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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 17 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 18 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION  
 19

20 ORACLE CORPORATION, a Delaware  
 corporation, ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado  
 21 corporation, and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL  
 CORPORATION, a California corporation,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 SAP AG, a German corporation, SAP  
 AMERICA, INC., a Delaware corporation,  
 25 TOMORROWNOW, INC., a Texas corporation,  
 and DOES 1-50, inclusive,

26 Defendants.  
 27

CASE NO. 07-CV-01658 PJH (EDL)

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO  
 COMPEL PRODUCTION OF  
 CLAWED BACK DOCUMENTS**

Date: TBD

Time: TBD

Courtroom: E, 15th Floor

Judge: Hon. Elizabeth D. Laporte

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiffs Oracle Corporation, Oracle USA, Inc., and Oracle International Corporation  
3 (together “Oracle” or “Plaintiffs”) move to compel production of six examples of documents that  
4 Defendants SAP AG and SAP America, Inc. (together, “SAP”), and Defendant TomorrowNow,  
5 Inc. (“TN”) initially produced, but then recalled on grounds of attorney-client privilege (“AC  
6 Privilege”).

7 Oracle knows the contents of over 100 of these documents because Defendants produced  
8 them (often multiple times) before clawing them back. Many others appear to fit the same  
9 categories by their descriptions on SAP’s privilege log. The documents presented here for the  
10 Court’s *in camera* review illustrate two larger categories of documents Defendants should  
11 produce: (1) non-privileged documents and (2) documents over which the privilege has been  
12 implicitly or selectively waived.

13 Those in the first category simply are not privileged. Some of these documents merely  
14 reflect the fact that legal advice was sought – an activity that is not in itself privileged, while  
15 others convey or reflect business discussion and not legal advice. Defendants’ overuse of the AC  
16 Privilege to protect such items is inappropriate and should be curtailed.

17 The second category of documents relate to SAP’s extensive production of, but  
18 simultaneous assertions of the AC Privilege as a shield over, information regarding the creation  
19 and application of the SAP/TN “Rules of Engagement.” This purported company policy  
20 allegedly separated aspects of SAP’s and TN’s businesses from one another in an attempt to  
21 avoid passing Oracle’s intellectual property from TN to SAP. Defendants have vigorously  
22 wielded this policy as evidence – a “sword” – to support their argument that the Rules of  
23 Engagement created a firewall to stop TN’s liability from bleeding over to SAP. At the same  
24 time, Defendants have asserted the AC Privilege as a shield to preclude discovery into the  
25 purpose, the creation and the application of the Rules of Engagement. Moreover, Defendants  
26 have been inconsistent – and selective – in their assertions of the AC Privilege on these subjects,  
27 allowing inquiry to make their points but foreclosing full inquiry that would allow Oracle to  
28 discover the details underlying these Rules. By asserting defenses in the litigation based on the

1 same subject matter as that contained in the recalled documents (and allowing selective  
2 disclosure), Defendants have waived the AC Privilege, and are precluded from relying on the  
3 advice of counsel as a defense (sword), while refusing to produce documents and testimony  
4 relating to that advice (using the same privilege to shield discovery).

5 Out of the 104 documents Defendants have clawed back to date, nearly half of them (49)  
6 fall into the two categories at issue here: (1) documents not privileged on their face; and  
7 (2) documents involving lawyers' efforts to shield liability by creating corporate separation  
8 through the Rules of Engagement. Oracle contests the claim of AC Privilege over all 49 of these  
9 documents. See accompanying Declaration of Geoffrey M. Howard ("Howard Dec."), Ex. A  
10 (table of documents) (the "Contested Documents"). The parties have met and conferred  
11 extensively about the documents Defendants have clawed back. *Id.* at ¶ 27. Per the Court's  
12 Order resulting from the July 24, 2008 discovery conference, Oracle also shared a copy of this  
13 motion with Defendants a day before filing; on August 1, 2008, Defendants withdrew their claim  
14 of privilege as to one of the six illustrative documents Oracle proposes herein for *in camera*  
15 review. *Id.* at ¶ 28.

16 Consistent with the procedures worked out with the Court, Oracle makes this motion to  
17 compel, and proposes for *in camera* review the illustrative sample documents described below.<sup>1</sup>  
18 Oracle believes that the Court's ruling on the six exemplar documents presented will aid the  
19 meet and confer process relating to the voluminous additional documents in each category, as  
20 well as other privilege issues under discussion by the parties, including Oracle's ability to probe  
21 into discovery in those areas where Defendants seek to use legal advice as a sword and shield.

