SCO Grp v. Novell Inc Doc. 852 Att. 2

EXHIBIT 2

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION		
3			
4	THE SCO GROUP, INC., a Delaware)		
5	corporation,		
6	Plaintiff and Counterclaim-)		
7	Defendant,)		
8	vs.)Case No. 2:04-CV-139 dak		
9	NOVELL, INC., a Delaware		
10	corporation,)		
11	Defendant and Counterclaim-) Plaintiff.		
12			
13			
14			
15			
16	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DALE A. KIMBALL		
17	DATE: APRIL 29, 2008		
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCTIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
19	TRIAL TRANSCRIPT		
20			
21			
22			
23			
24	Reporter: REBECCA JANKE, CSR, RMR		
25	KELLY BROWN HICKEN, CSR,RMR		
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The second point I'd like to turn to, which, if we turn to slide 19 in the binder of materials -- and hopefully we'll put it on the screen momentarily here.

And it is a follow-up of a statement Mr. Jacobs made here today, where he said the focus of SCOsource is SVRX. And that's really similar to a statement which was filed in Novell's memorandum in support of its motion for summary judgment on its fourth claim, which is, from start to finish, Novell said, SCO never claimed SCOsource had anything to do with SCO's UNIX derivative rights and any attempt by SCO to recast SCOsource now should fail.

So they are feeling the Court in its papers and now in open court, that SCOsource had nothing to do with UnixWare. That is simply not so. If one turns to what the documents the Court will see during this week of trial will show, and the very next slide -- it's the December 2002 press release. SCO's shared libraries -- and it talks about UnixWare and OpenServer licensing agreements did not allow those UNIX libraries to be separated from the operating systems.

The January 2003 announcement, which talks about SCO's UnixWare and OpenServer license agreements, the February 2003 sales guide, which says precisely that with respect to the shared library, the document repeatedly refers to SCO's concern that UnixWare and

OpenServer technology have been improperly used in Linux. In the July 2003 press release, where it says the company also announced it will offer UnixWare licenses to support one-time binary use of Linux for all commercial users of Linux based upon certain terms.

So the evidence will show that in fact SCOsource, at its inception and throughout remained concerned with technology that was in UnixWare and OpenServer.

And the third point I'd like to observe comes off of a chart which Mr. Jacobs used which tries to draw this distinction. It's the chart that was the timeline where on the left-hand side you had SVRX and, on the right-hand side, you had SCO UnixWare. And it suggests that these are two different universes, that SVRX and SCO UnixWare are somehow distinct and, if you're referring to SVRX, you're not including UnixWare, and vice-versa.

The reality is, is that there is not a dichotomy in terms of the technology between UnixWare and System V. UnixWare is System V technology. It is the latest evolution of that. It is UnixWare -- UNIX System V, 4.2 MP. And this dichotomy that Novell seeks to draw between UnixWare and System V, with respect to the technology, is simply not the case. And that's shown, for example, by documents such as Novell's own sales

binders for UnixWare, which says that this is the latest implementation of UNIX System V, Release 4.2 MP technology and repeats that many times as being the latest generation of that use, that this is powerful, scalable, reliable UNIX System V, Release 5.

Thus, when we talk about our UnixWare rights, when we talk about the System V license in the context of SCOsource, that doesn't mean something other than UnixWare, that includes UnixWare. And that will be important as we look at the fact that UnixWare has within it the critical System V technology, and SCO obtained the right to license that technology and do other things with that technology with third parties through the Sun agreement, the Microsoft agreement and the SCOsource agreement.

The question is valuation of -- for the purposes of the APA, what is the value on the SVRX rights, as defined in the APA, for that portion on which that has to flow through to Novell.

Now, if I can put that -- and let me, before leaving that issue, refer to a couple of the documents that Mr. Jacobs referred to. He refers to a letter that was sent out to a lot of people with respect to SCOsource licensing and it talked about are UNIX System V, but that does not exclude UnixWare, which is part of System V

1	for those products, therefore Novell is entitled only to		
2	a de minimus royalty with respect to its residual rights.		
3	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Singer.		
4	You may call your first witness.		
5	MR. JACOBS: We do, Your Honor. We call		
6	Mr. Joe LaSala.		
7	THE COURT: Come forward and be sworn, please		
8	right up here in front of the clerk of the Court.		
9	JOSEPH LA SALA,		
10	the witness hereinbefore named, being first		
11	duly cautioned and sworn or affirmed to tell the truth,		
12	the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, was examined		
13	and testified as follows:		
14	THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell it		
15	for the record.		
16	THE WITNESS: My name is Joseph A. LaSala, Jr.		
17	My last name is spelled L-a, capital S-a-l-a.		
18	THE CLERK: Thank you.		
19	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Jacobs.		
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION		
21	BY MR. JACOBS:		
22	Q. Good morning, Mr. LaSala. Could you briefly		
23	introduce yourself and your background to the Court.		
24	A. Yes. Good morning. My name is Joe LaSala. I		
25	was the general counsel at Novell from July of 2001		

- through mid-January, 2008. Today I am, and since that time, I have been the general counsel of Discovery Communications.
- Q. Were you involved in the dispute and the relationship between SCO and Novell as the SCOsource campaign unfolded?
 - A. Yes, I was.

