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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ORACLE USA, INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

No. C 07-1658 PJH

v.

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR § 1292(b) CERTIFICATION FOR
INTERLOCUTORY REVIEW**

SAP AG, et al.,

Defendants.

Before the court is the motion of plaintiffs Oracle USA, Inc., et al. ("Oracle") for an order certifying the September 1, 2011 and September 16, 2011 post-trial orders for interlocutory review, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b). Defendants SAP AG, et al. ("SAP") oppose the motion. Having read the parties' papers and carefully considered their arguments and the relevant legal authority, the court DENIES the motion.

The rule allowing a party to seek certification to appeal an interlocutory order, 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), is a departure from the normal rule that only final judgments are appealable, and therefore it must be construed narrowly. James v. Price Stern Sloan, Inc., 283 F.3d 1064, 1067-68 n.6 (9th Cir. 2002). A district court may certify an order for interlocutory review pursuant to § 1292(b), but "only in exceptional situations in which allowing an interlocutory appeal would avoid protracted and expensive litigation." In re Cement Antitrust Litigation, 673 F.2d 1020, 1026 (9th Cir. 1982) (emphasis added).

To obtain interlocutory review under § 1292(b), the party seeking relief must satisfy

1 certain requirements. Couch v. Telescope, 611 F.3d 629, 633 (9th Cir. 2010) (party
2 pursuing interlocutory appeal bears burden of demonstrating that certification requirements
3 of statute have been met). The district court must find that the party has established the
4 existence of a controlling question of law, and substantial grounds for difference of opinion,
5 and that the party has shown that an immediate appeal may materially advance the
6 ultimate termination of the litigation. In re Cement, 673 F.2d at 1026 (citing 28 U.S.C.
7 § 1292(b)).

8 An issue is “controlling” if “resolution of the issue on appeal could materially affect
9 the outcome of litigation in the district court.” Id. at 1026 (citation and quotation omitted).
10 “Although resolution of the issue need not necessarily terminate an action in order to be
11 ‘controlling,’ . . . it is clear that a question of law is ‘controlling’ if reversal of the district
12 court’s order would terminate the action.” Klinghoffer v. S.N.C. Achille Lauro, 921 F.2d 21,
13 24 (1990).

14 A substantial ground for difference of opinion is not established by a party’s strong
15 disagreement with the court’s ruling; the party seeking an appeal must make some greater
16 showing. Mateo v. M/S Kiso, 805 F.Supp. 792, 800 (N.D. Cal. 1992), abrogated on other
17 grounds by Brockmeyer v. May, 361 F.3d 1222, 1226-27 (9th Cir. 2004). Substantial
18 grounds for a difference of opinion required to certify an order for interlocutory review arise
19 when an issue involves one or more difficult and pivotal questions of law not settled by
20 controlling authority. See 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b).

21 The third requirement – that the appeal be likely to materially speed the termination
22 of the litigation – is linked to the question whether an issue of law is “controlling,” in that the
23 district court should consider the effect of a reversal on the management of the case.
24 Mateo, 805 F.Supp. at 800 (citing In re Cement, 673 F.2d at 1026). If, on the other hand,
25 an interlocutory appeal would delay resolution of the litigation, it should not be certified.
26 See Shurance v. Planning Control Int’l, Inc., 839 F.2d 1347, 1348 (9th Cir. 1988).

27 Here, Oracle seeks an order certifying for interlocutory appeal the September 1,
28 2011 order re post-trial motions, and the portion of the September 16, 2011 order that

1 “clarifies” the September 1, 2011 order. Oracle identifies three questions as to which it
2 believes interlocutory review is appropriate:

3
4 1. Whether copyright damages measured by the amount a willing
5 buyer would have paid a willing seller for a hypothetical license to the rights
6 infringed are sufficiently established by evidence of: (a) the infringer’s
7 contemporaneous projections of the profits it would realize from use of the
8 rights, (b) the copyright owner’s contemporaneous evidence valuing the
9 business it would lose if it licensed those rights, and (c) reliable expert
10 testimony as to the fair market value of a hypothetical license to the rights,
11 based upon that evidence;

12 2. Whether a jury’s assessment of the fair market value of the
13 rights infringed may be set aside as speculative when based upon such
14 objective evidence; and

15 3. Whether a jury’s verdict falling within the reasonable range of
16 hypothetical license damages established by such objective evidence, may
17 be set aside as excessive.

18 Pltfs’ Motion, at 1-2.

19 Unfortunately, as much as the court would like to be able to grant the motion, and
20 obtain additional guidance from the Ninth Circuit before retrying this case, Oracle simply
21 has not identified questions that qualify for interlocutory review under the above-described
22 standard, and therefore has not met its burden of demonstrating that the certification
23 requirements of § 1292(b) have been met.

24 Oracle essentially seeks appellate review of this court’s rulings on the sufficiency of
25 the evidence, as well as the assessment of the evidence as unduly speculative. In
26 particular, the court notes that the premise underlying Oracle’s request appears to be that
27 Oracle presented “objective evidence” at trial. However, the court clearly indicated in the
28 order granting judgment as a matter of law that Oracle had not presented sufficient
objective evidence of what a reasonable buyer would have been willing to pay for a
reasonable jury to find that Oracle was entitled to a hypothetical license.

The questions proposed by Oracle in the present motion differ in no meaningful
respect from those that would be presented on appeal following entry of judgment, and are
not framed for the purpose of obtaining interlocutory review of a “controlling issue of law” as
to which there is “some difference of opinion.”

1 The only real controlling issue of law that arose during the case, and that might in
2 some circumstances also have presented a subject appropriate for interlocutory review, is
3 the question whether “hypothetical license” damages are available as actual damages in
4 copyright cases. But that issue was long ago decided in Oracle’s favor, in the order
5 denying SAP’s motion for partial summary judgment. In light of that ruling, Oracle put on
6 the evidence it chose to present, and the court evaluated the sufficiency of that evidence in
7 ruling on SAP’s JMOL and new trial motions.

8 As for Oracle’s argument that certifying this matter for interlocutory review will
9 materially advance the termination of this litigation because it will mean that a “third trial”
10 will be unnecessary, the court is at a loss. Should Oracle opt to reject the remittitur and to
11 proceed with a new trial on lost profits/infringer’s profits, any subsequent appeal will
12 present the Ninth Circuit with two verdicts to consider – one on hypothetical damages, and
13 one on lost profits/infringer’s profits. At that point, Oracle will be free to make any
14 argument that it cares to make regarding the sufficiency of the evidence, whereupon the
15 Ninth Circuit can issue a ruling. The court sees no reason that a “third trial” would be
16 necessary or required.

17 In sum, the court finds that Oracle has not met the standard for certification for
18 interlocutory review under § 1292(b), and the motion is therefore DENIED.

19
20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 Dated: January 6, 2012



PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON
United States District Judge