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18 TOMORROWNOW, INC.

19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
20 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
21 OAKLAND DIVISION

22 ORACLE USA, INC., et al.,  
23 Plaintiffs,  
24 v.  
25 SAP AG, et al.,  
26 Defendants.

Case No. 07-CV-1658 PJH (EDL)

**DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION NO. 5 TO  
EXCLUDE EXPERT TESTIMONY OF  
STEPHEN GRAY**

Date: September 30, 2010  
Time: 2:30 p.m.  
Courtroom: 3, 3rd Floor  
Judge: Hon. Phyllis J. Hamilton

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiffs seek to wholly exclude the testimony of Stephen Gray, who has over 35 years of  
3 experience in the computer software industry and is Defendants' primary rebuttal expert to Kevin  
4 Mandia.<sup>1</sup> Gray's report and testimony are quintessential examples of relevant, reliable, and  
5 narrowly tailored rebuttal expert testimony from a highly qualified expert in the field.

6 Mandia's report and testimony fit into three categories: (1) counting items or instances of  
7 alleged conduct; (2) characterizing those items or instances of alleged conduct; and (3) comparing  
8 and analyzing certain items to some of the registered works Plaintiffs assert in this case. Gray's  
9 report and testimony rebut all three categories. Specifically, Gray exposes numerous flaws in  
10 Mandia's methodology, including many issues regarding the overbreadth of Mandia's  
11 conclusions. Mandia conducted a limited, albeit complicated, analysis focused primarily on one  
12 of TomorrowNow's service lines and then attempts to paint the rest of TomorrowNow's services  
13 with a broad brush. Gray dissected and analyzed Mandia's analysis and opinions and  
14 demonstrated that Mandia has proven far less than his conclusions suggest. Gray determined that  
15 Mandia ignored 55 of Plaintiffs' alleged registered works. Further, Gray identified several of  
16 TomorrowNow's customers that are not implicated by Mandia's opinions. That customer  
17 analysis, which is in Appendix 4 to Gray's report, is the focus of Plaintiffs' attack on Gray.

18 This Court should deny Plaintiffs' motion to exclude Gray. Although Plaintiffs disagree  
19 with Gray's analysis, they fail to show a basis to exclude it. Gray is highly qualified to offer  
20 rebuttal opinions in response to Mandia's overreaching report and testimony. Moreover, Gray's  
21 opinions are relevant, reliable, and admissible and thus should be presented to the jury to assist it  
22 in sifting through Mandia's complicated technical analysis and identifying the flaws contained  
23 therein.

24 **II. SUMMARY OF GRAY'S QUALIFICATIONS AND REBUTTAL OPINIONS**

25 Gray is an expert qualified by "knowledge, experience, skill, expertise, training, or  
26 education" in computer software. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 702. He has over 35 years of experience in

27 <sup>1</sup> Gray's report and testimony, to a limited extent, also rebut the analyses of Plaintiffs'  
28 damages expert Meyer and Plaintiffs' statistical expert Levy. Plaintiffs' motion does not  
challenge Gray's testimony related to these two experts.

1 the computer software industry, with a background in systems and software architecture, design,  
2 and development. *See* Declaration of Joshua L. Fuchs iso Defs.’ Opp. to Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude  
3 Expert Testimony of Stephen Gray (“Fuchs Decl.”) ¶¶ 1-2, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 209:10-25;  
4 Ex. B (Appendix 1 to Gray Report). Gray has been the Chief Technical Officer at numerous  
5 companies, in addition to holding senior management positions in development, marketing, and  
6 general management, where he made decisions in purchasing, managing, and licensing software.  
7 *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. B (Appendix 1 to Gray Report); *see also* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10  
8 Gray Tr.) at 198:7-21. He has knowledge in various software code languages, including many of  
9 the languages at issue in this matter, and has authored two technical seminars on relational  
10 database management and published several articles in trade journals. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. B  
11 (Appendix 1 to Gray Report) (describing experience in C, C++, SQL, COBOL, RPG, Basic, Java,  
12 HTML, XML, and other languages).

13 Further, Gray has been received by several courts as a computer software expert,  
14 including providing expert testimony in multiple copyright cases. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A  
15 (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 36:3-37:2, 44:5-21, 47:4-18, 83:18-85:17, 109:19-113:6, 121:22-123:12,  
16 123:24-127:3, 127:20-129:25, 213:16-215:11. And he has conducted source code comparisons to  
17 determine protected expression, including through use of the abstraction-filtration-comparison  
18 method. *See id.* at 88:18-89:8, 96:24-97:20, 111:5-9, 114:5-115:8.

19 In this case, Gray serves as a rebuttal expert, who was asked to “analyze and opine on the  
20 opinions, work product, and analysis contained” in the Mandia report. D.I. 772 (Declaration of  
21 John A. Polito iso Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude Testimony of Defs.’ Expert Stephen Gray (“Polito  
22 Decl.”)) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report § 1. Gray opines that Mandia’s  
23 methodology and proffered testimony are flawed because Mandia: (1) makes assumptions  
24 regarding protected expression that lead to overbroad conclusions, such as the conclusion that  
25 materials contained on TomorrowNow’s systems are “protected by the copyrights Oracle asserts  
26 in this action;”<sup>2</sup> (2) uses other assumptions, including but not limited to, assumptions related to  
27 derivative works, distribution, environments, and “improper activity,” that call into question the

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28 <sup>2</sup> *Id.* at § 6.4.1.

1 analysis, findings, and opinions contained throughout his report;<sup>3</sup> (3) relies on opinions of  
 2 interested Oracle employees as an improper basis for statements related to protected expression  
 3 and other topics;<sup>4</sup> (4) bases many of his conclusions on a complete lack of work or analysis;<sup>5</sup> (5)  
 4 fails to consider relevant and admissible evidence, such as the deposition testimony of several  
 5 Oracle witnesses related to Titan’s impact on Oracle support websites;<sup>6</sup> (6) predicates his  
 6 conclusions on a disproportionate analysis of different product lines supported by  
 7 TomorrowNow;<sup>7</sup> (7) neglects to discuss any harm caused to Plaintiffs by activities conducted by  
 8 TomorrowNow;<sup>8</sup> (8) overstates his Oracle database server software counts that were located on  
 9 TomorrowNow’s systems;<sup>9</sup> and (9) omits consideration or analysis of 55 of the copyright  
 10 registrations asserted by Plaintiffs.<sup>10</sup>

### 11 III. LEGAL STANDARD FOR REBUTTAL OPINIONS

12 Rule 702 permits experts qualified by “knowledge, experience, skill, expertise, training, or  
 13 education” to testify “in the form of an opinion or otherwise” based on “scientific, technical, or  
 14 other specialized knowledge” if that knowledge will “assist the trier of fact to understand the  
 15 evidence or to determine a fact in issue.” *See* Fed. R. Evid. 702. The trial court acts as a  
 16 “gatekeeper” to ensure that expert testimony is “reliable” and “relevant to the task at hand.”  
 17 *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 589-90, 597 (1993); *see also Kumho Tire*  
 18 *Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 147-48 (1999) (holding that the gate keeping function created  
 19 by *Daubert* applies to evaluating technical experts). Rule 702 is applied consistent with “the  
 20 ‘liberal thrust’ of the Federal Rules and their ‘general approach of relaxing the traditional barriers

21 <sup>3</sup> *Id.* at § 7.

22 <sup>4</sup> *Id.* at § 8.1.1.