- Q. Can you characterize the level of your involvement, please?
- A. Well, as general counsel of the company, I was made aware of virtually all of the important activities in connection with the litigation and in connection with SCO's launch of the SCOsource campaign, our company's reaction to that, the various public and private communications that occurred between the companies at the time and the engagement of counsel and overall the strategy with respect to our company's response to those activities.
- 20 binder, please, Novell Exhibit 215?
 - A. Yes.
- 22 Q. What is that?
- A. This is a June 24, 2003 letter from me to

 Mr. McBride, and I think it constitutes one of the first

 letters that Novell sent to SCO, and the principal

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purpose of this letter was to request that SCO provide us
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    with copies of two SCOsource licenses that it had
    recently announced that it had entered into; one with
   Microsoft and one with an unnamed party.
              MR. JACOBS: Your Honor, offer Exhibit 215 into
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    evidence.
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              THE COURT: I thought we were going to put all
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    these in by stipulation.
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              MR. JACOBS: This one, I believe SCO has
    objected to, Your Honor.
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              MR. SINGER: We have no objection, Your
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   Honor.
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              THE COURT: 215 is received.
           (Novell Exhibit 215 received in evidence.)
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              Mr. LaSala, could you explain to the Court,
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    please, what led up to the sending of -- or to the
    transmittal of this letter?
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              Well, the precipitating event was a securities
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    filing SCO had recently made just prior to this letter
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   being sent, parts of which are quoted in this letter,
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    where it became apparent to us that SCO had entered into
    these two SCOsource licenses.
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              But, really, the letter was a combination of
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    events of the past or previous six months or so, where we
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had come to a -- we had concerns that what SCO was doing

with its SCOsource campaign may implicate rights that

Novell had under the Asset Purchase Agreement, and

through their public statements, their press releases,

their securities filings, some private communication, a

May 12 letter that they had sent to, I think, the Fortune

1000 companies in the United States, all of those things

led us to believe that things that SCO was doing with the

SCOsource campaign may implicate certain rights that

Novell had under the Asset Purchase Agreement.

- Q. Could you look at the bottom of page 2 of the letter, the second half of page 2, please?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And what, exactly, was Novell asking SCO to do?
- A. Well, here Novell was specifically asking SCO to provide it with copies of the two agreements in question and any other agreements that SCO may have entered into which purported to amend any SVRX licenses.
- Q. And in paragraph B?
- A. In paragraph B, we were asking SCO that they not enter into any further agreements in which SCO purports to amend these licenses or to enter into any new SVRX licenses.
 - Q. And in paragraph C?
 - A. In paragraph C, we were requesting that SCO

comply with its obligations under amendment number 2 to the Asset Purchase Agreement with respect to the management of potential buyouts of a licensee's royalty obligation.

- Q. Could you please turn to Novell Exhibit 220, the second tab in your binder?
 - A. Yes.

- O. What is Novell Exhibit 220?
- A. Well, Novell Exhibit 220 is a letter dated July 11, 2003, from Mr. Mike Brady, who is an employee at Novell who, at the time, ran the contract management group, to the CFO of SCO, Mr. Robert Bench, advising Mr. Bench of two things. First, that it had been more than six months since Novell had received its -- any royalty reports or royalty payments from SCO and that we were demanding that we receive those payments and reports in a manner consistent with the Asset Purchase Agreement which, I think, required that they be provided quarterly.

And the second thing that the letter does is it notifies SCO that Novell intended to conduct an audit of SCO concerning the royalties and other payments due under the SVRX licenses and the Asset Purchase Agreement.

So the letters served those two purposes.

Q. Did you work with Mr. Brady on the transmittal of this letter?

A. I don't recall specifically, but I'm quite sure that I did.

MR. JACOBS: Your Honor, we offer Novell Exhibit 220 in evidence.

MR. SINGER: No objection.

THE COURT: 220 is received.

(Novell Exhibit 220 received in evidence.)

- Q. Now 220, Mr. LaSala, is dated July 11, 2003.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And 215 is dated June 24, 2003. Between the June 24 letter and the July 11 letter, had you received a response to 215, your letter to Darl McBride?
 - A. No.

- Q. And why did Novell decide to audit SCO's compliance with the the Asset Purchase Agreement?
- A. Well, again, Novell had concerns that SCO's activity with respect to its SCOsource campaign may be resulting in monies being paid to SCO that rightfully belonged to Novell. So the right to audit is very clear in the Asset Purchase Agreement, and we thought, given this body of evidence that had been accumulating over the previous six months or so, we thought the wise course of action would be to notify SCO of our intention to conduct an audit.
 - Q. Would you turn to the next tab, please, Novell

Exhibit 222?

A. Yes.

Q. 222 is a letter dated July 17, from Mr. Bench at SCO to Mr. Bready at Novell?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. And what did you understand Mr. Bench to be responding to?

A. Well, Mr. Bench, in his letter, notes that he's responding to Mr. Bready's July 11 letter, where we made the request -- the demand for an audit, and in this letter, he notifies Novell that payment, current payment due to Novell, has been or is being made. He references that Novell was withholding its payments to -- or excuse me -- SCO was withholding payments to Novell based upon a review that SCO was conducting on Novell's activities with respect to our Linux announcements and that they were evaluating the scope of Novell's Linux-related activities for compliance.

And they also notified -- the letter also notifies Mr. Bready that SCO reserves the right to further withhold royalty payments owed to Novell in its discretion if it believes that Novell is violating its obligations under the Asset Purchase Agreement.

Q. What was your reaction when you read this letter?

- A. Well, somewhere between furious and bemused. I guess I would say it that way.
 - Q. Why?

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A. Well, furious because, in our view, SCO was a fiduciary to Novell and had a duty and an obligation to collect those royalty payments and to pass them through to Novell. Plain and simple. It didn't have any right in the an Asset Purchase Agreement or anywhere else, under any rule or law that I'm familiar with, to offset or withhold payments due to Novell, for any reason, and so the assertion that SCO was withholding payments, pending its review of Novell's Linux-related activities was absurd on its face, as far as we were concerned.

And it was somewhat frustrating but, as I say somewhat amusing as well because we thought it was totally without foundation.

- Q. Could you turn to the next exhibit, 234?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 O. What is Novell Exhibit 234?
- A. This is a letter from me to Mr. McBride dated
 August 7, 2003, where I essentially conveyed to
 Mr. McBride, Novell's position with regard to Mr. Bench's
 assertion in the previous letter, those that I just
 outlined for you, and pointed out to Mr. McBride that,
 you know, SCO was without any right or foundation to

withhold any royalty obligations that were owed to
Novell.

MR. JACOBS: We offer 234 into evidence, Your

MR. SINGER: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 234 is received.

(Novell Exhibit 234 received in evidence.)

