## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

EIGHT MILE STYLE, LLC and MARTIN AFFILIATED, LLC,

Plaintiffs

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 07-13164 Judge Anna Diggs Taylor

APPLE COMPUTER, INC. and AFTERMATH RECORDS, d/b/a AFTERMATH ENTERTAINMENT,

Defendants.

BENCH TRIAL - VOLUME 4 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE ANNA DIGGS TAYLOR United States District Judge Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse 231 West Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

## APPEARANCES:

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In behalf of Plaintiffs

In behalf of Defendants

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Witness/Proceed			Page
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Exhibit No.		Offered	Receive
None			

Detroit, Michigan 1 2 Wednesday, September 30, 2009 3 9:00 a.m. 4 (Call to Order of the Court.) 5 6 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, may we proceed? 7 THE COURT: Yes, please go ahead. 8 9 CONTINUED CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 (From Tuesday, September 29, 2009) 11 BY MR. POMERANTZ: Good morning, Mr. Cohen. 12 13 Α. Good morning. At the end of your questioning by Mr. Busch yesterday 14 15 you and he discussed a case that you testified to in the federal court in the City of New York. Do you remember 16 17 t.hat.? 18 Α. Yes. And in that case the federal district judge determined 19 Q. that your testimony was unreliable and didn't consider it, 20 21 correct? 22 Α. Yes. 23 Okay. I just want to spend a moment and go over what 24 actually happened in that case. That case is called 25 Robinson v. Sanctuary, correct?

Case No. 07-13164, Eight Mile Style v. Apple/Aftermath

- 1 **A.** Yes.
- 2 Q. And it's a published decision at 542 F.Supp.2d 284.
- 3 Are you aware of that?
- 4 A. I wasn't aware. I know it's published. I wasn't aware
- of the number.
- Q. All right. Well, let me hand you a copy of the decision, if I may, so that we can go over it together.
- 8 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, may I approach the 9 witness?
- 10 THE COURT: Yes.
- 11 BY MR. POMERANTZ:
- 12 Q. All right. This is a copy of that decision. Have you
- read it before?
- 14 **A.** No.
- 15 Q. Now, in this case it was also a music industry case,
- 16 correct?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 Q. And a default judgment was entered in favor of the
- 19 plaintiff in that case, correct?
- 20 A. That's my understanding.
- 21 \ Q. And then the plaintiff, who received the default
- 22 | judgment, needed to prove up its damages, correct?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- 24 Q. And at trial on that issue of damages the plaintiff
- only offered one witness, and that was you, correct?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Well, that's what the judge said in his decision. Were you aware of that?
  - A. No.

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- Q. All right. Well, turn -- I'm going to refer to the pages in the upper right-hand corner of this printed decision, and if you look at Page 6 and on the right-hand column at the bottom of that carryover paragraph the last sentence says, "In order to prove their damages, plaintiffs rely on the testimony and opinion of their expert and only witness, Gary Cohen, a royalty auditor;" do you see that?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- Q. Does that refresh your memory that when you were in that courtroom you were the only witness that the plaintiff was calling to prove up its damages?
  - A. No, I don't remember how many people were in the courtroom that day.
  - Q. But have you no reason to think that the judge made an error when he said you were the only witness?
    - A. No.
- 21 Q. Now, before you testified in that trial the lawyer for 22 the plaintiff had submitted some evidence to a magistrate 23 judge to prove up the damages, and the magistrate judge 24 proved that -- I'm sorry, and the magistrate judge decided 25 that that evidence was not sufficient, correct?

- 1 A. I don't know.
- Q. All right. If you could turn to Page 7, and if you see
- on the second column there is a heading near the bottom that
- 4 says Cohen's opinion and testimony; do you see that?
- 5 **A.** Number 14 the last paragraph?
- Q. You will see below the Paragraph Number 14 there is a
- 7 heading that says Cohen's opinion and testimony?
- 8 **A.** Yes.
- 9 Q. And do you in that first sentence it says that there
- 10 was evidence submitted to the magistrate judge which the
- 11 | magistrate judge concluded was insufficient?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. And so the plaintiffs then hired you to try to provide
- 14 sufficient evidence at a trial, correct?
- 15 A. They hired me to try to create some damages numbers and
- 16 gave me documentation that was created by the plaintiff
- 17 itself.
- 18 Q. And you then summarized and checked the information
- 19 that was provided to you by the plaintiffs, correct?
- 20 A. As best I could.
- 21 | Q. And then you created your own opinions after you had
- 22 summarized and checked the plaintiff's information, correct?
- 23 A. Based on the documents I was given.
- 24 Q. So I'm correct then, correct?
- 25 **A.** Yes.

- Q. All right. And in your opinion that you offered in that case you concluded that the defendants had earned income related to the plaintiff's claim totaling
- 4 \$34 million, correct?
- 5 A. I don't recall the number.
  - Q. If you could turn to Page 8 of the opinion and in the first full paragraph on the left hand column starting with despite his limited review; do you see that?
- 9 **A.** Yes.

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- Q. And then you see that the judge refers to certain conclusions that you made regarding categories of sales?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And then do you see at the end of that paragraph that he says that you concluded that there were \$34 million of earned income; do you see that?
- 16 **A.** Yes.
- Q. Does that refresh your memory as to what your opinion was in that case?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- 20 **Q.** And then to come up with that \$34 million figure you used a certain methodology, correct?
- 22 A. Yes, I used some methodology.
- 23 Q. And the judge described your methodology in some detail 24 in his opinion, didn't he?
- 25 A. I didn't read the opinion.

- Q. All right. Well, if you look at Page 8 on the
  left-hand column the second full paragraph where it says
  Cohen's methodology can be summarized as follows; do you see
- 5 **A.** Yes.

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that?

- Q. And then the judge goes on for two or three paragraphs and describes the methodology that you offered in that case, correct?
- 9 **A.** Yes.
- 10 **Q.** All right. And then the Court issued certain rulings on that methodology, correct?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And what the judge said was that your opinion and testimony was insufficiently reliable to support a reasonable damages calculation, correct?
- 16 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And the judge also said that there is no basis upon which the Court could conclude that Cohen's methodology is reliable, right?
- 20 A. That's what it says.
- 21 **Q.** And the judge went further. He said that your estimate 22 is built upon one flawed assumption after another, correct?
- 23 A. I assume it's in this document.
- Q. Well, let's make sure. Let's look at on Page 9.
- 25 **A.** Uh-huh.

In the right-hand column the first full paragraph, and 1 2 the judge said that: 3 "There is no basis upon which this Court can reasonably conclude that Cohen's 4 methodology is reliable. Cohen's 5 estimate is built upon one flawed 6 7 assumption after another." 8 You see that, don't you? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. All right. Α. 11 It goes on to say: "Despite plaintiffs' complaints of 12 13 discovery abuse, the record reflects that defendants produced sufficient 14 15 documentation to permit plaintiffs to test the reliability of Cohen's 16 17 assumptions." 18 Q. Right. You argued in that case that the reason why your methodology wasn't very good was because that you 19 didn't have enough information, correct? 20 21 That's what the attorney argued. I don't think I argued that at all. 22

Q. Now, this decision was handed down on March 25th, 2008,

And the judge rejected that, correct?

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Yes.

correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. It's a pretty big deal to a testifying expert to have a federal judge reject your opinion and say it's unreliable,
- 5 isn't it?
- A. I don't know how to answer that. I assume it's a big deal.
- Q. Now -- and it's a pretty big deal to have a federal judge say that you had offered a methodology in federal court that has -- that is built on one flawed assumption after another? That's a pretty big deal, isn't it?
- 12 A. That speaks for itself.
- Q. Well, for certainly someone who makes his living trying to testify in court, it's a big deal when the judge says you offered a methodology that is built on one flawed assumption after another?
  - A. I make my living through royalty audits. I very rarely testify in court.
- 19 THE COURT: I can't hear.
- 20 THE WITNESS: I very rarely testify in court.
- 21 This is the fourth or fifth time in a 25-year career.
- 22 BY MR. POMERANTZ:
- Q. But you understand, Mr. Cohen, when you walk into a federal court and offer expert opinion testimony that your testimony is supposed to be reliable, correct?

- A. I do the best work I can with the information provided to me.
  - Q. Now, less than two months after this decision was issued I took your deposition in this case, correct?
- 5 A. I don't recall the exact date of my deposition in this 6 case.
- Q. Well, if you look in your binder that I have in front of you and if you look at the date of your first deposition.
  Not that one, but the other binder, and near the back I put the depositions.
- 11 **A.** Yes.

- Q. You see that the first deposition was taken on May 15th, 2008; do you see that?
- 14 A. I'm not quite sure where the depositions are in this binder.
- Q. Let me see if I can help you. I'll just quickly find
  it in my binder. Do you see there's a tab two-thirds of the
  way back that says 5-15-08 transcript?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And if you look at the first page of that exhibit, that document, do you see that it says May 15th, 2008?
- 22 **A.** Yes.
- Q. Does that refresh your memory that that's when you were deposed in this case?
- 25 **A.** Yes.

- Q. And that was less than two months after the federal judge in New York handed down his decision in the *Robinson* v. Sanctuary case, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And in that deposition I asked you whether any judge had ever found any of your methodologies to be unreliable; do you remember that?
- A. Yes.
- 9 Q. And do you remember what you said?
- 10 A. I think I said no.
- Q. Well, let's see what you said. Can we put up Page 65, and if we could highlight Lines 12 through 14.
  - I very specifically asked you, Mr. Cohen, has any judge ever found any methodology that you have employed to be unreliable, and your answer was not that I recall; do you see that?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And that was less than two months after you were -after the judge decided your testimony was unreliable,
  correct?
- A. Yes. I wasn't aware of this opinion and I had never read it, nor had I been informed of it by the plaintiff's attorney in that case.
  - Q. You are saying that the lawyer who you worked with and whose information you verified in your opinion didn't tell

- 1 you that the judge found that your opinion was unreliable?
- 2 **A.** The lawyer never told me.
- 3 Q. Your name is in this opinion dozens of times. Are you
- 4 telling me that no one told you that a federal judge had
- 5 found that your opinion is unreliable?
- 6 A. I think I just answered that.
- 7 Q. Now, let's look at what you, what work you did in this
- 8 case specifically with respect to your opinions on iPod
- 9 profits, okay?
- 10 **A.** Okay.
- 11 Q. In the Robinson v. Sanctuary case that the New York
- 12 judge was handling, you only looked at information that the
- plaintiff's lawyer had given to you, correct?
- 14 A. And the plaintiff, yes.
- 15 \ Q. And the plaintiff. And in this case one of the things
- 16 that you relied on in connection with the iPod profits
- 17 opinions were articles that you received from plaintiff's
- 18 lawyer, correct?
- 19 A. And a couple of articles that I looked up myself.
- 20 Q. Okay. So that was Mr. Guilford, back there, he sent
- 21 you some articles, correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- 23 Q. And then you found one or two yourself, correct?
- 24 A. I don't remember how many, but a couple at least.
- 25 Q. Okay. Well, in your deposition you said one; do you

remember that?

