVZ’s operation of its infringing, knockoff websites does not rise to the level of an  
25 “intentional act that was ‘expressly aimed’ at California.” StudiVZ’s Motion to Dismiss, at  
26 12:28—13:2. This argument misses the point completely. Facebook’s primary *Calder* predicate  
27 is StudiVZ’s commission of a series of intentional acts aimed at California that caused harm in  
28 California and that StudiVZ knew would cause harm in California. Thus, Facebook’s claims

1 arise out of, or directly result from, StudiVZ’s forum-related activities, satisfying the second  
2 prong of the specific jurisdiction test. Facebook’s *Calder* analysis does not hinge simply on  
3 StudiVZ’s mere operation of a knockoff website in another country, although this too would  
4 suffice to establish this Court’s personal jurisdiction over them. *See* Section III.A.3, *infra*.

5 Defendants’ mischaracterization or misunderstanding of Facebook’s factual allegations  
6 renders much of their brief moot. For instance, Defendants’ intentional, unauthorized and illegal  
7 access of Facebook’s California servers for the purpose of committing theft from those servers—  
8 and subsequent actual theft from those servers—simply cannot be likened, as StudiVZ  
9 unavailingly attempts to do, to a case in which specific jurisdiction was sought over a  
10 photographer whose photos ended up in a magazine whose nationwide distribution included  
11 California, *see McDonough v. Fallon McElligott, Inc.*, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15139, Civil No.  
12 95-4037 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 5, 1996) (StudiVZ Mot. to Dismiss at 15:17—16:5), or another where  
13 specific jurisdiction was denied over the foreign owner of an infringing work who profited from  
14 the publication of the work in magazines he knew would be published in, among other places,  
15 California. *See Rano v. Sipa Press, Inc.*, 987 F.2d 580, 588 (9th Cir. 1992) (StudiVZ Mot. to  
16 Dismiss at 15:7—15:16). In these instances, the defendant did not purposefully target his activity  
17 at California, whereas in the instant case there is no question that StudiVZ did in fact commit  
18 several torts aimed at the state, almost certainly while in the United States.

19 StudiVZ briefly argues that StudiVZ’s conduct was not “expressly aimed” at California  
20 because Facebook’s website is available everywhere. StudiVZ Mot. to Dismiss at 14:6-19, *citing*,  
21 *Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy*, 453 F.3d 1151, 1155 (9th Cir. 2006). But the Court need not reach  
22 this issue to assert personal jurisdiction over StudiVZ. StudiVZ’s argument once again misses the  
23 mark and ignores Facebook’s allegations that StudiVZ intentionally trespassed to Facebook’s  
24 servers and stole valuable intellectual property contained thereon. Facebook has asserted claims,  
25 including the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and the Penal Code 502(c) claims, that relate  
26 directly to StudiVZ’s unauthorized and improper access of Facebook’s computers, system and  
27 data. Facebook’s allegations that StudiVZ intentionally committed a series of torts to Facebook’s  
28 servers are enough to meet the *Calder* “effects” test.

1                                   **2. Defendants’ Highly Interactive, Commercial Website Has**  
2                                   **Purposefully Directed Itself At California and United States Users**

3                                   The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants stemming from their tortious acts  
4 knowingly aimed at California. However, even were this Court to ignore StudiVZ’s intentional  
5 acts, the Court would still have personal jurisdiction over StudiVZ based on StudiVZ’s  
6 implementation and continued maintenance of an interactive website expressly aimed at  
7 California users.

8                                   According to StudiVZ’s responses to interrogatories and StudiVZ’s own jurisdictional  
9 challenge, StudiVZ has over 11,000 users in California. Avalos Decl. ¶ 6; **Exhibit 2**. Each one  
10 of these users maintains a profile page on one of the StudiVZ websites. Like Facebook, in order  
11 to create a profile page, in order to become a StudiVZ user at all, a person must first register.  
12 Contrary to the representations in StudiVZ’s Motion to Dismiss, the StudiVZ websites do far  
13 more than simply passively allow user registration. The StudiVZ registration pages possess  
14 dynamically-created interactive prompts that are particularly geared to guide American<sup>1</sup> and  
15 Californian users through their registration process. For instance, when a would-be StudiVZ user  
16 signals that she is from the United States, the StudiVZ Registration page changes to include a  
17 drop-down menu that lists a number of the fifty states.<sup>2</sup> Avalos Decl. ¶ 17; **Exhibit 8**. These  
18 states do not appear by accident. Like anything else on a webpage, they were written by a  
19 company programmer, *in anticipation that American users would want to register on the site*.

20                                   Once a user selects his or her state of residence or domicile, yet another drop down menu  
21 appears and asks users to select which university within the state the user attends. *Id.* ¶ 18;

22 <sup>1</sup> As Defendants have shirked their legal obligation to produce personal jurisdiction discovery,  
23 Facebook has not received discovery relative to StudiVZ’s nationwide contacts and users.  
24 However, it is well-established that even if Facebook is unable to show purposeful direction as to  
25 California, Facebook can still establish jurisdiction if StudiVZ has purposefully directed its  
26 actions at the United States. *See Pebble Beach*, 453 F.3d at 1158-59. “This ability to look to the  
27 aggregate contacts of a defendant with the United States as a whole instead of a particular state  
28 forum is a product of Rule 4(k)(2).” *Id.*, citing, *Glencore Grain Rotterdam B.V. v. Shivnath Rai Hamarain Co.*, 284 F.3d 1114, 1126 (9th Cir. 2002). As it has raised claims under federal law, Federal Rule 4(k)(2) is available to Facebook to the extent that the Court determines that StudiVZ is not subject to the personal jurisdiction of any state court of general jurisdiction and the exercise of jurisdiction would comport with due process.