23 <sup>5</sup> *See, e.g., id.* at §§ 6.4.1 (no protected expression analysis), 6.4.2 (no analysis related to  
 24 license agreements), 7.7 (no review of terms of use), 8.1.3 (no copyright analysis), 8.2 (limited  
 analysis of software lines and models other than PeopleSoft), 9.3 (no analysis of licenses and  
 terms of use for access), 12.1 (no analysis of post-complaint conduct), 13 (summarizing lack of  
 analysis throughout report).

25 <sup>6</sup> *Id.* at §§ 9.5.2, 9.5.3.

26 <sup>7</sup> *Id.* at § 8.

27 <sup>8</sup> *Id.* at § 9.8.

28 <sup>9</sup> *Id.* at § 10.6.

<sup>10</sup> *See, e.g., id.* at § 10.5.

1 to ‘opinion testimony.’” *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 588; *see also* Fed. R. Evid. 702 advisory  
2 committee’s notes (confirming that “rejection of expert testimony is the exception rather than the  
3 rule”).

4 To make this determination, the Court must apply a three-part test: (1) Is the proffered  
5 expert qualified to testify in the area on which he is opining based on his knowledge, skill,  
6 experience, training, or education (qualification requirement)?; (2) Is the proffered expert  
7 testimony based on reliable scientific or specialized knowledge that is reliably applied to the facts  
8 of this case (reliability requirement)?; and (3) Will the proffered expert testimony assist the trier  
9 of fact in understanding the evidence or determining a fact in issue (relevancy requirement)? *See*  
10 Fed. R. Evid. 702; *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 592-93.

11 Further, opining on the flaws in another expert’s methodology is a common and  
12 admissible form of expert testimony. *See, e.g., Kennedy v. Collagen Corp.*, 161 F.3d 1226, 1230  
13 (9th Cir. 1998).

14 Judges in jury trials should not exclude expert testimony simply because they  
15 disagree with the conclusions of the expert. The *Daubert* duty is to judge the  
16 reasoning used in forming an expert conclusion. The test is whether or not the  
17 reasoning is scientific and will assist the jury. If it satisfies these two  
18 requirements, then it is a matter for the finder of fact to decide what weight to  
19 accord the expert’s testimony. In arriving at a conclusion, the fact finder may be  
20 confronted with opposing experts, additional tests, experiments, and publications,  
21 all of which may increase or lessen the value of the expert's testimony.

22 *Id.* When the threshold for admissibility is met, differences in the experts’ opinions simply go to  
23 the weight of the testimony and not the admissibility. *Id.* at 1230-31.

24 The scope of testimony for rebuttal experts is narrow compared to that of initial experts.  
25 *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(C). Rebuttal experts are intended to provide context and insight into  
26 the opposing experts’ opinions. *See Scientific Components Corp. v. Sirenza Microdevices, Inc.*,  
27 No. 03 CV 1851 (NGG) (RML), 2008 WL 4911440, at \*2 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 13, 2008) (noting that  
28 rebuttal experts should provide background information to illustrate their opinions related to the  
initial expert’s analysis); *Crowley v. Chait*, 322 F. Supp. 2d 530, 551 (D.N.J. 2004) (“Rebuttal  
evidence is properly admissible when it will ‘explain, repel, counteract or disprove the evidence  
of the adverse party.’”). Put another way, the purpose of rebuttal testimony of an expert is to



1 “poke holes” in the theories of the opposing party’s expert. *See, e.g., Minebea Co., Ltd. v. Papst*,  
 2 No. Civ. A. 97-0590 (PLF), 2005 WL 1459704, at \*6 (D.D.C. June 21, 2004); *Long Term Capital*  
 3 *Holdings v. U.S.*, No. 3:01 CV 1290 (JBA), 2003 WL 21518555, at \*2 (D. Conn. May 15, 2003).

4 **IV. GRAY’S “NON-ACCUSED CONDUCT” REBUTTAL OPINIONS SHOULD NOT**  
 5 **BE EXCLUDED**

6 Appendix 4 to Gray’s report contains a comprehensive analysis that applies Mandia’s  
 7 conclusions to TomorrowNow’s support model on a customer-by-customer basis. It is designed  
 8 to rebut and narrow the breadth of Mandia’s overreaching conclusions by identifying those  
 9 customers that are not implicated by Mandia’s analysis. Appendix 4 requires technical and  
 10 specialized knowledge and expertise to create, is based on reliable methods and data, will assist  
 11 the trier of fact, and will not cause prejudice, confusion, or take undue time to explain. Moreover,  
 12 Appendix 4 is the proper subject of rebuttal testimony.

13 **A. Appendix 4 Requires Technical and Specialized Knowledge to Create and Is**  
 14 **Based on Reliable Methods and Data.**

15 Appendix 4 is a spreadsheet that Gray created to assist the jury in understanding which of  
 16 TomorrowNow’s 357 customers are implicated by the allegations in Mandia’s report.<sup>11</sup> *See* D.I.  
 17 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶¶ 8, 10; D.I. 772-5 (Ex. E to Polito Decl. (“Appendix 4”)); D.I. 772-7 (Ex. G  
 18 to Polito Decl. (“Appendix 5”)). For the purpose of creating the spreadsheet, Gray assumed  
 19 (without conceding) that the allegations in the Mandia report were true, and he extensively  
 20 analyzed mountains of evidence to determine how those allegations impacted each of  
 21 TomorrowNow’s customers. *See, e.g.,* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 10; D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5).  
 22 Appendix 4 is not simply a “cross-tabulation of data reported by Mandia” because Mandia did not  
 23 undertake the extreme effort or utilize the technical expertise necessary to categorize the types of  
 24 conduct he deemed “improper” on a customer-by-customer basis. D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude  
 25 Gray) at 6; *see also* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶¶ 4, 5, 16, 38-40, 172, 193-94, 212,  
 26 215, 296 (referencing alleged “improper” or “inappropriate” activities by TomorrowNow).

27 <sup>11</sup> Appendix 4, also called the “Non-Accused Conduct” spreadsheet, is accurately named.  
 28 It contains a detailed analysis of the customers for which Mandia is not accusing TomorrowNow  
 of conducting any “improper” or “inappropriate” activity.

1 The following example further explains the breadth and importance of Gray’s analysis  
2 contained in Appendix 4. Mandia concludes in his report that TomorrowNow “improperly  
3 accessed the Oracle websites” in part by downloading software and support materials (“SSMs”)  
4 for its customers. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶ 172. Appendix 4 takes Mandia’s  
5 conclusion related to downloading and applies it to each of TomorrowNow’s customers by  
6 determining for which customers TomorrowNow downloaded—something Mandia should have  
7 done, but failed to do. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶¶ 8, 10; D.I. 772-5 (Appendix 4); D.I. 772-7  
8 (Appendix 5) at § 3. Gray then determined the customers for which TomorrowNow conducted no  
9 downloads by reviewing numerous sources, including over ten servers in the Data Warehouse,  
10 deposition testimony, and TomorrowNow’s internal SAS database. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶  
11 10; D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5) at § 3. If TomorrowNow did not conduct any downloads for a  
12 customer, the customer was placed on Gray’s list of 51 customers that are “non-accused” by  
13 Mandia. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶¶ 8, 10; D.I. 772-5 (Appendix 4); D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5)  
14 at § 3.