- Q. Now, this letter is dated August 7, 2003, this being 234. And your initial letter to SCO about the Microsoft and unnamed third-party license, the other license, is dated June 24. By this time have you received a response to your June 24 letter?
 - A. No. No, we have not.
 - Q. Could you turn, please, to Novell Exhibit 267?
- A. Yes.

Honor.

- 0. What is 267?
- A. Well, 267 is a November 21, 2003 letter from Mr. Bready to Mr. Bench, again, and pretty much most of the fall has passed by this time. And, in this letter, Mr. Bready points out to Mr. Bench that there are certain requests that Novell has made with respect to the audit that have not been fulfilled, and he lays out in some detail the basis of those requests and asks, again, specifically for copies of the two agreements in question.

- Q. So, had the audit been conducted by this time?
- A. Well, I'm really not clear -- the audit

 certainly had not been conducted and completed. Whether

 or not it had commenced, I think it had, and Mr. Bready

 references in his letter that, you know, the purpose of

 the letter is to request further information and

 information that had previously been requested to assist

 Novell with the conduct of the audit.

- Q. If you look at paragraph 1.4 or 1.5 of this letter, what, exactly, are -- was Novell requesting of SCO in this letter?
- A. Well, again, quite specifically, Novell was requesting that SCO provide Novell with copies of the Sun -- by this time we knew that this second agreement was the Sun agreement -- copies of the Sun and Microsoft agreements to verify SCO's compliance with 4.16B of the Asset Purchase Agreement. In addition, Novell was requesting copies of any similar agreements that SCO may have entered into. Of course, we had not known whether they had or not.

And, finally, Novell was requesting that SCO identify any potential buyout transactions that it might be aware of, so that Novell could be properly put on notice if any such types of transactions existed.

Q. If you look at paragraph 2.2 and 2.3?

1 Α. Yes. What was Novell asking for there? Ο. 3 In 2.2 and 2.3, Novell references a new license Α. 4 called SCO Intellectual Property License for Linux and 5 requested copies of any licenses for Linux that SCO may have entered into under that new license regime that it 7 had established. MR. JACOBS: Your Honor, offer 267 into evidence. 10 MR. SINGER: No objection. 11 THE COURT: 267 is received. (Novell Exhibit received 267 in evidence.) 12 13 Let's turn to the next tab, Mr. LaSala, of 14 Exhibit 280, Novell Exhibit 280. What is 280? 15 280 is a December 29, 2003 letter from 16 Mr. Bready to Mr. Bench, essentially reminding Mr. Bench 17 of Novell's repeated requests for the information that 18 Novell needed to conduct its audit and expressing a view that it would like to have a response no later than 19 20 January 12, 2004. 21 MR. JACOBS: Your Honor, offer Novell Exhibit 22 280 into evidence, Your Honor. 23 MR. SINGER: No objection. THE COURT: 280 is received. 24

(Novell Exhibit 280 received in evidence.)

- Q. Let's turn to the next tab, 293. What is 293?
- 2 A. 293 is yet another letter from Mr. Bready to
- 3 Mr. Bench which reiterates or references the November 21
- 4 | letter for information that Novell thought it needed to
- 5 | conduct its audit and reiterates the request for the
- 6 information contained in that November 21 letter. And
- 7 | again, it -- and in the second paragraph of that letter,
- 8 | it makes note that, you know, Novell had sent you the
- 9 November 21 letter and sent you a second letter on
- 10 December 29 asking that you comply with the request.
- 11 | Q. Let's turn to 294.
- 12 A. Okay.

- 13 Q. Novell Exhibit 294, which has been
- 14 pre-admitted.
- THE COURT: Are you going to offer 293?
- MR. JACOBS: I'm sorry. Thank you, Your Honor.
- 17 Offer 293 into evidence.
- 18 THE COURT: Are you going object?
- 19 MR. SINGER: No.
- 20 THE COURT: 293 is received.
- 21 MR. JACOBS: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 22 | (Novell Exhibit 293 received in evidence.)
- Q. Let's look at 294, Mr. LaSala.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. 294, now, is the letter from Mr. Tibbitts at

the general counsel of SCO to you?

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A. Yes, it is. It's dated February 5, the next day after the February 4 letter from Mr. Bready. And this letter outlines various -- makes several points to Novell from SCO. The first was that it expresses SCO's view that many of the questions that were asked in the November 21 letter were outside the scope of Novell's audit rights. It asserts that the scope of the other points and questions raised in the body of the November 21 letter were the result of cooperation that we allegedly had entered into with IBM in the course of this litigation with SCO and then proceeds to respond, with some specificity, to a couple of the points that were raised in Mr. Bready's November 21 letter.

Essentially, Mr. Tibbitts is telling us that whatever rights Novell may have under Section 4.16 of the Asset Purchase Agreement, with respect to the revenue stream from the SVRX licenses that were in existence at the time of the APA, those rights do not extend, he says, to either the Sun or the Microsoft agreements. And he calls the Sun agreement a new contract, and he calls the Microsoft agreement a new agreement not covered by the APA in this letter.

Q. And then, what was his response on intellectual property licenses for Linux?

- A. With respect to our request that SCO identify potential intellectual property licenses entered into under the new SCO IP license for Linux, he says that -- he says that that was not a new SVRX license.
- Q. Did -- at any point, in your back and forth with SCO leading up to this letter, did SCO ever, first of all, give you copies of the Microsoft and Sun agreements?
 - A. No.

- Q. And did SCO ever say to you that those agreements are not the subject of your rights under the Asset Purchase Agreement because they only incidentally license SVRX?
- A. No.
- Q. Let's turn to 297. What is 297, Novell Exhibit 16 297?
 - A. 297 is a March 1, 2004 letter from me to Mr. Tibbitts where I write, in response to the February 5 letter that we just talked about, and I point out what I think is the blindingly -- I make the blindingly obvious point that it appears that the question at issue here is whether or not the Sun and Microsoft agreements are SVRX licenses.