<sup>2</sup> This illustrates what is meant by a “dynamically-created” interactive prompt. It is one that does not initially appear on a particular webpage. The prompt is created by the website’s programming language according to responses and information entered by users and registrants.

1 **Exhibit 9.** Not all colleges or universities within a state are represented in these drop-down  
2 menus. The selection of colleges and universities included within the registration page appears  
3 to be driven by requests from registrants to have their respective schools added to StudiVZ's site.  
4 Avalos Decl. ¶ 19. In other words, when a student attending an American university not listed on  
5 the registration page wishes to register as a member of one of the StudiVZ websites, that student  
6 is asked to e-mail the university or college's complete name, its abbreviation, its state, city, postal  
7 code and school website to StudiVZ. *Id.*; **Exhibit 10** (depicting the Estudiln.net “Help” page with  
8 these instructions in the Spanish language). While StudiVZ webmasters are processing the  
9 request, would-be users are nevertheless permitted to register and access the site. *Id.* A student  
10 whose school does not yet appear in the drop-down menu is encouraged to register as a student  
11 from a listed university while the request is processed. *Id.* Such students are instructed to change  
12 their listing to the correct school at a later date. *Id.* Once a university-add request is processed,  
13 the StudiVZ service adds that university to its permanent drop-down menu, allowing future  
14 registrants from that school to select it. *Id.*

15 StudiVZ's targeting of American and Californian users is thus systemic, continuous and  
16 interactive with American users. For example, on the Spanish StudiVZ site's registration page,  
17 students from the University of California at Hayward are expressly provided for. Avalos Decl.  
18 ¶ 18, **Exhibit 9** (depicting a screenshot of the www.estudiln.net registration page featuring  
19 Hayward on a pull-down menu). Presumably, the Spanish-language StudiVZ site received  
20 requests from students of UC Hayward to add the university to its service, which StudiVZ  
21 acquiesced to by programming Hayward permanently into its source code. The only reason for  
22 doing so would be to cater and appeal to students from that university.

23 This degree of interactivity is a far cry from StudiVZ's own representation of its sites'  
24 interaction with American users. In carefully lawyered language, StudiVZ writes, “Nor has  
25 StudiVZ made any effort to specifically target California residents, and StudiVZ has not  
26 advertised to, *or otherwise initiated contact with*, any California residents.” StudiVZ's Mot. to  
27 Dismiss at 13:10-14 (emphasis added). StudiVZ may not have “initiated contact” with its 11,013  
28 California users, but once those users contacted it, it catered to them by writing new code into its

1 website so as to allow them to register on the site and become income-generating assets of the  
2 company. Indeed, in light of StudiVZ’s protocol for adding California universities to its drop-  
3 down menus, it would appear that StudiVZ’s representation that it has not “made any effort to  
4 specifically target California residents” is blatantly false.

5 Accepted as true, these allegations are more than sufficient to establish that StudiVZ’s  
6 websites are sufficiently interactive to grant the Court personal jurisdiction. According to  
7 StudiVZ’s own motion, Ninth Circuit law categorizes web sites along a “‘sliding scale’ approach  
8 under which jurisdiction is ‘directly proportionate to the nature and quality of commercial activity  
9 that an entity conducts over the Internet.’” StudiVZ Mot. to Dismiss at 12:10-18, citing,  
10 *Cybersell, Inc. v. Cybersell, Inc.*, 130 F.3d 414, 419 (9th Cir. 1997). It is well-established that no  
11 jurisdiction may be exercised over a website owner “who does nothing more than register a  
12 domain name and post an essentially passive website and nothing else is done to encourage  
13 residents of the forum state.” *Pebble Beach*, 453 F.3d, at 1157. StudiVZ seeks to paint itself as  
14 something akin to such a passive site:

15 While not solely “passive” sites that do nothing but post information, StudiVZ’s social  
16 networking sites fall much closer to the passive end of the spectrum than they do to  
17 commercial websites that sell goods or services to California residents. There is no charge  
18 to use StudiVZ’s websites. Moreover, to the extent the sites are ‘interactive,’ the vast  
majority of the interaction occurs among the sites’ registered users, not between users and  
the site. StudiVZ simply provides the conduit for the users’ interaction among  
themselves.”

19 StudiVZ Mot. to Dismiss at 13:2 — 9.

20 StudiVZ ignores the fact that it entered into contracts with each and every one of its  
21 11,013 California users by way of its Terms of Use. It is well-established that “an interactive  
22 website through which the defendant enters into contracts with residents of a foreign jurisdiction  
23 that involve the knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet justifies a  
24 court’s exercise of personal jurisdiction.” *Life Alert Emergency Response, Inc. v. Lifealert  
25 Security, Inc.*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 105851, at \*9-\*10, Case No. CV 08-3226 AHM (C.D. Cal.  
26 Dec. 29, 2008). It ignores the fact that it specifically changed its website programming so as to  
27 allow users from California and other states to register and use the StudiVZ websites. It ignores  
28 the fact that to do so it regularly interacts with servers in California. And it ignores the fact that

1 while these users are interacting among themselves, they are doing so by accessing Defendants'  
2 sites while in California.

