# **EXHIBIT A**

Xerox Corporation v. Google Inc. et a

Doc. 69 Att. 1

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
3	AMBERWAVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION, : CIVIL ACTION
4	Plaintiff, :
5	v. :
6	: INTEL CORPORATION, :
	: NO. 05-301 (KAJ)
7	Defendant.
8	
9	Wilmington, Delaware Wednesday, November 22, 2006 at 11:33 a.m. TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
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11	BEFORE: HONORABLE KENT A. JORDAN. U.S.D.C.J.
12	BEFORE: HONORABLE KENT A. JORDAN, U.S.D.C.J.
13	APPEARANCES:
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4.5	MORRIS NICHOLS ARSHT & TUNNELL
15	BY: JACK B. BLUMENFELD, ESQ.
16	and
17	IRELL & MANELLA, LLP
18	BY: JASON G. SHEASBY, ESQ., SAMUEL K. LU, ESQ., and
19	ALEXANDER C.D. GIZA, ESQ. (Los Angeles, California)
20	Counsel for AmberWave Systems
21	Corporation
22	VOIDIG GOMANAY CHADGARIN C MARE OF
23	YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR BY: JOHN W. SHAW, ESQ., and KAREN E. KELLER, ESQ.
24	and
25	Brian P. Gaffigan Registered Merit Reporter

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APPEARANCES: (Continued) 1 2 SIMPSON THACKER & BARTLETT, LLP 3 GEORGE M. NEWCOMBE, ESQ., and PATRICK E. KING, ESQ. 4 (Palo Alto, California) 5 6 SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT, LLP BY: KERRY L. KONRAD, ESQ. (New York, New York) 7 8 g INTEL CORPORATION 10 ALLON STABINSKY, ESQ. (Santa Clara, California) 11 Counsel for Intel Corporation 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

It wants some other steps taken but leaving those other steps aside for the time being, that's something that can be addressed at another time either by stipulation of the parties or further discussion with the Court, if necessary. I take it that the notion of the amendment and supplementation is itself not objected to so I'm granting that as unopposed and you'll get a one-line order on that; all right?

Now, let's turn to the exchange of letters that we've got. And first we'll take up AmberWave's letter of November 20th which, as I understand it, basically says Intel pulled a fast one, they promised you they weren't going to seek reexamination of patents. They fiddled with the system to in fact challenge patents other than the ones that were instantly at suit but which they should have understood would be in suit and therefore as a remedy, we, AmberWave ought to be able to put our litigation counsel on the team dealing with the reexamination that Intel has sought with respect to these patents.

Now, I may not have done it elegantly but that is how I understand your position. Am I correct that about that, Mr. Blumenfeld, or whoever is speaking on behalf of AmberWave?

MR. BLUMENFELD: I think Mr. Sheasby is going to address this.

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MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, this is Jason Sheasby.

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I think you are correct. I would make one modification, which is that AmberWave does not want its litigation counsel to be a full fledged member of the reexamination team. We obviously recognize that we're not going to participate in anything relating to the amendment of claims. But with that caveat, I believe your characterization is accurate.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, you saw the letter that they sent in response from the Intel side where they took a couple pages to point out to me things I said before about your folks being involved in reexamination proceedings and then on the third page of their letter, basically say, well, we didn't violate any stipulation. So why don't you go ahead and give me any response you have to their November 21st letter.

MR. SHEASBY: Certainly Your Honor. I'll take them in order.

I think it's important to understand that Intel is slightly misrepresenting the history of the negotiation. At a November 8th hearing, Intel's counsel acknowledges there was some role that litigation counsel could appropriately play in the reexamination of patents in suit. The Court had sent the parties back to negotiate what that role would be. They were unable to agree and that resulted

- 000 -PROCEEDINGS

(REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephone

conference was held in chambers, beginning at 11:33 a.m.)

THE COURT: Hi, this is Judge Jordan. Who do I 6 have on the line?

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MR. BLUMENFELD: Good morning, Your Honor. On the AmberWave side is Jack Blumenfeld along with Sam Lu. Jason Sheasby and Alex Giza from Irell.