And I refer Mr. Tibbitts to the fact that Novell has reviewed SCO's intellectual property license

from its web site and made a conclusion that licenses taken under that agreement would be SVRX licenses because 3 of the definition of SCO IP that's included in that license, and then I make the point that we would expect the same to be true for the Sun and Microsoft agreements but, of course, we could not be sure of that because they 7 hadn't yet been shown to us, and I reiterate Novell's desire that SCO provide those agreements and any other intellectual property licenses for Linux agreements that SCO may have entered into. 10 11 0. And did you -- and what kind of time frame did 12 you put on that request? 13 Α. Well, I asked that they be provided

immediately.

MR. JACOBS: I offer 297 into evidence.

THE COURT: Any objection?

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MR. SINGER: No objection.

THE COURT: 297 is received.

(Novell Exhibit 297 received in evidence.)

- Q. Let's turn to the next tab in the binder, Mr. LaSala, Novell Exhibit 303.
- A. Yes. Novell Exhibit 303 is another letter from me to Mr. Tibbitts, this one dated April 2 or roughly about one month later, and in it I simply point out to Mr. Tibbitts that Novell has received no response to the

March 1 letter regarding the agreements which SCO has entered into and express to him the view that Novell believes that we are deserving of a response and we would urge that he provide one promptly.

Q. And then, at the end of the letter, you say:

If we do not hear from you shortly, we will infer that

SCO has nothing to say in response.

Do you see that?

A. I do.

- Q. What were you inferring at that point from SCO's non-response about whether the Sun and Microsoft agreements represented SVRX licenses under the Asset Purchase Agreement?
- A. Well, we were beginning to try, in an appropriate way, to put SCO on notice that, you know, we were of the firm conclusion that we were trying to verify that these licenses were SVRX licenses, and we were essentially saying that, if you're not going to respond, you know, further, you don't really have anything to say about that.

MR. JACOBS: I offer 303 into evidence.

THE COURT: 303 is received.

MR. SINGER: No objection.

(Novell Exhibit 303 received in evidence.)

Q. Let's turn to the last exhibit in your binder,

Mr. LaSala, Novell Exhibit 317.

A. Yes.

- Q. What is 317?
- A. So, 317 is a November 17, 2004 letter to
 Mr. Tibbitts from me. By this time, many months have
 gone by, and I point out to Mr. Tibbitts that we have had
 numerous communications with SCO regarding their handling
 of UNIX licenses and point out that we think that our
 audit rights under the Asset Purchase Agreement entitle
 us to these agreements and remind him that we sent him
 letters about this.

And I point out to him, really for the first time, that we had noted recently that Sun had confirmed its plans to open source its Solaris operating system, and we knew, of course, that its Sun Solaris operating system was based on SVRX, the code, and we took note of the fact of Sun's announcement to open source its Solaris operating system.

And we outlined for Mr. Tibbitts, again, the rights that we believed that we had with respect to UNIX licenses in Section 4.16 and that, you know, SCO had no authority to amend the license that existed with Sun, which was a 1994, I believe it was, buyout of Sun's royalty obligations to Novell at the time. And we wanted to make SCO aware of that.

And then, finally, we asked, yet again, that SCO provide us with copies of any of the agreements, particularly the Sun agreement in this case, and somewhat fruitlessly, I included a deadline of Friday, December 3, 2004.

- Q. Now, in this letter you also cc'd the Senior Vice President and General Counsel at Sun Microsystems?
- A. I did. And in the last paragraph of the letter, I notified Mr. Tibbitts that we would be doing that, and, of course, on its face, we have done that. And we also separately corresponded with Sun, advising them of our point of view on these matters and requesting that Sun might be able to cooperate with us and provide us a copy of the Sun/SCO agreement.
- Q. And then, in the last paragraph of this letter, you say -- you refer to putting Sun on notice of potential issues?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What were you driving at?
- A. We wanted to to make sure that Sun was aware of what Novell's rights were with respect to the Asset

 Purchase Agreement and our view that SCO lacked the authority to enter into an amendment to the buyout agreement, and we thought it was important, since Sun had undertaken this initiative to open source its Solaris

operating system that they be aware of Novell's position.

- Q. Did you have -- aside from the legal concerns that you have referred to, did Novell have a business concern about Sun's open sourcing plans?
- A. Very much so. By this time, Novell's intentions to enter into the Linux marketplace were well known, and Novell's business was up and running, and we had completed a major acquisition of an open source company. We had established ourselves, we think, in the marketplace as one of the leading providers of Linux and open source technology.

And the fact that Sun would take upon itself to open source its Solaris operating system caused us some business concerns, sure.

- Q. Did you ever receive a response to your November 17, 2004 letter to Novell, Exhibit 317?
 - A. No.

Q. So, over the -- and then, at some point, the
Sun and Microsoft agreements are produced in discovery.
That happens. I'll just set the chronology. That
happens in the winter of 2006. So, up until that point,
did SCO ever comply with your request under these letters
that it supply Novell with the Sun and Microsoft

25 | agreements?

1 Α. No. 2 Did it ever comply with the request pursuant to 0. the audit provisions of the Asset Purchase Agreement that Novell be allowed to audit SCO's compliance with the 5 Asset Purchase Agreement as it related to the Sun and 6 Microsoft agreements? Α. No. 8 Ο. Did SCO ever tell you in any communications 9 outside litigation pleadings in the last year and a half 10 or so, that its theory was: These agreements were not 11 SVRX licenses as to which it owed you a payment 12 obligation because the SVRX was only incidental? 13 Α. No. 14 MR. JACOBS: Thank you very much, Mr. LaSala. 15 THE COURT: Are you going to offer 317? 16 MR. JACOBS: Yes, Your Honor, 317, please. 17 THE COURT: Any objection? 18 MR. SINGER: No, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: 317 is received. 2.0 (Plaintiff's Exhbit 317 received in evidence.) THE COURT: 21 Thank you. 22 Mr. Singer, you may cross examine. 23 CROSS EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. SINGER: 25 0. Good morning, Mr. LaSala.