3 StudiVZ's assertion that it did not "charge" the California users for the use of the StudiVZ  
4 services is misleading and disingenuous. As is increasingly the case for most Internet websites,  
5 income is generated not by user fees but from advertisers who pay to have advertisements placed  
6 on a webpage. Avalos Decl. ¶ 20; **Exhibit 11**. The more users and "hits" a website has, the more  
7 a website is able to charge companies wishing to advertise on the site. *Id.* Although StudiVZ's  
8 refusal to cooperate with the production of personal jurisdiction discovery precludes exact  
9 numbers, when negotiating with advertisers, StudiVZ presumably includes its California and  
10 other American users in the total. StudiVZ is thus able to charge more for its advertising space  
11 and effectively generates income from each of its American users.

12 In sum, StudiVZ is not merely a passive website of the kind seen in the two cases cited  
13 most in its jurisdictional challenge. In *Pebble Beach*, the defendant merely set up a domain name  
14 and ran a website with no contact whatsoever with California, 453 F.3d at 1157. In *GTE New*  
15 *Media Servs. Inc. v. Bellsouth Corp.*, 199 F.3d 1343 (D.C. Cir. 2000), the court declined to  
16 exercise jurisdiction over a defendant who provided a website with interactive yellow pages that  
17 users could access in their respective forums. Unlike these websites, StudiVZ operates a highly  
18 interactive online service that regularly transacts business with thousands of individually targeted  
19 California residents and thousands more across the country. It is well-established that the  
20 exercise of personal jurisdiction is appropriate in such cases. *See Cybersell*, 130 F.3d at 418,  
21 citing, *Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.*, 952 F. Supp. 1119, 1124 (W.D. Pa. 1997) (finding  
22 purposeful availment based on defendant's interactive website and contracts with 3000  
23 individuals and seven Internet access providers in Pennsylvania allowing them to download  
24 electronic messages that formed the basis of the suit); *Maritz, Inc. v. Cybergold, Inc.*, 947 F.Supp.  
25 1328, 1332-33 (E.D. Mo. 1996) (cited in *Cybersell*, 130 F.3d at 418) (website users were  
26 encouraged to add their address to a mailing list that basically subscribed the user to the service).

1                                   **3.     StudiVZ’s Trespass To Facebook’s Servers Establishes Jurisdiction**  
2                                   **Under California Penal Code 502**

3                                   By knowingly accessing and without permission taking, copying or making use of data  
4 from Facebook’s computer servers, StudiVZ violated California Penal Code section 502(c). Cal.  
5 Pen. Code §502(c). California Penal Code section 502(j) specifically provides for jurisdiction  
6 over a defendant if that defendant accessed a computer, computer system or computer network in  
7 violation of section 502(c). Cal. Pen. Code §502(j) (“For purposes of bringing a civil or a criminal  
8 action under this section, a person who causes, by any means, the access of a computer, computer  
9 system, or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction is deemed to have  
10 personally accessed the computer, computer system or computer network in each jurisdiction.”).  
11 Thus, the exercise of jurisdiction is appropriate over Defendants.

12                                   **4.     StudiVZ Has Contractually Submitted To The Venue, Jurisdiction and**  
13                                   **Law of This Court**

14                                   As noted above, by agreeing to the Facebook Terms of Use, Defendants, by and through  
15 its founders, employees acting within the scope of their employment, as well as other agents, have  
16 contractually submitted to the venue, jurisdiction and law of this Court. Courts routinely enforce  
17 such provisions when determining personal jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Carnival Cruise Lines, Inc. v.*  
18 *Shute*, 499 U.S. 585, 590-95 (1991) (upholding forum selection clause printed on cruise ship  
19 ticket); *Securities and Exchange Comm’n v. Ross*, 504 F.3d 1130, 1149 (9th Cir. 2007)  
20 (observing that “consent to jurisdiction sometimes occurs unwillingly or even inadvertently,”  
21 including through a “variety of legal arrangements” such as “a forum selection clause in a  
22 contract”); *Hunt v. Superior of San Diego County*, 81 Cal. App. 4th 901, 908 (2000) (“Although  
23 the forum selection clause here is contained in an adhesion contract, that clause in an adhesion  
24 contract is enforceable even though the defendant did not actually read it.”). Forum selection  
25 clauses found online are valid and enforceable. *See, e.g., Cairo, Inc. v. Crossmedia Services,*  
26 *Inc.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8450, \*12-14, Case No. C 04-04825 JW (N.D. Cal. Apr. 1, 2005).  
27 Thus, for yet another reason, this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants.  
28

1           **B.     The Holtzbrinck Defendants Are Subject to the Personal Jurisdiction of This**  
2           **Court**

3           The Holtzbrinck Defendants invested in StudiVZ in 2007. Since obtaining control they  
4           have continued and expanded StudiVZ’s ongoing infringement with knowledge thereof and with  
5           knowledge that doing so would harm Facebook in California. Avalos Decl. ¶¶ 9, 10 and 12.  
6           These assertions would, if proven, plainly be sufficient to establish personal jurisdiction because  
7           Defendants would have *knowingly harmed a California resident in California*. See *Licciardello*  
8           *v. Lovelady*, 2008 U.S. App. LEXIS 21376, \*20, Case No. 07-14086 (11th Cir. October 10, 2008)  
9           (holding that the out-of-state Defendant’s unauthorized use of the plaintiff’s trademark and  
10          misappropriation of his name and reputation for commercial gain satisfied the *Calder* effects  
11          test); *Panavision Int’l, L.P. v. Toepfen*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1321-22 (9th Cir.1998) (affirming the  
12          exercise of jurisdiction in a trademark infringement action over a nonresident defendant whose  
13          sole contact with the forum was his posting of plaintiff’s trademarks on his internet website).

