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TOMORROWNOW, INC.  
17

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

21 ORACLE USA, INC., et al.,  
22 Plaintiffs,  
23 v.  
24 SAP AG, et al.,  
25 Defendants.  
26

Case No. 07-CV-1658 PJH (EDL)

**REPLY DECLARATION OF STEPHEN  
K. CLARKE IN SUPPORT OF  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
SANCTION PURSUANT TO FED. R.  
CIV. P. 37(c) AND 16(f)**

**REDACTED**

Date: August 18, 2009  
Time: 2:00 pm  
Courtroom: E, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Judge: Hon. Elizabeth D. Laporte

1 I, Stephen K. Clarke, declare as follows:

2 1. I have personal knowledge of the matters discussed herein.

3 2. I have read the Declaration of Paul K. Meyer in Support of Oracle's Opposition to  
4 Defendants' Motion for Sanctions Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c) and 16(f) (the "Meyer  
5 Declaration"). I have also read the Declaration of Holly A. House in Support of Plaintiffs'  
6 Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Discovery Sanctions Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c) and  
7 16(f) (the "House Declaration") and Oracle's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions  
8 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c) and 16(f) (the "Opposition").

9 **A. Information Requests - Meyer Declaration Paragraphs 8 (a), 9, and 10.**

10 3. In my prior declaration I described a variety of documents I will need to quantify  
11 damages for each of the claims made by plaintiffs in this case. Mr. Meyer states in paragraph  
12 8(a) that: "Detailed general ledger and subsidiary ledger information ... would be duplicative of,  
13 and would not provide significant additional value to, Oracle financial information that has been  
14 or will be produced by Oracle." However, to date, Oracle has yet to produce any company level  
15 financial statements for the Plaintiff entities. This issue is addressed in more detail in my  
16 Declaration in Support of Defendants' Motion to Compel Production of Financial Information of  
17 Plaintiffs. I cannot speak to financial information that "will be produced by Oracle" since I do  
18 not yet have it.

19 4. Mr. Meyer references lost profits related not only to lost customers but also to lost  
20 potential customers. He goes on to state that I will be able to quantify alleged damages related to  
21 lost potential customers "...using financial data that is more useable and less cumbersome to  
22 produce..." than the general ledgers I have previously requested, and further, that such more  
23 useable data are "available." If the financial information is available to Mr. Meyer, it is not  
24 available to me because, to date, I am not aware that Oracle has produced any Plaintiff corporate  
25 level financial statement.

26 **B. Information Requests - Meyer Declaration Paragraph 8 (b), 11, and 12.**

27 5. Mr. Meyer states that he "...may quantify damages related to support pricing  
28 discounts that Oracle provided as a result of Defendants' alleged bad acts." (Emphasis added). I

1 am unable to predict whether Mr. Meyer will quantify discount related damages. However, I am  
2 familiar with some of the documents he describes from OSSINFO. There are several problems  
3 with the information Mr. Meyer appears to have seen and be relying upon. The first is that he  
4 claims I can search the OSSINFO database. However, Oracle has not produced the OSSINFO  
5 database so I cannot search it as he apparently can. The second problem lies in the fact that  
6 although OSSINFO may approve a discount, there may be insufficient information in the  
7 OSSINFO database to determine the *reason* for the discount.

8         6. Oracle has not produced detailed customer information except for those customers  
9 that became TomorrowNow customers. Therefore, it is impossible to determine whether Oracle  
10 was giving discounts to other customers at the same time and for essentially the same reasons,  
11 which might include some combination of: customers who were not using support services very  
12 much; customers who felt they were paying too much for the services provided; customers who  
13 were on old, stable platforms; customers who were capable of handling support internally;  
14 customers who needed to adjust their licenses because the metrics upon which support pricing  
15 had been set had changed; and so on.

16         7. In paragraph 11, Mr. Meyer reiterates the list of documents I said I would need to  
17 assess Oracle's claim of damages related to pricing discounts. I stand by that list, and also point  
18 out that Mr. Meyer cannot properly quantify the pricing discount damages, if any, that Oracle  
19 suffered without reviewing such documents.

20         8. In addition, it was only when Oracle produced CD 194 that for the first time it  
21 specifically identified any customers as "discount customers." Accordingly, I have not analyzed  
22 any information Oracle previously produced for information on discount customers because I had  
23 no idea who the alleged discount customers were. Even now, I am only aware of the identities of  
24 the 36 or so that Oracle has recently identified although I am aware that Oracle claims there may  
25 be up to 100 discount customers.

