IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE NASHVILLE DIVISION

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NO. 3:08-00279
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JURY DEMAND
Judge Wiseman
Magistrate Judge Griffin
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RETAILER DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO GIBSON GUITAR CORP.'S MOTION TO FILE A SURREPLY TO THE RETAILER DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO DISMISS OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, TO STAY THIS ACTION IN FAVOR OF A FIRST-FILED ACTION IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ARGUMENT

The Retailer Defendants hereby oppose Plaintiff Gibson Guitar Corporation's ("Gibson") application for Leave To File A Surreply. Surreplies are sanctioned by neither the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, *Stairmaster Sports/Med. Prod. v. Pacific Fitness Corp.*, 916 F. Supp. 1049, 1051 n.1 (W.D. Wash. 1994), nor the Local Civil Rules of this Court, L.R. 7-10 ("Absent prior written order of the Court, the opposing party shall not file a response to the reply."). Gibson's Surreply here is particularly inappropriate because it identifies nothing that it could not have raised in its Opposition, and because it misstates both the law and the facts.

Gibson argues that a Surreply is necessary to clarify that it "never made a motion to dismiss or transfer the California Action." (Mot. Ex. A at 1.) This is misleading at best.

Although Gibson technically failed to separately cross-move for dismissal or transfer in California, it not only requested this relief in its Opposition, but also submitted a proposed transfer order. In its California Opposition, Gibson included a section entitled "Activision's Declaratory Judgment Action Should be Dismissed as a Matter of Convenience and Judicial Economy." (Opp. at 23); it consumed three pages arguing that the transfer factors under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) weighed in favor of its request; and it also included an alternative "Proposed Order" that the California Action be transferred. Further, Judge Pfaelzer expressly acknowledged and denied Gibson's dismissal and transfer request:

[i]n addition to opposing Activision's motion for a preliminary injunction, Gibson requests dismissal of the patent claims or the transfer of them to the Tennessee Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The Court denies both of Gibson's requests because the §1404(a) factors -- when combined with the general rule favoring the forum of the first-filed case -- favor adjudicating Activision's patent claims in this Court.

(Supp. Glass Decl. Ex. A at 5.)

Having had its arguments squarely rejected in California, Gibson should not be permitted to

propose (via surreply) that it never made them in the first place.

Gibson also attempts to use its Surreply to explain away its complete failure to

distinguish Judge Pfaelzer's decision denying its request for dismissal and transfer. It does so by

arguing for the first time that her decision does not apply because "the standards with respect to

anticipatory litigation are considerably different in the 6th Circuit, as compared to the 9th

Circuit." (Mot. Ex. A at 2.) This is, of course, incorrect. It is black-letter law that the first-to-file

rule in patent cases is governed by the law of the *Federal Circuit*, not the Sixth or Ninth.

Genentech, Inc. v. Eli LIlly and Co., 998 F.2d 931, 937 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (overruled on other

grounds). Gibson is well-aware of this case, as Activision cited Genentec for this proposition in

the very California motion at issue. Gibson's attempts to distinguish Judge Pfaelzer's decision

are thus baseless.

CONCLUSION

Gibson's request for leave to file a Surreply should be denied. Gibson identifies nothing

that it could not have raised in its Opposition. Moreover, Gibson's proposed Surreply misapplies

both the law and the facts pertaining to the California decision rejecting its request for a

dismissal or transfer.

Dated: June 10, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Jonathan D. Rose

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing is being filed electronically.

Notice of this filing will be sent by operation of the Court's electronic filing system to:

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on this the 10th day of June, 2008.

s/ Jonathan D. Rose

Jonathan D. Rose