- A. Good morning,.
- Q. You had testified about the June 24, 2007 letter that you wrote Mr. McBride which has been introduced as Exhibit 215, the first exhibit you were asked about this morning. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Is it true, though, that you were aware of SCO's plans to engage in what we have referred to as SCOsource licensing going back into late 2002?
- A. I don't think my awareness went back quite that far. Certainly not by the name of SCOsource.
- Q. Well, maybe not by the name of SCOsource, but do you recall that, in late 2002, there were conversations between representatives of SCO and representatives of Novell that -- where SCO indicated its interest in licensing UNIX technology for use in Linux?
 - A. Yes. I'm aware of those conversations.
- Q. Okay. And, at any time between those conversations and late 2002, and June 24, 2003, did you, as general counsel, ever directly or by directing others, tell SCO that it could not engage in SCOsource licensing?
- A. No. I don't believe we did because we weren't sure exactly what the nature of the the SCOsource licensing program was, and we were trying to get a

- Q. And unlike the prior releases, this press release, Exhibit 173, was actually released to the public; right?
- A. I don't recall if the previous one had also been released or not. I know we briefed analysts and so on about the concepts in the previous release, but I know that this press release was released.
- Q. And we can take a look at the highlighted portion in the middle under the highlighted SCOsource.

Again, when SCO announced the SCOsource program to the public in January of 2002, you again told the public what it was; right?

- A. January of 2003?
- Q. Excuse me. January 2003. You told the public what it was; right?
 - A. Yes.

Q. And what you said was, again:

SCO's patents, copyrights and core technology date back to 1969 when Bell Laboratories created the original UNIX source code. SCOsource will manage the licensing of this software technology.

Correct?

A. Yes. And basically we're saying we're providing licenses of SCO's intellectual property including our UNIX intellectual property as well as other patents that SCO had

related to other technologies within the company. And that technology dates back to Bell Laboratories in 1969; correct? Not all of the technology. Α. Q. But some of it does; correct? Α. Yes. And that was with SCOsource? Q. Yes. Α. And that's what SCOsource sought to license in Q. SCOsource program; correct? Well, in general we were licensing the most recent Α. versions of SCO's intellectual property mostly in the form of UnixWare licenses, source code UnixWare licenses as well as developing an intellectual property licensing program related to customers who were concerned about intellectual property issues with their use of Linux, such as the runtime libraries

- A. That was my understanding of the intellectual property body that we had rights to license.
 - Q. Going back to 1969; right?
 - A. Correct.

and OpenServer UNIX.

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Q. And this was what you hoped you would make millions of dollars licensing; correct?

1	A. Well, mostly around the latest versions of the		
2	intellectual property. But the whole body at work is part of		
3	the buildup and legacy of that intellectual property and		
4	library.		
5	Q. Now, if you take a look let me go back, I'm		
6	sorry, to Exhibit 173.		
7	Take a look down at the bottom, if you would, sir		
8	173. Under the SCO System V for Linux. Do you see that?		
9	A. Yes.		
10	Q. And we have it up on the screen now.		
11	SCO told the public you were announcing this in		
12	January of 2003:		
13	In the past SCO's UnixWare and OpenServer		
14	license agreements did not allow these UNIX		
15	libraries to be used outside of SCO's operating		
16	systems.		
17	Correct?		
18	A. Yes.		
19	Q. With this announcement, customers can now run		
20	these libraries from SCO for use with Linux without		
21	having to license the entire SCO operating system.		
22	Correct?		
23	A. Yes.		
24	Q. So that means you get access to this core UNIX		
25	technology that SCO believed it owned without having to		

A. Yes.

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- Q. You were asked by Mr. Acker, paraphrasing, whether, to your understanding, SCO had the right to license the prior System V products with the UnixWare license. Do you recall that question?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Sontag, I want to show you language from, again, amendment 1 to the APA, which provides as follows:

Buyer, Santa Cruz, shall have the right to enter into amendments of the SVRX licenses as may be incidentally involved through its rights to sell and license UnixWare software.

Do you see that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And then, at the bottom, it says:

 Buyer shall not enter into new SVRX licenses

17 except in the situation specified in little "i."

Do you recall reviewing this language during your tenure at SCO?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall forming a view as to what it
 meant for SCO to have the right to license SVRX material
 incidentally to licensing UnixWare?
 - A. That was the basis of my belief that SCO had that right.

Q. You were shown this language earlier,
Mr. Sontag -- well, the first paragraph, the letter in
which Mr. Luehs, I think it is, says that the agreement
between Santa Cruz and Novell requires prior written
approval from Novell for all new agreements or changes to
current agreements relating to System V.

Do you see that language?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Is it your understanding that if Santa Cruz was executing a Unixware license that it didn't need to get Novell's approval to license SVRX material with that UnixWare license?
 - A. That was my understanding.
- Q. Now, this document is dated May 20, 1996, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. This is a letter from Novell three days later, May 23, 1996, in which Novell says that it has transferred to SCO Novell's existing ownership interest in UNIX system-based offerings and related products. Do you see that language?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Was it your understanding, during your tenure at SCO, that SCO could license UnixWare however it wanted?

- A. Yes. That was my understanding.
- Q. And was it your understanding that SCO could license System V products with UnixWare? Was that your understanding?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. You were asked about the Microsoft agreement. Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And, again, in summary, can you tell me how it came to be that you ended up in negotiations with Microsoft regarding that agreement?
- A. In early 2003, we came in contact with Microsoft representatives who were interested in pursuing a possible license to UnixWare technologies to use in some of their, what they called UNIX-compatibility products within Microsoft Windows. It started a set of negotiations that occurred through the early part of 2003 culminating in the UnixWare license agreement with Microsoft.
- Q. Now, in the time leading up to the beginning of those negotiations, had SCO made any public statements or assertions that there was any SCO IP in any Microsoft products?
- A. I believe there had been some, you know, broad discussion that there might be IP issues, and not only in

under its standard commercial license for UnixWare,
whether SCO licensed prior System V products?