- A. No, but if you say so, I'll take it.
- Q. Okay. So Mr. Guilford sent you some articles and you found one or maybe two yourself, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And that's the sum total of your investigation into what connection there is, if any, between the sales of iPods and the sales of downloads on iTunes, correct?
- A. As I stated before, the relationship exists. What the percentage relationship is is speculative and that's why I do not pose a number of the exact amount of damages related to that issue. I simply raised the issue, as I stated yesterday.
- Q. That was not all my question, Mr. Cohen, so let me go back to --
  - THE COURT: I can't hear you.
- MR. POMERANTZ: Do you want him to repeat that answer or ask a new question?
- 19 THE COURT: No. Ask a new question.

## 20 BY MR. POMERANTZ:

Q. Okay. Mr. Cohen, my question is that the sum total of your investigation into what connection, if any, there is between the sales of iPods and the sales of downloads through the iTunes store are the articles that Mr. Guilford sent you and the one or two articles you found yourself,

correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you didn't ask the attorneys to provide you with any information beyond that, correct?
  - A. I don't recall.
  - Q. Well, didn't you say in your deposition that you didn't ask them to provide you with any documents at all but they just sent you a box of documents that they had chosen?
  - A. We discussed the issue, and I did some research and Mr. Guilford did some research and we came up with various articles that I reviewed as part of my opinion.
- Q. Okay. Well, let me go back to my question. You did not ask the plaintiffs' counsel to send you any information whatsoever in connection with your expert report. You just received a box of documents that they chose to send you, correct?
  - A. You are talking about all of the issues in my expert report.
- 19 Q. Up through the one on August 10th.
- A. I believe I asked for digital copies of the documents
  that were sent with relation to my report. Otherwise, I
  based my opinion on those documents that were sent to me.
  - Q. So when you say digital copies, you wanted the documents they had already sent you but in a different format, correct?

- A. I wanted them in a digital format so that I could work with them more easily.
  - Q. And so you did not ask them for any specific piece of information other than what they chose to send you, correct?
  - A. I don't recall.
  - Q. And so when you say in your direct testimony in response to what Mr. Busch said, had asked you -- let me start over again.

In your direct testimony Mr. Busch asked you about information that Apple had or didn't have that you reviewed or didn't review; do you remember that?

A. Yes.

- Q. And you said on a number of occasions that you never received certain documents; do you remember that?
  - A. The only information I received with respect to the Apple accountings were their profit and loss statements that were subsequently revised and sales runs, monthly and total sales run for the period in question. I did not receive any documents which would substantiate any of the numbers in either of those reports.
  - Q. But you never asked Mr. Busch for any of that information, did you?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Well, you said that you didn't ask him for any information whatsoever, you just received a box of documents

MR. BUSCH: Objection, Your Honor. It assumes

that Apple produced anything more than what Mr. Cohen

that they chose to send to you, correct?

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MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, he can cross-examine.

He's just trying to lead the witness from the bench over

here at counsel's evidence.

MR. BUSCH: It assumes facts not in evidence, sir.

THE COURT: Overruled. Proceed, please.

THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question,

please.

## BY MR. POMERANTZ:

- Q. Yes. You never asked Mr. Busch or Mr. Guilford or any
- of the plaintiffs' lawyers to send you any documents
- 15 whatsoever, correct?
- 16 A. No, I was not involved in the discovery process of requesting documents from the defendant.
- 18 Q. All right. Let's go back to the testimony you have
- given about iPod profits, okay? IPod profits are indirect
- 20 profits, correct?
- 21 A. Indirect to iTunes profits?
- 22 \ Q. Would you view iPod profits as indirect profits?
- 23 **A.** With relation to what?
- Q. To the infringement that are being alleged in this
- 25

case.

- I would say that, that, that they are indirect in a manner, yes.
  - And your testimony is that when it comes to costs 0. indirect costs should not be deductible, correct?
  - Α. Correct.

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- But your opinion is that when it comes to profits, indirect profits should be obtained by the profits, correct?
  - I testified that separately we should consider the iPod profits as being impacted by the iTunes store, and what led me to that line of reasoning was when Apple took the position that the iTunes expenses should not be deducted, and I raised this again as a consideration because damages are sometimes statutory and other sources of indirect income, I have been told, have to be considered in statutory
  - Well, do you have an opinion about whether indirect costs are deductible or not?
  - In the case of the Apple and Aftermath analysis, I did. Α. It is my opinion that indirect costs should not be deductible.
- And do you have an opinion about whether indirect 22 profits, like iPod profits, are appropriate or not?
- I think I just stated my opinion about whether they are 23 24 appropriate.
- 25 Are they appropriate or not?

A. I believe so.

- Q. So indirect costs are not appropriate, but indirect profits are appropriate; that's your testimony?
- A. Indirect costs with relationship to the Apple and
  Aftermath calculations I did are not appropriate. Indirect
  profits with relation to the iPod profits as being related
  to the iTunes store are appropriate.
  - Q. Okay. So let's stick with the indirect profits of iPods. Are the indirect costs that the iPod division of Apple has incurred deductible?
- 11 A. As I said yesterday, the costs that were raised by
  12 Mr. Hanson in his report are appropriate.
  - Q. Okay. Let me go back to my question. Are indirect costs incurred to sell iPods deductible, yes or no?
    - A. I looked at the analysis that Mr. Hanson did, and he deducted certain costs and categories to get to a lower number than I did on my estimate and he included costs. I did not analyze each of those costs to determine whether they were indirect, direct, appropriate or inappropriate.
    - Q. And if those costs were indirect costs, are they still appropriate to deduct from the iPod revenue?
  - A. I would have to see what they are and what the relationship is.
  - Q. Well, you saw it in Mr. Hanson's report, didn't you?
- 25 A. I didn't read the report. I read the summary.

- 1 Q. What summary?
- 2 A. He did an overview summary of his report.
- 3 Q. How many pages was that?
- 4 A. Two or three pages.
- 5 \ Q. And how long was the whole report?
- 6 A. I don't recall.
  - Q. It was 22 pages, wasn't it?
- 8 **A.** Yes.

- 9 Q. So you chose to read the first two or three pages, but
- 10 you didn't have time to read the remaining 20 pages?
- 11 A. Exactly.
- 12 Q. When did you receive the report?
- 13 A. Sometime last week.
- 14 Q. And so in the last week you haven't had a chance to
- 15 read the 22 pages?
- 16 A. No, I have not.
- 17 Q. Now, you understand that for any iPod profits to be
- 18 recoverable in this case they have to be attributable to the
- 19 infringement of the Eight Mile Style compositions that are
- 20 at issue in this case, correct?
- 21 A. I think that's a legal issue.
- 22 Q. So you don't know one way or the other?
- 23 A. I don't know. I assume the relationship between iTunes
- 24 and iPods are the issue, but --
- 25 Q. Well, is it fair to say, Mr. Cohen, that you don't know

- how many consumers decided to buy an iPod because the Eminem recordings were available on iTunes?
  - A. I think that's -- would be highly speculative for me to make that estimate, but I do feel that some consumers did buy an iPod because the Eminem recordings were available, as they bought iPods because all of the compositions in the iTunes store were available.
  - Q. Is it fair to say that you don't know a single person who decided to buy an iPod because the Eminem recordings were available through the iTunes store?
  - A. I said that I felt there was some contribution.
- Q. Let me see if I could refresh your memory. Could we put on Page 108 of Mr. Cohen's deposition? The August 12.

  And let's look at the top, Lines 1 through 5.
  - "Q. Can you identify for me a single consumer who decided to buy an iPod because they knew that Eight Mile Style recordings were available on iTunes?
- 18 "A. No."

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- You recall you gave that testimony in your deposition, correct?
- 21 A. Yes, but I can't --
- 22 Q. And you gave that under oath, correct?
- A. Yes, but I can't recall nor know any reason why a person would buy an iPod for any particular reason except for perhaps myself.

- Q. Well, you don't know of anyone who said because there is a 99-cent Eminem download available through the iTunes store I'm going to go spend \$200 to buy an iPod? You don't know anybody who did that, do you?
- A. No.

- Q. And you can't -- I'm sorry.
  - A. I would guess though that people did buy iPods because there were millions of downloads available in the iTunes store, some percentage of which --

THE COURT: What?

- MR. POMERANTZ: There were millions of songs available in the iTunes store, some of which were Eminem or Eight Mile Style compositions.
- 14 BY MR. POMERANTZ:
- **Q.** Did you begin that answer with the words "you would quess"?
- 17 A. I think so.
  - Q. Mr. Cohen, is it fair to say that you are unable to testify in this Court that Apple would have sold even one less iPod if there had been no Eight Mile Style recordings available at the iTunes store?
- **A.** Would you repeat that, please?
  - Q. Certainly. Is it fair to say that you are unable to testify in this Court that Apple would have sold even one less iPod if there had been no Eight Mile Style

recordings available at the iTunes store?

- A. No, I think if they did not have songs on iTunes then there would have been fewer, including the Eight Mile Style compositions, there would have been fewer iPods sold. So otherwise you are in some way not grasping the fact that the iTunes store contains Eight Mile Style compositions and the iTunes store as a conglomerate affect iPod sales, which is what my testimony is.
- Q. You read a whole bunch of articles -- strike that.

  You read a number of articles for your iPod testimony, correct?
- 12 **A.** Yes.

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- 13 Q. They were furnished by Mr. Guilford, correct?
- 14 **A.** Yes.
- 15 Q. And one or two you found yourself?
- 16 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And none of those articles said that anybody chose to buy an iPod because the Eminem recordings were available through the iTunes store, did they?
  - A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Do you recall testifying in your deposition that you don't know whether Apple would have sold one less iPod had there been no Eight Mile Style recordings available on iTunes?
- 25 A. I don't recall.

