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18	TOMORROWNOW, INC.	
19	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
20	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
21	OAKLAND DIVISION	
22	ORACLE USA, INC., et al.,	Case No. 07-CV-1658 PJH (EDL)
23	Plaintiffs,	DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF SECURITY
24	v.	PURSUANT TO RULE 62 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
25	SAP AG, et al.,	
26	Defendants.	Date: June 29, 2011
27		Time: 9:00 a.m. Courtroom: 3, 3rd Floor Judge: Hon. Phyllis J. Hamilton
28	DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF PROPOSED	
	SVI-93012v1	SECURITY PURSUANT TO FRCP 62 Case No. 07-CV-1658 PJH (EDL)

NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on June 29, 2011, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as this matter may be heard by the above-titled Court, located at 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, California, in Courtroom 3 before the Honorable Phyllis J. Hamilton, Defendants SAP AG, SAP America, Inc. (together, "SAP") and TomorrowNow, Inc. (with SAP, "Defendants") will bring this motion for approval of security pursuant to Rule 62 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, against Plaintiff Oracle International Corporation ("Oracle"). This motion is based on the Memorandum of Points and Authorities herein, the Declaration of Jane L. Froyd in Support of Defendants' Motion for Approval of Security Pursuant to Rule 62 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Froyd Declaration" or "Froyd Decl."), and exhibits attached thereto.

RELIEF REQUESTED

Defendants submit this motion pursuant to Rule 62(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("Rule 62(d)") for entry of an order approving the supersedeas bond in the amount of \$1,325,033,547.00, attached as Exhibit 1 to the Froyd Declaration, as appropriate security to stay execution of the final judgment entered on February 3, 2011 (ECF No. 1036), pending disposition of post-judgment motions and, if necessary, appeal.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

On April 29, 2011, the Court entered an order granting Defendants' Motion for Stay of Execution of Judgment Through Appeal and Approval of Proposed Security Pursuant to FRCP 62, ruling that "[e]xecution of final judgment is stayed pending disposition of post-judgment motions and, if necessary, appeal" and ordering Defendants "to obtain and move the Court for approval of a supersedeas bond in the amount of \$1,325,033,547.00 within 21 days after this order is entered." ECF No. 1069 ("Order"). In compliance with the Court's Order, Rule 62(d), and Local Rule 65.1, Defendants secured the requisite bond (a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1 to the Froyd Declaration) and now move the Court for entry of an order approving this bond. Because the bond obtained by Defendants complies with Rule 62(d), Local Rule 65.1, and this Court's Order, the Court should grant Defendants' motion.

Defendants provided the bond form to Oracle in advance of this filing and asked whether Oracle would stipulate to it, such that Defendants could present the Court with a stipulated motion. Oracle declined to stipulate to the bond form and instead asked Defendants to make several non-substantive changes. When Defendants declined to make these changes, Oracle informed Defendants that Oracle would offer a competing bond form to the Court. Oracle did not, however, provide any reason why Defendants' bond form does not provide adequate security to enforce the judgment or how Oracle's proposed changes make Oracle any more secure in its judgment.

Accordingly, because (1) the bond Defendants submit to the Court provides ample security to enforce the judgment, (2) none of the changes Oracle requests are necessary or make Oracle more secure in its judgment, (3) Oracle is not a party to the bond (a financial instrument between Defendants and the surety companies underwriting the bond) and is not in a position to demand changes that do not otherwise affect whether the bond provides adequate security, and (4) changing the bond form is a complicated process, requiring the approval of all 10 surety companies, the Court should decline to entertain Oracle's suggested revisions and grant Defendants' motion approving the bond submitted by Defendants.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Defendants' Proposed Supersedeas Bond Adequately Secures the Judgment.