14           **C.     Exercise of Jurisdiction Over Defendants Is Reasonable**

15          Defendants make much of the fact that it would be “unreasonable” to hale them into  
16          California court. See StudiVZ Mot. to Dismiss at 16:8 -14. But this is but one factor a court  
17          should consider and not determinative by itself. Indeed, Federal courts routinely exercise  
18          personal jurisdiction over foreign defendants.

19          To determine the reasonableness of exercising personal jurisdiction over foreign  
20          defendants, the Ninth Circuit requires the consideration of seven factors. See *Core-Vent Corp. v.*  
21          *Nobel Industries*, 11 F.3d 1482, 1487-88 (9th Cir. 1993). These factors weigh heavily in  
22          Facebook’s favor:

23           (i) Purposeful Interjection: In their Motions to Dismiss, both StudiVZ and the  
24          Holtzbrinck summarily conclude that they have not purposefully engaged in any activities in  
25          California. StudiVZ Mot. to Dismiss at 16:28 – 17:3; Holtzbrinck Mot. to Dismiss 13:7—13.  
26          This is untrue. With full knowledge that Facebook was located in California, Defendants  
27          intentionally trespassed to Facebook’s servers and there perpetrated theft in violation of both state  
28          and federal law thereby causing harm to Facebook in California. In addition, as discussed above,

1 Defendants have over 11,000 users in California with whom they have interacted and entered into  
2 user agreements. Accordingly, this factor favors a finding that the exercise of jurisdiction would  
3 be reasonable.

4 (ii) Burden on Defendant: Defendants argue that “[t]he law of personal jurisdiction is  
5 asymmetrical and is primarily concerned with the defendant’s burden.” *Id.* at 17:4—5, citing,  
6 *Terracom v. Valley Nat’l Bank*, 49 F.3d 555, 561 (9th Cir. 1995). However, in *Core-Vent*, the  
7 Ninth Circuit made clear that the asymmetry to which it was referring was unique to that case, as  
8 defendants “are individuals with little to no physical contacts with California,” while “Core-Vent,  
9 on the other hand, is a large international corporation with worldwide distribution of its  
10 products.” *Core-Vent*, 11 F.3d at 1489. The asymmetry present in *Core-Vent* is absent here.  
11 Defendants are part of one of the largest and wealthiest media conglomerates in the world,  
12 Verlagsgruppe Georg von Holtzbrinck. The Holtzbrinck companies own hundreds of assets  
13 around the world, including the New York publishing powerhouse, Macmillan Press. Defendants  
14 are at no distinct financial disadvantage in litigating this case in California. Even in *Core-Vent*,  
15 where the parties were truly asymmetrical, the Court refused to declare this factor for the  
16 individual doctors, writing, “[w]hile defending the lawsuit in California would be difficult for the  
17 Swedish doctors, it would not be impossible.” *Core-Vent*, 11 F.3d at 1489. Further, as *Core-*  
18 *Vent* itself made clear, “[m]odern advances in communications and transportation have  
19 significantly reduced the burden of litigating in another country.” *Core-Vent*, 11 F.3d at 1489,  
20 citing, *Sinatra v. National Enquirer*, 854 F.2d 1191, 1199 (9th Cir. 1988). Defendants’  
21 conclusory position would effectively preclude courts from ever exercising personal jurisdiction  
22 over foreign defendants. Given the parity between the parties, the lack of a particularized burden  
23 to any of the Defendants, and the particularly brazen nature of Defendants’ tortious acts, this  
24 factor favors a finding that the exercise of jurisdiction would be reasonable.

25 (iii) Conflict With Sovereignty: Exercise of personal jurisdiction over Defendants would  
26 not conflict with the sovereignty of Germany. Defendants again fail to cite to any particularized  
27 concerns unique to this case. In fact, they cite only to their status as foreign nationals as grounds  
28 to conclude that the exercise of personal jurisdiction in this case would clash with German

1 sovereignty. To the extent that any conflict could exist, that conflict would seem outweighed by  
2 the reason for which personal jurisdiction would be exercised by the Court in the first place:  
3 Defendants trespassed to California property and committed willful intellectual property theft on  
4 a massive, unabashed scale. Accordingly, this factor favors a finding that the exercise of  
5 jurisdiction would be reasonable.

6 (iv) Forum State's Interest: It is well-established that “California maintains a strong  
7 interest in providing an effective means of redress for its residents who are tortiously injured.”  
8 *Core-Vent*, 11 F.3d at 1489, citing, *Sinatra*, 854 F.2d at 1200. Despite this truism, Defendants  
9 somehow conclude that “California has no interest in adjudicating this dispute.” *StudiVZ Mot. to*  
10 *Dismiss* at 18:15—16; *Holt. Mot. to Dismiss* at 14:27—28. California’s interest in this case is  
11 considerable and unambiguous. Facebook resides in Palo Alto, California. *Avalos Decl.* ¶ 3.  
12 The computer servers upon which Defendants trespassed are located in California. *Id.* Moreover,  
13 California employees have suffered harm in California. And Facebook has asserted a California  
14 Penal Code violation against Defendants. This factor weighs heavily in favor of finding that the  
15 exercise of personal jurisdiction would be reasonable.

