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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ECHOSTAR SATELLITE LLC,  
ECHOSTAR TECHNOLOGIES  
CORPORATION, NAGRASTAR LLC,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

VIEWTECH, INC. and JUNG KWAK,

Defendants.

Civil Case No. 07cv1273 BEN (WVG)

**AMENDED ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

**INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs DISH Network LLC,<sup>1</sup> EchoStar Technologies LLC, and NagraStar LLC move for summary judgment on their first claim for relief against Defendants ViewTech, Inc. and Jung Kwak. Plaintiffs seek a finding that Defendants are liable for violations of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”), 17 U.S.C. § 1201(a)(2); statutory damages for the violations; a permanent injunction; and reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs. Defendants’ opposition was due by February 28, 2011, but Defendants have not opposed the motion.<sup>2</sup> For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiffs’ motion for summary judgment is **GRANTED**.

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<sup>1</sup>Plaintiff DISH Network LLC was formerly known as EchoStar Satellite LLC and Plaintiff EchoStar Technologies LLC was formerly known as EchoStar Technologies Corporation.

<sup>2</sup>The Court provided Defendant Kwak with the notice required by *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc) and *Klinge v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988).

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiffs provide satellite television programming to those that pay for the  
3 programming. To protect against unauthorized use, Plaintiffs scramble their copyrighted  
4 programming. Plaintiffs’ receivers contain smart cards that convert Plaintiffs’ encrypted  
5 satellite signals into viewable programming for paying customers. Plaintiffs protect their  
6 transmissions from unauthorized viewing by developing new versions of the smart card,  
7 deployment of countermeasures that disable piracy devices, and prosecuting satellite piracy.

8 Defendant Viewtech sells Viewsat receivers that may be used to receive free-to-air  
9 (“FTA”) programming. FTA receivers are designed to receive unencrypted free satellite  
10 transmissions, but can be converted, using piracy software and additional devices, to obtain  
11 encrypted subscription programming. Defendant Kwak founded and is the principal owner  
12 of Defendant Viewtech.<sup>3</sup> Defendant Kwak used Defendant Viewtech to pay his personal  
13 expenses, federal taxes, and to purchase gifts and real estate for family members. He  
14 received more than fifteen million from Defendant Viewtech in 2007 and 2008.

15 Pursuant to a plea agreement, Defendant Kwak is currently serving an eighteen-month  
16 criminal sentence. He plead guilty to orchestrating a conspiracy to circumvent Plaintiffs’  
17 security technology by developing piracy-enabling software for Defendants’ Viewsat  
18 receivers in violation of the DMCA.

19 Defendants have a significant history of paying people to develop and distribute piracy  
20 software over the internet, including piracy mechanisms to circumvent Plaintiffs’  
21 countermeasures. Defendants’ receivers are designed for piracy. Each model reviewed by an  
22 expert contained more than one exact match of the proprietary code and data that resides on  
23 Plaintiffs’ smart card, a particular algorithm, and a graphical user interface. These elements  
24 are essential to decrypt Plaintiffs’ signals and serve no purpose in a receiver intended only to  
25 obtain free programming. More than 95% of the functions in Defendants’ receivers relate to  
26 piracy. Additionally, many of Defendants’ receivers have structural variations necessary to

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<sup>3</sup>Defendant Viewtech is currently in bankruptcy proceedings, but Plaintiffs have obtained relief from the automatic stay from the bankruptcy court to pursue a judgment against Viewtech.

1 add particular modules or boards designed to pirate Plaintiffs' programming.

2 Defendants provided thousands of free receivers to moderators on popular satellite  
3 piracy web sites so that the moderators could test the receivers for use in pirating Plaintiffs'  
4 programming and then post favorable reviews of the receiver's pirating capabilities.  
5 Defendants' piracy software, distributed over the internet, has received more than eleven  
6 million downloads.

7 In 2007, Plaintiffs announced the use of Nagra 3, a new security technology, that  
8 impeded the traditional piracy approach. This announcement caused Defendants' receiver  
9 sales to drop significantly. By March 2008, Defendants began attempting to crack the Nagra  
10 3 encryption so that their receivers could continue to receive Plaintiffs' encrypted  
11 programming without a subscription. Defendant Kwak hired expert computer hackers, co-  
12 defendants in his criminal proceedings. They collectively worked to crack Nagra 3 so that  
13 the computer code could be published on the internet, allowing Defendants' receivers to,  
14 once again, receive Plaintiffs' encrypted programming.