26         9. To properly analyze a particular customer's history is a time-consuming process  
27 and it will take me about the same amount of work to analyze alleged lost profits damages for  
28 each discount customer as it does for each allegedly lost customer.         REDACTED

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REDACTED**C. Information Requests - Meyer Declaration Paragraph 8 (c), 13, and 14.**

10. In paragraph 8(c), Mr. Meyer states that I am seeking discovery related to damages he has "... neither quantified, nor anticipate quantifying." It is unclear from Mr. Meyer's declaration which of the damage claims will be the subject of quantification by Mr. Meyer. Unless a damages claim is clearly excluded, I have to be ready to address all the stated damages claims.

11. Mr. Meyer's concept of "non-quantified damages" is both novel and undefined. Whatever it means, if Plaintiffs' lawyers or experts are going to refer to damages that are not part of their damages expert's analysis I need to be prepared to address such claims. Therefore, I need to have the necessary information to comment upon the economics underlying such claims.

12. In my previous declaration, I stated that in order to "...respond to Plaintiffs' claims, Plaintiffs will have to provide the pertinent documents long before I learn Plaintiffs' specific damages methodologies (which will presumably be when I receive Plaintiffs' damages expert report)." Mr. Meyer has now confirmed that the first I time I will see the documents supporting at least one element of his damage computation, will be when they are produced as part of his expert damage report. Page 6, footnote 12 reads: "In connection with NCI's analysis of lost cross-sell and up-sell opportunities, we are directing Oracle personnel to gather information. We will provide that analysis and the supporting information in connection with my expert report, as disclosed by Oracle."

**D. Public Domain Documents - Meyer Declaration Paragraph 8 (d).**

13. I am aware of the documents pertinent to the claims that are available in the public domain. The problem lies in the fact that until the expanded damages claims were made known, I was not searching the public domain documents (or even the documents Oracle had provided) for areas in which there was no damage claim.

1 **E. Oracle's Document Production.**

2 14. Plaintiffs state on page 21 of the Opposition that defendants "do not, and cannot,  
3 dispute that Oracle has produced complete customer contractual histories for PeopleSoft and JDE  
4 products and, where possible, summary reports for every customer Defendants deem relevant on  
5 their ever-changing customer list." However, Oracle produced incomplete customer contractual  
6 histories in both electronic and hard copy forms for PeopleSoft and JDE products. In spite of our  
7 best efforts to obtain the missing information, the customer information we have is still  
8 incomplete. In addition, the "summary reports" are missing information. For example, Plaintiffs  
9 produced "summary reports" that do not contain any of the products supported by TomorrowNow  
10 for numerous customers.

11 15. Plaintiffs state on pages 21 and 22 of the Opposition that "Oracle has and will  
12 continue to produce" seven categories of "responsive financial information." However, these  
13 categories are either not relevant or not sufficient to calculate lost license sales associated with the  
14 customers Plaintiffs allegedly lost to TomorrowNow. I discuss each category in turn:

15 16. ***"The summary customer reports that Oracle ran on the list of (now 83)***  
16 ***customers Defendants claim are relevant"***: Plaintiffs do not provide any bates number  
17 reference associated with the "summary customer reports." I assume Plaintiffs are referring to the  
18 customer-specific reports referred to as Analytics Contracts Reports, OKI3 Reports, and  
19 Analytics License Reports, none of which are sufficient to calculate lost license sales for the  
20 customers at issue in this case. While these reports contain historical information on the specific  
21 customers at issue, the historical buying pattern for these customers does not necessarily indicate  
22 their future licensing potential.

23 17. ***"Evidence on customer up-sell and cross-sell expectations and the bases for***  
24 ***them, including for the customers it was acquiring from PeopleSoft...For instance, Oracle has***  
25 ***produced documentation of how it valued the PeopleSoft acquisition, including operating***  
26 ***models, planning models, margin summaries and value estimations containing just such***  
27 ***expectations and their underlying assumptions"***: Customer up-sell and cross-sell expectations  
28 for the acquired PeopleSoft customer base as a whole would be misleading for purposes of

1 analyzing the customer base that allegedly cancelled maintenance at Oracle and went to  
 2 TomorrowNow. The customers that went to TomorrowNow did so for a variety of reasons,  
 3 including the fact that they were generally on old releases, did not want to upgrade, had made the  
 4 decision to migrate to another software vendor, may have experienced financial distress such as  
 5 bankruptcy and/or severe budgetary restrictions and multiple other reasons. Accordingly, the  
 6 purchase planning for the PeopleSoft acquisition is misleading to a determination of what the  
 7 customers at issue might have bought or licensed had they remained at Oracle. Relevant data in  
 8 support of up-sell and cross-sell possibilities applicable to the customers at issue would be  
 9 information on license sales to customers that did not leave Oracle and which were on similar  
 10 releases of the products at issue, by geographic region, by company size, by release level and by  
 11 any other characteristic upon which license sales vary.

