Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)	
Implementation of Section 304 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996	)	**CS Docket No. 97-80**
Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices	)	
Compatibility Between Cable Systems And Consumer Electronics Equipment	)	**PP Docket No. 00-67**

COMMENTS OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

C. Bradley Hunt
Executive Vice President and
Chief Technology Officer
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
15503 Ventura Boulevard
Encino, California 91436
(818) 995-6600

Anna Joo Gunning
Technology Counsel
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
15503 Ventura Boulevard
Encino, California 91436
(818) 995-6600

March 15, 2007

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of	)	
Implementation of Section 304 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996	)	**CS Docket No. 97-80**
Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices	)	
Compatibility Between Cable Systems And Consumer Electronics Equipment	)	**PP Docket No. 00-67**

COMMENTS OF THE
MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

Introduction

The Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. ("MPAA") submits the following statement to clarify certain comments of the Digital Transmission Licensing Administrator LLC ("DTLA") in its filing to this Commission on February 26, 2007 ("DTLA Filing").

The MPAA supports the approval of new digital output protection technologies that will benefit consumers by allowing them to access and enjoy a wide variety of high value content throughout their homes. The MPAA has worked, and continues to work, with both CableLabs and DTLA on a plan for CableLabs' approval of DTLA's digital output protection technology known as Digital Transmission Content Protection for Internet Protocol ("DTCP-IP"). In addition, the MPAA has worked with DTLA in seeking approval of DTCP-IP in other contexts and has worked with CableLabs in facilitating the approval of various other digital output

protection technologies in the OpenCable process. However, MPAA's support in such cases hinges on whether technologies, such as DTCP-IP, securely protect all forms of copyrighted content. As discussed in the joint MPAA-DTLA letter (attached as Exhibit 4 to the DTLA Filing ("Joint Letter")) and further below, the MPAA has identified some unresolved issues regarding DTCP-IP and CableLabs' OpenCable specifications. MPAA wishes to clarify and highlight these matters for the Commission as they go largely unaddressed in the DTLA Filing.

1. MPAA and its Member Companies Have Not Approved DTCP-IP Pursuant to the DFAST License.

The MPAA, as a trade association representing the general interests of the six major motion picture companies, has provided CableLabs on several occasions with letters containing the MPAA's technical comments for various digital output protection technologies submitted to CableLabs for approval. Such letters, including the Joint Letter, are not intended to and should not be construed as a four studio approval under Section 2.4.4 of the DFAST license, which provides that proof of approval from four motion picture studios is an alternate path to authorize use of a digital output protection technology under the DFAST license.

The Joint Letter should be read in the context of prior communications between the MPAA, DTLA and CableLabs concerning other technical issues that must be resolved prior to any approval of DTCP-IP by CableLabs. In May, 2006, the MPAA expressed reservations concerning CableLabs' approval of DTCP-IP. DTLA and the MPAA submitted the Joint Letter to CableLabs to clarify their discussions related to the issues. As reflected in the Joint Letter, the MPAA's comments regarding DTCP-IP were explicitly premised on the condition that several technical issues be addressed by both DTLA and CableLabs. Comments by the MPAA do not

have any legal effect or authority with respect to the DFAST or CHILA licenses or any formal CableLabs output approval process; nonetheless, the MPAA has played an important advisory role vis-à-vis both the cable and consumer electronics industries. Moreover, many of the technical issues highlighted by the MPAA have not yet been addressed, as more fully described below.

2. Protection of Cable Content on the Digital Basic Tier.

Currently, many digital cable program channels (both broadcast and non-broadcast) carried on the digital basic tier are not scrambled at the cable operator's head-end. This means that content carried on these channels would not be afforded any DTCP-IP protection when output over IP-based wired Ethernet or 802.11 wireless network connections. IP-based video outputs have the unique capability of being able to interface directly to the Internet as compared to other types of video outputs, such as IEEE 1394. Therefore, IP-based outputs must have greater security requirements than IEEE 1394 outputs. When unscrambled digital cable content is output in the clear over an IP-based output, it is exposed to mass, unauthorized redistribution and copying over the Internet.

