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17	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
18	NORTHERN DISTRI	ICT OF CALIFORNIA			
19	SAN JOSE DIVISION				
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21	FINJAN, INC., a Delaware Corporation,	Case No.: 15-cv-03295-BLF-SVK			
22	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT BLUE COAT SYSTEMS LLC'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF			
23	v.	FINJAN, INC.'S MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 2 TO PRECLUDE EVIDENCE OF			
24	BLUE COAT SYSTEMS LLC, a Delaware Corporation,	PURPORTED GOVERNMENT SALES			
25	Defendant.	Pretrial: October 5, 2017 Time: 1:30 p.m.			
26		Place: Courtroom 3, 5th Floor Judge: Honorable Beth Labson Freeman			
27					
28					



TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

2	Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.	Finjan or Plaintiff
3	Defendant Blue Coat Systems LLC	Blue Coat or Defendant
4	Plaintiff Finjan, Inc.'s Motion <i>in Limine</i> No. 2 to Preclude Evidence of Purported Government Sales, Dkt. No. 291	Br.
5	Declaration of Hannah Lee in Support of Plaintiff Finjan Inc.'s Motions in Limine Nos. 1-4 and Daubert Motion, Dkt. No. 304	Lee Decl.
7	Declaration of Robin L. Brewer in Support of Defendant Blue Coat Systems LLC's Motions in Limine, Dkt. No. 307	Brewer Decl. ¹
8	Declaration of Robin L. Brewer in Support of Defendant Blue Coat Systems LLC's Oppositions to Motions in Limine	Brewer Opp. Decl. 2
9		·

¹ Unless otherwise specified, all numeric exhibits refer to those attached to the Brewer Decl.
² Unless otherwise specified, all alphabetic exhibits refer to those attached to the Brewer Opp.



Finjan asks the Court to decide now that Blue Coat has identified insufficient evidence in support of its affirmative defense relating to sales to the Federal government. Blue Coat disclosed more than sufficient information—including detailed spreadsheets identifying specific Federal government entities that have purchased Blue Coat's products and channel partner agreements that demonstrate these purchases have been authorized by the Federal government—for the issue to go to the jury. Finjan's motion should be denied.

I. LEGAL STANDARD

Section 1498 provides that whenever a patented invention is "used or manufactured by or for the United States without license of the owner thereof or lawful right to use or manufacture the same, the owner's remedy shall be by action against the United States in the United States Court of Federal Claims for the recovery of his reasonable and entire compensation for such use and manufacture." 28 U.S.C. § 1498; *see also Finjan, Inc. v. Secure Computing, Inc.*, 626 F.3d 1197, 1209 (Fed. Cir. 2010) ("Finjan concedes that Parr incorrectly considered sales to the government. *See* Transcript at 669:20-21 ('Q: You also included sales to the federal government? A: Absolutely, yes.'). This was impermissible because a patentee can recover damages only from the government for patented 'use or manufacture for the United States.' 28 U.S.C. § 1498(a)."). Use or manufacture "by a contractor, a subcontractor, or any person, firm, or corporation for the Government and with the authorization or consent of the Government, shall be construed as use or manufacture for the United States." *Id.* The Federal Circuit has further held that authorization may be implied. *See TVI Energy Corp. v. Blane*, 806 F.2d 1057, 1060 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

II. BLUE COAT'S GOVERNMENT SALES DEFENSE IS ADEQUATELY DISCLOSED

A detailed spreadsheet identifying sales to specific government departments and agencies suffices to present an issue of fact under § 1498 for the jury to decide. *See, e.g., Open Text S.A., v. Box, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-04910, 2015 WL 428345, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 30, 2015) (finding detailed

³ Finjan requests the Court decide the merits of Blue Coat's affirmative defense, which is an improper summary judgment motion. *See Tyco Thermal Controls, LLC v. Redwood Industrials, LLC*, No. 06-cv-07164-SBA, 2012 WL 2792435, at *2 (N.D. Cal. July 9, 2012) ("Tyco's arguments relate to the substantive merit of Tyco's claim for damages against Rowe, which is outside the purview of a motion in limine.").