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- A. I know that in the UnixWare source code agreement that was provided, up until the most recent versions of the UnixWare source code agreement, that the prior versions were specifically listed. In the most recent version of the UnixWare license, that was omitted only for the purpose of reducing the size of the agreement, but my understanding is that it was still provided to a customer if they requested it, and it was implicitly included.
- Q. Do you have an understanding as to why that was?
- A. Because that was the standard practice of SCO and its predecessors in terms of licensing the UNIX software, that source code licensees of different versions could interact with each other or share code in certain cases, if they were of a similar licensing level, and that was enabled by the fact that they would be licensed to all prior versions, depending on the version they licensed at that point.

So, that was a standard practice that had been used by SCO, by Novell, by AT&T, USL and part of the licensing of the UNIX code, and it continued with UnixWare.

- Q. You were shown a series of agreements towards the end of Mr. Acker's questions, and I think we can safely lump those together and call them SCOsource agreements. Do you recall doing that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. How did you come about arriving at a price for these SCOsource agreements?
- A. I -- we determined that we wanted to price it basically at the same price as UnixWare, so a comparable capability of UnixWare, if it was a 1-CPU system, was priced at, you know, \$1400, which was the same price for UnixWare.
 - Q. And who did you speak with on that issue?
- A. Oh, I had gotten input from John Maciaszek and also from Jeff Hunsaker, who were more familiar with the UnixWare price list than I was.
- Q. Now, was there any source code given to a licensee under a SCOsource license?
 - A. No, there was not.
- Q. Could you describe, to the best of your view, what the license was in the SCOsource license?
- A. It was primarily a release, aspects of a covenant not to sue and a Unixware license and SCO IP license.
 - Q. Now, you were shown the phrase in several of

- 1 | the agreements, quote, SCO's IP rights. Do you recall
- 2 | that?
- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. In these SCOsource agreements, did SCO purport to release anything other than its rights?
- A. No, we did not.
- Q. Did SCO purport to license anything other than 8 its rights?
 - A. No
- Q. You were shown Novell Exhibit 227. This is the 11 Jeff Hunsaker e-mail. Do you recall that?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And in that e-mail, Mr. Hunsaker's says that
- 14 | this is not a Unixware 7.13 SKU. Do you recall that?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Do you know what SKU is?
- A. Stock-keeping unit or -- a box of UnixWare software, in this case.
- Q. Were these SCOsource agreements simply UnixWare licenses for purposes of stock keeping?
- A. No. They were a separate package and agreement and separate SKU.
- 23 Q. Now, you were asked further about
- 24 Mr. Hunsaker's statement that --
- 25 If we could pull it up.

1	STATE OF UTAH.)
2) ss.
3	COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)
4	I, KELLY BROWN HICKEN, do hereby certify that I am
5	a certified court reporter for the State of Utah;
6	That as such reporter, I attended the hearing of
7	the foregoing matter on April 29, 2008, and thereat reported
8	in Stenotype all of the testimony and proceedings had, and
9	caused said notes to be transcribed into typewriting; and the
10	foregoing pages number from 77 through 144 constitute a full,
11	true and correct report of the same.
12	That I am not of kin to any of the parties and have
13	no interest in the outcome of the matter;
14	And hereby set my hand and seal, this day of
15	<u>April</u> 2008.
16	
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19	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
20	KELLY BROWN HICKEN, CSR, RPR, RMR
21	
22	
23	
24	

1	
2	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	STATE OF UTAH)
4) ss.
5	COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)
6	
7	I, REBECCA JANKE, do hereby certify that I am a
8	Certified Court Reporter for the State of Utah;
9	That as such Reporter I attended the hearing of
10	the foregoing matter on April 29, 2008, and thereat
11	reported in Stenotype all of the testimony and
12	proceedings had, and caused said notes to be transcribed
13	into typewriting, and the foregoing pages constitute a
14	full, true and correct record of the proceedings
15	transcribed;
16	That I am not of kin to any of the parties and
17	have no interets in the outcome of the matter;
18	And hereby set my hand and seal this 29th day
19	of April, 2008.
20	
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24	Phleen and
25	REBECCA JANKE OSB RDR RMD

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION 3 4 THE SCO GROUP, INC., a Delaware 5 corporation, 6 Plaintiff and Counterclaim-Defendant, 8)Case No. 2:04-CV-139 dak VS. NOVELL, INC., a Delaware 10 corporation, Defendant and Counterclaim-11 Plaintiff. 12 13 14 15 16 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DALE A. KIMBALL 17 DATE: MAY 1, 2008 18 REPORTER'S TRANSCTIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 19 TRIAL TRANSCRIPT 20 VOLUME III 21 22 23 24 Reporter: REBECCA JANKE, CSR, RMR 25 KELLY BROWN HICKEN, CSR, RMR 420

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24		
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1	MAY 1, 2008 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
2	PROCEEDINGS
3	* * *
4	THE COURT: Good morning.
5	ALL ATTORNEYS: Good morning.
6	THE COURT: You may call your next witness.
7	MR. NORMAND: Yes, Your Honor. William
8	Broderick
9	MR. NORMAND: May I approach, Your Honor?
10	THE COURT: Yes.
11	Come forward and be sworn, please, right here
12	in front of the clerk of the Court.
13	WILLIAM BRODERICK,
14	the witness hereinbefore named, being first
15	duly cautioned and sworn or affirmed to tell the truth,
16	the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, was examined
17	and testified as follows:
18	THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell it
19	for the record.
20	THE WITNESS: William Broderick.
21	B-r-o-d-e-r-i-c-k .
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. NORMAND:
24	Q. Good morning, Mr. Broderick.
25	A. Good morning.
,	

1 What is your current position with the SCO Ο. 2 Group? 3 Α. I'm the Director of Software Licensing. 0. And how long have you held that position? 5 Since -- with SCO, since Caldera bought the À. business from the Santa Cruz Operation. And could you briefly describe your responsibilities in that position? 9 I'm responsible for all contract and licensing 10 activities. 11 0. And how long have you had those 12 responsibilities at SCO? 13 Α. Since I moved over to SCO from the Santa Cruz 14 Operation. 15 Q. What did you do at Santa Cruz? 16 I did contracts and licensing. Α. 17 How did your responsibilities there compare to 0. your responsibilities at SCO? 18 19 Α. They are exactly the same. I just continued to 2.0 do the same work with the same people. 21 And what did you do before you were at Santa Q. 22 Cruz? 23 I was at Novell. Α. 24 Q. And what were your responsibilities at Novell? 25 Α. At Novell, when Novell first merged or bought

- 1 the UNIX business from USL, I was Manager of Sales Operations, but it was a month or two after Novell bought us, I moved to the contracts group, and then I was the 3 contracts manager.
 - 0. And what were your responsibilities at Novell?
 - Α. Contracts and licensing of the UNIX business.
 - What did you do before you went to Novell? 0.
 - Α. I was at the UNIX Systems Labs.
 - What did you do there? Q.