THE COURT: All right,

MS. KELLER: Good morning, Judge Jordan. It's Karen Keller at Young Conaway. Also with me on the line are John Shaw from my office, and George Newcombe Kerry Konrad and Patrick King from Simpson Thacher and also on the line is Allon Stabinsky, in-house counsel for Intel.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for waiting while I wrapped up a criminal matter I had to attend to in court.

I have the letters that were sent in to me on the competing issues that you want assistance with here today. Before we turn to those. I want to knock out

First, there is a motion by AmberWave for leave to amend and supplement its complaint in the 05-301 case and a filing by Intel indicating that it does not oppose that.

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in the stipulation preventing Intel from seeking reexamination on patents that may be added.

The reason why I bring that up is that I think that some of the quotes Intel uses in its letter is from a separate issue which is whether litigation counsel can be set up into two bubbles, which is litigation counsel that didn't have access to technical information and litigation counsel that could.

I think it's important to understand the unique nature of reexaminations. In a litigation, the central issue is infringement and that pervades all aspects of the case; and, of course, Intel technical information is a central issue in infringement. And so I think what the Court recognizes that it was not really possible to cabin out certain litigation counsel who would have technical information and those who wouldn't and could prosecute patents because they all need to discuss infringement.

A reexamination is completely different. In a reexamination, the central issue is prior art. Intel's 2Ő technical information is irrelevant to that. In addition, the examiner doesn't want its litigation counsel to play a complete role in the reexamination. We aren't counsel of record in the reexamination. We're not going to be talking to the PTO. We're not going to be filing the papers. We're going to be playing a very narrow and cabined role.

1 THE COURT: Now, let me ask you a question 2 there. Doesn't that presuppose that your attorneys on the 3 examination side are less capable of addressing prior art 4 issues than your folks on the litigation team? When you say 5 it's being used for strategic advantage, I may or may not 6 agree with you, but I've got to test you on this a little 7 bit because it sounds like you are saying those poor guys 8 over at the PTO working on our patents, they just are not 9 picking up on this prior art the way we are. We need to 10 help them. Is that what you are saying to me?

11 MR. SHEASBY: That's a fair question, Your 12 Honor. Let me put it this way. This litigation has been 13 going on for 17 months. I think AmberWave's litigation 14 counsel have lived the prior art issue in this case in a 15 way that frankly reexamination counsel have not. These 16 reexaminations have just been filed. More to the point, 17 it's not just about us having better knowledge, it's about 18 making sure there is consistency, that we're not taking 19 inconsistent positions, because that can become very 20 dangerous, if it were to occur. I'm sure Intel would be 21 very happy to accuse us of inequitable conduct if there were 22 inconsistencies that ended up being material. 23

THE COURT: Now, let me ask you a question, which in the abstract would make any attorney uncomfortable, but since the question here is preventing any leakage of

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THE COURT: And what exactly is that? What is it that you want your person to be doing or people doing?

MR. SHEASBY: We want them to be able to discuss prior art, which is to say that Intel has cited -- nine of the 12 references that Intel has cited in the reexamination are part of this litigation. And the reality is that we're in the best position to give advice on what those references mean and what they say. And we want that to be able to do that for our client.

I think one thing that Mr. Newcombe has said in an earlier oral argument is that the prosecution bar, what scope it should have should depend on how it impacts AmberWave's ability to litigate this case. Well, I would submit blocking AmberWave's litigation counsel from participating in reexamination of patents in suit does just that. It harms our ability to defend these patents. It creates a risk of inconsistency, of confusion, of a waste of resources. At the end of the day, protective orders are about protecting. They shouldn't be used as swords and I think that is exactly what Intel is trying to do. They're trying to gain a strategic advantage by using this protective order, by using the protective order to block

us from defending patents that are in suit that are before

24 this Court. 25 The second issue -- technical information and your representation to me is we

2 want to make sure we have consistent positions about prior

art, what is your response to something that was floated

previously perhaps in another context; and, that is, 4

5 exposing any communication between litigation team and the

6 reexamination team to the view of the other side? That is,

7 on this narrow set of prior art questions, there would be a

8 limited waiver to the extent of showing the other side, the

Intel folks, this is the question they asked about, hey,

10 what is your prior art position in the litigation? And this

11 is the response we gave them about the prior art. I'm not

12 saying I'm going to do that. I just want your response to

13 that.