16 (v) Efficient Resolution of the Controversy: As discussed in Section IV. D., *infra*,  
17 Defendants take a one sided and incorrect view that all witnesses and evidence in this case are  
18 likely to be located in Germany. Facebook witnesses will need to be deposed concerning the  
19 development of the Facebook site, the similarities of the two sites, and the harm and damages  
20 suffered by Facebook. Documentary evidence regarding these issues is located here in California.  
21 Third-party witnesses located here in the United States are likely to play a role in this litigation,  
22 as the StudiVZ founders both decided to copy Facebook—and perhaps even began copying  
23 Facebook—while working as interns for American companies. Xilinx, Mr. Bemmann’s employer  
24 during the period in question, is located just miles from the Court. To the extent that witnesses  
25 and documents will be needed from Germany, advances in technology have gone far to mitigate  
26 the burdens associated with producing and reviewing such evidence. *Id.* Accordingly, this factor  
27 weighs in favor of finding that the exercise of personal jurisdiction would be reasonable.

28 (vi) Plaintiff's Interest in Effective Relief and (vii) Existence of an Alternative Forum:

1 These factors favor exercise of personal jurisdiction. *See infra*. Section IV.

2 **IV. THIS IS A CONVENIENT AND APPROPRIATE FORUM FOR THIS DISPUTE.**

3 *Forum non conveniens* is an “exceptional tool” that must be “employed sparingly.”  
4 *Ravelo Monegro v. Rosa*, 211 F.3d 509, 514 (9th Cir. 2000). Thus, Defendants’ motion should be  
5 denied unless they can prove that it would be **oppressive and vexatious** for Defendants to litigate  
6 in the United States. *Cheng v. Boeing Co.*, 708 F.2d 1406, 1410 (9th Cir. 1983). Defendants bear  
7 the heavy burden of making “a clear showing of facts . . . which establish such oppression and  
8 vexation” that they are “out of proportion to plaintiff’s convenience.” *Ravelo Monegro*, 211  
9 F.3d at 514. *See also Dole Food Co., v. Watts*, 303 F.3d 1104, 1118 (9th Cir. 2002); *Sinochem*  
10 *Int’l Co. v. Malaysia Int’l Shipping Corp.*, 127 S. Ct. 1184, 1191 (2007). Here, Defendants have  
11 not come close to satisfying their “heavy burden.”

12 **A. Defendants Have Failed to Meet Their “Heavy Burden” to Prove That an**  
13 **Adequate Alternative Forum Exists.**

14 As a threshold issue for a *forum non conveniens* motion, a Defendant must prove that an  
15 adequate alternative forum must exist. *Iragorri v. United Technologies Corp.*, 274 F.3d 65 (2d  
16 Cir. 2001). Defendants have completely failed to satisfy this prerequisite of proving that  
17 Germany is an adequate alternative forum exists. Indeed, Defendants merely state in conclusory  
18 fashion that “it is undisputed that Germany law recognizes and provides remedies for plaintiff’s  
19 purported claims.” Facebook disagrees and disputes this important issue. Facebook has asserted  
20 uniquely American claims – the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act claim and the violation  
21 of California Penal Code section 502(c) claim. Defendants have made no effort to discuss, much  
22 less proffer evidence, that Facebook would be able to pursue adequate remedies for these statutes  
23 that offer wide-ranging and broad protections. Moreover, the general tort law of the European  
24 countries, as well as the limited discovery, is ill-suited for a complex computer trespass case such  
25 as this. In addition, it is undisputed that Germany does not allow for punitive damages.  
26 Consequently, there is a significant dispute as to whether Facebook can receive adequate  
27 remedies to compensate it, and to punish Defendants for their wrongful and intentional acts  
28 directed at Facebook. Again, Defendants have the burden of presenting the facts and evidence to

1 overcome this threshold issue. They failed to do so. On reply, Defendants should not be  
2 permitted to belatedly present evidence and new theories to try to resurrect their unsupported  
3 arguments. Accordingly, Defendants have not met, and cannot meet, their heavy burden with  
4 respect to this issue and their *forum non conveniens* argument should be summarily denied.

5 **B. Facebook's Choice of Forum Is Entitled to Considerable Deference.**

6 When evaluating whether litigating in a forum would be oppressive or vexatious, the  
7 *forum non conveniens* inquiry starts with a strong presumption in favor of the plaintiff's choice of  
8 forum. *Piper Aircraft Co. v. Reyno*, 454 U.S. 235, 255 (1981); *See also Norex Petroleum Ltd. v.*  
9 *Access Indus., Inc.*, 416 F.3d 146, 154 (2d Cir. 2005) (vacating dismissal where district court  
10 failed to afford proper deference to foreign plaintiff's choice of forum); *Manu Int'l S.A. v. Avon*  
11 *Products, Inc.*, 641 F.2d 62, 65 (2d Cir. 1981) (“[e]mphasis on the district court’s discretion . . .  
12 must not overshadow the central principle of the *Gilbert* doctrine that ‘**unless the balance is**  
13 **strongly in favor of the defendant, the plaintiff’s choice of forum should rarely be**  
14 **disturbed.**”); *Securities Investor Protection Corp. v. Vigman*, 764 F.2d 1309, 1317 (9th Cir.  
15 1985); *Ravelo Monegro*, 211 F.3d at 513 (“There is a strong presumption in favor of the  
16 plaintiff’s choice of forum”); *E. & J. Gallo Winery v. F. & P.S.p.A.*, 899 F.Supp. 465, 466 (E.D.  
17 Cal. 1994). This is even more so where the plaintiff has filed suit in the district where there is  
18 sufficient connection with its choice of forum, such as residency of Plaintiff. *Amini Innovation*  
19 *Corp. v. JS Imps., Inc.*, 497 F. Supp. 2d 1093, 1110 (C.D. Cal. 2007).