22 **I. THE COURT SHOULD ORDER THE NON-PRIVILEGED**  
23 **EXEMPLAR CONTESTED DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED**

24 **A. The Three Exemplar Non-Privileged Documents**

25 The three documents Oracle proposes for *in camera* review as examples of the first

26 <sup>1</sup> Because Defendants have clawed them back, Defendants are actually providing the Court with  
27 the non-redacted copies of the six documents at issue. Oracle has requested they do so in  
28 conjunction with Oracle's filing of this motion.

1 category – documents not privileged on their face – are:

2 (1) An email (Bates labeled TN-OR00854803-804) [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED]  
4 [REDACTED]  
5 [REDACTED] that transmission does not imbue the underlying self-  
6 described business analysis with attorney-client privilege. *See* Howard Dec., Ex. B (Contested  
7 Document #1).

8 (2) A powerpoint presentation (Bates labeled TN-OR00164402-410) containing [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED]  
10 [REDACTED]  
11 [REDACTED]  
12 [REDACTED] Thus, the document itself admits that the more limited  
13 business analysis it contains is not privileged. *See id.*, Ex. C (Contested Document #2).

14 (3) An email concerning [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]  
16 [REDACTED] *See id.*, Ex. D (Contested Document #3).<sup>2</sup>

17 **B. Only Legal Advice Is Privileged**

18 Analyses of privilege in federal question cases such as this case are “governed by the  
19 principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the courts of the United States in the  
20 light of reason and experience.” Fed. R. Evid. 501; *see United States v. Roberson*, 859 F.2d  
21 1376, 1378 (9th Cir. 1988). Under the common law, the party asserting the privilege has the  
22 burden of “establish[ing] all elements of the privilege, including confidentiality, which is not  
23 presumed . . . and non-waiver . . .” *Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Garvey*, 109 F.R.D. 323, 327

24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 <sup>2</sup> Defendants withdrew their claim of privilege as to this document only on August 1, 2008, hours  
26 before this motion was filed. Howard Dec. at ¶ 28. Because Oracle did not have time to submit  
27 a substitute document, and because the document is still illustrative of the wider category of  
28 documents over which Defendants have inappropriately claimed AC Privilege, Oracle submits  
Exhibit D for the Court’s consideration of the broader category.

1 (N.D. Cal. 1985).

2 A fundamental requirement of an attorney-client communication is that it must be “made  
3 for the primary purpose of securing legal advice or legal services.” *Id.* The mere presence of an  
4 attorney in a communication does not render the communication privileged. *Id.* Rather, when an  
5 attorney acts as a conduit for communications between business decision-makers the “primary  
6 purpose” of the communication is neither a request nor an offer of legal advice. *Id.*; *see also B.*  
7 *F. G. of Ill., Inc. v. Ameritech Corp.*, 2001 W.L. 1414468, at \*7 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 13, 2001) (noting  
8 that “where the court finds that a party used in-house counsel to apply a veneer of privilege to  
9 non-privileged business communications, the court should impose costs on that party”).

10 Similarly, when an in-house attorney renders business advice alone, such communications are  
11 not privileged. *In re Sealed Case*, 737 F.2d 94, 99 (D. D.C. 1984) (“Company can shelter  
12 [attorney’s] advice only upon a clear showing that [attorney] gave it in a professional legal  
13 capacity.”); *U.S. v. Chevron Corp.*, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4154, at \*9 (N.D. Cal. March 13,  
14 1996) (same); *see also U.S. v. Chevron Texaco Corp.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 1065, 1076 (N.D. Cal.  
15 2002) (“Because in-house counsel may operate in a purely or primarily business capacity in  
16 connection with many corporate endeavors, the presumption that attaches to communications  
17 with outside counsel does not extend to communications with in-house counsel.”).

18 **C. Under the Law, Contested Documents Nos. 1-3 (and 4)<sup>3</sup> Are Not Privileged**

19 The three exemplar Contested Documents do not appear to contain legal advice or  
20 constitute related communications. Contested Documents #1 and #2 (Howard Dec., Exs. B-C)

21 [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]. Neither document’s primary purpose is a request or offer of legal  
23 advice. In Contested Document #3 (*id.*, Ex. D), [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED]

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>3</sup> Contested Document #4 concerns the Rules of Engagement and is described in Section III.B  
27 below. However, as it discusses [REDACTED] it also is not privileged on its face under  
28 the law discussed in this section.

1 [REDACTED]

2 These documents are representative of Defendants’ general practice of overstating the  
3 AC Privilege. The Court should order Defendants to produce them (and any comparable  
4 documents or information Defendants have withheld on AC Privilege grounds).