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- Α. I was Manager of Sales Operations.
- And what were your responsibilities there? Q.
- Α. I reported to the Vice President of Sales, and I handled the sales compensation plan forecasting; sales compensation plan, forecasting. If issues came up with the sales force, a lot of times I was directed to try and solve those.
- How have your responsibilities in all those 0. positions pertained to UNIX?
 - Α. It was all UNIX.
- Q. Why is that?
- Well UNIX System Laboratory owned the UNIX technology and the business, and when they merged with Novell, Novell bought that business from Santa Cruz, and we worked in Novell's -- I'm not sure of the exact title.

It was the Novell UNIX Group. And then when Novell sold the business to Santa Cruz, we moved into Santa Cruz's legal department and worked contracting UNIX.

- Q. You were part of the UNIX Group --
- A. Yes.

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- Q. -- at Novell? What happened to the UNIX Group after the transfer of assets from Novell to Santa Cruz in 1995?
 - A. What happened to the UNIX Group?
 - Q. What happened to the UNIX Group?
- A. The UNIX Group, I think in its entirety, went to Santa Cruz.
- Q. How did your responsibilities change, if at all, when you went from Novell to Santa Cruz?
- A. Santa Cruz was doing -- at that time, we were doing more of the packaged product, the binary business, so we were working with not only OEMs that were licensing source code, but we were dealing with distributors, a lot of resellers of the packaged products, and we were doing agreements for those also.
 - Q. What are OEMs?
- A. OEMs are original equipment manufacturers.

 They are the computer manufacturers, Hewlett-Packard,

 IBM, Compac. The people that build the computers are

 OEMs.

- Q. How did your responsibilities change, if at all, when the assets went from Santa Cruz to Caldera in 2001?
- A. Well, at Santa Cruz, there were a number of people that did contracts related to the UNIX business, and when I went to Caldera, I won it all.
- Q. And, at some point, Caldera changed its name to The SCO Group, Inc.; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

 $\cdot 10$

- Q. How did your responsibilities change, if at all, upon that name change?
- A. Not at all. But there was a period from August, 2002, until April of 2003 where I wasn't an employee of Santa Cruz, I went to another company, but I continued to do consulting with SCL on the contracts, but essentially my responsibilities changed not at all.
- Q. You mentioned OEMs earlier. What kind of fees or payments did OEMs make for the UNIX products that you have been describing?
- 20 A. The source code products?
 - Q. Yes.
 - A. There was a one-time fee, right to use fee that paid for the source code, and that gave them the right to put it on an initial designated CPU. And a designated CPU, that's a computer. So they could put the source

1 referring to? 2 Α. Yes. 3 MR. NORMAND: Could we go to Bates number 1299956. 4 5 Have you seen that document before, Mr. Broderick? Α. Yes. It's a memo, attention to Steve Sabbath. 8 Q. was Steve Sabbath, as of November 22, 1995, what was his 10 position? 11 Steve Sabbath was General Counsel for Santa Α. 12 Cruz Operation. 13 Ó. And who was Kelly Hicks? 14 Α. Kelly Hicks was the controller for Santa Cruz 15 Operation. Would you go to the next page. Signed by Lou 16 Ο. 17 Ackerman. Who was Lou Ackerman? 18 Α. Lou Ackerman was my manager when I was at 19 Novell as a contract manager. He was Manager of the 20 Contracts Group. 21 Do you see this language at the bottom of the 22 first page in the memo from Mr. Ackerman: 23 Would you also please confirm that SCO intends to use the standard software agreement and sublicensing 24 25 agreement currently used by Novell, with exception to the necessary name and address changes for any new customers.

Do you see that language?

A. Yes.

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- Q. How does that language compare to your understanding of what Santa Cruz was going to be doing in the transition?
- A. Well, in the transition, all documents went from Novell to Santa Cruz. We kept all of our computers. We had all of the agreements in word processing on our computers, and all we did was go in and do a global change, Novell to Santa Cruz.
- Q. I won't read those out loud, Mr. Broderick.

 You can see them. How do those directives from

 Mr. Ackerman compare to your understanding of what was to
 be done on the transition?
- A. Again, it was the same idea. We had a UnixWare 2.0 schedule with Novell, with Novell's name in it, and we did a global change with the name from Novell to Santa Cruz and changed nothing else.
- Q. Do you recognize this document, Mr. Broderick, SCO Exhibit 71?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What is the document?
- A. It's amendment number 1 to the Asset Purchase 25 Agreement.

Q. If we could go to page 6. This is the language, Mr. Broderick, in which the parties state that buyer shall have the right to enter into amendments of the SVRX licenses as may be incidentally involved to its rights to sell and license UnixWare software.

Do you see this language?

A. Yes.

Q. This provision goes on to state that buyer shall not -- shall have no right to enter into new SVRX licenses, except in the situation specified in little "i" of the preceeding sentence or as otherwise approved.

Do you see that language?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall discussing this language during the transition period from Novell to Santa Cruz?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And what do you recall about that?
- A. Well, in the transition team, we were told that Novell was selling the business, but, as part of the purchase price, they were going to get the ongoing stream of royalties for what was defined as the SVRX products that were transferred from Santa Cruz to Novell. We couldn't do anything that jeopardized that revenue stream. It was essentially money in the bank for Novell.