15 The purpose of the “non-accused conduct” spreadsheet is not for Gray to opine on the  
16 propriety of conduct related to TomorrowNow customers; rather, the purpose is to identify where  
17 Mandia’s analysis falls short. Gray neither opines regarding the propriety of TomorrowNow’s  
18 business model, nor does he rely on Appendix 4 to reach a conclusion on the legality or  
19 appropriateness of TomorrowNow’s activities. Instead, Mandia’s repeated attempts to mask  
20 unfounded assumptions as conclusions prompted Gray, as the rebuttal expert, to stand in  
21 Mandia’s shoes and point out what analysis would be necessary to reach these conclusions. *See*  
22 Section V, below. One of the most glaring instances in which Mandia overreaches in his  
23 conclusions, despite his limited analysis, is Mandia’s opinion that all of TomorrowNow’s  
24 customers are implicated by his analysis. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶¶ 373-78.

25 As Gray describes in his report, despite the fact that Mandia’s analysis “is limited in scope  
26 of services and products analyzed,” Mandia offers “conclusions that are ostensibly applicable to  
27 all of TomorrowNow’s products and all of TomorrowNow’s services.” D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.)  
28 ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report § 13. Thus, “the Mandiant Report

1 disregards the customers that were not implicated by the accused conduct identified in the  
2 Mandiant Report.” D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report § 13.2. Specifically,  
3 Section X of Mandia’s report purports to extrapolate certain limited counts and comparisons  
4 Mandia made to all of the copyright registrations Plaintiffs assert, and thereby to all  
5 TomorrowNow customers. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶¶ 373-78. The purpose  
6 of Appendix 4 is to identify the customers to which Mandia’s overreaching conclusions do not  
7 apply. Explaining the other experts’ methodological flaws is an appropriate use of rebuttal expert  
8 testimony. *See, e.g., Smith v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 537 F. Supp. 2d. 1302, 1321-30 (N.D. Ga.  
9 2008) (in a trademark dispute, allowing a rebuttal expert to testify regarding overly broad  
10 assumptions and factors not considered in another expert’s website study survey methodology).

11 Plaintiffs’ attempts to minimize the intense effort, technical and specialized knowledge,  
12 and expertise required to create Appendix 4 miss the mark.<sup>12</sup> Plaintiffs acknowledge that the  
13 “review of directories on [TomorrowNow]’s computers” requires “expert, scientific or specialized  
14 knowledge,” and Plaintiffs do not challenge Gray’s qualifications to conduct such an analysis.  
15 D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 9. However, Plaintiffs claim that the remaining columns  
16 in the spreadsheet are a “re-listing of pre-existing lists.” *Id.* at 10.

17 Even a glance at Appendix 5 to Gray’s report, which describes in detail the methodology  
18 employed by Gray to create Appendix 4, reveals the numerous sources consulted in the creation  
19 of Appendix 4 and the technical and specialized knowledge and expertise required to understand  
20 and interpret those sources. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 10; D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5) at §§ 3.2  
21 (describing two-step analysis required to determine which PeopleSoft customers had downloads  
22 in master download pool), 3.3 (summarizing server file paths reviewed and methodology  
23 employed to determine whether downloads existed for particular TomorrowNow customers), 4.2  
24 (reciting methodology used to determine whether a customer had CDs in TomorrowNow’s CD  
25 jukebox), 5.3 (describing methodology employed to determine whether a PeopleSoft HRMS fix  
26 was delivered to a customer based on a review of Mail03 and Web01), 5.4 (same with respect to

27 <sup>12</sup> Plaintiffs’ motion muddles the distinction between scientific and technical experts. *See,*  
28 *e.g., D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 6, 9-10.* Gray is a technical expert, not a scientific  
expert in the nature of *Daubert*. *See Kumho Tire*, 526 U.S. at 148.

1 JD Edwards World fix). Appendix 4 is far more than a compilation of pre-existing data. Gray's  
2 technical and specialized knowledge gained in running and making decisions regarding computer  
3 software at numerous companies, analyzing source code in various languages, and testifying in  
4 multiple copyright cases was instrumental in the interpretation of the numerous sources of  
5 information used to create the spreadsheet. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 36:3-  
6 37:2, 44:5-21, 47:4-18, 83:18-85:17, 109:19-113:6, 121:22-123:12, 123:24-127:3, 127:20-129:25,  
7 213:16-215:11.

8 Moreover, Gray reviewed dozens of hours of deposition testimony, numerous discovery  
9 responses and produced documents, multiple databases including TomorrowNow's internal SAS  
10 database, and over ten servers in the Data Warehouse to design the methodology he used to create  
11 the spreadsheet. This painstaking process could not have been accomplished by someone without  
12 expertise in computer systems and software. *See Cook v. Rockwell Int'l Corp.*, 580 F. Supp. 2d  
13 1071, 1106-07 (D. Col. 2006) (in a diminution of value case involving nuclear radiation exposure,  
14 allowing testimony of scientist who applied knowledge of nuclear radiation exposure to gathering  
15 and reviewing large quantity of scientific literature on topic). Expert testimony used to counter  
16 the other parties' claims is admissible under Rule 702 if it concerns matters beyond the  
17 understanding of the average person. *See United States v. Cohen*, 510 F.3d 1114, 1123-27 (9th  
18 Cir. 2007) (reversing criminal conviction and remanding case for new trial where district court  
19 improperly excluded psychiatrist's testimony offering a counter explanation to State's *mens rea*  
20 argument).

21 Plaintiffs further argue that Appendix 4 did not require scientific, technical, or other  
22 specialized knowledge to create because Defendants' counsel populated some columns in the  
23 spreadsheet at Gray's direction. Plaintiffs' motion contains numerous references to defense  
24 counsel's cooperation with Gray in creating Appendix 4. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.' Mot. to Exclude  
25 Gray) at 5-6, 9-10. To be clear, Gray expressly testified that it was his decision to include all of  
26 the information in Appendix 4, and that the columns were populated either by Gray himself or at  
27 his direction and under his oversight; it is his work product. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. D (6/9/10  
28 Gray Tr.) at 324:13-326:22, 330:1-331:24, 345:10-348:23, 492:16-24, 495:5-16, 507:20-509:1;

1 D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 10; D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5). As Gray stated in his deposition,  
 2 Defendants' counsel only assisted with certain very basic tasks related to Appendix 4. *See* Fuchs  
 3 Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. D (6/9/10 Gray Tr.) at 324:13-326:5, 327:19-23, 330:1-332:21, 344:25-345:24  
 4 (describing populating customer name and services columns at Gray's direction). Such  
 5 cooperation between counsel and experts is routine, often necessary, and not proper grounds to  
 6 exclude an expert's testimony.<sup>13</sup> *See Crowley*, 322 F. Supp. 2d at 543-44 (refusing to exclude  
 7 expert report on grounds that plaintiff's attorney had drafted report because expert had substantial  
 8 input in contents of report); *Advisory Committee Notes to Amendments to the Federal Rules of*  
 9 *Civil Procedure*, 146 F.R.D. 401, 634 (1993) ("Rule 26(a)(2)(B) does not preclude counsel from  
 10 providing assistance to experts in preparing the reports . . .").