20 Here, Facebook’s choice is entitled to substantial deference. “The greater the plaintiff’s or  
21 the lawsuit’s bona fide connection to the United States and to the forum of choice and the more it  
22 appears that a domestic or foreign plaintiff’s choice of forum has been dictated by reasons that the  
23 law recognizes as valid, the greater the deference will be given to the plaintiff’s forum choice.”  
24 *Iragorri*, 274 F.3d at 71-72 (emphasis added). There can be no doubt that Facebook is connected  
25 to this forum. It resides here. Its employees, some of whom will be witnesses, are here. Its  
26 documents are here. Its servers are here. Its outside counsel for this case has offices in this  
27 District and some of the attorneys handling the matter reside and work in this District.  
28 Consequently, Facebook has numerous and significant connections to this forum.

1 In addition, The lawsuit itself also has a significant connection to this forum. Because  
2 Facebook resides here, the harm Facebook suffers is felt here, not merely in Germany as  
3 Defendants argue. Additionally, Defendants accessed Facebook’s servers located in this District.  
4 Facebook has a asserted violations of California Penal Code section 502(c) and the federal  
5 Computer Fraud and Abuse Act. This Court has a strong interest in adjudicating these claims.

6 Since substantial deference should be given to Facebook’s choice of forum, this action  
7 should be dismissed “only if the chosen forum is shown to be genuinely inconvenient and the  
8 selected forum significantly preferable.” *See Bigio v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 448 F.3d 176, 179 (2d Cir.  
9 2006). Here, Defendants have not, and cannot, make such a showing.

10 **C. Defendants Have Not Met Their Burden of Showing that Litigating in This**  
11 **District Would Be Oppressive or Vexatious.**

12 Even if Defendants could show that there was an adequate alternative forum and even if  
13 no deference were given to Facebook’s choice of forum, Defendants’ motion to dismiss must still  
14 be denied because Defendants have not and cannot establish that trying this case in this Court  
15 would be “oppressive” or “vexatious.” As set forth above, Defendants are part of the Holtzbrinck  
16 publishing conglomerate. They have substantial resources and can easily absorb the costs of a  
17 trial in California. Consequently, litigating here will not be “oppressive” to them. *See Wiwa v.*  
18 *Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.*, 226 F.3d 88, 99 (2d Cir. 2000) (even though disputed events did not  
19 occur in the forum state, defendant foreign corporations would not be subject to great  
20 inconvenience in litigating there given the defendants’ wealth and far-flung business empire).

21 Additionally, “[m]odern advances in communications and transportation,” such as  
22 electronic communications and low international airfares, have “significantly reduced the burden  
23 of litigating in another country.” *Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Svcs. v. Bell & Clements Ltd.*, 328 F.3d  
24 1122, 1132-33 (9th Cir. 2003) (observing that litigating in California posed only a limited burden  
25 to a London-based company); *see also Ballard v. Savage*, 65 F.3d 1495, 1501 (9th Cir. 1995)  
26 (“the advent of ‘modern transportation’ certainly has made the burden of defending in a foreign  
27 forum more palatable”), and *Manu, Int’l S.A., v. Avon Prods.* 641 F.2d 62, 65 (2d Cir. 1981)  
28 (transportation of witnesses from Taiwan to New York was not unacceptable inconvenience).

1 Along these lines, the vast amount of document discovery these days involves the  
2 exchange of electronic data, documents, and files. The use of tapes, disks and even electronic  
3 mail has made the transfer of information extraordinarily easy – even if sent from remote  
4 locations. Additionally, “[D]ocuments can be scanned and placed on a secure website for viewing  
5 by counsel for the parties and by the court,” making the location of documentary evidence “far  
6 less important than it might have been in the past.” *In re Livent, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 78 F. Supp. 2d  
7 194, 211 (S.D.N.Y. 1999). In the current case, Defendants have already produce documents in  
8 electronic form. Defendants fail to explain how trying a case in this District will be oppressive.

9 **D. The Private and Public Factors Do Not Tilt Strongly in Favor of a Foreign**  
10 **Forum.**

11 The Supreme Court has set forth private and public interest factors that courts should  
12 assess in considering *forum non conveniens* motions. These factors must “tilt strongly” in favor  
13 of a foreign forum in order for a motion to be granted. *R. Maganlal & Co. v. M.G. Chem. Co.,*  
14 *Inc.*, 942 F.2d 164, 167 (2d Cir. 1991) (citing *Gilbert*, 330 U.S. at 508). The overall standard  
15 remains whether litigating in this District is oppressive or vexatious. The private and public  
16 factors merely provide the Court with a framework for exercising its discretion. *Cheng*, 708 F.2d  
17 at 1411; *Ravelo Monegro*, 211 F.3d at 514.

18 **1. The Private Interest Factors Do Not Tilt Strongly in Favor of Germany.**

19 The “private interest” factors are: (1) residences of the parties and witnesses, (2) forum’s  
20 convenience to the litigants, (3) access to physical evidence and sources of proof, (4) whether  
21 unwilling witnesses can be compelled to testify, (5) cost of bringing witnesses to trial, (6)  
22 enforceability of the judgment, and (7) all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy  
23 and inexpensive.” *Lueck v. Sundstrand Corp.*, 236 F.3d 1137, 1145 (9th Cir. 2001).