 And we couldn't enter into new licenses for the

SVRX products. And what that meant was -- what they didn't want Santa Cruz to do was -- you had a licensee who had an SVRX product from Novell. What we couldn't do is go to that licensee and say: You know, you're paying a hundred-dollar-royalty-per-copy fee. If you execute a new license with us, Santa Cruz, we'll charge you a \$50-per-copy fee.

We couldn't do anything that took away that royalty stream that Novell was to get. What they said is but we could license the SVRX incidentally. And we said: Well, what's "incidentally?"

And they said: Well, the major part of this, if you take a look, if you license the source code, the source code license fees, from when they first started being used, always included prior products of the legacy products. You will continue to use those same types of licenses. You'll continue to include that legacy prior products. And that's an example of an incidental right

- Q. And did, in fact, Santa Cruz continue to license prior products with its UnixWare licenses?
- A. Yes, we did, because what we did is we changed the name from Novell to Santa Cruz. The rest of the license was to remain the same, and the licenses had prior products, and it's the way source code was licensed from the early '80's.

- Q. When was this transition period completed?
- A. I believe we became Santa Cruz employees on February 1, '96.
- Q. Do you recognize this document, SCO Exhibit 141, Mr. Broderick?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And could you describe what the document is.
- A. It's -- again, it's a supplement licensing order form, NCR Corporation, licensed UnixWare 2.1 source code from SEL, Santa Cruz.
- 11 Q. And if we go to page 24. And do you recognize 12 this part of the document, Mr. Broderick?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And what is it?
 - A. It's the listing of the prior products where we granted rights to access the legacy products that UnixWare was ultimately built on.
 - Q. What supplement number is this, Mr. Broderick?
- 19 A. 112.
 - Q. And have you had occasion to go back and consider some of the other types of supplements that predated this supplement?
 - A. In my 15 years of doing licensing, I'm aware of how the supplements are numbered, how they worked.
 - Q. Specifically to NCR, have you had occasion to

A. Well, you would use those libraries on a Linux deployment for those customers that were trying to migrate UNIX applications to Linux. So they would purchase a license in order to run those Linux -- those applications, UNIX applications on Linux.

- Q. And just to clarify that, what was allowed under the SCO source license?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And under a pre-SCOsource license, UnixWare license, would that be allowed?
- A. No. No. Once again, you couldn't unbundle the technology. And so that's why we developed the SCOsource IP license.
- Q. I believe you characterized these agreements in your answer, a couple of answers ago, as types of UnixWare licenses. Was that always your understanding of the SCOsource agreements?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'd like to show you what's been marked as SCO Exhibit 236. And again, it's in your binder and will be on the screen in a moment.

Do you recognize SCO Exhibit 236?

license.

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Q. Now, Mr. Hunsaker, you had testified -- well, I think you said it was UnixWare license. It was different from the traditional UnixWare license. Can you elaborate on the specific difference between the UnixWare license, traditional UnixWare license and the SCOsource UnixWare license?

A. Well, one is the target audience, I mean, for the traditional UnixWare license, it was sold to SCO customers and other SCO customers and new SCO customers that we wanted to run our UnixWare technology on, our OpenServer technology on their hardware. And it included a packaged product. It included a manual. It included CDs. It included registration, cards. It included a license agreement. And so it was physically a packaged product that was delivered and installed and it was ready to use.

On the other hand, a SCOsource IP license, while it's based on the same technology of UnixWare, it was focussed for Linux customers that just wanted to be made clean and one against ensured them that we were not going to sue them. And it didn't have anything to install. There was nothing physical to it. It was simply a license that allowed them to run this in that instance. There was no manual or other things that I've talked about.

Q. Let me direct you to Novell, what we've marked as Novell Exhibit 227. And if you'll briefly review that.

Do you recognize this document? 1 Α. Yes. 2. And the document appears to be a series of e-mail 3 Q. exchanges that involved either you sending or receiving 4 e-mails? 5 Α. Correct. 6 Could you turn to Page 2, please, of the document, 7 Ο. Novell 227. And I'd like to focus in on the e-mail that you 8 sent on July 31st of '03. Do you see that second half of the 9 10 page? Α. Yes. 11 And if you can specifically look at the line that Q. 12 13 begins, Item 1. Okay. 14 Α. You were the author of this e-mail? 15 Q. Yes. It says my name. Yes. 16 Α. And, Mr. Hunsaker, you wrote on July 31st of '03: 17 Q. The official name of this program will be the 18 SCO UNIX IP compliance license program. This is 19 not a UnixWare 7.1.3 SKU. 20 21 Α. Yes. Mr. Hunsaker what's an SKU? 22 Ο. SKU or SKU is defined as a stock keeping unit. 23 Α. It's more of a manufacturing operational term designed to 24 25 categorize or name a particular product. It's a unique

1	STATE OF UTAH)
2) ss.
3	COUNTY OF SALT LAKE)
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10	foregoing pages number from 503 through 636 constitute a full,
11	true and correct report of the same.
12	That I am not of kin to any of the parties and have
13	no interest in the outcome of the matter;
14	And hereby set my hand and seal, this $\frac{1}{2}$ day of
15	may 2008.
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20	KELLY BROWN HICKEN, CSR, RPR, RMR
21	TELLET BROWN ITTERDAY, Cole, Telle, Telle
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23	
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25	

1 2 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 3 STATE OF UTAH 4) ss. 5 COUNTY OF SALT LAKE 6 7 I, REBECCA JANKE, do hereby certify that I am a Certified Court Reporter for the State of Utah; 8 9 That as such Reporter I attended the hearing of the foregoing matter on May 1, 2008, and thereat reported 10 in Stenotype all of the testimony and proceedings had, 11 12 and caused said notes to be transcribed into typewriting, and the foregoing pages numbered 420 through 499 13 constitute a full, true and correct record of the 14 15 proceedings transcribed. 16 That I am not of kin to any of the parties and have no interets in the outcome of the matter; 17 18 And hereby set my hand and seal this May 1, 19 2008. 20 21 22 23 24 25 REBECCA JANKE, CSR, RPR, RMR