11 Gray's "non-accused conduct" spreadsheet and testimony satisfy the liberal standard of  
 12 admissibility and reliability. Supreme Court precedent establishes a broad standard for admitting  
 13 expert opinion testimony. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 588 (holding Federal Rules, including Rule  
 14 702, have a "liberal thrust" and a "general approach" to relaxing traditional barriers to "opinion  
 15 testimony"); *see also* Fed. R. Evid. 702 advisory committee's notes ("[R]ejection of expert  
 16 testimony is the exception rather than the rule."). Federal courts further establish a broad  
 17 standard for evaluating whether an expert's method is reliable. *See In re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB*  
 18 *Litig.*, 35 F.3d 717, 744 (3d Cir. 1994) (finding that proponents of expert testimony "do not have  
 19 to demonstrate to the judge by a preponderance of the evidence that the assessments of their  
 20 experts are correct, they only have to demonstrate by a preponderance of evidence that their  
 21 opinions are reliable. . . . The evidentiary requirement of reliability is lower than the merits  
 22 standard of correctness."). Gray's analysis in Appendix 4 is a relevant and reliable method to  
 23 attack the overreaching nature of Mandia's analysis of, and opinions regarding, TomorrowNow's  
 24 business model. Gray utilized his extensive experience with computer software to conduct the

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>13</sup> Notably, Plaintiffs arguments are in stark contrast with their own practice. For example,  
 27 ORCLX-MAN-000216 is the primary supporting spreadsheet for Mandia's HRMS fix analysis  
 28 and is crucial to many of the measures in Mandia's report. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. E (Mandia  
 Appendices) at 96, 107-10, 112, 119. Plaintiffs acknowledge that ORCLX-MAN-000216  
 "contains data that Mandiant received from Oracle's counsel" that was simply "spot-checked" by  
 Mandia. *Id.* ¶ 6, Ex. F (4/12/10 Letter from J. Polito).

1 analysis and interpret the various sources needed to reach his conclusions in Appendix 4.

2 **B. Appendix 4 Will Assist the Trier of Fact and Will Not Cause Prejudice,**  
3 **Confusion, or Take Undue Time to Explain.**

4 Plaintiffs' motion reads too much into the purpose of Appendix 4. Gray created Appendix  
5 4 to identify those customers for which Mandia failed to offer any opinions regarding whether the  
6 customers were supported "improperly" or "inappropriately." Viewing Appendix 4 in this light,  
7 it is relevant to circumscribe the scope of Mandia's opinions, and thus it will be helpful to the  
8 trier of fact in determining the proper breadth and applicability of Mandia's opinions.

9 Contrary to Plaintiffs' contention, there is no requirement that an expert's testimony reach  
10 to the entire factual base of the case. Rather, an expert's testimony need only assist the trier of  
11 fact and relate to, or "fit," the underlying facts of the case. *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 591. "Fit"  
12 implies that the expert's testimony "logically advances a material aspect of the proposing party's  
13 case." *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 43 F.3d 1311, 1315 (9th Cir. 1995). The district  
14 court must determine whether the "particular expert ha[s] sufficient specialized knowledge to  
15 assist the jurors 'in deciding the particular issues in the case.'" *Kumho Tire*, 526 U.S. at 156.  
16 Moreover, Rule 702 does not require Gray, a rebuttal expert, to advance an opinion on every  
17 aspect of the case; rather, he need only understand the facts and hold an opinion on the areas of  
18 the case where his opinions will assist the jury. Specifically,

19 [N]ot every expert need express, nor even hold, an opinion with regard to the  
20 issues involved in a trial. Indeed, in certain cases, we will not allow an expert to  
21 express an opinion as to specific issues even if he or she has formed one. Thus,  
22 the decision whether to admit expert *testimony* does not rest upon the existence or  
23 strength of an expert's *opinion*. Rather, the key concern is whether expert  
*testimony* will assist the trier of fact in drawing its own conclusion as to a "fact in  
issue."

24 *United States v. Rahm*, 993 F.2d 1405, 1411 (9th Cir. 1993) (footnote omitted). The purpose of  
25 Gray's report is simply to assist the jury in determining whether certain of Mandia's opinions are  
26 unreliable.

1 Plaintiffs' Rule 403 argument for exclusion similarly fails.<sup>14</sup> First, Plaintiffs acknowledge  
 2 in their motion that Appendix 4 has probative value. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.' Mot. to Exclude Gray) at  
 3 11. Thus, Plaintiffs should not be permitted to encourage Mandia to overreach in his conclusions  
 4 while seeking to prevent—based on claimed “confusion”—Defendants from presenting Gray's  
 5 probative evidence properly narrowing those conclusions. Gray must be permitted to explain to  
 6 the jury that Mandia's counts and comparisons do not implicate all of TomorrowNow's customers  
 7 or the products it serviced. Such testimony directly rebuts Section X of the Mandia report and  
 8 can be presented efficiently at trial (as it is in Appendix 4). This testimony will assist, rather than  
 9 confuse, the jury in understanding the overbreadth of Mandia's conclusions.

10 **C. Appendix 4 Is the Proper Subject of Rebuttal Testimony.**

11 Plaintiffs cannot cleanly argue that Appendix 4 does not properly rebut Mandia's  
 12 conclusions. Gray repeatedly testified in his deposition that the purpose of Appendix 4 is to rebut  
 13 the conclusions contained in Section X of Mandia's report. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. D (6/9/10  
 14 Gray Tr.) at 550:20-552:3 (describing Gray's opinions related to Section X of Mandia's report  
 15 and purpose of Appendix 4 in rebutting that section), 552:7-23 (discussing in detail portion of  
 16 Section X that Appendix 4 rebuts and contradicts), 555:21-556:10 (stating that Appendix 4 “may  
 17 rebut certain aspects of the conclusion . . . that is in the Mandiant Report”), 588:1-8 (stating that  
 18 “my report and [Appendix] 4 in particular identify areas which are being rebutted or contradicted  
 19 or limited by . . . the Mandiant report”). Further, even the portion of Gray's testimony Plaintiffs  
 20 cite in their motion confirms that the purpose in offering Appendix 4 is to “limit” and “provide  
 21 insights” into Mandia's opinions—both of which are the proper subject of rebuttal testimony. *Id.*  
 22 at 558:6-24; *see also* *Crowley*, 322 F. Supp. 3d at 551. In fact, nothing in Appendix 4 goes  
 23 outside the scope of the Mandia report. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶¶ 8, 10; D.I. 772-5

24 <sup>14</sup> Plaintiffs sprinkle Rule 403 challenges throughout their motion. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.'  
 25 Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 11, 15, 18. Specifically, in addition to challenging Appendix 4,  
 26 Plaintiffs also attack on Rule 403 grounds Gray's opinions on the work Mandia did not conduct  
 27 and Gray's testimony related to licensing and terms of use. *See id.* For the reasons stated  
 28 throughout this opposition, all of Gray's opinions and proffered testimony are based on probative  
 and reliable evidence that will assist the trier of fact. Further, there is nothing unfairly prejudicial  
 or misleading in allowing Gray to opine on Mandia's methodology. In fact, it will be Defendants  
 who are prejudiced if Mandia is permitted to offer his overreaching conclusions and Gray is not  
 allowed to rebut those conclusions by identifying flaws in Mandia's analysis.

1 (Appendix 4 ); D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5); *see also Minebea Co.*, 2005 WL 1459704, at \*6  
 2 (allowing rebuttal expert to testify who was “simply using his acknowledged expertise, training  
 3 and knowledge to identify flaws in Minebea’s damages theories”).