24 In applying these factors, courts must, as discussed above, consider changes in  
25 transportation and technology that have significantly reduced the burden on a party of trying a  
26 case outside of one’s own country. See *Anglo American Ins. Group v. Calfed Inc.*, 940 F. Supp.  
27 554, 564 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) (finding that the “development of worldwide travel ... means that mere  
28 distance alone is not a sufficient basis on which to conclude that a forum is inconvenient”); *Reid-*

1 *Walen v. Hansen*, 933 F.2d 1390, 1396 (8th Cir. 1991); *Lehman v. Humphrey Cayman, Ltd.*, 713  
2 F.2d 339 (8th Cir.1983), *cert. denied*, 464 U.S. 1042 (1984); (“[T]he time and expense of  
3 obtaining the presence or testimony of foreign witnesses is greatly reduced by commonplace  
4 modes of communication and travel.”); *Allstate Life Ins. Co. v. Linter Group, Ltd.*, 782 F. Supp.  
5 215, 225 (S.D.N.Y. 1992), *aff’d*, 994 F.2d 996 (2d. Cir. 1993) (“[I]n light of the advances in  
6 transportation and communication since 1947, the year *Gulf Oil* was decided, [the ease of access  
7 to sources of proof] will be accorded less weight in this Court’s calculus.”).

8 Here, the first factor - the residence of parties and witnesses - favors this District.  
9 Facebook’s witnesses will all be from this District or the United States. Defendants witnesses  
10 will be in Germany. Between the parties, the factor is neutral. But as discussed above, there may  
11 be third party witnesses who worked with either Mr. Dariani in Pennsylvania or Mr. Bemmann in  
12 California and/or Colorado and who have relevant information regarding the initial creation and  
13 development of the StudiVZ site – which appears to have occurred on U.S. soil. This tips the  
14 balance in favor of this forum.

15 Defendants have also failed to meet their burden with respect to the second and third  
16 factors – convenience to litigants and access to proof. As the Ninth Circuit has stated “[a]ny  
17 court, whether in the United States or in [Germany], will necessarily face some difficulty in  
18 securing evidence from abroad.” *Tuazon v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 433 F.3d 1163, 1182 (9<sup>th</sup>  
19 Cir. 2006), 433 F.3d at 1182. But, because of the advances in technology and the ability to use  
20 videotaped depositions, that difficulty is neither oppressive nor vexatious in this case. *See Astor*  
21 *Holdings, Inc. v. Roski*, 2002 WL 72936, at \*12 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 17, 2002) (the location of records  
22 is “not a compelling consideration when records are easily portable”). Again, at most these  
23 factors are neutral.

24 Defendants similarly fail to meet its burden with respect to the fourth and fifth factors –  
25 the ability to compel testimony and the cost of bringing witnesses to trial. The testimony of  
26 foreign witnesses can readily be secured in this District. Germany is a signatory to the Hague  
27 Convention and letters rogatory are available to facilitate efficient discovery. *See Bigio*, 448 F.3d  
28 at 179 (“to the extent there are witnesses abroad who are beyond the court’s subpoena power,

1 their testimony can be provided by depositions taken pursuant to letters rogatory”); *see also*  
2 *Overseas Programming Cos., Ltd. v. Cinematographische Commerz-Anstalt*, 684 F.2d 232, 235  
3 (2d Cir. 1982) (availability of letters rogatory is relevant in deciding the issue).

4 The sixth factor - enforceability of the judgment - again is neutral. Germany will enforce  
5 a judgment from the United States. Facebook does not anticipate a problem in this regard.  
6 Defendants do not even address the issue. Finally, Defendants do not meet their burden as to the  
7 seventh factor. There is no practical problem with trying the case in this District. Defendants  
8 raise the issue of translation costs. But this is a red herring. To the extent that Defendants  
9 produce German language documents in this case, Facebook will bear the costs of translating  
10 them. Since many of the Defendants, as well as their German counsel, are fluent in English, there  
11 likely is little need for Defendants to spend money on procuring formal translations. See Gray  
12 Decl. ¶ 3. Worse yet, if the case is transferred to Germany – it further drives up Facebook’s costs  
13 because it will be forced to translate all of its English language documents and materials into  
14 German so that they can be filed or used in the proceedings.

15 In sum, Defendants have completely failed to establish that the private interest factors “tilt  
16 strongly” toward Germany. Rather, they take a myopic one-sided view that because all of their  
17 witnesses are in Germany, the case should be tried in Germany. Defendants ignore the fact that  
18 all of Facebook’s witnesses, documents and experts will be here in the U.S. A complete analysis  
19 reveals that Defendants merely propose shifting costs and inconveniences to Facebook. This is  
20 not proper and does not support dismissal pursuant to *forum non conveniens*. See *Amini*  
21 *Innovation*, 497 F.Supp. 2d 1093, 1110-1111 (finding that a transfer of venue is generally  
22 inappropriate if it merely shifts costs from defendants to plaintiff).

23 **2. The Public Interest Factors Do Not Tilt Strongly in Favor of a Foreign  
24 Forum.**

25 The public interest factors are “(1) the local interest of lawsuit; (2) the court’s familiarity  
26 with governing law; (3) burden on local courts and juries; (4) congestion in the court; and (5) the  
27 costs of resolving a dispute unrelated to this forum.” *Lueck*, 236 F.3d at 1147 (quoting *Gilbert*,  
28 330 U.S. at 508-09). Once again, Defendants completely fail to meet their heavy burden of  
showing that these factors tilt strongly in their favor.