5 **II. THE COURT SHOULD ORDER DEFENDANTS TO PRODUCE THE**  
6 **EXEMPLAR DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE RULES OF ENGAGEMENT**

7 **A. Relevant Factual Background**

8 **1. Defendants’ Strategic Use of Privilege In Anticipation**  
9 **of This Litigation**

10 SAP has planned to use the AC Privilege to shield itself from liability since before it  
11 bought TN in January 2005. Before the TN purchase, SAP knew that TN violated Oracle’s  
12 copyrights and that Oracle would “very likely” sue. It concocted a plan to create a firewall  
13 between SAP and TN in an attempt to limit liability to the smaller company. [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED] See Howard Dec.,

15 Ex. E.

16 [REDACTED]

17 *Id.*, Ex. F.

18 [REDACTED] *Id.*, Ex. G.

19 In January 2005, the diligence team (which included members of the SAP executive board)  
20 submitted an analysis and recommendation to the full board to approve moving forward with an  
21 acquisition of TN. [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED] *Id.*, Ex. H.

24 [REDACTED]

25 SAP then acquired TN, with full knowledge of its illegal conduct, and adopted the plan to  
26 shield itself from liability. SAP instructed its lawyers to create separation between the SAP  
27 entities and TN, not just in the corporate structure, but in the relationship between the entities.  
28 Immediately post-acquisition, SAP created a set of rules to govern interaction between the



1 companies (known as the “Rules of Engagement”). SAP did this for the singular purpose of  
2 limiting its own liability for what it knew to be TN’s ongoing illegal conduct. [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED]  
4 *Id.*, Ex. I.  
5 [REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED] *Id.*, Ex. J.

7 **2. Production and Use by Parties of Rules of Engagement Evidence**

8 After the anticipated litigation by Oracle actually commenced, Defendants continued to  
9 assert or waive AC Privilege as it suited them strategically. For instance, Defendants relied on  
10 the Rules of Engagement as evidence of their purportedly responsible treatment of Oracle’s  
11 intellectual property and as a basis for limiting SAP’s liability in their Answer to Oracle’s First  
12 Amended Complaint, in press conferences and in responses to Oracle’s discovery. *See* Answer  
13 ¶ 2 (claiming that Defendants “respect IP rights” and “have taken and are taking steps to assure  
14 that TN’s business is conducted” properly); Howard Dec., Ex. K (Def. Supp. Response to  
15 Interrogatory No. 6, [REDACTED]  
16 [REDACTED]), Ex. L (SAP  
17 Press Release, claiming that SAP “intentionally created a business structure that maintained a  
18 firewall” between SAP and TN).

19 Moreover, Defendants permitted Oracle to inquire about the Rules of Engagement in  
20 depositions of their witnesses, [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED]  
26 [REDACTED]  
27 *See* Howard Dec., Ex. M (Nelson Vol. 2 at 208:10-

28 211:8, testifying about [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]). *See also, e.g., id.*, Ex. N (Shenkman Vol. 1 at 295:16-298:5, testifying  
2 that [REDACTED]), Ex. O (Shenkman Vol. 2  
3 at 396:14-397:10, testifying that [REDACTED]  
4 and at 399:11-19, testifying about [REDACTED]  
5 [REDACTED]), Ex. P (Mackey  
6 Vol. 1 at 279:8-280:24, agreeing that [REDACTED]  
7 [REDACTED] and at 251:14-253:12, testifying that [REDACTED]  
8 [REDACTED]).

### 9 3. How and When Defendants Clawed Back Documents

10 Oracle also used many of the documents Defendants eventually clawed back when it  
11 drafted its initial Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”). In April 2008, Oracle shared its initial  
12 draft SAC with Defendants. Defendants responded by delivering their first claw-back letter,  
13 targeting documents cited by the SAC and asserting that they had inadvertently produced 15  
14 documents in total that were subject to privilege protection.<sup>4</sup> *See* Howard Dec., Ex. R (April 17,  
15 2008 Claw-Back Letter). A second letter over a month later pulled back an additional 87  
16 documents, *id.*, Ex. S (May 29, 2008 Claw-Back Letter), and a third letter recalled two more  
17 documents. *Id.*, Ex. T (July 2, 2008 Claw-Back Letter). After receiving each letter, Oracle  
18 promptly took steps to destroy all copies but one of each document, and sequestered the  
19 remaining copies, in compliance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B), with the Protective Order in  
20 this matter and with the Court’s instructions at the May 28, 2008 hearing where the procedure for  
21 this motion was initially discussed. *Id.*, ¶ 29.