4 **V. GRAY’S OPINIONS ON THE FLAWS IN MANDIA’S CONCLUSIONS ARE**  
 5 **PROPER REBUTTAL AND WILL ASSIST THE TRIER OF FACT**

6 Mandia’s report is over 100 pages, his appendices are 126 pages, and he references over  
 7 378 Mandia-created electronic files purporting to support his report and appendices. *See Fuchs*  
 8 *Decl.* ¶¶ 3, 5 Ex. C (Mandia Report); Ex. E (Mandia Appendices). It defies reason that a lay jury  
 9 could wade through the complex conclusions Mandia offers in order to determine “what  
 10 [Mandia’s opinions do] not contain” when the omissions relate to highly technical topics such as  
 11 protected expression, analysis related to copyright registrations, licenses and terms of use,  
 12 disproportionate treatment of software lines, and software code comparisons. D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot.  
 13 to Exclude Gray) at 13. Gray has the technical expertise to identify and reliably describe those  
 14 omissions; he should be permitted to assist the jury at trial in understanding the gaps in Mandia’s  
 15 analysis.

16 Due to the extremely technical nature of Mandia’s report, Gray’s testimony related to gaps  
 17 in Mandia’s analysis is the proper subject of expert opinion. For example, Mandia conducts no  
 18 independent analysis related to whether the materials he counted and compared contain protected  
 19 expression. *See Fuchs Decl.* ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶¶ 44-45. Mandia acknowledged in his  
 20 deposition that he has never “analyzed source code to determine if it includes protected  
 21 expression,” and Mandia was not tasked with conducting a protected expression analysis in this  
 22 case. *Fuchs Decl.* ¶ 7, Ex. G (5/20/10 Mandia Tr.) at 169:1-13, 170:7-172:10. Despite the fact  
 23 that Mandia conducted no analysis related to protected expression, Mandia’s report is replete with  
 24 conclusions that Plaintiffs’ registered works contain protected expression. *See Fuchs Decl.* ¶ 3,  
 25 Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶¶ 6-7, 12, 14-15, 35, 44-45, 254, 264, 270, 280, 291, 373-78. Gray  
 26 rightly identifies in his report that Mandia’s methodology for reaching his conclusions related to  
 27 protected expression are flawed, and Gray’s testimony related to gaps in Mandia’s analysis is the  
 28 proper subject of rebuttal opinion. *See, e.g.*, D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to



1 Polito Decl.) at Gray Report §§ 6.4.1, 7.1, 7.5, 11.4.1; *see also* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10  
2 Gray Depo.) at 88:18-89:8, 96:24-97:20, 111:5-9, 114:5-115:8 (describing Gray’s previous  
3 experience with determining protected expression).

4 Gray offers no specific opinions about “standard expert practices in copyright cases,”  
5 protected expression analysis, or terms of use or licensing analysis simply by pointing out the  
6 gaps in Mandia’s analysis. Instead, Gray notes that Mandia’s lack of analysis on certain topics  
7 weakens the reliability of several of Mandia’s conclusions because they are not supported by  
8 proper analysis. Gray simply points out the alternatives Mandia did not consider in his analysis  
9 as part of his overall criticism of Mandia’s methodology. *See, e.g., Smith*, 537 F. Supp. 2d. at  
10 1321-30; *Minebea Co.*, 2005 WL 1459704, at \*6 (D.D.C. June 21, 2004) (allowing economic  
11 rebuttal expert to give testimony that “poked holes” in plaintiff’s expert testimony).

12 Moreover, Gray’s proffered testimony will assist the jury interpret Mandia’s opinions.  
13 Expert testimony assists the trier of fact “if it concerns matters that are beyond the understanding  
14 of the average lay person.” *United States v. Frazier*, 387 F.3d 1244, 1262-63 (11th Cir. 2004).  
15 Mandia’s testimony explores many technical aspects of Oracle’s software—something that is  
16 likely beyond the lay knowledge of the average juror. Even if it were not, courts have held that  
17 expert testimony is not necessarily excludable if it covers areas that are “within the average  
18 juror’s comprehension.” *See United States v. Hall*, 93 F.3d 1337, 1342 (7th Cir. 1996); *United*  
19 *States v. Perkins*, 470 F.3d 150, 155 (4th Cir. 2006) (stating that subject matter of expert  
20 testimony does not need to be “arcane or especially difficult to comprehend” in order to be  
21 admissible).

22 Plaintiffs’ arguments are similar to those rejected by the court in *Cook v. Rockwell Int’l*  
23 *Corp.*, a class action lawsuit regarding reduced property values near a nuclear weapons storage  
24 facility. *Cook*, 580 F.Supp.2d at 1079, 1106. The defendant sought to exclude an epidemiologist  
25 retained by the plaintiffs with experience in nuclear radiation exposure. *See id.* at 1106. The  
26 expert testified about the state of knowledge concerning health effects of plutonium exposure and  
27 the adequacy of current radiation exposure standards. *See id.* The defendant argued that this  
28 would not assist the jury and would usurp its role as fact finder because the jury could review all

1 the scientific materials the expert had gathered and draw its own conclusions. *See id.* The court  
2 disagreed, finding “[t]he scientific expertise and experience utilized by [the expert] in his review  
3 cannot be duplicated by the jury.” *Id.* Similarly, Gray is applying his 35-plus years of experience  
4 as a computer software expert in distilling Mandia’s complex report and identifying the flaws in  
5 his methodology. Gray’s work is not something that can be duplicated by the jury.

6 Moreover, Plaintiffs’ reliance on *Perry v. Schwarzenegger* is misplaced; there the  
7 plaintiff’s expert simply read into the record quotations by other scholars rather than performing  
8 any analysis. No. C 09-2292 VRW, 2010 WL 3025614, at \*22 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 4, 2010). By  
9 contrast, Gray has conducted substantial analysis in preparing Appendix 4 as part of his rebuttal  
10 of the opinions contained in Mandia’s report. Gray’s rebuttal opinions on the work Mandia did  
11 not perform are a proper criticism of Mandia’s methodology because identifying the information  
12 not considered in an expert’s methodology is an appropriate use of rebuttal expert testimony. *See,*  
13 *e.g., Smith*, 537 F. Supp. 2d. at 1321-30.

14 Finally, Gray never opined about Plaintiffs’ burden of proof, and Gray has not applied  
15 legal analysis to his evaluation of Mandia’s conclusions. In fact, Gray expressly confirmed in his  
16 deposition that he is not qualified to provide legal conclusions regarding the issues in this case.  
17 *See Fuchs Decl.* ¶ 4, Ex. D (6/9/10 Gray Tr.) at 440:1-441:20, 444:9-445:10, 472:11-474:6,  
18 582:24-583:13. Gray has not and will not offer any testimony related to burden of proof.  
19 Moreover, the Court will undoubtedly offer an instruction on the burden of proof, which will  
20 alleviate any confusion. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 596 (“Vigorous cross-examination,  
21 presentation of contrary evidence, and careful instruction on the burden of proof are the  
22 traditional and appropriate means of attacking shaky but admissible evidence.”) (emphasis  
23 supplied).

## 24 **VI. GRAY PROPERLY REBUTS MANDIA’S CONCLUSIONS AND OPINIONS** 25 **RELATED TO TERMS OF USE AND LICENSING**

26 Gray does not offer opinions on legal topics; rather, Gray criticizes Mandia’s conclusions  
27 related to terms of use and licensing by pointing out that Mandia conducted no work in order to  
28 reach these conclusions. Plaintiffs simply misunderstand the purpose of Gray’s testimony.

