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The parties have met and conferred regarding the draft special verdict form that the Court gave to counsel today. The parties have been unable to reach agreement.

Google believes the verdict form can be simplified substantially and still address all the issues that the jury needs to decide.

The parties do not yet know how the Court will instruct the jury on the "work as a whole" issues relating to the different claims made by Oracle, or on other important issues such as (1) the standards of substantial similarity as opposed to virtual identity; (2) the burden of proof as to the *de minimis* issues; and (3) what, if any, assumptions the jury should make regarding the copyrightability of the SSO of the 37 API packages when considering the *de minimis* issues.

Subject to Google's right to propose further modifications to the special verdict form once Google knows how the Court plans to proceed with the instructions, Google comments and suggests that the draft verdict form should be modified as follows:

General Comments: Google suggests that all references in the verdict form to "37 APIs" should be changed to "37 API packages." Although different witnesses have used different terminology to refer to the portions of the parties' software that is at issue, the phrase "API packages" correctly identifies the 37 portions at issue.

Google also believes that use of the word "copied" in the verdict form prejudices Google. As Google has recently briefed, the Supreme Court, the Ninth Circuit and many other courts have repeatedly stated that "not all copying is copyright infringement." *See* Google April 22 Brief, Dkt. No. 955 at 1213. Suggesting to the jury that any finding of any "copying" ends the infringement inquiry is inconsistent with that well-established law.

Question 1A: The jury does not need to answer two questions to decide the infringement issue as to the SSO of the 37 API packages. As drafted, Question 1A reads as if Oracle needs to prove two separate things: (1) that the APIs as group "had" an overall SSO and (2) that Google

(Dkt. No. 899). Further, there has been no proof of any copyrighted work consisting of an individual API package implementation.

Question 2C and 2D: For reasons similar to those stated above for Question 1A,

Question 2C does not correctly identify the issue the jury needs to decide, and there has been no
evidence distinguishing the documentation in any one API package from that in others.

The following set of questions is simpler and clearer, could be used with proper instructions regarding infringement, substantial similarity, virtual identity, and "work as a whole" regardless of the content of the instructions, and would be similar in format to Questions 1A and 1B:

- 2. As to the documentation for the 37 API packages taken as a group:
- A. Has Oracle proven that the documentation for the 37 API packages in Android infringes Oracle's copyrights?

Yes (for Oracle) \_\_\_\_\_ No (for Google) \_\_\_\_\_

(If you answered "no" to Question 2A, then skip to Question 3)

B. If so, has Google proven that its use of the documentation is a fair use?

Yes (for Google) \_\_\_\_\_ No (for Oracle) \_\_\_\_

Question 3: Question 3 can also be simplified and reduced from nine questions to one. Google does not assert a fair use defense as to the twelve files containing allegedly copied elements. The only relevant issue as to those files is not "copying"; it is whether the accused materials are so insignificant that their inclusion is *de minimis*. Depending on the Court's ruling on burden of proof as to the *de minimis* issue, Question 3 can be stated as simply as:

3. [If Oracle has the burden of proof on *de minimis*] Has Oracle proven that the use in Android of any of the items listed below was more than de minimis?

1	A. The rangeCheck method in
2	TimSort.java and ComparableTimSort.java
3	B. The source code in the eight
4	ACL "Impl.java" files
5	C. The English language comments in CodeSourceTest.java and
6	CollectionsCertStoreParameters Test.java
7	
8	Yes (for Oracle) No (for Google)
9	
10	an a
11	or
12	3. [If Google has the burden of proof on <i>de minimis</i> ] Has Google proven that the
13	use in Android of the items listed below was de minimis?
14	A. The rangeCheck method in
15	TimSort.java and ComparableTimSort.java
16	B. The source code in the eight
17	ACL "Impl.java" files
	C. The English language comments in CodeSourceTest.java and
18	CollectionsCertStoreParameters Test.java
19	10501,414
20	Yes (for Google) No (for Oracle)
21	For ease of reference, Google attaches a complete set of the above revised questions as
22	
23	Exhibit A.
24	Dated: April 25, 2012 KEKER & VAN NEST LLP
25	/s/ Robert A. Van Nest
26	By: ROBERT A. VAN NEST
27	Attorneys for Defendant GOOGLE INC.
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	GOOGLE'S COMMENTS ON THE COURT'S APRIL 25 DRAFT SPECIAL VERDICT FORM Case No. 3:10-CV-03561 WHA

1	3. Has Oracle proven that the use in Android of any of the items listed below
2	was more than de minimis?
3	A. The rangeCheck method in
4	TimSort.java and ComparableTimSort.java
5	B. The source code in the eight
6	ACL "Impl.java" files
7	C. The English language comments in CodeSourceTest.java and
8	CollectionsCertStoreParameters Test.java
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10	Yes (for Oracle) No (for Google)
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