### 22 4. Defendants’ Inconsistent Treatment of Comparable Documents

23 Faced with Defendants’ clawback demands, Oracle conducted a search of Defendants’  
24 productions and learned that Defendants had produced hundreds of communications similar to  
25 \_\_\_\_\_

26 <sup>4</sup> Although Defendants did not specify at the time of the original clawback letters the type of  
27 privilege claimed, Defendants subsequently provided Oracle with a Privilege Log Relating to  
28 Claw-Back Documents, *see* Howard Dec., Ex. Q, in which all of the clawed back documents are  
identified as being protected by the AC Privilege.

1 the clawed-back documents. For example, a recent electronic search for SAP attorney Chris  
2 Faye’s name returned 1,085 documents in the SAP and TN document productions, many dealing  
3 with subjects substantially similar to the clawed-back documents. Howard Dec., ¶ 30. Oracle  
4 pointed out the large number of Faye documents, in particular, to Defendants during the meet  
5 and confer process, but Defendants offered no explanation for why some fell within the privilege  
6 and others did not. *Id.* At no point since the initial discovery of the “inadvertently produced”  
7 documents have Defendants requested that Oracle return any of the other documents that deal  
8 with the same topics and involve the same attorneys. *Id.*

9 **B. The Three Exemplar Rules of Engagement Documents**

10 Of the many documents in Defendants’ clawback set related to the Rules of Engagement,  
11 Oracle asks the Court to evaluate the following:

12 (4) An email [REDACTED]  
13 [REDACTED]  
14 [REDACTED] See

15 Howard Dec., Ex. U (Contested Document #4) (also falls within category of not privileged  
16 documents because it is a business analysis).

17 (5) An email [REDACTED]  
18 [REDACTED]  
19 [REDACTED]  
20 See Howard Dec., Ex. V (Contested Document #5).

21 (6) An email [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED] See

25 Howard Dec., Ex. W (Contested Document #6).

26 **C. Defendants Have Implicitly And Selectively Waived The Attorney-Client  
27 Privilege As To Communications About The Rules of Engagement**

28 As to the three exemplar documents referencing the Rules of Engagement (or any other

1 such documents or evidence on the subject), Defendants cannot “establish . . . non-waiver,” *see*  
2 *Hartford Fire*, 109 F.R.D. at 327, because they have waived the privilege for two related  
3 reasons. First, Defendants have asserted their efforts to institute the Rules of Engagement as a  
4 defense, and have produced information related to that effort involving attorneys, but have  
5 blocked proper inquiry into the full scope of those efforts. Second, in doing so, Defendants have  
6 selectively (or perhaps wholly) waived the privilege as it relates to the Rules of Engagement by  
7 allowing testimony and producing documents involving them.

8 A party waives the privilege by affirmatively placing at issue the very information for  
9 which it claims the privilege, thus using it as both a “shield and a sword,” and resulting in an  
10 implicit waiver. *Chevron Corp. v. Pennzoil Co.*, 974 F.2d 1156, 1162 (9th Cir. 1992); *see also*  
11 *Bittaker v. Woodford*, 331 F.3d 715, 719 (9th Cir. 2003) (this “fairness principle” is “often  
12 expressed in terms of preventing a party from using the privilege as both a shield and a sword”).  
13 The Ninth Circuit applies a three-prong test for a finding of implicit waiver. *See Home Indem.*  
14 *Co. v. Lane Powell Moss & Miller*, 43 F.3d 1322 (9th Cir. 1995) (adopting “*Hearn* test” from  
15 *Hearn v. Rhay*, 68 F.R.D. 574, 581 (E.D. Wash. 1975)) (“*Lane*”). An implied waiver of the  
16 attorney-client privilege occurs when:

- 17 (1) the party asserts the privilege as a result of some affirmative  
18 act, such as filing suit; (2) through this affirmative act, the  
19 asserting party puts the privileged information at issue; and  
20 (3) allowing the privilege would deny the opposing party access to  
21 information vital to its defense.

22 *Id.* at 1326. *Accord Rambus Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co. Ltd.*, 2007 W.L. 3444376, \*3 (N.D. Cal.  
23 Nov. 13, 2007) (following *Lane*).

24 In *Hearn*, “defendants assert[ed] the privilege in aid of the[ir] affirmative defense,”  
25 meaning that “all the elements common to a finding of waiver [were] present”:

26 [D]efendants invoked the privilege in furtherance of an affirmative  
27 defense they asserted for their own benefit; through this  
28 affirmative act they placed the protected information at issue, for  
the legal advice they received [was] germane to the [defense] they  
raised; and one result of asserting the privilege [was] to deprive  
plaintiff of information necessary to ‘defend’ against defendants’  
affirmative defense, for the protected information [was] also  
germane to plaintiff’s [evidentiary] burden . . . .