1 Mandia “opines” on the propriety or appropriateness of certain TomorrowNow activities  
 2 by simply passing off opinions of Plaintiffs’ lawyers related to software license agreements and  
 3 Oracle website terms of use as his own, without any independent analysis or expertise. A review  
 4 of Mandia’s report demonstrates the misleading nature of some of his conclusions:

- 5 • “[A] limited review of Oracle’s log files and Data Warehouse for five [] TN  
 6 customers identified over 20,000 files downloaded for these customers *for which*  
 7 *they had no license.*” Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶ 5.
- 8 • “TN programmed Titan to allow automated, mass downloading from Oracle  
 9 *without regard to any license restrictions a customer may have.*” *Id.* ¶ 174.
- 10 • TomorrowNow “improperly” accessed Oracle SSMS, systems, and websites to  
 11 “improper[ly] download[]” from the systems using “inappropriate customer  
 12 credentials.” *See id.* ¶¶ 16, 172, 193-94, 212, 215.

13 Because Mandia offers overreaching opinions provided by counsel without conducting any  
 14 independent work or analysis, Gray points out that Mandia is not qualified to make these  
 15 opinions.<sup>15</sup>

16 Gray’s report properly criticizes Mandia’s overreaching conclusions. For example,  
 17 Plaintiffs’ motion claims that in Section 7.7 of his report, Gray offers opinions on terms of use  
 18 applicable to this case. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 16. However, in Section 7.7,  
 19 Gray is actually criticizing Mandia’s lack of analysis of Oracle’s terms of use, noting, “the  
 20 Mandiant Report offers only broad general assertions about the Oracle website Terms of Use and  
 21 does not indicate that any such Terms of Use were reviewed in reaching any conclusions.” D.I.  
 22 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report § 7.7. In fact, contrary to  
 23 Plaintiffs’ assertion, Gray said multiple times during his deposition that he was not offering his  
 24 opinion on licensing and terms of use issues related to this case and that he is not qualified to do

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>15</sup> Defendants filed a motion to partially exclude Mandia’s testimony based on Mandia’s  
 27 use of assumptions and legal conclusions that he was not qualified to make and for which he  
 28 performed no analysis. *See* D.I. 780 (Defs.’ Mot. to Partially Exclude Testimony of Mandia and  
 Levy). Section V of Plaintiffs’ Motion to Exclude Gray attacks Gray’s rebuttal to these  
 assumptions and legal conclusions offered by Mandia. Should this Court grant Defendants’  
 motion, the testimony by Gray that Plaintiffs criticize in Section V becomes moot.

1 so. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. D (6/9/10 Gray Tr.) at 440:1-441:20, 444:9-445:10, 472:11-474:6,  
2 582:24-583:13. Gray’s intent was to focus on Mandia’s report and the flaws he found therein. *Id.*  
3 at 441:13-20, 473:25-474:6. Gray is not offering his opinion on Oracle’s terms of use; rather, as a  
4 rebuttal expert witness, he is offering his opinion on Mandia’s methodology.

5 As another example, Mandia claims in his expert report that TomorrowNow downloaded  
6 materials “without regard to licensing” and that TomorrowNow’s business model relied on  
7 “improper access to Oracle’s systems.” Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) ¶¶ 4-5. However,  
8 in his deposition, Mandia admitted that he is not a lawyer and not a copyright expert. *See* Fuchs  
9 Decl. ¶ 7, Ex. G (5/20/10 Mandia Tr.) at 168:2-11. Mandia also admitted that he did not review  
10 any software licensing agreements at any time before he submitted his expert report, his use of the  
11 term “improper access” conveys that TomorrowNow exceeded the terms of use and was an  
12 assumption Plaintiffs’ counsel told him to make, and he has no independent expert opinion on  
13 whether the terms of use assumption he was told to make is actually valid. *Id.* at 196:2-18,  
14 198:18-199:25; *see also* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. H (5/21/10 Mandia Tr.) at 304:22-306:5. Gray’s  
15 rebuttal report necessarily includes commentary regarding this glaring problem with Mandia’s  
16 lack of analysis and overreaching conclusions. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A  
17 to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report §§ 7.7, 9.3. Commenting on Mandia’s lack of analysis on these  
18 topics is not equivalent to offering affirmative opinions on these topics. Gray’s comments are  
19 relevant, reliable, and entirely appropriate and necessary in his capacity as a rebuttal expert.

20 Plaintiffs misleadingly claim that Gray suggests TomorrowNow’s customers may have  
21 been entitled to Oracle’s software “regardless of the source of the software.” D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot.  
22 to Exclude Gray) at 17. That is not the opinion Gray offers. Rather, Gray identifies a gap in  
23 Mandia’s analysis: “What the Mandiant Report fails to disclose is whether TomorrowNow’s  
24 customers were entitled to the allegedly Copyright protected software that TomorrowNow  
25 allegedly acquired on their behalf. In other words, the Mandiant report does not address whether  
26 TomorrowNow’s customers were entitled to the software regardless of the source of the  
27 software.” D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report § 8.3.  
28 Gray does not opine on the propriety of TomorrowNow’s conduct; rather, he criticizes Mandia’s

1 improper conclusions, such as the conclusion for which Mandia has done no analysis that  
 2 TomorrowNow acted “without regard to licensing.” Fuchs Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report) at  
 3 ¶ 5.

4 Plaintiffs also claim that Gray asserts that TomorrowNow, as its customers’ agent,  
 5 properly downloaded thousands of SSMs, so long as it was acting on behalf of an Oracle  
 6 customer. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 18. Again, Plaintiffs’ claim is wholly  
 7 misleading. Gray simply points out inconsistencies he found in Mandia’s report. Mandia  
 8 admitted in his report that agents of Oracle’s customers can download files from Oracle’s  
 9 websites, but he then made broad assertions about the illegality of TomorrowNow’s conduct. *See*  
 10 D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report §§ 7.7, 9.2 (quoting  
 11 ¶ 173 in Mandia report). Gray does not opine that TomorrowNow acted properly or improperly.  
 12 In fact, Gray testified several times in his deposition that he is not offering his opinion on the  
 13 legality of TomorrowNow’s activities and that he is not qualified to do so. *See* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 4,  
 14 Ex. D (6/9/10 Gray Tr.) at 440:1-441:20, 442:22-445:10, 477:13-479:4, 496:11-497:12, 582:24-  
 15 583:13. Gray merely performs his duties as a rebuttal expert by noting the problems he found  
 16 with another expert’s analysis. Plaintiffs’ disagreement with Gray’s opinions regarding these  
 17 inconsistencies is not grounds for exclusion.

18 **VII. GRAY’S “LIST OF MATERIALS CONSIDERED” IS NOT IMPERMISSIBLY**  
 19 **BROAD**

20 **A. Plaintiffs Cannot Credibly Claim That They Do Not Know the Materials on**  
 21 **Which Gray Relies.**

22 Gray’s “list of materials considered” (Appendix 3 to his report) must be read in  
 23 conjunction with his report and the footnotes therein. In that context, it is clear that Gray  
 24 specifically identifies each document, database, server, file, transcript, or exhibit on which he  
 25 relies in each of the 213 footnotes to his report. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A  
 26 to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report; Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 250:14-24  
 27 (confirming that his report contains or refers to all data and other information on which he relied  
 28 in forming opinions contained in his report). Moreover, Gray testified that the citations in his

1 report were the best source of information for the materials on which he relied. *See* Fuchs Decl.  
2 ¶¶ 1, 4, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 239:19-25 (referring to documents identified in report in  
3 response to questioning on materials on which Gray relied), 250:14-24; Ex. D (6/9/10 Gray Tr.) at  
4 382:2-383:11 (confirming that “the citations that are in the body of my report are things that I  
5 relied upon”).