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spreadsheets showing sales to the Federal government sufficient to create a question of fact for			
the jury under § 1498); TecSec, Inc. v. IBM Corp., No. 10-cv-115, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 159356			
at *6-10 (E.D. Va. 2011) (same). Finjan does not dispute that Blue Coat sells products to the			
Federal government or that Blue Coat produced detailed spreadsheets showing the same. Br. at 2.			
For example, in its interrogatory responses, Blue Coat identified spreadsheets extracted from Blue			
Coat's ERP system identifying end users, including government agencies, at BC2-1888571, BC2-			
1888578, BC2-1895235. Lee Decl., Ex. 6 at 6; see also Ex. E at 68:13-20, 87:1-13. Finjan			
ignores these facts and mischaracterizes the record.			

As an initial matter, it is disingenuous for Finjan to claim that it had insufficient notice of Blue Coat's government sales defense. Finjan's claim that it had insufficient notice of the support for Blue Coat's defense is similarly flawed in view of Blue Coat's disclosures. The spreadsheets produced by Blue Coat sufficiently disclose its government sales and are highly relevant to Blue Coat's affirmative defense. *See, e.g., Open Text,* 2015 WL 428345, at *2. They include detailed sales information by product, identify the distributors and resellers who sold the product, and identify the end customer for the product, such as

e.g., Ex. G. These spreadsheets demonstrate that over the damages period, Blue Coat made , to more than 30 different Federal government agencies. Ex. H. As these spreadsheets clearly identify Federal government agencies that purchased Blue Coat products, they alone justify denying Finjan's motion. See, e.g., Open Text, 2015 WL 428345, at *2.

, among others. See,

Blue Coat also produced and identified agreements with its channel partners. As is typical for a network security company, Blue Coat sells its products through a distributor network. Ex. F at 38:7-9. Blue Coat contracts with its channel partners, and its channel partners contract with the Federal government. *Id.* at 38:10-39:12.

Id. at 46:19-47:25. The documents identified in Blue Coat's supplemental interrogatory response include letters further supporting Blue Coat's defense that these sales were authorized by the Federal government, such as copyright release letters for



2.1

government use and

See, e.g., Ex. I, Ex. J.

Blue Coat's use of Rule 33(d) was also appropriate, given the number of channel partners implicated, the nature of the documents responsive to Finjan's request (e.g., spreadsheets, agreements, and letters), and the burden of determining the precise response to Finjan's interrogatory, which would have been substantially the same for either party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(d) (permitting reference to business records "if the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer will be substantially the same for either party."); *Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-05808-HSG, 2015 WL 6178165, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 21, 2015). For example, the produced spreadsheets—which constitute a good summary—demonstrate that at least 10 distributors and 67 resellers make sales to the Federal government.

The cases cited by Finjan are inapposite. *See, e.g., Wyatt Tech. Corp. v. Malvern Instruments, Inc.*, No. 07-cv-08298, 2010 WL 11505684, at *20 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2010); *Lawman v. City & Cty. of San Francisco*, 159 F.Supp.3d 1130, 1140-41 (N.D. Cal. 2016). In *Wyatt*, the Court excluded evidence based on responses that did not actually address the interrogatories at issue. 2010 WL 11505684, at *20. In *Lawman*, the Court found that documents cited pursuant to 33(d) failed to put the other party on notice of a theory where the documents contained no facts about the theory at issue. 159 F.Supp.3d at 1140-41. In contrast, here, the documents identified are responsive to Finjan's interrogatory and provide sufficient notice of Blue Coat's voluminous support for its affirmative defense.

Finjan also mischaracterizes the testimony of Blue Coat's 30(b)(6) witness. *See* Br. at 2 Finjan never asked Blue Coat's witness to identify *Federal* government sales. Ex. F at 69:22-70:16. Rather, Finjan asked generally about government sales,

Id. Blue Coat's witness did not identify how a sale qualifies as a Federal government sale because that question was never asked. Finjan also heard deposition testimony, which it ignores, explaining that Blue Coat gives presentations to the Federal government. Ex. K at 130:5-131:3, 137:2-6, 181:23-182:1, 184:24-185:1.

Finally, this evidence should go before the jury because the probative value far outweighs



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