You don't recall whether you said that or not? 1 2 Α. Correct. Let's see if we can refresh your memory. Could we put 3 up Page 112, please, and if we could highlight Lines 3 4 through 22. All right. I asked you the following question: 5 6 Do you know whether Apple would have sold one less "O. 7 iPod had there been no Eight Mile Style recordings available 8 on iTunes?" 9 You said: I've answered that. 10 I said: Well, what was your answer? You said: It's on the record. 11 I said: Do you know? Please answer. 12 13 Mr. Busch said: Go ahead. You said: I don't know. 14 15 A little further down in your report on Page 6, 16 I'm sorry, there is the following paragraph near the bottom 17 and then you quote from your report where you say that the 18 portion of iPod profits from Eight Mile Style recordings is indeterminate. 19 MR. BUSCH: Your Honor, I would ask that 20 21 Mr. Pomerantz actually read Mr. Cohen's answer and not summarize it. He is mischaracterizing the answer on the 22 23 record. 24 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I'm happy to read the 25 whole thing.

THE COURT: Say the whole thing. 1 2 MR. POMERANTZ: All right. 3 BY MR. POMERANTZ: Do you know whether Apple would have sold one less 4 iPod had there been no Eight Mile Style recordings available 5 on iTunes? 6 7 " A . I've answered that. 8 "О. What was your answer? It's on the record. 9 " A . 10 "O. Do you know? Please answer. 11 "MR. BUSCH: Go ahead, Gary. I don't know. If you could look a little further down 12 "A. 13 in your report on Page 6, I'm sorry there is the following 14 paragraph near the bottom. 'While there is clearly a 15 synergistic relationship between iPod sales and iTunes sales, it is difficult to ascribe a percentage relationship. 16 17 'Accordingly, the portion of iPod profits 18 attributable to Eight Mile Style recordings is indeterminate.'. 19 The next line looks like your answer, but I 20 21 believe it's actually my question. "What did you mean when 22 you used the term indeterminate?" 23 And then to complete that since we have that 24 question out there, let's go to the -- keep going down and 25 pick up the -- Mr. Busch objected to the form and said the

complete report speaks for itself, and then your answer was:

"A. It means I could not determine what percentage it is

given at this time although I have determined, I included in

my schedules what the maximum amount might be."

Do you see that.

A. Yes.

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- Q. And then you went into a discussion about what the maximum amount was, correct?
- A. I don't recall what we discussed after that.
- Q. Well, do you remember testifying that, while you could come up with a maximum amount, that's not the correct amount?
- 13 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And is it fair to say that your testimony in this case is that any profit from sales of iPods that is attributable to the compositions at issue in this case would be highly speculative to determine?
- 18 A. Yes., although I believe there is a number that could be attributed.
- 20 Q. A highly speculative number?
  - A. Yes, but more than nothing.
- 22 Q. By the way, Mr. Cohen, if Eminem recordings were not 23 available through the iTunes store, do you know how many 24 consumers would have instead obtained an Eminem CD and 25 ripped that CD to their computer hard drive so they could

- 1 transfer that recording to their iPod?
- 2 A. No, I do not know.
- 3 Q. Did you do anything to determine that?
- 4 **A.** No.
- 5 Q. Okay. I just want to spend a little bit of time on the
- 6 methodology that you employed to try to analyze iPod
- 7 profits. Remember, you had a demonstrative yesterday that
- 8 you went through on that?
- 9 **A.** Yes.
- 10 Q. Could we put up that demonstrative again? I believe
- 11 it's demonstrative 4, not 3. It's demonstrative 4. Do you
- 12 have that?
- 13 **A.** Yes, I do.
- 14 Q. And it's a little hard to see. Would you maybe just
- 15 | pull up the part. This is your iPod profit methodology,
- 16 correct?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 Q. And so the starting point of your methodology is that
- 19 \$31.2 billion figure, correct?
- 20 **A.** Yes.
- 21 Q. And that's a revenue figure, correct?
- 22 A. Yes. That's taken from the 10K reports that Apple
- 23 | files with the SEC. I subsequently learned from
- 24 Mr. Hanson's report that approximately 50 percent of that
- 25 relates to overseas sales.

- Well, when you put together your analysis, did you know 1 that that \$31.2 billion number included sales of iPods 2 outside the United States?
- It did not say so in the section of the 10K that I 4 Α. 5 looked at.
- 6 Are you a certified public accountant? Q.
- 7 Α. I am.

- 8 And are you comfortable reading 10K statements that are Q. filed with the SEC? 9
- I read them from time to time. I was looking for 10 select information. I didn't read the whole 10K that Apple 11 filed. 12
- 13 Well, do you know what kind of a company has to file 14 10K's with the SEC?
- 15 Α. A public company.
- 16 And do you know that Apple, Inc. is the public company Q. 17 that is filing the report with the SEC?
- 18 Α. Yes.
- And you know that Apple, Inc. sells products outside 19 Q. 20 the United States and inside the United States, don't you?
- 21 Α. Yes.
- And you chose to use a \$31.2 billion figure even though 22 you knew that Apple sold products outside the United States, 23 24 correct?
- 25 I used that portion of the 10K because it delineated

- 1 what Apple profits -- Apple revenues were from iPod sales.
- 2 I did not see in my scanning through the 10K any further
- 3 breakout of iPod sales between domestic and foreign, though
- 4 there may have been something in that report. As I say, I
- 5 scanned it.
- 6 Q. Well is it your testimony now that the appropriate
- 7 | number -- strike that. Is it your testimony now that the
- 8 appropriate revenue number should just be iPod sales revenue
- 9 within the United States?
- 10 A. Yes, and I believe that number is about 14.7 billion as
- 11 per Mr. Hanson's report.
- 12 Q. Did you do anything to verify that number in
- 13 Mr. Hanson's report?
- 14 A. No, I did not have time.
- 15 Q. So this was just a mistake?
- 16 A. This was the best information at the time when I
- 17 | created this schedule of possible maximum profits.
- 18 | Q. But it's not possible maximum profits since it includes
- 19 revenue from outside the United States, correct?
- 20 A. At that time I believed it to be.
- 21 Q. It's a mistake?
- 22 A. A lower number should be revenue if we are just looking
- 23 at the United States because we are just looking at domestic
- 24 mechanical royalty.
- 25 Q. Do you remember that the judge in New York also found

- 1 | mistakes in your methodology in that case?
- 2 A. I think you have referred to them already.
- Q. Well, I didn't refer to the fact that your methodology double counted certain things, did I?
- 5 A. I don't recall.
- Q. That the federal judge in New York found that your calculations contained material errors, such as double counting, correct?
- 9 **A.** If you are reading from the report, then that's what it says.
- 11 Q. I'm reading from the judge's opinion.
- 12 A. That's right.
- Q. And you have no reason to dispute that that's what the opinion says?
- 15 **A.** No.

- Q. Now, let's go to the very bottom of the chart, and that's your way of trying to figure out what percentage of profits should be assigned to Eight Mile's compositions, correct?
- 20 A. As an average, yes.
  - Q. And so what you did is you took the number of downloads that Apple -- I'm sorry, let me start over again.
- You took the number of downloads that the iTunes
  store had sold over a certain period of time and divided it
  by the number of downloads that were Eight Mile Style

1 composition downloads, correct?

I think I actually got that reversed.

- A. You do have it reversed.
- Q. So let me say it over again. What you did is you took the number of downloads that were sold through the iTunes store that had Eight Mile Style compositions and divided it by the total number of downloads that the iTunes store sold over the same period of time, correct?
- 9 **A.** Yes.

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- 10 Q. But you know -- strike that.
- And that led you to a percentage that is
- 12 | .148 percent, correct?
- 13 **A.** Yes.
- 14 Q. A little more than one-tenth of 1 percent, correct?
- 15 A. That's correct.
- Q. But you know that music on iPods is more than just downloads purchased from the iTunes store, correct?
- 18 A. You mean that the music people carry on their iPods is not just from downloads.
- 20 **Q.** Not just from downloads purchased from the iTunes store.
- 22 **A.** Yes.
- Q. In fact, yesterday we talked about the fact that less
  than 10 percent of the music downloads on iPods is from the
  iTunes store, correct?

- A. Yes, that's what Mr. Hanson refers to in his report.
- Q. And you have no reason to disagree with that, correct?
- A. He used an Apple-generated survey to come up with that number. Sitting here today, I have no reason to dispute
- Q. And so you were in error in your disposition when you said that well over 95 percent of music on iPods came from the iTunes store, correct?
- A. Yes.

that.

- Q. So if we wanted to determine the percentage of all music on iPods that is comprised of Eight Mile Style composition recordings purchased through the iTunes store, you would have to multiply the number of downloads in the denominator, the larger number, by 10, correct?
  - A. That's one way of accounting for that, yes. There are other ways of approaching the same thing, but yes, that would work.
  - Q. And so if you wanted to know of all of the music on iPods what percentage is comprised of recordings taking -- strike that -- recordings embodying the Eight Mile compositions that were purchased from the iTunes stores, that percentage would be 0.0148 percent, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And so instead of a little over one-tenth of 1 percent, it would be a little over one-one hundredth of 1 percent,

correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And that, those download figures only include music downloads, correct?
  - A. As far as I know, yes.
  - Q. Well, in order for you to get that number of
- 7 6.356 billion downloads, you had to go find that number 8 someplace, correct?
  - MR. BUSCH: Note my objection to the relevance of the questions about songs on iPods as it relates to songs other than downloaded from the iTunes store, which is part of Mr. Cohen's analysis, Your Honor.
- 13 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 14 BY MR. POMERANTZ:
- 15 Q. Let me go back to my question. Where did you get the number 6.356 billion downloads?
- 17 A. It was in some of their literature I reviewed.
- Q. Well, it was from a particular piece of literature published by Blackfriars, Inc. correct?
- 20 **A.** Yes.
- 21 Q. And Blackfriars, Inc. reports that Apple sold through
- 22 its iTunes store more than 6.356 billion downloads of
- 23 content, correct?
- 24 A. I don't recall the exact wording of the article.
- 25 Q. Well, the 6.356 billion downloads only reflects music

- 1 downloads, correct?
- 2 A. I -- if that's what the article said. I don't recall
- 3 seeing it.
- Q. And people who buy iPods use their iPod for content other than music, correct?
- A. Yes. More so now, less so in the early days. I think it's been more recent, in the last couple of years that there are video downloads.
- 9 Q. So users of iPods use their iPod to watch TV shows, 10 correct?
- 11 A. More so currently than in the earlier years covered by this analysis.
- Q. So you could go on a bus here in Detroit and see probably a younger person looking at their iPod with headphones watching a TV show as they are going to work,
- 16 correct?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 Q. And iPods are also used to watch movies, correct?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- 20 **Q.** And iPod users download movies through the iTunes store, correct?
- 22 A. I believe so.
- Q. In fact, you can even rent a movie through the iTunes store and watch it on your iPod, correct?
- 25 A. I don't know, but I imagine you could.