6 Plaintiffs point to five items that they believe Gray did not sufficiently identify as  
7 materials he considered: (1) “Plaintiffs’ Deposition Exhibits - 1-1880,” which is simply a folder  
8 containing separate .pdf files for each of Plaintiffs’ deposition exhibits; (2) Titan log files; (3)  
9 Titan source code; (4) several deposition transcripts; and (5) “additional documents.” D.I. 771  
10 (Pls.’ Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 18-20. But Gray does describe all of these items with specificity.

11 First, the materials on which Gray relies can be precisely determined because Gray  
12 specifically identified each of these items in footnotes to his report. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.)  
13 ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report nn. 61 (Pls.’ Tr. Ex. 23), 107 (Titan Log  
14 File), 113 (4/1/08 Williams Tr.), 119 (TN-OR00051207); *see also* Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10  
15 Gray Tr.) at 224:23-226:20 (stating that Gray did not rely on Titan source code in forming his  
16 opinions). For example, while Plaintiffs assert that Gray cannot “credibly” claim to have  
17 reviewed the documents cited in Appendix 3, a comparison of the documents in this Appendix to  
18 the documents cited in the footnotes to his report reveals that Gray did review and rely on  
19 numerous documents in support of his opinions. *Compare* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1  
20 (Ex. A to Polito Decl.) at Gray Report *with* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 11; D.I. 772-8 (Ex. H to  
21 Polito Decl. (Appendix 3 to Gray Report)). As another example, Gray expressly identifies in his  
22 report the Titan log file on which he relies. *See* D.I. 772 (Polito Decl.) ¶ 1; D.I. 772-1 (Ex. A to  
23 Polito Decl.) at Gray Report n. 107.

24 Second, Plaintiffs have the information to precisely determine what Gray relies on in  
25 forming his opinions. Defendants provided Plaintiffs with an exact copy of “Plaintiffs’  
26 Deposition Exhibits - 1-1880” as referenced in Gray’s Appendix 3 and deposition testimony. *See*  
27 Fuchs Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. I (6/15/10 e-mail from J. Fuchs). Gray testified that he likely reviewed the  
28 deposition exhibits that correspond with the deposition transcripts he listed in Appendix 3. *See id.*

1 ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 238:1-19. Thus, Gray identified the deposition transcripts and  
 2 exhibits he considered in the same manner Mandia identified the materials he considered. *See id.*  
 3 ¶ 10, Ex. J (ORCLX-MAN-000208 – Mandiant: Materials Considered) (citing the 36 full  
 4 depositions Mandia considered along with each and every exhibit to those depositions). Despite  
 5 Plaintiffs’ sheer speculation to the contrary, Gray also testified expressly that he reviewed “some  
 6 or all of each of these depositions” listed in Appendix 3. Fuchs Decl. ¶¶ 1, 4, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray  
 7 Tr.) at 238:20-23; Ex. D (6/9/10 Gray Tr.) at 534:17-535:24 (testifying that he spent between 10  
 8 and 20 hours reviewing just seven of the depositions on his list of materials considered). Finally,  
 9 Gray specifically identified in Appendix 5 (in step-by-step fashion) the substantial supporting  
 10 materials on which he relied to reaching his opinions related to “non-accused conduct.” D.I. 772  
 11 (Polito Decl.) ¶¶ 8, 10; D.I. 772-5 (Appendix 4); D.I. 772-7 (Appendix 5).

12 **B. Appendix 3 Complies with the Requirements of Rule 26.**

13 Gray testified that the materials he considered (listed in Appendix 3) likely have a “bias  
 14 towards over-inclusion.” Fuchs Decl. ¶ 1, Ex. A (6/8/10 Gray Tr.) at 229:15-230:3. Even if  
 15 Plaintiffs are correct that Appendix 3 is not a proper list of the materials Gray considered and/or  
 16 relied on, Plaintiffs cite no case law to support the premise that an expert should be excluded for  
 17 providing a list of the materials received rather than a list of just the materials considered.

18 In fact, the converse is true. Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure calls for  
 19 broad disclosure of the documents considered by a testifying expert. Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(ii) requires  
 20 disclosure of any documents provided to and reviewed the expert, even if the documents are  
 21 attorney work product. *See Trigon Ins. Co. v. United States*, 204 F.R.D. 277, 282-83 (E.D. Va.  
 22 2001). In *Trigon*, the court discussed the broad disclosure requirements of Rule 26(a)(2)(B),  
 23 noting that “considered” means “‘to reflect on’ or ‘to think of, come to view, judge or classify’”  
 24 and concluding that this rule requires disclosure of “all documents that were provided to and  
 25 reviewed by the expert.” *Id.* The court held that the defendant was required to produce attorney  
 26 work product relied upon by its testifying expert. *See id.* at 284; *see also Fidelity Nat’l Title Ins.*  
 27 *Co. of N.Y. v. Intercounty Nat’l Title Ins. Co.*, 412 F.3d 745, 751 (7th Cir. 2005) (“A testifying  
 28 expert must disclose and therefore retain whatever materials are given him to review in preparing

1 his testimony, even if in the end he does not rely on them in formulating his expert opinion,  
2 because such materials often contain effective ammunition for cross-examination.”); *Long Term*  
3 *Capital Holdings v. United States*, No. 3:01 CV 1290 (JBA), 2003 WL 21518555, at \*2-3 (D.  
4 Conn. May 15, 2003) (finding that rebuttal expert had complied with Rule 26(a)(2)(B) disclosure  
5 requirements despite not listing a pricing database as a source he considered, even though his  
6 knowledge of the database informed some of his opinions). Gray satisfied the Rule 26  
7 requirements by providing a list of the materials that were provided to him and on which he  
8 generally considered in formulating his opinions.

9 Further, whether or not a party complies with Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(ii) is not a proper subject  
10 of a motion to exclude. *See McReynolds v. Sodexo Marriott Serv., Inc.*, 349 F. Supp. 2d 30, 43  
11 (D.D.C. 2004) (holding that “any failure to produce documents is not a basis for invoking  
12 exclusion under *Daubert*” where plaintiff’s expert destroyed documents he was required to  
13 produce under Rule 26(a)(2)(B)).

14 **C. Plaintiffs’ Own Experts Have Unclean Hands.**

15 Plaintiffs’ experts engaged in the exact same conduct for which Plaintiffs now accuse  
16 Gray. For example, Mandia fails to identify with specificity the Titan log files or source code on  
17 which he relied in forming his opinions. Instead, Mandia’s list of materials considered, which is a  
18 ten page, single-spaced exhibit containing reference to over 1,350 documents and other data,  
19 identifies the same disk of Titan log files that Gray lists in Appendix 3. Fuchs Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. J  
20 (ORCLX-MAN-000208 – Mandiant: Materials Considered). Nowhere in Mandia’s report does  
21 he specify whether or how he used these specific log files to support his opinions. *See Fuchs*  
22 *Decl.* ¶ 3, Ex. C (Mandia Report). Moreover, while Mandia broadly refers to “Titan source code”  
23 in support of his opinions related to Titan, Mandia fails to specifically identify any source code in  
24 either his report or list of materials considered. *See id.* at ¶¶ 23, 189; *see also Fuchs Decl.* ¶ 10,  
25 Ex. J (ORCLX-MAN-000208 – Mandiant: Materials Considered).