1 With respect to the first factor, a court should look to see if there is a local interest, not  
2 compare the local interest to the interest of another forum. “[W]e ask **only** if there is a local  
3 interest in the controversy, **not whether another forum also has an interest.**” *Tuazon*, 433 F.3d  
4 at 1182 (emphasis added) (rejecting *forum non conveniens* argument notwithstanding the  
5 Philippines’ interest in the case). This District has a strong local interest in this case. Facebook is  
6 a resident of this District, it employs numerous people in this District and its harm was felt in this  
7 District. *See Dole Food Co., Inc.* 303 F.3d at 1119 (noting California’s strong interest in the  
8 lawsuit because one of the parties was a California-based corporation). In addition, this Court  
9 has a strong interest in protecting its corporate citizens from others who improperly access their  
10 computer systems and infringe their technology. Finally, Facebook has asserted California and  
11 federal statutory computer trespass and trade dress claims. This Court has an interest in  
12 adjudicating such issues. *See Gates Learjet Corp. v. Gates Learjet Export Corp.*, 743 F.2d 1325  
13 (9th Cir. 1984) (forum had an interest in protecting companies from trademark infringement).

14 The second factor - governing law - also strongly favors this forum. Again, Facebook has  
15 asserted purely U.S. claims, including violations of California Penal Code section 502(c) and the  
16 federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and Lanham Act trade dress violations. “Public interest  
17 ordinarily favors the enforcement of the federal law . . . in the United States courts.” *Daventree*  
18 *Ltd. V. Republic of Azerbaijan*, 349 F. Supp.2d 736, 756 (S.D. N.Y. 2004). Here, the Computer  
19 Fraud and Abuse Act and Penal Code 502 claims should be tried in a U.S. court. Despite  
20 Defendants’ claims, there are no choice of law disputes. Defendants cling to earlier cease and  
21 desist letters from 2006 and 2007. But they ignore the letter Facebook sent in July 2008, just  
22 prior to filing suit and the actual claims set forth in Facebook’s Complaint.

23 The third factor is “not implicated” when, as here, the local forum has “strong interest in  
24 this litigation.” *See, e.g., Peregrine Myanmar v. Segal*, 89 F.3d 41, 47 (2d Cir. 1996). The fourth  
25 factor – court congestion – is not as relevant here because there are relatively few judicial  
26 vacancies. *See Guidi v. Inter-Continental Hotels*, 224 F.3d 142, 147 n. 5 (2d Cir. 2000).  
27 Defendants have made no showing that Germany’s courts are less congested. Finally, the fifth  
28 factor is also irrelevant, since this dispute is substantially related to this forum.

1 Defendants rely heavily on the fact that their witnesses speak German and claim that this  
2 will unduly delay the trial. Defendants' arguments are, at best, specious. While arranging for the  
3 depositions of Messrs Brehm and Weber, Defendants' witnesses, defense counsel specifically  
4 stated that the witnesses spoke fluent English and that a translator likely would not be needed –  
5 except for a few word here and there. Gray Decl. ¶ 3. In addition, StudiVZ's founders, Messrs.  
6 Dariani and Bemmann appear to speak fluent English based on videos available on the Internet.  
7 Defendants' claims of significant delays because its witnesses speak German are misleading and  
8 vastly overblown. Overall, the public interest factors do not "tilt strongly" in favor of transfer.

9 **E. Defendants Have Agreed To This Forum.**

10 As set forth above in Section III.A.4., Defendants have agreed to the forum  
11 selection provision contained in Facebook's Terms of Use. These clauses are valid and  
12 enforceable. Defendants have not offered any arguments to overcome the provisions. *See Bonny*  
13 *v. Society of Lloyd's*, 3 F.3d 156, 159-61 (7th Cir. 1993).

14 **F. The Court Should Utilize Its Discretion to Keep the Case.**

15 The *forum non conveniens* determination is committed to the sound discretion of  
16 the trial court. *Piper*, 454 U.S. at 257. Here, we have Defendants who came to the U.S. to find  
17 the next hot internet idea. They discovered Facebook and immediately started copying the entire  
18 look and feel and functionality of the site. They went back to Germany and launched a German  
19 language clone of Facebook. When Facebook confronted them, they filed a preemptory  
20 Declaratory Judgment action in an effort to select the most convenient and favorable forum. This  
21 Court should not let them succeed at manipulating the judicial process. Facebook has filed valid  
22 U.S.-based claims that it should be permitted to pursue against Defendants in this forum.  
23 Defendants have completely failed to carry their burden of showing that this is an oppressive and  
24 vexatious forum. Facebook's choice of forum should be upheld.

25 **V. CONCLUSION**

26 Accordingly, this Court should deny Defendants' motions. Alternatively, if the Court is  
27 inclined to grant Defendants' motions, Facebook respectfully requests that the Court grant  
28 Facebook's soon-to-be filed Motion to Enlarge Time in order to allow Facebook an opportunity to  
receive the discovery that Defendants have improperly blocked and delayed for months.

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Dated: January 21, 2009

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

/s/ Thomas J. Gray

THOMAS J. GRAY  
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FACEBOOK, INC.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that this document(s) filed through the ECF system will be sent electronically to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) and paper copies will be sent to those indicated as non registered participants on January 21, 2009.

Dated: January 21, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
/s/ Thomas J. Gray  
Name of Attorney