## 15 DISCUSSION

16 Summary judgment should be granted when "the movant shows that there is no  
17 genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
18 law." FED. R. CIV. P. 56(a). The moving party bears the burden of demonstrating the  
19 absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242,  
20 256 (1986). If the moving party meets this burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing  
21 party to set forth specific facts showing that a genuine issue remains for trial. *Id.* "Summary  
22 judgment procedure is properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather  
23 as an integral part of the Federal Rules as a whole, which are designed 'to secure the just,  
24 speedy and inexpensive determination of every action.'" *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S.  
25 317, 327 (1986) (quoting Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1)).

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1 **I. Defendants' Liability Under the DMCA**

2 The DMCA, 17 U.S.C. § 1201(a)(2), prohibits trafficking in a technology that: (1) is  
3 designed or produced for circumventing a measure that controls access to a copyrighted  
4 work; (2) has only limited commercial purpose or use other than circumventing an access  
5 measure; or (3) is marketed for use in circumventing an access control measure. Under the  
6 statute, “circumvent a technological measure’ means to descramble a scrambled work, to  
7 decrypt an encrypted work, or otherwise to avoid, bypass, remove, deactivate, or impair a  
8 technological measure without authority of the copyright owner.” § 1201(a)(3)(A).

9 Plaintiffs have established Defendants violated all three prongs of § 1201(a)(2), although one  
10 would be sufficient.

11 Plaintiffs have demonstrated they employed measures to control access to copyrighted  
12 works and that Defendants sold receivers designed to circumvent Plaintiffs’ security.  
13 Plaintiffs’ undisputed evidence establishes that Plaintiffs use complex security measures to  
14 prevent unauthorized access to the copyrighted programming Plaintiffs broadcast, including  
15 encrypting the signals and providing equipment necessary for lawful users to decrypt the  
16 signals.

17 Plaintiffs’ undisputed evidence also establishes that Defendants’ receivers are  
18 designed and produced to circumvent Plaintiffs’ security measures. As outlined above, the  
19 receivers themselves are structurally altered to accommodate pirating devices and Defendants  
20 helped develop and market the pirating software for use on their receivers. Additionally,  
21 Defendant Kwak plead guilty to conspiring to circumvent Plaintiffs’ most recent security  
22 technology, Nagra 3. Defendants’ trafficking in the receivers violated the first prong of §  
23 1201(a)(2).<sup>4</sup>

24 Plaintiffs have also established Defendants violated the second prong of § 1201(a)(2)  
25 — limited use other than circumventing an access measure — because Plaintiffs’ undisputed  
26 evidence shows that Defendants’ receivers are primarily used for pirating. Defendants have  
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28 <sup>4</sup>Certainly, selling receivers designed and constructed for free satellite programming, without more, would not violate 17 U.S.C. § 1201.

1 sold approximately 1.5 to 1.8 million receivers and there have been more than eleven million  
2 downloads of piracy software tailored to operate on Defendants' receivers. Additionally, the  
3 announcement of the new Nagra 3 security technology resulted in a significant drop in sales  
4 of Defendants' receivers. From these undisputed facts, it is reasonable to infer that  
5 Defendants' receivers had limited use other than circumventing Plaintiffs' security measures.

6 Finally, Plaintiffs have also established Defendants violated the third prong of §  
7 1201(a)(2) — marketing a technology used in circumventing an access measure — because  
8 Plaintiffs' undisputed evidence shows that Defendants provided free receivers to moderators  
9 on popular piracy web sites and encouraged the moderators to provide favorable reviews of  
10 the receiver's ability to obtain Plaintiffs' protected programming.

11 The Court finds Defendants Viewtech and Kwak are liable for violations of §  
12 1201(a)(2).

## 13 **II. Statutory Damages**

14 Plaintiffs are entitled to statutory damages. In any civil action brought for violations  
15 of § 1201, the Court may award statutory damages “for each violation of section 1201 in the  
16 sum of not less than \$200 or more than \$2,500 per act of circumvention, device, product,  
17 component, offer, or performance of service, *as the court considers just.*” 17 U.S.C. §  
18 1203(c)(3)(A) (emphasis added). “[T]he court has wide discretion in determining the amount  
19 of statutory damages to be awarded, constrained only by the specified maxima and minima.”  
20 *Peer Int'l Corp. v. Pausa Records, Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1332, 1336 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting *Harris*  
21 *v. Emus Records Corp.*, 734 F.2d 1329, 1335 (9th Cir. 1984)).