14 MR. SHEASBY: Sure. Obviously, we would be 15 deeply uncomfortable with that. I think that no one likes 16 to see how sausage is made, Your Honor. And the reality is 17 we're going to be discussing a very detailed level what are 18 Intel's arguments on this prior art. Why is it good for 19 them? Why is it good for us? What is our weakness? What 20 is our strength? And I think it would be deeply unfair to 21 allow Intel to have access to that.

I think the reality is that it's sort of a slippery slope, Intel has access to our confidential information as well. And, of course, perhaps we would like a transcript of every transcript that Intel has with its

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other attorneys to make sure that they're not disclosing our confidential information.

THE COURT: Well, I suppose if you were seeking reexamination of their patents, you know, then you really would be in parallel positions; but that is not going on, right?

MR. SHEASBY: Well, Your Honor, I think one of the concerns that we would have, and this is sort of maybe distracting from the major issue, but the point I was trying to get at was that the idea that our conversations that happen to be privileged conversations about a subject matter that has no relevance to Intel's technical information should be exposed to Intel strikes me as not striking a fair balance. I think it does exactly what protective orders shouldn't do which is inhibit our ability to defend this case.

17 THE COURT: Okay. I've got your position. 18 Thanks very much, Mr. Sheasby.

19 Mr. Newcombe, are you speaking for Intel? 20 MR. NEWCOMBE: I am, Your Honor, on this.

21 THE COURT: Well, I want you in the first

22 instance to respond to Mr. Sheasby's point that, look, there 23 is no danger of any leaking of technical information here

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because there is not going to be any discussion of technical

information. The only thing that is going to be discussed

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is prior art, and we wouldn't be in this position if you folks on the Intel side hadn't gone ahead and done what you said you weren't going to do.

MR. NEWCOMBE: Well, first, let me take the last point first. We didn't go ahead and do what we said we weren't going to do. I could not disagree more with the way AmberWave is concerning the stipulation. Throughout the negotiating history, we made it narrower and narrower. To read "may later be added" to encompass anything that could be added would broaden this way beyond any of the expectation of the parties, certainly, Intel, at the time we negotiated that.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. NEWCOMBE: We view -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

15 THE COURT: Let me ask you a question on that 16 point. Here is what they said on page two of their letter.

17 This is the third full paragraph on page two. 18 "Intel may argue that it did nothing wrong in 19 filing a reexamination request on the '449 patent because 20 when Intel filed the request, there was only a pending motion to add the patent that had not been acted on by the 21

22 Court. Only the most disingenuous reading of the

23 stipulation and its purpose could support such an argument.

The parties had long contemplated the continuations of the

'371, '632 and '292 patents would be added to the suit.

Indeed, the parties have made a special accommodation for this in the schedule."

3 Now, You're trying to say, I take it from your last comment to me, that AmberWave wants to throw the doors

5 wide open. What they say to me in their letter is, wait, 6 we're talking about a couple of things here. One, the '449

7 patent that everybody knew was something that they were

8 going to seek to add to the litigation because there was

9 already a pending motion on it, so you could not have

10 understood anything other than that that was going to be 11 in the mix and, therefore, filing reexamination on that

12 was out of line. What is your response to that?

13 MR. NEWCOMBE: I disagree with that characterization. I think that, first of all, that reexam a 14 15 was filed the morning that patent issued and at a time when, you know, we still don't believe this case should be in the 16 301 case. It should be in the 655, which is not covered by

17 18 this stipulation at all. 19 THE COURT: Well, whether you agree with that or

20 not, which case is it in?

MR. NEWCOMBE: Which case?

22 THE COURT: Yes.

23 MR. NEWCOMBE: Which case is it in now?

THE COURT: Right.

25 MR. NEWCOMBE: As of this morning, it's in the

301.

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THE COURT: Okay. So whether you like it there or not, it's in the case. But go ahead and take me further on your argument.

3 4 5 MR. NEWCOMBE: Okay. Let me go on to the 6 second point. I could not disagree more with Mr. Sheasby's

characterization that our technical information is not 8 relevant. It is highly relevant and these communications 9 between people who have full access to all of our most

10 highly sensitive confidential information. They're going

11 to sit down with prosecution counsel now, unmonitored, 12 unchecked; and as Mr. Sheasby said, you don't want know

13 how sausage is made. Well, that is exactly our concern.

