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GOOGLE INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:10-cv-03561 WHA

**GOOGLE'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS
A MATTER OF LAW ON COUNTS V AND
VII OF ORACLE'S AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

Dept.: Courtroom 8, 19th Floor
Judge: Hon. William Alsup

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I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Rule 50 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and as previously set forth in open court (RT 3707-3709), Google hereby moves for judgment as a matter of law on Counts V and VII of Oracle’s Amended Complaint. Google will file its brief in support of this motion in accordance with the schedule set by the Court on May 14, 2012, namely, by 5:00 PM on May 16, 2012.

II. ARGUMENT

First, as to Count V, Google is entitled to judgment as a matter of law that it has not infringed U.S. Patent No. RE 38,104 (“the ’104 Patent”), in that Oracle has:

(i) failed to present proof adequate to support a conclusion by the jury of infringing acts performed by Google, or that the accused software is sold, as required for infringement; 35 U.S.C. § 271(a); *see also PharmaStem*

Therapeutics, Inc. v. Viacell, Inc., 491 F.3d 1342, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2007);

(ii) failed to present any evidence of literal infringement, but instead presented fact and expert testimony directed, at most, to infringement under the doctrine of equivalents, a theory of infringement that was not disclosed by Oracle in its patent infringement contentions under Rule 3-1 of the Patent Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (“Patent Local Rules”); and

(iii) presented expert testimony that offers an opinion of infringement based on an improper claim construction that is in conflict with the construction of that term provided by the Court, *see* ECF No. 137 at 20-22, as well as in conflict with what was urged by Oracle in its claim construction briefing (ECF No. 94) (“references in the ’104 patent are either by location (a numeric reference) or by name (a symbolic reference)”).

Second, as to Count VII, Google is entitled to judgment as a matter of law that it has not infringed U.S. Patent No. 6,061,520 (“the ’520 Patent”), in that Oracle has:

1 (i) failed to present proof adequate to support a jury verdict of
2 infringing acts performed by Google, or that the accused software is sold, as
3 required for infringement; 35 U.S.C. § 271(a); *see also PharmaStem*, 491 F.3d at
4 1359;

5 (ii) failed to present any evidence of literal infringement, but instead
6 presented fact and expert testimony addressed, at most, to infringement under the
7 doctrine of equivalents, a theory of infringement that was not disclosed by Oracle
8 in its patent infringement contentions under Rule 3-1 of the Patent Local Rules;
9 and

10 (iii) presented expert testimony that offers an opinion of infringement
11 based on an improper construction of the claims of the '520 Patent, a new
12 construction presented for the first time at trial.

13 *Third*, as to Count V, Google is entitled to judgment as a matter of law that all claims of
14 the '104 Patent are invalid due to improper broadening of the claims by way of a continuation
15 application filed March 3, 1999, more than two years after the issuance of the original patent,
16 U.S. Patent No. 5,367,685, on November 22, 1994. The patent statute requires that broadening
17 reissue applications be filed within two years of issuance of the original patent. 35 U.S.C. § 251.
18 Although the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has recently concluded that
19 broadening claims filed more than two years after the issue date of the original patent may be
20 permissible if the reissue matures out of a continuation of a timely-filed broadening application,
21 *In re Staats*, 671 F.3d 1350, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2012), the Court essentially invited a petition for
22 rehearing en banc. *Id.* at 1356. Google believes that the case will be reheard and the decision
23 will be reversed, requiring the invalidation of the claims of the '104 Patent. Google therefore
24 moves for judgment as a matter of law to preserve this issue for appeal. Google also notes that
25 the claims of the '104 Patent were broadened by eliminating the recitation of a generating
26 executable code and compilation means, as well as narrowed by including in all claims of the
27 reissue patent the limitation that symbolic references be contained in the instructions. Though
28 narrower in this respect, the claims of the '104 Patent have nevertheless been broadened for

1 purposes of 35 U.S.C. § 251.

2 A claim of a reissue application is broader in scope than the original
3 claims if it contains within its scope any conceivable apparatus or process which
4 would not have infringed the original patent. A reissue claim that is broader in
any respect is considered to be broader than the original claims *even though it
may be narrower in other respects.*

5 *See Tillotson, Ltd. v. Walbro Corp.*, 831 F.2d 1033, 1037 n.2 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (emphasis
6 added).

7 *Fourth*, Google moves for judgment as a matter of law that it has not willfully
8 infringed either the '104 Patent or the '520 Patent. The actual notice that is a prerequisite
9 for willful infringement did not occur until July 20, 2010, only twenty-three days before
10 this lawsuit was filed on August 12, 2010. (Dkt. 1). Three weeks of total pre-suit
11 exposure to and awareness of each of the original seven patents-in-suit is *per se*
12 insufficient to support a finding of objective recklessness as required under *In re Seagate*,
13 497 F.3d 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Objective recklessness cannot be established by actions
14 taken in the three weeks following notice of seven complex patents. But even if it could,
15 it would support a conclusion of willful infringement for at most that three week period.

16 Google's Rule 50 motion is based on this Motion, Google's May 10, 2012 oral
17 motion for judgment as a matter of law (RT 3707-3709), the brief in support and the
18 evidence and authorities cited therein that Google will file in support of this Motion, the
19 entire trial record, and such argument as the Court allows on this Motion.

20
21 Dated: May 14, 2012

KEKER & VAN NEST LLP

22
23 By: /s/ Robert A. Van Nest
ROBERT A. VAN NEST

24 Attorneys for Defendant
25 GOOGLE INC.

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ATTESTATION

I, Bruce W. Baber, am the ECF User whose ID and password are being used to file this
GOOGLE’S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW ON COUNTS V AND VII
OF ORACLE’S AMENDED COMPLAINT. In compliance with General Order 45, X.B., I
hereby attest that Robert A. Van Nest has concurred in this filing.

Date: May 14, 2012

/s/ Bruce W. Baber
BRUCE W. BABER