- Q. And so iTunes let's you have the movie for one-time viewing, for example, correct?
  - A. I never -- I didn't know it had that capacity. If it is, that's fairly recent.
  - Q. And you know that there are hundreds of millions of TV shows and movies and movie rentals that are downloaded through the iTunes store, correct?
  - A. I don't know the numbers.

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- 9 **Q.** Well, that information is available through 10 Blackfriars, Inc., isn't it?
- 11 A. As I said, I do not, I am not -- I don't remember the 12 details of that article sitting here. I have to review it.
- Q. Well, if you wanted to determine Eight Mile Style's
  share of all downloads that are purchased through the iTunes
  store, those downloads include movies and TV shows, don't
  they?
  - A. I was referring to music when I did my analysis.
- Q. Well, you are trying to show what causes someone to go buy an iPod, correct?
  - A. I think I stated that in my direct testimony there are many reasons people buy an iPod: To download photos, to have a portable player, but also to have access to the iTunes store, and there is some, as I call, indeterminate synergy between the two.
  - Q. And so if you are trying to figure out what percentage

Eight Mile Style's compositions have to all downloads that iTunes purchasers want, you would have to include TV shows and movies, wouldn't you?

A. I didn't do so in my analysis.

- Q. But my question is you have to do so if what you wanted to do was to determine Eight Mile Style's share of all downloads that iTunes store purchasers acquire, correct?
- A. I think we talked about, about 5 to 10 percent of people who have iPods purchase them to access the iTunes store or purchase through the iTunes store, and I believe I -- I think I may have referred to music. I'm not sure. So if you are going to reduce it by one-tenth, you have to make sure that that does not include already video and TV show downloads. I can't really speak to that.
- Q. That's not what you are speaking to in this percentage.

  What you were doing here was you --
- A. Well, we talked about how I got to my percentage, and we corrected how many users from my deposition I said I didn't know, but I guessed 95 and I had way overestimated, but it was a guess at the moment. We were provided with further information from studies that Mr. Hanson referred to with the percentage at around 10 percent, but that may already include the video and TV analysis that you are speaking of now. You may be double deducting in what you are proposing to further increase the denominator, increase

- 1 the denominator in the calculation.
- 2 Q. I'm not proposing anything at this point. I'm just
- 3 looking at the analysis that you did. This is your
- 4 analysis, correct?
- 5 **A.** Yes.
- 6 Q. This is a methodology that you are proffering here in
- 7 court, correct?
- 8 A. It's a maximum amount, and I think the testimony for it
- 9 we have already discussed, that this estimate is too high
- and the maximum should be lower.
- 11 Q. And in the line that we have highlighted at the bottom
- what you say you are doing is looking at Eight Mile's share
- of all downloads, correct?
- 14 A. Yes, that's music downloads.
- 15 \ Q. Now you say it's music downloads, correct?
- 16 A. I just said that, yes.
- 17 | Q. Even though iPod purchasers use the iPod to watch TV
- 18 shows and movies, correct?
- 19 A. Correct.
- 20 Q. Now, iPod users also use the iPod for a whole bunch of
- 21 applications, correct?
- 22 A. I think the iPod Touch which recently came out has
- 23 a lot of applications, but that's very recent and maybe even
- 24 after the analysis we have here. I don't know when
- 25 applications really started to be used on the Touch. Most

- iPods, video iPods, earlier generations don't have that 1 2 capacity.
- IPods, for whatever the applications that have been 3 0. available, iPod owners have used iPods for applications, 4 correct?
- 6 When they have been available. I don't know when they 7 were available so --
  - Well, we will have ample witnesses here, and they will be able to tell us that.
- 10 Α. All right.
- 11 Do you know how many applications iPod owners have Q. 12 purchased from Apple?
- 13 Α. No.

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- 14 Would it surprise you to know that iPod owners have 15 purchased 2 billion applications from Apple?
- I have no way of knowing one way or the other. 16
- 17 Q. You didn't consider those two billion applications in 18 any of the methodology that you have here, correct?
- Α. 19 No.
- Let's look at a different line item now on your 20 21 analysis. Can we go back up on the chart, Phil, a little 22 higher, and let's do the top part of the chart Item 1, and 23 let's now highlight the next line, the gross margin.
- 24 All right.
- 25 So an important part of your methodology is that

- you reduce revenue by 70 percent, correct?
- 2 **A.** Yes.

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- Q. And that's because you determined that 30 percent is Apple's gross margin on iPods, correct?
  - A. Yes.
- 6 Q. What is gross margin?
  - A. It's the difference between the revenues and the net profit after certain direct expenses.
- 9 **Q.** So what you do is you take the revenue and you deduct what you just referred to as direct expenses, correct?
- A. Certain expenses, yes, so that Apple makes a profit of 30 cents for every dollar in iPod sales they make, and that was in the literature I read and Mr. Hanson's report.
- Q. And that is only a certain type of expenses that Apple incurs in connection with the sale of iPods, correct?
- 16 A. That's, those are certain expenses. I'm not sure which ones sitting here.
- Q. Well, is it the types of expenses that people in your business would refer to as cost of sales?
- 20 **A.** Yes.
- 21 Q. So, for example, it might include the cost to
- 22 manufacture an iPod?
- 23 A. I believe so, yes.
- 24 Q. It might include the freight to ship iPods?
- 25 A. It might.

- Q. But there's a lot of expenses that Apple incurs in connection with the sale of iPods that it doesn't include, correct?
  - A. In the computation of gross margin?
  - Q. No, that wasn't my question.
- A. I didn't understand your question then.
  - Q. In fact, you are probably right so let me just go back and make sure you and I are agreeing with each other on the same thing.
  - The 30 percent figure does not take into account any expenses Apple incurs in connection with the sale of iPods other than cost of sales, correct?
- 13 **A.** Yes.

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- Q. And so one of the items of cost that it does not include is research and development costs, correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- Q. And you know that Apple has spent millions and millions and millions of dollars to develop and improve the iPod,
- 19 correct?
- 20 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And Apple has often issued the next generation of iPod, correct?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And you are aware that besides this traditional iPod that I'm holding up right here there's other types of iPods

- 1 out there, right?
- 2 **A.** Yes.
- 3 Q. There's the Nano, correct?
- 4 **A.** Yes.
- 5 Q. The Shuffle?
- 6 **A.** Yes.

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- Q. And others. And you believe that those research and development costs should be deducted in your analysis, correct?
- 10 A. In my initial analysis I did not deduct them. After
  11 reviewing the outline of Mr. Hanson's report, I felt that
  12 the deductions that he made, and I don't recall them sitting
  13 here, were appropriate to get the revenue figure, the profit
  14 figure from 9.4 billion to a lower number.
  - Q. And is research and development costs a cost that should have been deducted in your analysis?
- A. I agreed with the -- I saw no problems with the
  analysis Mr. Hanson made. If he included them, then I'm
  fine with deducting them to get to a net profit number for
  this purpose.
- Q. Did you just forget to deduct them when you were doing this methodology?
- 23 **A.** I didn't have the information available to me at the time.
- 25 Q. Are you saying that the Apple filings with the SEC

didn't reflect research and development costs?

- A. I took that 30 percent figure from articles. I didn't review the full financial statements of Apple.
- Q. You reviewed the 10K's that Apple filed with the SEC, correct?
- A. For the purpose of coming up with a revenue figure for iPods only.
- Q. Well, if you thought that research and development costs were appropriate to deduct, why didn't you look at the SEC reports to find out what the research and development costs were?
- A. I thought that they may have been included in the gross margin at the time all costs to get to a profit and that they made 30 cents after all costs to get to the gross margin. I'm not quite sure what the elements of that percentage were.
- Q. I thought you just said a couple of minutes ago that you understood and people in your business understand that gross margin only reflects cost of sales?
- A. Well, perhaps in this case it reflected other things.

  30 percent was affirmed by Mr. Hanson, and it was also, it
  was also in some of the other literature so perhaps it
  didn't include research and development.
- Q. But you knew when you were using that 30 percent that it didn't include research and development, didn't you?

- A. I took a percentage number from the literature, and I didn't analyze the elements of that deduction.
  - Q. Well, you knew that if you did include research and development in this analysis, instead of a 30 percent margin, you would have used a significantly lower margin, wouldn't you?
    - A. I didn't, I don't know that to be true.
    - Q. Have you ever looked back at the SEC filings to see what Apple spent on research and development?
- **A.** No.

- Q. Since you saw Mr. Hanson's report and pointed out these important cost items that you didn't consider in this analysis, did you do anything to verify whether those cost items were correct or not?
- **A.** No.
  - Q. Now, another cost that you did not include in your 30 percent figure is the cost that Apple spends to advertise its iPods, correct?
- A. It may have been included in the gross margin analysis or in the reduction of the revenue figure. We have discussed reducing the revenue figure in Mr. Hanson's report to include items that you are speaking about. So I have stated that Mr. Hanson's net revenue figure of 2.1 billion instead of 9.4 billion might be appropriate.
  - Q. That 30 percent figure that you used in your

- methodology does not include the costs of advertising the
  iPod, does it?
- 3 A. I don't know sitting here.
- Q. Well, advertising costs are not part of costs of sales, correct?
- A. As I said, it may have been included in the reduced net profit number that Mr. Hanson put forward.
  - Q. That wasn't my question. People in your accounting business use the term cost of sales, correct?
- 10 **A.** Yes.

- 11 Q. And cost of sales does not include advertising 12 expenses, does it?
- A. Well, if we back up a little bit, perhaps the

  30 percent figure is not just cost of sales. Perhaps it

  includes other items as well. I don't know sitting here.
- 16 Q. That's not my question.
- 17 **A.** Okay.
- 18 Q. Does advertising -- strike that.
- Does cost of sales include advertising expenses to people who are experienced accountants?
- 21 A. Not typically, no.
- Q. You know that Apple spends a lot of money to advertise the iPod, don't you?
- 24 **A.** Yes.
- 25 \ Q. You have seen billboards all over the place advertising

- 1 the iPod, correct?
- 2 **A.** Yes.
- 3 Q. TV commercials advertising the iPod, correct?
- 4 **A.** Yes.