Because to suggest that infringement is irrelevant ignores

14 15 the reality of what goes on in a reexamination. 16 What happens, Your Honor, is that, let's assume

17 that, as the PTO has already done, found that their claims 18 appear to be invalidated by prior art. What happens then 19 is they can go back -- and they have done this in the past, 20 already. We gave a reference to it in our papers -- and say 21 to the PTO, well, okay. We're not going to fight you on 22 that but we're going to amend our claim and now we're going 23 to put in the following additional limitations.

24 Now, guess what advantage they have at that 25 point? And they can say all they want that this isn't

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going to come out in the conversation, but the people who are sitting down discussing this, making the sausage, with prosecution counsel have access to our process flows, our 3 4 cookbooks and they're having the ability.

THE COURT: But we're not talking prior art anymore, are we?

MR. NEWCOMBE: We're talking about how to get around prior art. And then --

THE COURT: Right. So help -- I've got to interrupt you. You got to help me because you are in a realm that, frankly, I don't have experience in, you do. Help me out.

MR. NEWCOMBE: Okay.

14 THE COURT: They tell me, judge, we only want to be able to communicate about prior art and that's a defined 15 term in the patent law. It's got a pretty specific meaning 16 17 and it doesn't mean Intel's secret internal technical 18 information, and we only want to be able to talk about that 19 to the extent necessary to make sure we're taking consistent 20 positions between the PTO and this litigation and allowing a 21 communication of that sort doesn't implicate the legitimate 22 confidentiality concerns of Intel in any fashion because it 23 doesn't touch on their confidential information.

24 That's the point I need you to answer because so far, you've told me that they'll sit down and it will of our products, which is an unfair advantage.

2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sheasby, go ahead 3 and respond to that argument.

4 MR. SHEASBY: I think that Mr. Newcombe just 5 proved a point against himself. His characterization of the 6 conversation was we would go on and say, and this prior art 7 doesn't disclose, XY&Z, so this is how you should draft your 8 claims. We can't say that and we wouldn't be able to say 9 that.

10 The reality is when you amend claims in a 11 reexamination, it's a very narrow tool, Your Honor. You're 12 only allowed to narrow the claims, you can't make them 13 broader. So if a claim doesn't already cover Intel, we 14 can't suddenly, AmberWave couldn't make it cover Intel. 15 More to the point, you can't just make up limitations to add to your claims. It has to be your invention. It has to be 16 17 in the disclosure.

At the end of the day, I think it comes down to this, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Well, hold on just a second. 21 Because maybe I'm reading too much into Mr. Newcombe's 22 argument, but I take it that the concern goes beyond this 23 specific reexamination proceeding. In other words, you may narrow the claim in this reexamination proceeding but if, in 24 25 the course of discussing how to narrow it, you communicate

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all come out. I need you to explain to me why, in having

communication of the sort they say they want to have.

3 limited, the technical information is going to, is at risk 4

of coming out,

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MR. NEWCOMBE: Let me give you an example. There is a piece of prior art, whatever it says, that the

Patent Office has found anticipates the claim as written. 7

8 So in the course of analyzing this, and analyzing the art,

9 AmberWave's counsel could say, well, here are certain things

that are not covered by this art. And in that discussion of

what is not covered, which would just be the converse of

12 what is covered, the discussion could very easily slip

13 into issues that are "not covered by the prior art" and

14 those comments are going to be informed by what is in our

15 processes, wink-wink, nod-nod. That is how you draft your

16 claim here, both to get around the prior art which is how

17 it's a prior art analysis but also what emerges is a claim

that is now informed by people who have access to the most 18

19 intimate details of our processes and products, which means

20 the claims now could be so narrowly drafted that they'll

21 clearly not be covered by prior art, because they got so

22 many limitations in them and those limitations are going

23 to be informed even inadvertently by discussions that

24 will involve how to get around the prior art and those

discussions of necessity will be informed by their knowledge

to them information about what you couldn't get here but you

might get in another application, that you will have let the

3 cat out of the bag.

