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11	Matthew Katzer and Kamind Associates, Inc.							
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT							
13	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA							
	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION							
14								
15	ROBERT JACOBSEN, an individual,	Case Number C06-1905-JSW						
16) Hon. Jeffrey S. White						
17	Plaintiff,)						
18	VS.))						
19	MATTHEW KATZER, an individual, and	DECLARATION OF MATTHEW						
	KAMIND ASSOCIATES, INC., an Oregon	KATZER IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR						
20	corporation dba KAM Industries,	PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT						
21	Defendants.))						
22								
23								
24		<i>)</i>)						
25								

Case Number C 06 1905 JSW Declaration of Matthew Katzer

I, Matthew Katzer, declare:

- 1. I am the controlling shareholder and operator of the close corporation Kamind Associates, Inc. ("KAM"). KAM and I are the only two defendants in this lawsuit. If called as a witness, I would and could testify to the following as a matter of personal knowledge.
- 2. I am authorized by KAM to make this declaration in support of Defendants' motion for partial summary judgment.
- 3. KAM began developing software to control model trains in 1991.
- 4. In June 2004, KAM began developing the software that would become Decoder Commander. This software is similar in functionality to JMRI's Decoder Pro in that it also facilitates the programming of decoders by a user. KAM and JMRI are the only two primary entities that provide such software in the U.S. market and they are competitors with each other.
- 5. To date, KAM has sold 29 copies of Decoder Commander and has given away 36 copies of Decoder Commander.
- 6. KAM's gross revenue for sale of Decoder Commander is \$1335.82.
- 7. KAM's deductible expenses relating to sales of Decoder Commander are \$41,804.45.
- 8. This number in ¶ 7 represents \$37,892 in engineering costs, \$3,839 in marketing costs, and \$73.95 in packaging costs.

- 9. In Aug 2008, during the pendency of this lawsuit, KAM ceased production of Decoder Commander. I chose to cease production and distribution of Decoder Commander based on Robert Jacobsen's continual accusations, court filings and motions stating that Decoder Commander infringes his product Decoder Pro, even though I disagree with these accusations.
- 10. The act that gave rise to Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim was KAM's use of Plaintiff's Decoder Definition Text Files.
- 11. KAM first downloaded the Decoder Definition Text Files from sourceforge.net on May 30, 2004.
- 12. These Decoder Definition Text Files referenced in ¶ 11 were contained in Version 1.4 of JMRI's Decoder Pro.
- 13. In June 2004, I bought prototype software from Robert Bouwens of Bouwens Engineering in Switzerland. This software would become KAM's Decoder Commander.
- 14. Mr. Bouwens assisted me, as an independent contractor, in the final development of the Decoder Commander software for approximately 18 months.
- 15. Sometime between April and June 2005, Mr. Bouwens downloaded literal versions of the JMRI Decoder Definition Text Files from the JMRI open source website, www.sourceforge.net, where the files are, and always have been, available to the public, for free. Bouwens then created a tool, called the

template verifier, to conve	ert selected man	ufacturer speci	fications da	ata from the
JMRI Decoder Definition	text Files for u	se in KAM's x	ml text files	S.

- 16. Defendants downloaded subsequent versions of JMRI's Decoder Pro and its associated Decoder Definition Files.
- 17. Defendants first distributed elements of the Decoder Definition Text Files on July 2005 with Decoder Commander.
- 18. This version of Decoder Commander contained elements of version JMRI version 1.6.1 and 1.7.1 of the Decoder Definition Text Files.
- 19. Subsequently, Defendants distributed portions of JMRI Decoder Definition Text Files versions 1.6.1, 1.7.1, and 1.7.3, beginning on March 17, 2006.
- 20. Defendants did not modify and distribute any versions of JMRI software other than Versions 1.6.1, 1.7.1, and 1.7.3.
- 21. Defendants removed all elements of the Decoder Definition text Files with the release 307 of Decoder Commander on Oct 31, 2006.
- 22. Defendants stopped production and distribution of Decoder Commander entirely on Aug 15, 2008.
- 23. Both JMRI's Decoder Definition Text Files and KAM's comparable text files are merely text files that accompany the respective software products, which are written in different computer programming languages.
- 24. These text files do not contain any source code or executable code.

25.	The	text file	es are	comprised	of syntax	x in x	ml foi	mat a	nd the	manufa	cturei
	info	rmation	I disc	cussed belo	ow.						

- 26. The purpose of these xml text files is to help a user program a "decoder" in a model train.
- 27. A decoder is a piece of hardware contained in the engine of a model train that controls the functioning and operation of the train.
- 28. For example, decoders control the speed of the train, the sound of the train, which lights are on at a particular time, and other operational functions.
- 29. KAM's xml text files use different tags and identifiers, for the most part, than JMRI's xml text files.
- 30. The purpose of both JMRI and KAM's text files is to organize manufacturer data associated with specific "Configuration Variables" for a decoder.
- 31. QS Industries, Inc. (QSI) is a manufacturer of decoders and QSI provides a detailed reference manual entitled "NMRA DCC Reference Manual for QSI Quantum HO Equipped Locomotives" (QSI Manual).
- 32. This QSI Manual assists hobbyists in programming QSI decoders.
- 33. Many of the Decoder Definition Text Files in this case involve QSI manufactured decoders as these decoders are relatively complex. For example, Plaintiff uses the "QSI Electric" decoder to analyze Defendants alleged infringement.

- 34. KAM owns all rights and interest to the QSI Manual and the copyrighted information therein via assignment from QSI in 2006.
- 35. Configuration Variables or "CVs" and their associated numbers are set by the National Model Railroad Association (NRMA) and are industry standard, and in some cases are mandatory.
- 36. For example, the NMRA dictates that CV 1 is always the "primary address" of the Decoder.
- 37. Attached as Exhibit 1 to this Declaration is a true copy of the NMRA Table 1 for Configuration Variables.
- 38. "Default" in the xml text files refers to the default value for each CV.
- 39. A default value is supplied by the manufacturer in a decoder manual or by the NMRA.
- 40. In the case of CV 1 in the QSI Electric decoder definition file, the default value of "3" comes from the NMRA configuration variable table as shown by Exhibit 1.
- 41. Similarly, the default value for CV 53.10.0 of "64" comes from the QSI (a manufacturer) manual.
- 42. Attached as Exhibit 2 to this Declaration is a true copy of the portion of the QSI text files, derived from the QSI manual, which dictate the default value for CV 53.10.0 as "64."

- 43. Attached as Exhibit 3 to this Declaration is a true copy of the deposition transcript for the deposition of Robert Jacobsen taken on September 17, 2009.
- 44. The feature choices for CV 53.10.0 also come from the QSI manual.
- 45. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a true copy of the relevant portion of the QSI manual that describes the feature choices for all CVs, including 53.10.0.
- 46. Numerous manufacturers abbreviate acceleration rate and deceleration rate with the respective abbreviations "accel" and "decel."
- 47. Attached as Exhibit 5 is a true copy of a screenshot from the Digitrax manufacturer's website using the abbreviations mentioned in ¶ 46.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 30, 2009 at Portland, Oregon.

Matthew Katzer