- Q. And your 30 percent figure here does not include any advertising expense, does it?
  - **A.** I said I'm not sure. It may.
- 8 Q. But it should, correct?
- 9 A. I'm sorry?
- Q. For your methodology to be correct, advertising expenses should be deducted from revenue, correct?
- 12 A. Either in -- to determine iPod profits, I don't recall.
- 13 If it's the direct advertising of the iPod, yes.
- Q. And there are other costs incurred in the sale of iPods besides cost of sales, research and development, and
- 16 advertising, correct?
- 17 A. You would have to enumerate them for me, but I'm sure there are.
- Q. Well, for example, there are expenses called selling, general and administrative expenses, correct?
- A. Yes. To get to the iPod profits, I'm sure there are many expenses of the iPod division at Apple, which is I think what these numbers relate to.
- Q. And one category of those expenses are something called selling, general and administrative expenses, correct?

- 1 **A.** Yes.
- Q. People in your business might refer to that at SG&A expenses, correct?
- 4 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And those should be deducted from revenue in order to come up with a profit number, correct?
- 7 A. Whether they are included in that 30 percent or not, I don't know sitting here.
- 9 Q. That wasn't my question. SG&A expenses should be deducted from revenue in order to come up with a profit number, correct?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And your 30 percent doesn't take into account SG&A expenses, does it?
- 15 A. It may or may not.
- 16 O. You don't know?
- 17 A. I don't know sitting here whether they do. I would
  18 have to review the literature I looked at in more detail.
- Q. Well, when you saw that 30 percent figure in some
  article that you read, what did you do to determine whether
  that number included all of the expenses you were supposed
  to deduct?
- 23 A. I didn't do anything.
- Q. And I take it another expense that you didn't consider was the expenses that Apple incurs to pay taxes on the sale

- 1 of iPods, correct?
- 2 A. I don't know how Apple does its taxes, but I imagine 3 they are worldwide, have a worldwide tax structure.
  - Q. In order for you to determine the appropriate profit that Apple earned on the sale of iPods, you would have to deduct the taxes Apple had to pay for the revenue it received from the sale of iPods, correct?
- 8 A. If any taxes.
- 9 Q. I'm sorry?
- 10 A. I don't know if they paid taxes or not.
- 11 Q. If they did, you would have to deduct it, right?
- 12 **A.** Yes.

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- Q. So if you included all of the expenses that you were supposed to include in order to come up with a profit figure, what would that margin percentage be?
  - A. I think the other factors are accumulated in a reduction of the profit figure from the 9.4 here to the 2.1 billion that Mr. Hanson referred to, but I believe he may have accounted for all of those things.
  - Q. I'm not asking you for what Mr. Hanson is going to say when he testifies later on in this case. I'm just asking you for a number. What percentage should be used in your analysis in order to come up with the appropriate margin on iPods?
  - A. I don't know.

- Q. Now, you say that there are lots and lots of factors that cause people to buy iPods, correct?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And in order to determine the appropriate amount of profits that could possibly be attributable to the Eight Mile Style compositions at issue in this case, you would have to analyze all of those factors, correct?
  - A. I would have to consider them, yes.
  - Q. And you haven't done that, right?
  - A. I think I have testified that there are other things that I have considered, but not in this original analysis.
    - Q. You haven't analyzed how any of the factors that contribute to someone choosing to buy an iPod affects your analysis in this case, correct?
    - A. There are other factors and those have to be considered when determining the synergy between the iTunes store and sales of iPods, and I think I have stated that.
      - Q. All you have said is that there are so many factors that contribute to the sale of iPods that it's highly speculative to know whether any one factor contributed a certain amount, correct?
  - A. Yes. I said it's speculative to consider how each factor attribute, is attributed, but that I believe that the synergy is more than zero.
  - Q. So let's just make sure we agree on what all of those

factors, at least some of those factors are that causes someone to go out and buy an iPod. Some people might go out and buy an iPod because of its unique portable design, correct?

- A. I can't speak to what are in people's minds when they purchase an iPod. If you would like, I could speculate.
- Q. You can't speak to what's in people's minds when they purchase an iPod. Isn't that what you are purporting to testify to when you say that there are iPod profits?
- A. I said there may be various factors, but the iTunes store being one and portability and the availability of a nice screen or design would be others.
- Q. And the continuing stream of upgrades and improvements to the iPod may be a reason for someone to go out and buy an iPod, correct?
- 16 A. If they like the features, that might be a reason.
  - Q. So somebody might say I like the new features that the iPod Touch has and go out and buy an iPod Touch, right?
- **A.** Yes.

- Q. Or if Apple creates a technology that they call the
  Genius technology, someone might like that technology and go
  out and buy an iPod, correct?
- 23 A. It's my understanding that Genius technology is in the iTunes store and not on the iPod.
  - Q. Somebody might buy an iPod because the advertisement

- 1 they just saw motivates them to go buy an iPod, right?
- 2 A. There could be three or four reasons why somebody might
- 3 buy an iPod.
- 4 Q. Have you ever been to one of the Apple retail stores?
- 5 A. Yes, I have.
- 6 Q. And those are really attractive stores, correct?
- 7 A. A lot of people seem to like it.
- 8 Q. A buzz in the store and a lot of people, particularly
- 9 young people, go in there and hang out and try out the new
- 10 devices, correct?
- 11 A. I don't know.
- 12 Q. But those stores could contribute to the sale of iPods,
- 13 correct?
- 14 A. Among many other factors.
- 15 | Q. And there is enormous press coverage that Apple has
- 16 received for the iPod, correct?
- 17 | A. I have seen advertisements. I have seen press
- 18 coverage.
- 19 Q. And the Apple brand is a very valuable brand, isn't it?
- 20 A. It's well known, yes.
- 21 \ Q. Apple is one of the most recognized brands in the
- 22 | entire world, isn't it?
- 23 A. I don't know.
- 24 Q. Certainly some people might choose to buy an iPod
- because they are attracted to the Apple brand, correct?

- A. As opposed to the actual product, I don't know if that's true.
  - Q. All right. Let's put the iPod profits to one side, and we have started -- yesterday we went through what profits you thought were coming from the sale of downloads from the iTunes store. That was the first level. Do you remember that?
- 8 **A.** Yes.

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- 9 **Q.** And then we just discussed your opinions with respect to profits from the sale of iPods, correct? That's the second level of analysis?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- Q. So let's go to the third source of profits that you are offering opinions on, and that's Aftermath's profits; do you recall that?
- 16 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And in your testimony when you were being questioned by
  Mr. Busch you talked about certain expenses that Aftermath
  deducted from revenue in its profit and loss statements that
  you thought were not appropriate to deduct, correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And one of those costs that Aftermath deducted was a cost that is described as a distribution figure, correct?
- 24 **A.** Yes.
- 25 Q. And you said that you did not think that that

- particular item of cost is properly deductible, correct?
- 2 **A.** Yes.

- Q. And the basis of your opinion on that particular cost item is that you think that the cost to distribute recordings in the download format are negligible to
- 6 Universal, correct?
- A. Yes. They distribute a master and some meta data at

  Apple, but they do not, because it's a virtual product they

  do not keep inventory, they do not have warehousing costs.
- They do not have to do any of those things that a
- 11 distributer of physical product does.
- Q. And you believe that Universal's costs to distribute recordings in the digital format are negligible simply because that's what you believe, right?
- 15 A. I stated the reasons just now.
- Q. Well, let's see what you said in your deposition. Car we put up Page 146, please, and let's start out on Line 18 to the end of the page, and then we will have to go on to the next page. All right.
- 20 "Q. What is the basis of your statement in this paragraph
  21 that the distribution costs associated with digital products
  22 are negligible?
- 23 "A. I don't believe universal incurs distribution costs 24 beyond sending a digital file and some meta data to Apple.
- 25 "O. What is the basis of that testimony?"

1 Let's get the next page up here.

- "Q. What is the basis of that testimony?
- 3 "A. That's my understanding.
  - "Q. Based on what?
- 5 "A. I can't answer that any further.
- 6 | "Q. Do you recall what it's based on?
  - "A. No. But I have been doing this a long time. I couldn't specifically tell you."

That's what you said in your deposition, correct?

A. Yes.

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- 11 **Q.** And in fact you have been hired many times to do various work related to the music industry, correct?
- 13 **A.** Yes.
- Q. But in all of those engagements not once have you ever been asked to look into the costs actually incurred by a record company to distribute its recordings in digital format, correct?
- 18 **A.** No.
- 19 Q. I am not correct?
- A. No, occasionally I have to work with profit and loss statements of artists who have joint venture agreements with a record company and then I have to deal with distribution costs.
- 24 Q. That's not what you said in your deposition, is it?
- 25 A. I don't recall.

- Q. Let's see what you said in your deposition. The same page, let's go down to Lines 19 through 24.
  - "Q. In your prior engagements in the music industry, have you ever been asked to look into the costs that are actually incurred by a record company to distribute its digital product?
  - "A. No."

That's what you said in your deposition, correct?

- A. Yes. I don't know if I had any other discussions about it during the deposition. That's a small part of it.
- Q. Now, another expense that Aftermath and Universal incur that you say is not properly deductible in your profits analysis are expenses that Universal incurs and Aftermath incurs to market the recordings containing the compositions that are at issue in this case, correct?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. And in your view no advertising or marketing expense is deductible unless it specifically mentions the download version of one of the compositions that's at issue in this lawsuit, correct?
- A. That's a part of my testimony.
- 22 Q. So you agree with that?
- **A.** I agree with that part of it, but that's not the whole reason.
  - Q. So if Aftermath puts out a commercial that says buy the

Eminem Show album at your local retailer, you would think that that cost is not deductible in this case, correct?

- A. There are many factors to why I think the marketing costs are not deductible. Firstly, the timing of the cost and the revenue is misstated; secondly, the costs are indirect and I don't believe indirect costs should be deducted; and also the costs of marketing that were included in the report may have contained video production costs and independent promotion costs that may have been deducted from an artist's royalty.
- Q. Okay, but let me go back to my question. If there's an advertisement on TV during the time period that you think is okay that says, "Buy the Eminem Show album at your local retailer," you would think that that cost should not be deducted from revenue in this case, correct?
- A. I think a direct advertisement would be appropriate.
- **O.** Is that a direct advertisement?