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Respond to that. Like I said, maybe 6 I'm reading more into his argument than he meant to say but 7 that is how I was understanding his concern to reach. Go

8 ahead.

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9 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, the point to make is 10 that by limiting what the communications subject matter is, which is the prior art, the risk of what Mr. Newcombe is 11

12 suggesting might occur or would occur is really, it's not a

13 meaningful risk. At the end of the day, I think you have

14 to weigh the analysis this way: Is that Intel did not need

15 to seek these reexamination. Intel had every ability to

16 present the prior art or present it to the PTO in the

17 litigations before this Court. It chose to create another

18 forum in which to have a collateral attack of these patents.

19 I think at the end of the day, there has to be 20 consequences to that. I think that we have presented a

program and a limited role we were playing in reexamination 21 22 that gives substantial confidence that there is just no

23 meaningful risk of disclosure of confidential information,

24 and to suggest because of Intel's own creation of this

25 morass that Amber Wave has to fight with one hand tied behind

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its back regarding these patents in suit doesn't strike me 2 as a proper balance.

THE COURT: All right. Now, I am going to ask them about the morass. Don't worry. But I just have to go back to the question I asked you before. When you say fight with one hand tied behind your back, are you telling me that the lawyers you've got dealing in the reexamination proceeding aren't as capable of understanding prior art as you folks are? Because you make it sound as if -- I'm not saying you don't have something that could maybe be helpful, but if you weren't around, they would be conducting this in a competent and sensible way regardless; right?

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I think it comes down to three issues. One is the scope of our knowledge. We've lived with this case for 17 months.

THE COURT: Yes, I got it. I understand that you want your reexam folks to have the benefit of the learning curve you will have already been up. I'm not confused about your position on that. You seem to be arguing, though, that without the benefit of that information, somehow in the reexam process you're denied due process or it's unfair that the Intel people have got a special advantage over you. I mean if this litigation didn't exist, you'd have Intel and you'd have AmberWave and they would be fighting in a reexam and the fact that some

1 at Intel who were working on this case as long as we have, 2 have gotten into it as deeply as we have. We didn't have 3 anything to do with that. So this is a separate team of prosecution counsel that are doing that for Intel. There is 5 no reason in the world why the separate prosecution team for 6 AmberWave shouldn't do it. We're not involved.

7 THE COURT: Well, they've pointed out. When you 8 say there is no reason in the world, they've pointed out a 9 reason which is hardly frivolous, which is good lawyers, 10 doing their utmost, may still come up with a different spin 11 on prior art and take positions which are not entirely 12 consistent and which an aggressive litigant, which Intel 13 clearly is in these cases, would seize on and say, aha, 14 inequitable conduct, less than truthful before the PTO, et cetera, et cetera. Why should they be is exposed to that risk because Intel chose to fight in the PTO as well as 16 17 here?

18 MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, there are parallel 19 proceedings like this that go on all the time in litigation. 20 And the prosecution bar, I'm not aware of any cases and I 21 don't think they have cited any, that say when there is a 22 parallel reexam, that somehow all the concerns that underlie 23 why the prosecution bar is repeatedly endorsed by courts 24 over and over again goes out the window.

And one of the things we agreed to is the

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other lawyer knew a lot about the prior art would be irrelevant; right?

MR. SHEASBY: I understand your point, Your Honor. I think there is two other issues, and I think they're pointed out in our letters, which is that it creates just an unacceptable risk of inconsistency in which we're going to take positions regarding characterization of the prior art that may be different from reexamination counsel. We just can't have that. It's not appropriate. It creates issues with inequitable conduct and it creates a potential very difficult situation for us. It needs the coordination on positions regarding prior art.

THE COURT: All right. Now, let me ask you, Mr. Newcombe, your opponents say we never would have had this problem if you guys hadn't opened another front in the war.

Now, I want you to explain to me if my looking equitably at how the chips ought to fall here, whether that shouldn't play a factor in my thinking.

