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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION**

THE SCO GROUP, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff and Counterclaim-
Defendant,

vs.

NOVELL, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Defendant and Counterclaim-
Plaintiff.

**NOVELL'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT ON SCO'S FIRST CLAIM
FOR SLANDER OF TITLE BASED ON
FAILURE TO ESTABLISH SPECIAL
DAMAGES**

Case No. 2:04CV00139

Judge Dale A. Kimball

Novell, Inc. (“Novell”) moves the Court for partial summary judgment as to The SCO Group, Inc.’s (“SCO’s”) First Claim for Relief for slander of title, on the grounds that SCO cannot prove special damages.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 permits the Court to grant partial summary judgment if the pleadings, discovery, and affidavits show that there is no genuine issue of material fact and that Novell is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Here, SCO’s claim for slander of title alleges that SCO suffered harm as a result of Novell’s statements that SCO does not own the UNIX copyrights. Special damages are a required element to prove a slander of title claim.

Special damages are “out-of-pocket losses” that must be the “direct and immediate” result of the slander of title. Special damages must also consist of “a realized or liquidated” pecuniary loss. SCO cannot meet its burden of establishing special damages on the following grounds:

First, SCO’s allegation that its SCOsouce licensing program was harmed by Novell’s assertion of rights does not support a claim for special damages as a matter of law. Given the evidence SCO has put forward demonstrating public skepticism regarding its infringement claim, SCO cannot establish that any failure of its licensing program “resulted from” the alleged slander and not some other cause. Moreover, SCO cannot establish that it was harmed by Novell’s assertion of ownership because if the alleged “cloud” on its title is removed, SCO will remain in possession of the copyrights and will be able to pursue any legitimate claim to royalties. SCO cannot support a claim for special damages based on the present failure of its licensing program as a matter of law.

Second, SCO’s allegation that Novell’s statements hurt SCO’s stock price states a claim that has been repeatedly rejected as the basis for a claim for special damages. Harm to a

plaintiff's stock price is not the "direct and immediate" result of a slander, and it is not a "realized or liquidated" pecuniary loss and cannot support a claim for special damages as a matter of law.

Third, SCO's assertion that it is entitled to attorneys fees to clear its title in this action is a claim that has been rejected in this Court and others around the country, and cannot be sustained as a matter of law.

Fourth, SCO has not produced any evidence of any pecuniary loss based on its efforts to research and pursue copyright registration, or to counter Novell's statements with its customers. SCO cannot support its burden of showing special damages because it has failed to meet its evidentiary burden.

For all of the above reasons, Novell is entitled to summary judgment on SCO's slander of title claim on the grounds that SCO cannot establish special damages.

In the alternative, if SCO is able to adduce evidence on the fourth point, the Court should enter an order under FRCP 56(d), specifying that SCO will be limited to recovery of special damages based solely on the realized and liquidated costs associated with clearing title to its copyrights through corrective measures such as copyright registration costs.

DATED: April 20, 2007

ANDERSON & KARRENBERG

By: /s/ Heather M. Sneddon

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-and-

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**Attorneys for Defendant and
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 20th day of April, 2007, I caused a true and correct copy of **NOVELL'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON SCO'S FIRST CLAIM FOR SLANDER OF TITLE BASED ON FAILURE TO ESTABLISH SPECIAL DAMAGES** to be served to the following:

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