- A. It sounds to me like it might be if it was during the period, but I was not given enough information to break out direct from indirect marketing and so had I to take the position that all marketing costs are not appropriate.
  - Q. But the advertisement I just described to you doesn't specifically identify any of the Eminem compositions at issue in this case.
  - A. TV advertisement costs, particularly in both artists

- agreements, result in a deduction of artists royalties, and a record company recoups TV advertisement costs from the artist and I believe that's also the case with Eminem.
  - Q. That wasn't my question. I just want to stick with direct costs and indirect costs and what you think is appropriate. Assuming the record company incurred the cost of the advertisement.
  - A. Initially and then they recouped it from the artist.
- 9 Q. No. Assume they incurred the cost themself and never recouped it. Okay? That's the assumption.
- 11 A. That's not what's going on here.
- Q. We will have people testify. I am asking you to assume that the record company incurs a cost to advertise the new Eminem Show, okay?
- 15 **A.** Okay.

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- Q. It costs \$100. Okay? Times are tough in the TV business. Only \$100 to advertise on NBC. Okay?
- 18 **A.** Okay.
- 19 Q. It the says the Eminem Show album is available at your 20 local retailer. It doesn't mention any Eight Mile Style 21 composition. It doesn't mention the download format. Is 22 that expense deductible in your analysis in this case?
- 23 A. For the reason that I stated, it is not.
- 24 Q. And what's that reason?
- 25 A. The reason is it's partially recouped from the artist.

It is -- marketing generally is an indirect expense that you cannot attribute to -- the dollars spent for marketing does not necessarily result in one more sale. I'm sure marketing experts think it does, but it's hard to say what the interaction is. I excluded indirect costs from my analysis.

- Q. So even if consumers who saw that advertisement decided I'm going to go buy that album and went to the iTunes store and bought that album, you would still not deduct that expense from your calculations, correct?
- A. I did not allow for marketing expenses because I wasn't given that level of detail about how much was spent for a particular advertisement or what the content of that particular advertisement was.
- Q. But when those consumers went to the iTunes store and bought the Eminem Show album, you included the revenue from those sales in your revenue figures, correct?
- A. I included the revenue as received by Apple and reported in the documents I was given.
- Q. But you did not include the expense of the advertisement that drove those consumers to go buy that album from the iTunes store, correct?
  - A. Correct.

Q. And it's your opinion that the overhead expenses that Aftermath and Universal incurred in connection with this sale of recordings that contain the Eight Mile Style

- compositions is not a properly deductible expense, correct?
- 2 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And that's because in your view that's an indirect expense, correct?
- A. Yes, and I was not given enough detail about, or
  underlying documentation, about how Universal arrived at the
  expense. I was given binders full of allocations, but no
  source documentation.
- 9 Q. Let's put aside Aftermath profits, okay?
- 10 **A.** Okay.
- Q. And let's think about all three portions of your profit analysis, the iTunes store profit, the iPod profit and the Aftermath profit, okay?
- 14 A. As opposed to actual damages?
- Q. Correct. We are going to get to that later. We are going to take the profit numbers all together and your analysis of profits all together, okay? Are you with me?
- 18 A. I'm listening.
- Q. All right. When a consumer buys an Eminem recording from the iTunes store, you understand that that consumer is actually buying something that involves two different copyrights, correct?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- 24 Q. There's the composition, correct?
- 25 **A.** Yes.

- And then there's the particular artist's recording of 1 that composition, correct? 2
  - Α. Yes.

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- And if the consumer buys the download of the recording 4 0. through the iTunes store, they are actually getting the 5 6 composition and the recording of the composition, correct?
  - Α. Yes.
  - And you understand that the plaintiffs in this case Q. only own rights to the composition, correct?
- 10 Α. Yes.
- 11 And they have no rights whatsoever to the recording of Q. 12 the composition; you understand that?
- 13 Α. Yes.
- 14 All right. Now, suppose that there are two downloads 15 available for sale through the iTunes store, okay?
- 16 Α. Yes.
- 17 One is the composition "Lose Yourself" that is recorded Q. 18 by Eminem, okay?
- 19 Α. Okay.
- And the other is the composition "Lose Yourself" 20 21 recorded by me. Okay?
- 22

Α.

- 23 Those two downloads have the same composition, correct? Q.
- 24 Correct. Α.

Okay.

25 But they have different people recording them, correct?

- A. According to your hypothetical.
- Q. And if a lot more consumers who go to the iTunes store decide to buy the version of "Lose Yourself" that's recorded by Eminem instead of the version of "Lose Yourself" that was recorded by me, that's probably because of the person who
- 6 recorded it, correct?

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- A. I don't know why people would buy one version as opposed to another.
- 9 Q. You don't know why a consumer would go to the iTunes
  10 store and choose to buy the version of "Lose Yourself"
  11 recorded by Eminem rather than the version recorded by me?
- 12 **A.** I'm not an arbiter of people's tastes.
- 13 Q. Have you ever heard me sing?
- 14 A. I would like to.
- 15 \ Q. Eminem is a famous recording artist, isn't he?
- 16 **A.** Yes, he is.
- 17 Q. He has a lot of fans, correct?
- 18 **A.** Yes.
- 19 Q. And so when a consumer goes there and they push in the
  20 name "Lose Yourself" and they see "Lose Yourself" by Eminem
  21 and "Lose Yourself" by Glenn Pomerantz, isn't it your best
  22 guess that most of them are going to go buy "Lose Yourself"
  23 by Eminem?
- 24 A. It would be a guess.
- 25 Q. My mom would buy "Lose Yourself" by Glenn Pomerantz and

- everybody else would buy the Eminem version?
- 2 A. You are asking me to speculate why people buy things.
- 3 I don't know.

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- Q. That question would cause you to speculate?
- Mr. Cohen, did you do anything in your analyses of profits to try to apportion the profits between the compositions that Eight Mile Style has an interest in and the recordings of those compositions that Eight Mile Style
- 10 **A.** No.
- 11 Q. Do you think it's fair for Eight Mile Style to share in 12 the profits from Eminem's recording of the compositions when
- it has absolutely no interest in those recordings?
- 14 A. I think that's a matter of law.

has no interest in?

- 15 Q. Those recordings of the compositions, the ones where
- 16 Eminem records the composition, those are owned by
- 17 Aftermath, correct?
- 18 A. I think so.
- 19 Q. They are not owned by Eight Mile Style, correct?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. And the only profits that Eight Mile Style is entitled
- 22 to in this case are the profits that are attributable to the
- compositions that they own, correct?
- 24 A. The recordings of the compositions they own.
- 25 Q. You believe in this case that Eight Mile Style is

- entitled to profits from the recordings of those compositions?
- A. I was advised that I should do my analysis on that basis.
  - Q. Who advised you of that?
- 6 A. The plaintiffs' attorney.
  - Q. Did plaintiffs' attorney ever ask you to try to figure out what portion of those profits are attributable to the compositions at issue in this case and what portion of those profits are attributable to the recordings of those compositions?
- 12 A. I was advised for the purpose of my analysis they are
  13 all attributable to the compositions in a copyright
- 14 infringement case.
- 15 Q. So that's something you took from the lawyers in this 16 case?
- 17 **A.** Yes.

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- Q. And you made no effort to try to allocate the profits in this case between the compositions and the recording of the compositions?
- 21 A. I was advised of how to proceed, and I did the analysis 22 on that basis.
- Q. Mr. Cohen, are you aware that for many of the
  compositions at issue in this case Eight Mile Style does not
  own 100 percent of the copyright?

A. Yes.

- Q. You understand that Eight Mile Style owns only
  50 percent of the copyright on some of the compositions at
  issue?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And even though Eight Mile Style may only own
  50 percent of a particular composition at issue, your
  analysis assumes that Eight Mile Style is entitled to
  100 percent of the profits in that composition, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you are using 100 percent of the profits in your analysis because Mr. Busch told you to do that, correct?
- A. I was advised that in copyright infringement cases that any copyright proprietor is entitled to 100 percent of the profits on the sale of the downloads in this case.
  - Q. Now, are you aware that Mr. Martin testified earlier in this case that he thinks a songwriter can only license his or her own percentage share of a composition?
- A. I don't know what Mr. Martin testified. I wasn't here.
- Q. Are you aware that Mr. Martin testified that even if a contract does not say that the artist is licensing only his or her share of the composition in fact that's all he really -- he or she really is licensing?
  - A. I don't know what Mr. Martin said. These are a matter of law. I was engaged to do certain financial analysis

- 1 based on assumptions I was given, and that's what I did.
- 2 Q. Well, did you ever ask Mr. Busch why Eight Mile Style
- 3 can get 100 percent of all of the profits if Mr. Martin
- 4 thinks that a publisher can only license 50 percent of a
- 5 song?
- 6 A. I didn't know what Mr. Martin said. How could I ask
- 7 Mr. Busch about it?
- 8 Q. Well, did you ask him why a publisher can get
- 9 100 percent of the profits if it can only license 50 percent
- 10 of a song?
- 11 A. Because it was a matter of a law and I was given
- parameters within which to do my analysis, and that's the
- 13 basis I used. The rest will be decided here.
- 14 Q. Well, has anyone ever told you that in fact a publisher
- 15 can license 100 percent of a song even if it only owns
- 16 50 percent of the composition?
- 17 A. Again, this is a matter of law so the answer would be I
- 18 don't know.
- 19 Q. Okay. I want to go to that fourth element of your
- 20 analysis which you called actual damages, correct?
- 21 A. Correct.
- 22 \ Q. And you said that that relates to eight I think you
- used the term short form compositions, correct?
- 24 A. Eight compositions, yes.
- 25 Q. Did you use short form compositions in your

- 1 terminology?
- 2 A. I didn't use the word form but short compositions.
- Q. Short compositions. And it's also fair to call those eight short compositions skits, correct?
- 5 **A.** Sure.
- Q. And I think I asked you this yesterday. You haven't listened to those skits, correct?
- 8 A. Correct.
- 9 Q. We played in court the skit called Paul, and that skit
  10 is a recording by Paul Rosenberg, Eminem's manager, on
  11 Eminem's message machine saying things about Michael Jackson
  12 and a new gun. Does that refresh your memory about what
- 14 A. As I have said, I have never listened to them.
- 15 **Q.** Now, in your first report in this case you did not say anything about actual damages for the skits, correct?
- 17 A. Correct.

- 18 Q. And you didn't say anything about actual damages for the skits in your July 6 report, correct?
- 20 A. Three days later, yes.

these skits are?

- Q. And you didn't say anything in your August 10th report about any actual damages on the skits, correct?
- 23 A. Correct.
- Q. Now, the fact that Universal was not paying

  Eight Mile Style any mechanical royalties for the skits was

- not something that Universal hid from Eight Mile Style, was it?
  - A. I don't understand. I don't know -- I don't know how to answer that.
  - Q. Sure.