22 Plaintiffs argue that Defendants engaged in at least 1.5 million violations of §  
23 1201(a)(2) based on each device sold. *Sony Computer Entm't America, Inc. v. Filipak*, 406  
24 F. Supp. 2d 1068, 1074. (N.D. Cal. 2005) (“§ 1203(c)(3)(A) authorizes a separate award of  
25 statutory damages for each device sold”); *Craigslist, Inc. v. Naturemarket, Inc.*, 694 F. Supp.  
26 2d 1039, 1064 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (treating each unit sold as a violation); *Sony Computer*  
27 *Entm't America, Inc. v. Divineo, Inc.*, 457 F. Supp. 2d 957, 967 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (calculating  
28 damages based on the number of devices sold). Defendant Kwak estimated that Defendants

1 sold between 1.5 and 1.8 million receivers, and the limited documents produced establish  
2 sales of at least 1,074,493 from September 2005 to January 2009, without complete sales  
3 records for 2009. The undisputed evidence before the Court indicates that the receivers were  
4 designed, marketed, and sold for piracy and Defendant Kwak admitted to his efforts to defeat  
5 Plaintiff's security measures to increase sales of Defendants' receivers. Plaintiffs have  
6 established 1,074,493 violations based on Defendants' sale of at least 1,074,493 receivers  
7 intended for piracy.

8 The minimum the Court may award for each violation is \$200 resulting in statutory  
9 damages of \$214,898,600.

### 10 **III. Permanent Injunction**

11 Plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction enjoining Defendants' unlawful conduct.  
12 Section 1203(b)(1) authorizes the Court to "grant . . . permanent injunctions on such terms as  
13 it deems reasonable to prevent or restrain a violation." The Court finds that under the facts  
14 of this case, Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction.

15 Defendants are enjoined from:

- 16 • manufacturing, importing, offering to the public, or otherwise trafficking in  
17 Viewsat receivers, software files, or any other technology or part thereof used in  
18 circumventing Plaintiffs' security system or intercepting Plaintiffs' programming;
- 19 • circumventing or assisting others in circumventing Plaintiffs' security system, or  
20 otherwise intercepting or assisting others in intercepting Plaintiffs' signal;
- 21 • testing, analyzing, reverse engineering, manipulating, or otherwise extracting  
22 codes, data, or information from Plaintiffs' satellite receivers, smart cards, satellite  
23 data stream, or any other part or component of Plaintiffs' security system.

### 24 **IV. Attorneys' Fees and Costs**

25 Section 1203(b)(4)-(5) gives the Court discretion to "allow the recovery of costs by or  
26 against any party . . . [and] award reasonable attorneys' fees to the prevailing party." An  
27 award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs is appropriate in this case. Within thirty days  
28 from the date this order is filed, Plaintiffs shall submit an affidavit detailing the attorney's

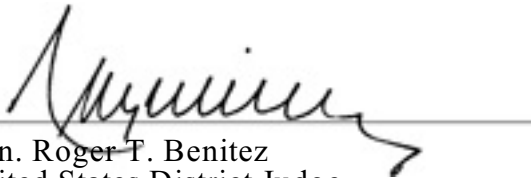
1 fees incurred, describing the work performed, who performed the work, time expended, and  
2 hourly rates. Plaintiffs may pursue costs in accordance with Civil Local Rule 54.1.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is **GRANTED**. The Clerk shall enter  
5 judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants in the sum of \$214,898,600.  
6 Defendants are permanently enjoined as described above. Plaintiffs are entitled to reasonable  
7 attorneys' fees and costs. Plaintiffs' ex parte motions to file certain audio recordings by disk  
8 and to file portions of an expert report identifying the locations of proprietary security codes  
9 within receivers are **GRANTED**.

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11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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13 DATED: April 20, 2011

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15 Hon. Roger T. Benitez  
16 United States District Judge

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