If DTCP-IP were to be approved by CableLabs without any changes to how DTCP-IP is applied to digital cable content, cable subscribers would be able to purchase digital cable plug and play receivers and connect them to their broadband wireless network routers. After assigning the receiver an IP address, these subscribers could easily share their unscrambled digital cable content between multiple households sharing the subscriber's wireless network or send their content to any household in the world across the Internet because DTCP-IP protection would not be triggered on such content. To prevent such outcome, the MPAA is working with

CableLabs and DTLA to develop a means for providing protection to digital cable content carried on the digital basic tier in unscrambled form.

Joint work of this nature is important when approving IP-based outputs. Content providers license programming to specific distributors for specified uses in specific windows, often limited by time periods and geographic territories. Content providers rely upon their distributors to maintain systems and licenses by which the terms of their negotiated agreements will be respected.

3. Additional Signaling for Redistribution Control of Cable Content.

As stated in the Joint Letter, both the MPAA and DTLA requested that CableLabs establish a standardized means for signaling redistribution control for scrambled cable content carried in the digital basic tier for which numeric copy control is not asserted but redistribution control is asserted. Once CableLabs defines this redistribution control signal, a network-connected digital cable receiver that receives digital cable content marked with this signal would then encrypt such content with DTCP-IP and mark it Encryption Plus Non-assertion (EPN) before outputting such content. EPN is a standardized form for signaling redistribution control in DTCP-protected content. Encrypting content with DTCP-IP and signaling EPN will allow cable subscribers to access, view, and digitally copy their digital basic cable programming and at the same time, prevent mass, unauthorized redistribution of digital basic tier cable content. The MPAA is working with CableLabs and is looking forward to working with DTLA to define the method for signaling redistribution control in the OpenCable specifications that can trigger EPN signaling in a DTCP-IP digital output.

4. Delivery and Processing of System Renewability Messages.

To ensure long-term effectiveness, digital content protection systems typically implement a mechanism to renew their security when a successful attack occurs that reveals their secret keys. Currently, all digital output protection technologies, including DTCP-IP, implement a means for revoking compromised secret keys through the creation, delivery, and processing of System Renewability Messages ("SRMs"). As stated in the Joint Letter, the MPAA believes that CableLabs, in collaboration with DTLA, must promptly define the format and procedure for delivering SRMs from the cable operator's head-end to the content protection source functions in all digital cable receivers connected in their network. Furthermore, DTLA must clarify in their DTCP license and/or technical specifications the obligations associated with properly passing all SRMs delivered from the cable operator head end to all downstream DTCP sink devices.

CONCLUSION

The MPAA appreciates the broad benefit that CableLabs' approval of DTCP-IP as a digital output would have on consumer's access and use of content throughout the IP-network connected home. However, steps must be taken to ensure that basic tier digital cable programming is not exposed to mass, unauthorized redistribution over IP-based wide area networks, such as the Internet. In addition, CableLabs, in collaboration with DTLA, must define the procedures for delivering and processing SRMs to ensure the long-term effectiveness of all digital output protection technologies. The MPAA and its member companies have been and are currently working with both DTLA and CableLabs to resolve these issues in order to accomplish the approval of DTCP-IP outputs. However, it was with these and related caveats that the MPAA supported CableLabs' approval of DTCP-IP in the Joint Letter. The MPAA requests that

before the Commission makes a final decision on the DTLA Filing, it give due consideration to the MPAA comments and provide sufficient time for the MPAA, DTLA and CableLabs to negotiate a workable solution for approving DTCP-IP outputs.

Respectfully submitted,

THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

By:

C. Bradley Hunt
Executive Vice President and
Chief Technology Officer
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
15503 Ventura Boulevard
Encino, California 91436
(818) 995-6600