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June 6, 2011

The Honorable William Alsup  
U.S. District Court, Northern District of California  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: Oracle America, Inc. v. Google Inc., No. C 10-3561 WHA

Dear Judge Alsup:

In accordance with Your Honor's February 9 and June 2 Orders, Google requests leave to file a *Daubert* or other motion directed at the damages report of Oracle's expert Iain Cockburn.

The Court's November 19, 2010 Case Management Order recognized that an early damages report and early *Daubert* motion at this stage would substantially advance the case. The order provides that, after receiving Oracle's opening damages report, Google "**must** file any *Daubert* or other motion directed at the methodology, reliability or other defect" within fourteen days. (Dkt. No. 56 at ¶ 9 (emphasis added)). This is consistent with the recent trend, by the Federal Circuit and other courts, to exclude under *Daubert* speculative and arbitrary damages testimony. *See, e.g., Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 632 F.3d 1292 (Fed. Cir. 2011); *Cornell Univ. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 2008 WL 2222189, \*1 (N.D.N.Y. 2008) (Rader, J.).

Cockburn opines that Google, if found to infringe, would owe Oracle between **1.4 and 6.1 billion dollars** -- a breathtaking figure that is out of proportion to any meaningful measure of the intellectual property at issue. Even the low end of Cockburn's range is over 10 times the amount that Sun Microsystems, Inc. made each year for the entirety of its Java licensing program and 20 times what Sun made for Java-based mobile licensing. Cockburn's theory is neatly

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tailored to enable Oracle to finance nearly all of its multi-billion dollar acquisition of Sun, even though the asserted patents and copyrights accounted for only a fraction of the value of Sun.

Cockburn's legal errors are fundamental and disqualifying, and allowing him to testify about his conclusions to a jury would prejudice Google. Although he purports to be calculating a reasonable royalty, he fails to offer any meaningful analysis of the *Georgia-Pacific* factors that would require him to separate out and define the value of the patented technology to both Google and Oracle. Instead, he simply adds *all* of Google's revenue from advertising on *all* Android devices world-wide to the purported harm to Sun's and Oracle's business from lost profits and alleged "fragmentation" of the Java standard, and then proposes awarding Oracle *half* of that total amount (*i.e.*, a 50% royalty rate). This "methodology" bears no resemblance to anything authorized by the law or occurring in any real-world negotiations regarding any aspect of the Java technology.

*First*, Cockburn has no basis for including all of Google's revenue from Android phones into the base of his royalty calculation. The accused product here is the Android software platform, which Google does not sell (and Google does not receive any payment, fee, royalty, or other remuneration for its contributions to Android). Cockburn seems to be arguing that Google's advertising revenue from, e.g., mobile searches on Android devices should be included in the royalty base as a conveyed sale, though he never articulates or supports this justification and ignores the applicable principles under *Uniloc* and other cases. In fact, the value of the Android software and of Google's ads are entirely separate: the software allows for phones to function, whether or not the user is viewing ads; and Google's ads are viewable on any software and are not uniquely enabled by Android. Cockburn's analysis effectively seeks disgorgement of Google's profits even though "[t]he determination of a reasonable royalty . . . is based not on the

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infringer's profit, but on the royalty to which a willing licensor and a willing licensee would have agreed at the time the infringement began." *Radio Steel & Mfg. Co. v. MTD Prods., Inc.*, 788 F.2d 1554, 1557 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

*Second*, Cockburn includes Oracle's "lost profits and opportunities" in his purported royalty base. This is an obvious ploy to avoid the more demanding test for recovery of lost profits that Oracle cannot meet. *See, e.g., Panduit Corp. v. Stahl Bros. Fibre Works, Inc.*, 575 F.2d 1152 (6th Cir. 1978). Most audaciously, Cockburn tries to import into his royalty base the alleged harm Sun and Oracle would have suffered from so-called "fragmentation" of Java into myriad competing standards, opining that Oracle's damages from the Android software includes theoretical downstream harm to a wholly different Oracle product. This is not a cognizable patent damages theory, and is unsupported by any precedent or analytical reasoning.