The bond obtained by Defendants adequately secures the judgment under all applicable rules and warrants granting of this motion. First, in compliance with Rule 62(d) and the Court's Order, Defendants post a supersedeas bond in an amount approved by this Court—\$1,325,033,547.00. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(d); Froyd Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. 1. Second, in compliance with Local Rule 65.1, the bond is signed by 10 sureties, each a "corporation authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to act as surety on official bonds under 31 U.S.C. §§ 9301-9306." Civ. L.R. 65.1(b)(1); see also Department of the Treasury's Listing of Certified Companies, Financial Management Services – A Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury, http://www.fms.treas.gov/c570/c570_a-z.html (last viewed May 20, 2011); Froyd Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. 1. Oracle does not dispute that the amount of the bond is appropriate under Rule 62(d) or

that the bond is appropriately insured as required by Local Rule 65.1. Thus, the Court should approve the bond attached as Exhibit 1 of the Froyd Declaration as adequate security to stay final judgment pending disposition of post-judgment motions and, if necessary, appeal.

B. Oracle Can Provide No Legal Basis to Prevent Approval of this Motion.

Although Oracle declined to stipulate to Defendants' motion, Oracle has no substantive objections to the bond form and can provide no legal basis preventing approval of this motion.

As a courtesy and in an effort to obtain Oracle's stipulation to the bond, on Monday, May 16, 2011, Defendants provided Oracle with the bond form that Defendants intended to file. See Froyd Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. 2. At 11:33 p.m. on Wednesday, May 18, 2011, Oracle responded with unsolicited proposed changes to the bond form. See Froyd Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 3 at 2-3. First, Oracle requested that Defendants remove plaintiffs Oracle USA, Inc. and Siebel Systems, Inc. as beneficiaries of the bond. See id. at 3. But, as Defendants explained to Oracle, that the bond form lists all three plaintiffs, rather than simply Oracle International Corporation, has no bearing on whether the bond adequately secures Oracle. See id. at 1-2. Second, Oracle proposed an additional paragraph that would state that (a) each surety underwriting the bond meets the qualifications of Local Rule 65.1 and (b) the Court has the ability to order judgment and execution on the surety's obligation, in the event that the surety defaults or refuses to obey a Court order regarding payment. See id. at 3. As Defendants explained to Oracle, this proposed language is superfluous and unrelated to ensuring security of the judgment because—as noted above and as Oracle does not dispute—each surety underwriting the bond meets the qualifications of Local Rule 65.1 and because the Court already has the ability to order judgment and execution on the sureties' obligations. See id. at 1-2. Finally, Oracle proposed several cosmetic edits, which Defendants pointed out as such. See id. at 3.

None of Oracle's comments are substantive in nature or aimed at making Oracle more secure in the judgment. These proposed changes neither correct alleged deficiencies with the bond form under the Court's Order or applicable rules, nor are they aimed at making Oracle more secure in its judgment. Oracle is simply not in a position to demand non-substantive changes to a bond form that is between Defendants and the surety companies underwriting the bond.

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Finally, Defendants also note that obtaining security for the amount at issue has been, and is necessarily, a complicated and time-consuming task. Defendants have worked diligently to secure this bond, which involved extensive negotiations and coordination with multiple insurance carriers. See ECF No. 1063 (Plonka Decl.) ¶¶ 2-10. Any changes to the language or terms of the bond form requires additional negotiation and coordination with each of the 10 surety companies underwriting the bond, all of whom would have to approve any changes to the bond form.

III. CONCLUSION

Because the bond form complies with all applicable requirements for security under the federal and local rules and this Court's Order—a fact that Oracle cannot not dispute—none of Oracle's unnecessary proposed revisions justify denial of Defendants' motion. The Court can and should approve the bond in its current form. Accordingly, Defendants' respectfully request that the Court enter an order approving the supersedeas bond in the amount of \$1,325,033,547.00, attached as Exhibit 1 to the Froyd Declaration, as appropriate security to stay execution of final judgment, entered on February 3, 2011 (ECF No. 1036), pending disposition of post-judgment motions and, if necessary, appeal.

Dated: May 20, 2011 JONES DAY

> By: /s/ Tharan Gregory Lanier Tharan Gregory Lanier

Counsel for Defendants SAP AG, SAP AMERICA, INC., and TOMORROWNOW, INC.

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