26 Further, Plaintiffs’ expert Daniel Levy testified that while he may have reviewed some  
27 files from various servers in the Data Warehouse, he could not recall which specific files he  
28 reviewed or the servers on which the files were located. *See Fuchs Decl.* ¶ 11, Ex. K (4/30/10



1 Levy Tr.) at 78:3-79:1. Likewise, Levy did not include materials from the Data Warehouse on his  
2 own list of “Information Considered.” Fuchs Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. L (Appendix 4 to Levy report).  
3 Additionally, when asked to pinpoint specific sources supporting his opinions, Plaintiffs’ law  
4 professor expert Douglas Lichtman testified that the basis of his opinions are “much more broad  
5 than what the cases have explicitly said,” instead referring counsel to well over a decade’s  
6 “wealth of scholarship.” Fuchs Decl. ¶ 13, Ex. M (4/20/10 Lichtman Tr.) at 88:24-89:22. In  
7 support of another opinion, Lichtman directed counsel to his “countless” sources—referring to  
8 them as “seeds planted everywhere.” *Id.* at 189:21-190:8. In response to a request for whether  
9 his source is a book, case, or treatise, Lichtman explained that his report “relies on this whole  
10 world you reference.” *Id.* at 210:22-211:22. And Lichtman could not identify the number, size,  
11 languages, or “rough” translations of the code excerpts on which he relied. *Id.* at 304:17-305:14.  
12 Thus, Plaintiffs’ own experts have been over-inclusive in their lists of materials considered, have  
13 omitted relevant information from these lists, and have had difficulty pinpointing specific sources  
14 on which they rely.

15 **D. Plaintiffs Have Suffered No Prejudice.**

16 Plaintiffs have knowledge of and access to all of the materials Gray considered. Contrary  
17 to Plaintiffs’ assertion, Gray did not “fail[] to provide information” as required by Rule 26; the  
18 extreme sanction of preclusion under Rule 37 is entirely inappropriate. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.’ Mot. to  
19 Exclude Gray) at 20. Even were this Court to determine that Defendants failed to comply with  
20 Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(ii), there is no evidence that Plaintiffs have been prejudiced. Factors courts  
21 consider when determining whether a discovery violation is harmless include: (1) prejudice or  
22 surprise to the party against whom the evidence is offered, (2) the ability of that party to cure the  
23 prejudice, (3) the likelihood of disruption of the trial, and (4) bad faith or willfulness involved in  
24 not timely disclosing the evidence. *See Lanard Toys Ltd. v. Novelty, Inc.*, No. 08-55795, 2010  
25 WL 1452527, at \*6 (9th Cir. Apr. 13, 2010).

26 None of these factors apply to Gray’s alleged over-inclusion in his list of materials  
27 considered. Plaintiffs have not been prejudiced because they have a list of everything Gray  
28 considered while drafting his report, and they have had the opportunity to cross-examine him on

1 these materials. Further, the contents of Gray's Appendix 3 will not disrupt trial because  
2 Plaintiffs have all of the information they need to assess Gray's opinions in the remaining months  
3 before trial begins. Finally, there is no willfulness on Defendants' part to deny Plaintiffs any  
4 information. If anything, Gray's "over-inclusiveness" is part of his effort to make absolutely  
5 certain he complies with Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(ii). District courts in the Ninth Circuit have shown a  
6 reluctance to exclude experts for non-compliance with Rule 26(a)(2)(B) for actions far more  
7 egregious than Gray's alleged non-compliance. *See United States ex rel. O'Connell v. Chapman*  
8 *Univ.*, 245 F.R.D. 652, 655-56 (C.D. Cal. 2007) (refusing to exclude expert who was disclosed  
9 late and who did not produce complete report); *Paulissen v. U.S. Life Ins. Co.*, 205 F. Supp. 2d  
10 1120, 1126 (C.D. Cal. 2002) (same). There is no prejudice regarding the method in which Gray  
11 disclosed the documents he considered that justifies the draconian remedy of entirely excluding  
12 his testimony.

13 **VIII. PLAINTIFFS' DISAGREEMENT WITH GRAY'S CONCLUSIONS GOES TO**  
14 **THE WEIGHT OF GRAY'S TESTIMONY, NOT ITS ADMISSIBILITY**

15 The Court should not exclude Gray's testimony because Plaintiffs' complaints are  
16 properly addressed by the weight the jury assigns to Gray's testimony. Specifically, Plaintiffs'  
17 attacks on Gray's opinions related to the "non-accused conduct" spreadsheet, the work Mandia  
18 did not conduct, and Mandia's unsupported conclusions on licensing and terms of use are all  
19 challenges to the weight to be assigned to such testimony. *See Clicks Billiards, Inc. v.*  
20 *Sixshooters, Inc.*, 251 F.3d 1252, 1262-63 (9th Cir. 2001) (allowing expert opinion into evidence  
21 despite its flaws because faults in methodology, calculations, and critiques of conclusions go to  
22 weight and not admissibility). The Ninth Circuit has concluded that courts should not exclude  
23 testimony when it will assist the jury and is based on reliable principles. *See Kennedy*, 161 F.3d  
24 at 1230-31 (stating that test for determining admissibility of expert testimony is "whether or not  
25 the reasoning is scientific and will assist the jury" and confirming that "it is a matter for the finder  
26 of fact to decide what weight to accord the expert's testimony" if testimony satisfies these two  
27 requirements). Gray's proffered testimony is both reliable and helpful to the jury.

28 Moreover, Plaintiffs' criticism of the sources on which Gray relies in order to draw his

1 conclusions are criticisms that go to the weight of this evidence. For example, Plaintiffs’  
 2 argument that there exists evidence that neither Mandia nor Gray considered to suggest that  
 3 TomorrowNow may have “improperly” supported two of the customers identified as “non-  
 4 accused” goes directly to the weight rather than the admissibility of Appendix 4. *See* D.I. 771 (Pls.’  
 5 Mot. to Exclude Gray) at 9; *see also United Nat’l Maint., Inc. v. San Diego Convention*, No. 07-  
 6 cv-2172, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 79541, at \*11-12 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2010) (denying motion to  
 7 exclude expert because dispute on source of expert’s calculation went to weight of opinion and  
 8 not admissibility). Numerous courts have also held that the sources on which an expert relies can  
 9 be explored through cross-examination. *See Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 596; *Kennedy*, 161 F.3d at  
 10 1230-31; *Pfizer Inc. v. Teva Pharms. USA, Inc.*, 461 F. Supp. 2d 271, 279 (D.N.J. 2006) (in a  
 11 patent action, noting that defendant’s expert “failed to consider some documents that might have  
 12 affected his opinions” but concluded this was “an issue best addressed by cross-examination”);  
 13 *Trekeight, LLC v. Symantec Corp.*, No. 04-CV-1479, 2006 WL 5201349, at \*6 (S.D. Cal. May  
 14 23, 2006) (in commercial dispute over computer security software, allowing plaintiff’s technical  
 15 expert despite defendant’s complaints that he “cherry-picked” information supporting his  
 16 conclusions, noting that such criticisms are more properly handled on cross-examination).

## 17 **IX. CONCLUSION**

18 For the reasons stated above, the Court should deny Plaintiffs’ motion and allow Gray to  
 19 testify on all opinions expressed in his report, including, but not limited to, on: (1) Appendix 4  
 20 and the implications of Mandia’s analysis on a customer-by-customer basis; (2) flaws and gaps in  
 21 Mandia’s conclusions; and (3) opinions on Mandia’s unsupported conclusions on licensing and  
 22 terms of use.

23 Dated: September 9, 2010

JONES DAY

24 By: /s/ Tharan Gregory Lanier  
 25 Tharan Gregory Lanier

26 Counsel for Defendants  
 27 SAP AG, SAP AMERICA, INC., and  
 28 TOMORROWNOW, INC.