*Third*, after improperly inflating the base of his royalty calculation, Cockburn proceeds to apply an unprecedented **fifty percent** royalty rate to that base through use of improper short-cuts. In contravention of long-settled precedent, he fails to tie his royalty rate to the value of the patented technology actually at issue in this case. *See, e.g., Lucent Techs., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.*, 580 F.3d 1301, 1333 (Fed. Cir. 2009). He treats the patents and copyrights at issue as a single, indivisible unit, casually dismissing critical differences in the patents (such as the technologies they embody and expiration dates over a decade apart) by deeming them all "essential" to Java, without pointing to any facts that could justify that conclusion. Instead of satisfying the *Lucent* standard, he adopts a presumption that is contrary to *Lucent*, stating that there is "no clear economic basis" for apportioning the total value of Android into value attributable to the patents and copyrights in suit and any additional value added by Google. Under the case law, however,

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damages must be tied to “*the claimed invention’s* footprint in the market place.” *ResQNet.com, Inc. v. Lansa, Inc.*, 594 F.3d 860, 869 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (per curiam) (emphasis added).

Cockburn similarly inflates his royalty rate by calculating Oracle’s loss based on the alleged value of Java *as a whole*, even though the patented features are only a small part of Java. Indeed, Oracle has conceded that the claimed invention of the ‘720 patent—the *only* patent discussed in Cockburn’s report—is only a small piece of Java that is not even included in every Java ME sale and is given away as a free add-on. There is simply no basis to conclude that such a feature without any real commercial value could constitute “a substantial portion of the value” of Java (or Android, for that matter), let alone its entire value. *Lucent*, 580 F.3d at 1332.

*Fourth*, Cockburn cavalierly asserts that infringement of a *single* claim of a single patent would result in the same multi-billion dollar award as infringement of *all* of the asserted claims. The ‘720 patent, for example, not only has a demonstrated commercial value of zero dollars, it expires nearly eight years after every other patent-in-suit. But according to Cockburn, even if Google does not infringe the ‘720 patent, the damages should still run throughout its life, which extends to 2025. Cockburn therefore tacks billions of dollars onto his calculation for the eight years during which the valueless ‘720 patent would be the sole remaining patent.

All these basic legal errors are essential to Cockburn’s bottom-line conclusion of a multi-billion dollar royalty base and a fifty percent royalty rate. Even without considering these errors, however, Cockburn’s 50% rate is no less arbitrary than the 25% “rule of thumb” methodology the Federal Circuit recently held cannot satisfy *Daubert*. See *Uniloc*, 632 F.3d at 1315. The critical question is “whether [Cockburn] has justified the application of a general theory to the facts of the case.” *Id.* at 1316. He has not.


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Finally, Cockburn also abandons market evidence about the value of the Java platform in favor of speculation and assumption. He dismisses Oracle's own valuation of \$36.7 million for the entire Java platform—not just Java for mobile applications. He ignores Google's actual negotiation history with Sun regarding a Java license for the mobile space, which would have included far more than the patents-in-suit and during which Google *rejected* a proposal to pay Sun \$60 million over three years plus an additional amount up to \$25 million per year in revenue sharing. Even more glaring, he mischaracterizes Sun's settlement with Microsoft, asserting that Sun demanded and received *\$900 million* to cover the risk of fragmentation to Java, whereas Sun is believed to have actually allocated just *\$20 million* to fragmentation. Cockburn further uses "incompatibility" as a reason to ignore the most pertinent Java licenses, *i.e.*, Java ME licenses, all of which generated revenues that were orders of magnitude lower than Cockburn's damages estimate. And while dismissing Sun's actual Java licenses, Cockburn relies on third-party agreements relating to other wireless technologies and mobile operating systems to inflate his royalty numbers, without any evidence linking these licenses and the claimed invention. *See ResQNet*, 594 F.3d at 871.

Cockburn's analysis of copyright damages is simply nonexistent—a single, conclusory sentence—and conflates the alleged copyright and patent infringement.

Each of these errors is foundational, and renders Cockburn's report unreliable, misleading, and inappropriate for presentation to the jury. Taken together, they are sufficiently critical that the Court should hear a *Daubert* motion now as originally anticipated.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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Counsel for Defendant Google Inc.

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