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- 6 A. Did not pay it purposely you mean or --
  - Q. No, that's not my question. Let me go back.
  - A. Okay.
- 9 **Q.** You are aware that Universal told Eight Mile Style that it was not paying mechanical royalties for the skits?
- 11 MR. BUSCH: Objection, Your Honor.
- 12 Mischaracterizes his testimony.
- 13 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 14 THE WITNESS: Would you repeat the question?
- 15 BY MR. POMERANTZ:
- Q. Sure. You are aware that Universal told Eight Mile
  Style that it was not paying mechanical royalties on the
  skits, correct?
- 19 A. No, I'm not aware of that.
  - Q. Okay. Can we put up Exhibit 735, please, and highlight the top third of the document if you could. Just bring that up a little further, right to there. That's good.
    - All right. This is a license instruction sheet that Universal sent to Eight Mile Style, and you will see a list of skits at the bottom part of this excerpt at the

- statement that says no mechanical royalty obligation; do you see that?
- 3 **A.** Yes.
- 4 Q. Have you ever seen this document before?
- 5 A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Okay. Well, you can take that down. You have seen royalty statements?
- 8 A. Could you put that up, please, while we refer to it?
- 9 Q. It's available if you need it again. You have seen royalty statements that Universal sent to Eight Mile Style
- and to its sister company, FPT, correct?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- Q. And the royalty statements that Universal sends to FPT are called artist royalty statements, correct?
- 15 **A.** Or producer's statements yes.
- 16 Q. And the royalty statements that Universal sends to
- 17 Eight Mile Style are called publishing royalty statements,
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. Mechanical royalty statement, yes.
- 20 Q. Either publishing or mechanical?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 \ Q. People in the industry refer to them both ways?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- 24 Q. And in fact when those accounting statements are sent
- 25 to FPT and to Eight Mile Style, they both go to the same

- 1 office in Detroit, correct?
- 2 A. I don't recall sitting here where they both go. I
- 3 assume they do.
- 4 Q. You understand that Mr. Martin runs both companies,
- 5 correct?
- 6 **A.** Yes.
- 7 Q. And you have audited for both Eight Mile Style and for
- 8 FPT, correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. And in both of those audits you reported to Mr. Martin,
- 11 correct?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. And so when you were doing your audits you would have
- 14 the artist royalty statements available to you and the
- publisher's royalty statements available to you, correct?
- 16 **A.** Yes.
- 17 Q. And if you look at those royalty statements, you would
- 18 see the skits on the artist's royalty statement, correct?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- 20 Q. And if you looked at the publishing royalty statement
- 21 you would not see the skits on the publishing royalty
- 22 statement, correct?
- 23 A. Correct, and that's why there is a claim here.
- 24 Q. And so you would know that Universal is paying you
- 25 artist royalties on the skits, but they are not paying you

- 1 mechanical royalties on the skits, correct?
- 2 A. Yes, that's the nature of this claim here.
- 3 Q. And none of that was hidden from FPT or Eight Mile
- 4 because you could see it right on the royalty statements,
- 5 correct?
- 6 A. Well, royalty statements to FPT are hundreds of pages
- 7 long as are the mechanical royalty statements, so some
- 8 things that drop out are not readily apparent.
- 9 Q. Well, you can just go to the iTunes store and see that
- 10 the skits are for sale, correct?
- 11 A. I assume so. I have never looked on the iTunes store
- 12 for those albums or skits.
- 13 \ Q. No one is hiding the fact that the skits are being
- 14 sold, correct?
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. Your primary work is to be a music industry auditor,
- 17 | correct?
- 18 A. Correct.
- 19 | Q. And as an auditor in the music industry you view your
- 20 job as being an advocate for your client, correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 \ Q. And so when you are auditing for Eight Mile Style, your
- 23 job is to advocate Eight Mile Style's position, correct?
- 24 **A.** Yes.
- 25 O. Just like Mr. Busch is hired in this case to advocate

Eight Mile Style's position in the courtroom, correct? 1 2 Α. Yes. MR. POMERANTZ: I don't have any further 3 questions, Your Honor. 4 5 MR. BUSCH: I have a few. 6 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. BUSCH: Okay. Mr. Cohen, just a few preliminary things. 9 10 First, I'm going to start with some of the topics that Mr. Pomerantz discussed with you and try and do it in the 11 12 order, in some ways the order in which he ended up. 13 The first, do you recall Mr. Pomerantz asking you 14 in his cross-examination of you whether you deducted certain 15 costs and information that you were, quote-unquote, supposed to deduct? I think he used that word supposed to deduct. 16 17 Do you recall him asking you questions about that? 18 Α. Yes. And he went over it with respect to the iPod 19 Q. information, then again with the Aftermath cost information 20 21 again asking you whether you did or did not in your analysis 22 with respect to the costs include items you are, 23 quote-unquote, supposed to include; do you recall his 24 questioning about that?

You mean after Apple and Aftermath, not iPod.

Do you know whether in a copyright infringement 1 case it's the plaintiff's burden to show gross revenue and 2 the defendant's burden to show deductible or appropriate 3 costs; do you know whether that's the case? 4 5 MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor, he's asking 6 the witness to testify to the law. He objected when I tried 7 to do the same. 8 MR. BUSCH: He asked the same questions. 9 THE COURT: Sustained. 10 BY MR. BUSCH: 11 Well, do you know what the relevant burdens of the Q. parties are in a copyright infringement case are? 12 13 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, same objection. THE COURT: It's still a matter of law. 14 15 MR. BUSCH: But he was asking him, Your Honor, 16 about why he didn't include certain things in his deductions 17 so I wanted to explore that a little bit. He opened the 18 door to that. MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, he can certainly ask 19 him if he wants to why he did certain things. 20 21 MR. BUSCH: Let me ask you the question a 22 different way. BY MR. BUSCH: 23 24 Did I or did I not advise you, Mr. Cohen, in connection 25 with the preparation of your report what your task would be

- 1 as far as showing gross revenue?
- 2 A. Gross revenue, yes.
- 3 Q. Okay. And do you recall counsel also advising you
- 4 whose burden it was as far as showing the costs that are
- 5 properly deductible from that revenue?
- 6 **A.** Yes.
- 7 Q. Okay. And whose burden did counsel tell you it was?
- 8 A. Counsel told me it was the defendant's burden.
- 9 **Q.** Okay.
- 10 **THE COURT:** It was whose?
- 11 THE WITNESS: Defendant's burden.
- 12 BY MR. BUSCH:
- 13 Q. Now, Mr. Pomerantz also asked you quite a bit about
- 14 your iPod profit analysis.
- 15 **A.** Yes.
- 16 Q. And he spent a long time going through the different
- 17 uses of iPods and going through your analysis; do you recall
- 18 that?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- 20 Q. As part of your analysis or preparation for your expert
- 21 report did you review Eddy Cue's testimony?
- 22 **A.** Yes, I did.
- 23 Q. And do you recall who Eddy Cue is?
- 24 A. Yes, I believe he works at Apple, if that's correct.
- 25 Q. Do you recall whether he runs the iTunes store?

1 Α. Yes. And do you recall what Mr. Cue said whether there 2 was -- whether the, whether Apple uses the iTunes store to 3 drive iPod sales? 4 5 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, he's leading. 6 MR. BUSCH: Do you recall whether? 7 THE COURT: That's a yes or no answer. Leading. 8 BY MR. BUSCH: 9 Do you recall what Mr. Cue said in connection with the 10 synergy between --11 THE COURT: You are leading still. MR. BUSCH: I have to draw his attention to a 12 13 subject, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: No. 15 MR. BUSCH: Okay. 16 BY MR. BUSCH: 17 Do you recall Mr. Cue's testimony? Q. 18 Α. Yes. Okay. And with respect to the iPod and iTunes store, 19 Q. what do you recall his testimony to be? 20 21 Α. He said they are linked. THE COURT: He said what? 22 23 THE WITNESS: They are linked. 24 BY MR. BUSCH: 25 Do you recall whether -- do you recall the following

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question and answer in Mr. Cue's testimony? 1 2 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I'm not sure why he's 3 reading it. There is no recollection that needs to be refreshed. 4 5 MR. BUSCH: It's an admission of a party, 6 Your Honor. It's a statement by a party. Mr. Cue is an 7 officer of Apple, and I'm reading it as an admission of 8 Apple. 9 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, we are going to be 10 playing Mr. Cue's deposition after Mr. Cohen gets off the 11 stand. 12 THE COURT: He may read it. Overruled. 13 BY MR. BUSCH: 14 Page 112: "Would it be fair to say that the iTunes 15 store has been set up as a way for you to sell iPods and the new iPhones? 16 " A . 17 No. 18 "O. Not at all? It helps." 19 "A. 20 And then the question ends. Do you recall that 21 answer by Mr. Cue? 22 Α. Yes. 23 Did that -- can you explain, sir, how that analysis, 24 how Mr. Cue's testimony went into your analysis in 25 connection with your iPod profit calculation?

A. That there is some interrelationship between sales of iPods and the iTunes store.

- Q. Okay. Now, I want to just bring the Court back for a second because Mr. Pomerantz spent a long time going over every detail of your report and the numbers that you used, and I want to bring the Court back for a second based upon that cross-examination to the two reasons that you included an iPod report in your calculation. Could you explain to the Court why you did that?
- A. Firstly, because I believe there is an interrelationship between the iPod and the iTunes store, and secondly, as a separate matter, that there may be statutory damages in this case and other types of income other than direct profits for the compositions that have to be considered.
- Q. Let's focus on the first for a second, the first reason, and your point about that there is some connection. What in your review of the information and literature on this subject -- do you recall reading from the literature what occurred with iPod sales after the opening of the iTunes store?
- A. Well, sure. The iTunes store opened about two years after the iPod was produced. At that point in time sales increased 400 percent in each of the next two years of iPods.

- Q. Okay. And was Eminem used in advertisements for both iPods and iTunes?
  - A. Yes. There was a television advertisement that featured an Eminem composition, I think, and there are also other advertisements which featured other artists' compositions that had the logo on the bottom saying iPod plus iTunes.

THE COURT: What?

THE WITNESS: They would have the logo on the bottom of the advertisement saying iPod plus iTunes after showing some -- the one I have seen shows a silhouette dancing around with iPod headphones clearly coming out of his ears and it plays a song and at the bottom it says iPod plus iTunes.

