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Williams v. Scribd, Inc. et al

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1	the Surreply introduced the argument that the volitional element of <u>direct</u> copyright infringement
2	existed because Scribd's CEO, Trip Adler, was a "friend" of an upload infringer. Surreply 8:15-
3	26. In addition, the Surreply newly applied the "friend" argument to the <u>vicarious</u> copyright
4	infringement claim. Surreply 11:6-7. However, Plaintiff's opposition did not address the
5	"friend" argument, and the FAC only applied the "friend" argument in context of the
6	contributory copyright infringement claim. FAC ¶¶ 37-56.
7	Plaintiff further introduces in his Surreply a new request to conduct discovery, the
8	conditional request for leave to further amend the FAC, exhibits from another case involving
9	Scribd, and improper conclusions from the facts alleged in the FAC, among other things.
10	Surreply 12:8-15, 14:18-25, and <i>passim</i> .
11	Simple fairness and due process call for Scribd to have the opportunity, through the
12	attached proposed Response to Surreply, to address this new material even if briefly.
13	Scribd's instant <i>ex parte</i> motion is supported by the attached Memorandum of Points and
14	Authorities, the Declaration of Yuo-Fong C. Amato, and the case file already before the Court.
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16	Dated: February 23, 2010 Respectfully submitted,
17	GORDON & REES LLP
18	
19	by s/Richard P. Sybert/
20	Richard P. Sybert Yuo-Fong C. Amato
21	Attorneys for Defendant SCRIBD, INC.
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF SCRIBD'S EX PARTE MOTION

A. Introduction

On August 25, 2009, Plaintiff filed the instant action. Scribd moved to dismiss on November 30, 2009, and the Court calendared the motion hearing for February 22, 2010. On February 5, 2010, Plaintiff filed the First Amended Complaint ("FAC"), which was untimely under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 15(a)(2). On February 8, 2010, Plaintiff filed his opposition to the motion to dismiss. After Plaintiff sought leave to amend pursuant to the Court's order, which the Court granted, the Court presented Scribd with two options: take the pending motion to dismiss off-calendar (and file a new motion to dismiss the FAC), or file a reply brief that would address how the FAC would not survive the pending motion to dismiss. If Scribd opted for the latter, which it did, Plaintiff could file a Surreply by February 22, 2010, which Plaintiff did. However, as the Surreply introduced new arguments that Scribd did not have the opportunity to address in its reply brief, Scribd respectfully requests that this Court grant leave for Scribd to file a response to the Surreply.

B. Scribd Should Be Given the Opportunity to Address the Surreply's New Arguments.

When a reply or Surreply brief raises new issues, the opposing party may move the Court to file a response. *See Alaska Wildlife Alliance v. Jensen*, 108 F.3d 1065, 1068n.5 (9th Cir. 1997). "The standard for granting leave to file a [responsive brief] is whether the party making the motion would be unable to contest matters presented to the court for the first time in the opposing party's reply." *Robinson v. Detroit News, Inc.*, 211 F.Supp.2d 101, 113 (D.D.C. 2002) (citing *Lewis v. Rumsfeld*, 154 F.Supp.2d 56, 61 (D.D.C. 2001)). A responsive brief should be allowed "where a valid reason for such additional briefing exists, such as where...new arguments [are raised]." *Fedrick v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC*, 366 F. Supp. 2d 1190, 1197 (N.D.Ga. 2005); *see also Toomey v. Nextel Communs., Inc.*, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30793 (N.D.Cal. Sept. 23, 2004); *Hammett v. Am. Bankers Ins. Co.*, 203 F.R.D. 690, 695n.1 (S.D. Fla. 2001).

As the Surreply introduced new arguments that Scribd would otherwise be unable to

respond (as no oral arguments will be heard), a response to the Surreply therefore is necessary and appropriate.

Among the new arguments introduced in the Surreply is the argument that the volitional element of <u>direct</u> copyright infringement existed because Scribd's CEO, Trip Adler, was a "friend" of an upload infringer. Surreply 8:15-26. The Surreply also newly applied the "friend" argument to the <u>vicarious</u> copyright infringement claim. Surreply 11:6-7. However, Plaintiff's opposition did not address the "friend" argument, and the FAC only applied the "friend" argument in context of the contributory copyright infringement claim. FAC ¶¶ 37-56.

Plaintiff further introduced the request to conduct discovery, the conditional request for leave to further amend the FAC, exhibits from another case involving Scribd, and improper conclusions from the facts alleged in the FAC, among other things. Surreply 12:8-15, 14:18-25, and *passim*.

Special circumstances exist here: Plaintiff's actual opposition brief ("opposition") was primarily dedicated to arguing the mootness of the motion to dismiss in light of the FAC, and contained very little discussion regarding the merits of the motion. Plaintiff's Surreply functions, in effect, as Plaintiff's opposition brief. *See* Opposition generally. The response to the Surreply instantly requested by Scribd would thus function as a reply brief, the filing of which is allowed by this Court. *See* United States District Court, Southern District of California, Local Rule 7.1(e)(3).

C. In the Alternative, the Court Should Strike All New Arguments and Supporting Authorities in Plaintiff's Surreply.

Alternatively, this Court should refuse to consider arguments presented for the first time in Plaintiff's Surreply. "[Parties] cannot raise a new issue for the first time in their [sur-]reply briefs." *Antoninetti v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 62288 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2007) (citing *State of Nev. v. Watkins*, 914 F.2d 1545, 1560 (9th Cir. 1990) and adopting the appellate brief rule to district court briefs). As such, this Court should strike arguments presented by the Plaintiff for the first time in his Surreply.

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Conclusion D. For the reasons enumerated above, Defendant Scribd respectfully requests that this Court issue an Order granting leave to file a response to the Surreply. If the Court wishes not to grant such an Order, Scribd requests that this Court strike new arguments introduced in the Surreply. Dated: February 23, 2010 Respectfully submitted, GORDON & REES LLP by s/Richard P. Sybert/ Richard P. Sybert Yuo-Fong C. Amato Attorneys for Defendant SCRIBD, INC.

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