1 *Hearn*, 68 F.R.D. at 581. These elements are similarly present here. SAP and TN have invoked  
2 the AC Privilege in support of their position that SAP and TN acted in a lawful manner, via their  
3 firewall arrangement to protect intellectual property. Under the law, by touting the Rules of  
4 Engagement as a basis to limit SAP’s liability, Defendants have placed at issue that strategy and  
5 communication. *Compare Chevron*, 974 F.2d at 1162-63 (“[T]o the extent that [defendant]  
6 claims that its tax position is reasonable because it was based on advice of counsel, [defendant]  
7 puts at issue the tax advice it received.”).

8 At the same time that SAP witnesses have asserted the Rules were created by and as a  
9 result of advice of their attorneys and indeed, have shared some of the communications made by  
10 those attorneys on the subject, they have denied Oracle full access to the strategy and  
11 communications behind their creation. For example, Defendants have clawed back the three  
12 exemplar documents and comparable documents and denied Oracle the opportunity to question  
13 witnesses about aspects of the Rules creation. Howard Dec., Exs. U, V, W (Contested  
14 Documents #4-6), Ex. A (listing comparable clawed back documents), and Ex. O (Shenkman  
15 Vol. 2 at 396:14-397:10 and 465:9-16, [REDACTED]  
16 [REDACTED]). Yet Defendants have voluntarily  
17 revealed substantial information in an apparent effort to bolster their defense, by producing  
18 hundreds of documents concerning the Rules of Engagement in response to Oracle’s document  
19 requests, including documents that convey [REDACTED]  
20 [REDACTED]. *See, e.g., id.*, Ex. X (TN-  
21 OR00980230, in which [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED]) and Ex. Y (TN-OR01088467, in which [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED]). Also, *after* the second clawback letter,  
24 Defendants allowed both Arlen Shenkman and James Mackey to testify about [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED].  
26 *See id.*, Exs. N, O, P (Shenkman and Mackey excerpts); *see also* Section III.A.2 above.

27 In addition, even if Defendants were not relying on the Rules of Engagement as a  
28 defense, they have waived the privilege by producing information related to them. This selective

1 waiver is strategic and unfair. To selectively claim the AC Privilege as they have done allows  
2 Defendants to shade the story of how and why the Rules were adopted and denies Oracle access  
3 to vital information that would allow it to understand and present the whole story. In essence,  
4 Defendants are asking Oracle (and the ultimate fact-finders) to take on faith their assertion that  
5 SAP and TN acted in a lawful manner, based on the portion of the materials that Defendants  
6 choose to share. That is simply not fair. Nor does the law permit it: “The court thus gives the  
7 holder of the privilege a choice: If you want to litigate this claim, then you must waive your  
8 privilege to the extent necessary to give your opponent a fair opportunity to defend against it.”  
9 *Bittaker*, 331 F.3d at 720.

10 Under the law, Defendants cannot assert that a firewall existed between SAP and TN  
11 such as to protect SAP from liability and yet deny Oracle full discovery about the firewall. If  
12 Defendants choose to continue to pursue their claim of privilege as to the Contested Documents,  
13 they must “abandon the claim[s] that give[] rise to the waiver.” *See id.*<sup>5</sup>

14 **III. CONCLUSION**

15 Based on the foregoing, Oracle respectfully requests that the Court order Defendants to  
16 produce the Contested Documents in unredacted form and also to confirm to Defendants that the  
17 Court’s analysis in this matter should guide Defendants’ ongoing claims of privilege.

18 DATED: August 1, 2008

BINGHAM McCUTCHEN LLP

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20

By:                                 /s/ Geoffrey M. Howard                                  
                                Geoffrey M. Howard  
                                Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
                                Oracle Corporation, Oracle USA, Inc., and  
                                Oracle International Corporation

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<sup>5</sup> In addition, the sheer number of times Defendants have produced the same documents they now seek to claw back, and the volume of substantively similar documents Defendants have not clawed back, supports a finding of waiver. *Cf. Williams v. Sprint/United Mgmt. Co.*, 2007 WL 38397, \*4 (D. Kan. Jan. 5, 2007) (finding waiver where attorney intentionally produced redacted version of document protected by attorney client privilege, noting the distinction “between an ‘inadvertent’ disclosure and a disclosure that is ‘advertent and intended where the person making discovery was merely unaware of the legal consequences’”).