#### BY MR. BUSCH:

- Q. Now, to be fair here, Mr. Pomerantz, he asked you a lot of questions and I'm just trying to go through them as I took the notes, but the one thing he raised was the 2 billion applications for the iPhone; do you recall him asking about that?
- A. Yes.
- **Q.** The relevant time period in this case when you did your analysis was from 2003 to approximately 2008 or --
  - **A.** April of 2009.
  - Q. Okay. For the vast majority of that time were there --

was there an iPhone?

- A. I don't remember when the iPhone came out, but I don't think it came out until 2006 or '7.
- Q. Okay. And do you know whether those 2 billion applications that Mr. Pomerantz made reference to, when they have occurred, whether they have occurred even after the time or at least a portion of them have occurred even after the time that the revenue in this case was cut off?
- A. I don't know when people downloaded the application. I think it's a more recent phenomena not available in the early iPods at least until the iPhone came out and more significantly recently the iPod Touch came out.

THE COURT: Now, what did you say?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: When you mumble to him, I can't hear.

I decide the case, remember?

THE WITNESS: I know you are, and I'm sorry. I said the applications, all the apps, they call them, on iPods came out more recent, when the iPhone came out, I think it was around 2006, and have come into greater use recently in the last year or so when the iPod Touch came in, which is an iPhone without the telephone capability.

## BY MR. BUSCH:

Q. And just so the court understands, were you here, you said, when Mr. Martin testify?

A. No, I was not.

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- 2 Q. Okay. Mr. Pomerantz asked you a lot of questions about
- 3 Mr. Martin's testimony; do you recall that?
  - A. He asked me a couple, yes.
- 5 Q. Do you know whether Mr. Martin brought this case
- 6 because of a concern for transparent accounting?
- 7 MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor. He's
- 8 leading the witness and arguing his case.
- 9 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 10 BY MR. BUSCH:
- 11 Q. Do you know what the motivation of Mr. Martin was in
- 12 bringing in case?
- 13 MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor. Lack of
- 14 foundation. It's also irrelevant what his knowledge is of
- 15 what Mr. Martin's state of mind was.
- 16 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 17 BY MR. BUSCH:
- 18 Q. Did you have conversations with Mr. Martin about his
- 19 primary reason of bringing this case?
- 20 **A.** A few.
- 21 Q. And what did you understand Mr. Martin's primary reason
- 22 for bringing this case was?
- 23 | MR. POMERANTZ: It's hearsay, Your Honor. It's
- 24 nothing he relied on in his report. It's hearsay.
- 25 THE COURT: Sustained.

#### BY MR. BUSCH:

- Q. Well, Mr. Cohen, that does bring me to the next topic that I have. In his cross-examination of you Mr. Pomerantz asked you whether you had made a claim for actual damages relating to any of the Eight Mile compositions other than the shorter compositions or skits, as he referred to them. Do you recall that line of questioning?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. Why did you not make a claim for actual damages for the compositions other than the shorter compositions?
  - A. I did not have enough information from Apple on which to base an actual claims situation. There was no, no transparency. I don't know how Apple keeps its records. It didn't provide anything for me to look at or was not provided to me to look at. All I saw was a general P and L and a sales report by composition, which I think we looked at here, but I saw nothing underlying those reports.
  - Q. Do you recall if we ever told you whether we supplied to you whatever Apple supplied to us in the litigation?
  - MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor, he's leading.

## BY MR. BUSCH:

- Q. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Guilford --
- **THE COURT:** You are leading.
- 25 MR. BUSCH: I'll rephrase it, Your Honor.

## BY MR. BUSCH:

- Q. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Guilford about the documents he was providing you?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And what did he say to you as far as the Apple documents?
  - A. I received what they -- he received.
- Q. Okay. And with respect to Aftermath, same question.
  Did you have a conversation with Mr. Guilford about what he
  was providing you?
- 11 A. He gave me three binders' worth of information, and he said that was all he received from Aftermath.
  - Q. Okay. Now, in order to get behind the numbers that

    Apple produced in this case and really determine if

    Eight Mile received the full and accurate royalties to which

    it was entitled, what would you need to do or have?
    - A. I would need to look at Apple's accounting system for sales of downloads to gain comfort with the integrity of their system and to make sure that all downloads of all compositions were actually being reported to Universal and they weren't going to the wrong pocket, so to speak.
  - Q. Why is that essential?
- 23 **A.** For completeness. To make sure that everything that
  24 should have been reported was reported. For example, let's
  25 say there was an error in an I.D. number. There were

downloads, but the system created some sort of error that it might have been put into their expense account, which I was never able to see, or some sales might have errantly been sent somewhere else. Let's say if they sort their payments by title, if there was an errant drop of a vowel or a consonant, it could have ended up in Apple's expense account or paid to the wrong party. So I don't know if the unit sales reported on those reports from Apple to Aftermath were correct.

- Q. Without access to Apple's books and records and without the ability to review Apple's royalty systems and processes that you just described, what are you left to do?
- A. I have to take the report that was given at its face value. So all I can do to create my report was rely on what I was given, but I could not tell whether those reports or basis had any errors that would have resulted in actual damages.
- Q. And when doing audits outside this lawsuit, have you every been provided with either basic source statements or data that Apple has provided to Universal?
- MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor, it's leading and argumentive.
  - THE COURT: Sustained.
- MR. BUSCH: Okay.

## BY MR. BUSCH:

- Q. When doing audits outside of this lawsuit, what, if anything, have you been provided by Universal with respect to source statements or data?
- A. Typically in a record audit I would seek third-party source statements. For example, a record club statement from Columbia House record club or BMG record club. If there is a license of a master to a third party, I would see the source statements and the accountings from that third party. In a mechanical royalty audit, depending on the license, I may have access to manufacturing records.
- Q. What about with respect to digital, has Universal ever provided you with anything in that regard as far as source statements?
- A. All I see in a records audit with respect to digital income is a run of sales but no further backup because I can't get at how Apple prepares that. I see reports prepared by Universal from data that Apple has sent them.
- Q. So you don't even see the Apple documents that Apple sends Universal?
- 21 A. I believe they electronically transmit their sales to
  22 Universal. There is no document to see, but on the other
  23 hand, I have nothing to verify whether the sales reported by
  24 Apple to Universal are complete.
  - Q. Therefore, Mr. Cohen, when auditing a record company

with respect to permanent downloads made and distributed by 1 a third party such as Apple, can you conduct a meaningful 2 audit under the circumstances? 3 MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor, leading and 4 5 argumentive. 6 **THE COURT:** You are leading. Sustained. 7 BY MR. BUSCH: 8 Is there a way for you -- let me back up. Can you conduct a meaningful audit under these circumstances? 9 10 MR. POMERANTZ: Still leading and argumentive. MR. BUSCH: Your Honor, I'm asking him can he do 11 something. I'm not suggesting whether it's yes or no. 12 13 just --14 THE COURT: Sustained. 15 MR. BUSCH: Okay. 16 BY MR. BUSCH: 17 What problem do you face as a result of not being 0. 18 provided the information you have described? My audit has scope limitations, as accountants tend to 19 Α. 20 call them. I cannot see everything that I need to see in 21 order to gain comfort that the sales records as reported by 22 Universal are complete. 23 Now, you do know that when Eight Mile sued Apple in 24 this case you did receive a sales report from Apple in this 25 case?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. If Apple or Universal gave you such a sales
  report in the course of a routine audit rather than having
  to sue here to obtain it, would that enable you to conduct a
  meaningful audit with respect to Apple's reproduction of
- 6 Eight Mile's compositions?
  - A. I would have the same problem, meaning that I do not know what goes on in the generation of those sales reports because I cannot look at Apple's books and records.
- Q. Okay. Now, Mr. Cohen, you have testified that you conducted publishing mechanical royalty audits on behalf of music publishers other than Eight Mile; isn't that correct?
- 13 **A.** Yes.
- Q. I would like to focus your attention to these independent or privately owned music publishers such as Eight Mile, okay?
- 17 **A.** Okay.
- Q. And I believe that you testified that you conducted such mechanical royalty audits for privately owned independent music publisher such as Diane Warren's company; is that correct?
- 22 A. Yes. It's called Real Songs.
- Q. Can you give me an example of another independent company?
- 25 A. I have done this for Hamstein Music, which is the music

publisher for ZZ Top, and others.

- Q. Now, do you know whether typically these independent publishers enter into direct licenses?
- A. Yes, they do.

- Q. And what under those circumstances would a mechanical license that said that the publisher was to be paid royalties on all units made and distributed allow you to do as an auditor?
- MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor. It's leading and also lacks foundation.
  - THE COURT: Overruled.
  - MR. BUSCH: Thank you.
- THE WITNESS: I would look at the royalty statements issued by the record company and I would look at data underlying how those sales came about. I would look at manufacturing records because I'm looking for units made and distributed, and I would have access to inventory records, perhaps production records. So I would see, I would see everything that relates to the manufacture and then how -- and then the disposition of those units that were manufactured.

# BY MR. BUSCH:

- Q. And would that allow you to do an appropriate audit?
- 24 A. That would be a complete audit, yes.
- 25 Q. Okay. And you were the auditor for Eight Mile; is that

1 correct? 2 Α. Yes. 3 And you have done an audit of Universal for 0. publishing royalties, correct? 4 5 Α. Yes. 6 And were you able to see any of that type of 0. 7 information as it related to permanent downloads by Apple in 8 that audit? 9 Α. No. 10 MR. BUSCH: If you would put Exhibit 57 up on the board. It's been preadmitted, Your Honor. 11 12 One second, Your Honor. 13 BY MR. BUSCH: 14 Okay. We're highlighting a portion of this document. 15 Do you recognize this document to be an Eight Mile Style-Aftermath physical product mechanical license? 16 17 MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I have a couple of 18 objections here. First, it's beyond the scope of my cross. I had no questions of Mr. Cohen regarding these kinds of 19 licenses, and the particular portion he's highlighting is a 20 21 direct reference to the law so I'm not sure where he's 22 going, but in any event, I think it's beyond the scope of my 23 cross. 24 MR. BUSCH: Your Honor, I will show why it's not.

This all goes to his point that he made at the very

beginning of his cross-examination that Mr. Cohen has not done an analysis of actual damages, and it goes to Mr. Cohen's reason why it was impossible for him to do one based upon the information that Universal does or does not supply. THE COURT: Overruled. MR. BUSCH: Thank you. THE COURT: It's 1:00 though. We can stop now for a half an hour. MR. BUSCH: A half an hour. Thank you, Your Honor. THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess. (Recess from 1:00 p.m. until 1:39 p.m.) 

Case No. 07-13164, Eight Mile Style v. Apple/Aftermath