12 18. ***“Financial reports showing how the purchasing history of the acquired***  
 13 ***PeopleSoft customer base compares to that of customers acquired in other Oracle***  
 14 ***acquisitions”***: The purchasing history of the acquired PeopleSoft customer base compared to that  
 15 of other Oracle acquisitions again relates to customer bases as a whole and is not applicable to the  
 16 specific subset of Oracle customers, *i.e.* those that went to TomorrowNow.

17 19. ***“Years and years’ worth of quarterly and other regular financial reports***  
 18 ***showing Oracle’s actual revenues for new licenses, software license updates and product***  
 19 ***support, advanced product support, on demand, education, and consulting (i.e., not just JDE or***  
 20 ***PS support revenues) as well as detailed board packages, subsidiary performance measure***  
 21 ***reports, product revenue reporting packages, executive briefing documents and budgets with***  
 22 ***financial results and projections on all products and on both support and license sales. See id.***  
 23 ***at ¶¶24-27 ”***: The House Declaration, paragraphs 24 to 27, reference volumes of publicly-filed  
 24 SEC documents such as Forms 10-Q and Forms 10-K and internal quarterly reports. These  
 25 reports are high-level and contain little PeopleSoft or JD Edwards information and little detailed  
 26 company level financial data except at the consolidated level. The only documents specifically  
 27 related to the customers at issue are the customer-specific reports referred to as Analytics  
 28 Contracts Reports, OKI3 Reports, Analytics License Reports, “License sales information,” and

1 “License fees and pricing calculations,” which are not necessarily sufficient to calculate lost  
2 license sales for the reasons stated above.

3 20. *“Pricing lists, pricing policies, and pricing calculators for Oracle and PeopleSoft*  
4 *– none of which were restricted to only support or (sic) just JDE or PeopleSoft products. Id. at*  
5 *¶27”*: The House Declaration, paragraph 27, references “License fees and pricing calculations  
6 (*see, e.g.,* ORCL00176128-180465).” These documents contain pricing and renewal information  
7 for the customers who went to TomorrowNow. For all the reasons stated above, such documents  
8 are insufficient to calculate damages relating to lost licenses sales because the departing  
9 companies’ prior history is not necessarily an indication of what they would have bought or  
10 licensed in the future had they remained at Oracle.

11 21. *“Product profitability analyses which include revenue trends, development costs*  
12 *and margin summaries for all Oracle products. Id. at ¶¶24, 26-27”*: The House Declaration,  
13 paragraph 27, references “Product profitability analyses, which include license revenue trends,  
14 product profitability analyses, development costs, and margin summaries (*see, e.g.,*  
15 ORCL00312744-45, ORCL00312820-21, ORCL00313254).” The fact is that the stated  
16 documents are only a starting point for analyzing product-level profitability. The documents  
17 Plaintiffs reference contain profitability information through the third quarter of 2004. Plaintiffs  
18 did not reference any documents after the acquisition in 2005 so there is no indication of whether  
19 the profitability remained the same after the Oracle’s acquisition of PeopleSoft. The documents  
20 Plaintiffs reference are incomplete. At a minimum, I would like to see the information for the  
21 entire time period for which Oracle claims damages.

22 **F. Lifetime Support and Applications Unlimited.**

23 22. As discussed in my prior declaration, I understand Plaintiffs are expanding their  
24 damages claims to include damages arising out of “...the early adoption and allegedly generous  
25 terms of Oracle’s Lifetime Support and Applications Unlimited programs and Oracle’s alleged  
26 additional investment of customer support enhancements.” The House Declaration states that  
27 Oracle has produced: “A presentation containing detailed analyses of the support policies and  
28 release schedules of Oracle products including not only PeopleSoft and Siebel products but also

1 the eBusiness Suite product. This document also includes information pertaining to license fees,  
2 costs per customer, detailed cost estimations, and a comparison of support costs by product line.  
3 (*see, e.g.*, ORCL00532595-ORCL00532615). However, what Plaintiffs are referencing is a

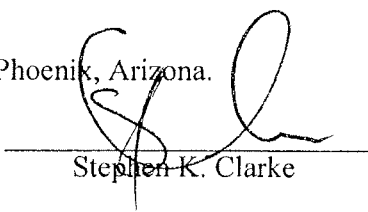
4 REDACTED

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14 **G. Change in Pricing Policies.**

15 23. As discussed in my prior declaration, I understand Plaintiffs are expanding their  
16 damages claims to include alleged damages arising out of "...the abandonment of the PeopleSoft  
17 customer contract step-up renewal price escalations..." Plaintiffs have still not referenced  
18 documentation showing that they abandoned the PeopleSoft pricing model in response to  
19 TomorrowNow and not as a result of other factors.

20 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of  
21 California that the foregoing is true and correct.

22 Executed this of 1st day of August, 2009 in Phoenix, Arizona.

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Stephen K. Clarke