MR. NEWCOMBE: Your Honor, I don't think it should. And let me address it. This application was something Intel had been tracking all along. It was one in which it intended to file a reexam regardless of what they intended to do. We had the absolute right to do that. We did it. Intel's litigation counsel was not involved at all in that process. So it's not as if, boy, we got the guys

procedure by which any art that we uncover can be sent to

2 their prosecution counsel. All that has been taken care of. 3 We've really gone through all of these issues previously and

4 all those mechanisms are in place. And the mere fact that

5 there is a parallel reexam on this one now added patent

6 doesn't change any of that calculus. We, litigation counsel

7 are not involved in that process. Their litigation counsel

8 shouldn't be involved in that process. They can send over

9 any art they want. We've gone through that. There is a

10 procedure and mechanism for that to be done. And beyond

11 that, the risk is just too great that in these unmonitored 12

conversations that something is going to happen.

13 And I want to respond to something Mr. Sheasby 14 said which he said well, Your Honor, all we can do is narrow 15 the claims. That is exactly the point. Because let's 16 hypothetically posit a claim which, broadly read, would read 17 on Intel's products but it's invalid because it's too broad 18 the way the claim was written. So they go back in now and 19 narrow it, and how do they narrow it? Well, they narrow it 20 by putting from our cookbook. I know they're saying they 21 wouldn't overtly do this but inadvertently, something is

22 going to leak out where now, all of a sudden, the claim will

23 be narrowed so it avoids all the prior art and now reads

24 smack on our product. That is what our concern was. That

is what we're afraid of. And there is no reason why we

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should allow that risk to go forward.

THE COURT: All right. Now, a last question for you, and then I will ask this to Mr. Sheasby as well.

Is there any reason why this reexamination
procedure which you began has to continue in the face of
this litigation? Should one or the other of these things
give way so that we're dealing with a one front war, not a
two front war? In short --

MR. NEWCOMBE: Let me just address that first. Because if, in fact -- we don't know if the reexam has been granted yet on the '449. But let's assume it is. What is the procedure that really accommodates that, that courts routinely do? And, in fact, we're going to make a motion on the 655 that relates to this as well. Is that if the reexam is granted, what happens is the Court then stays the proceeding with respect to that patent to allow that reexamination process to conclude in the PTO so there isn't any parallel track. You wait for the PTO to rule on it because in fact the patent may never issue, and, therefore, you're litigating for nothing. So I think the mechanisms that are normally employed in these situations absolutely

23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sheasby, why 24 should the case proceed with two fronts if, either by the 25 reexamination stopping or the litigation with respect to the

obviates the concern Your Honor has.

the '449 patent as an example. So what I would suggest
 occurs is Intel has made a decision that they want to have a

3 collateral attack on the '449 patent at the PTO on 102, 103

4 grounds, anticipation and obviousness. Well, they made

5 their attack. So that is their attack on validity and

6 that's where they're going to have to be able to have the 7 challenge on validity on 102, 103 grounds.

In this case, they should not be able to have to have any more challenges on validity on 102, 103 grounds. And what we can do in this case, is we can do infringement, and Section 112, written description and enablement.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that is -MR. SHEASBY: That way, there is no duplication
of efforts.

15 THE COURT: All right. That is a nonstarter. 16 And I'm still not getting a response to my question, which 17 is, not doing what you are saying here, which is telling 18 them they can't make validity arguments here, what is your 19 response to the point I'm trying to draw from you and that 20 is could the '449 patent be stopped pending reexamination, 21 that is, the '449 litigation, while the rest of the case 22 proceeds or, alternatively, does the PTO ever stay 23 consideration of reexamination?

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, the PTO does not stay consideration of reexamination. And I think that is why

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patent that you've got concerns about being stayed, we can address the challenge you are facing?

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, the reexamination relates to a very narrow set of issues. Intel has presented nine of 12 -- 12 prior art references that it wants the PTO to consider between the two patents. Obviously, there are a host of other issues in this case. And the reality is the reexamination is not going to give full relief to AmberWave. AmberWave needs to have a litigation to stop Intel from infringing that patents.

THE COURT: I'm not suggesting that the whole case would be stayed. I guess what I'm asking is if the PTO says, okay, we will reexam the '449 patent, if that were in fact to be the case, and I was to say all right, well, then we're not litigating that for the time being, the rest the case moves forward, what is your response to that?

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I've actually encountered this in another District before and I think in this context, because I think there was a clear violation of the stipulation regarding reexamination, I think there may be an appropriate remedy and it goes something like this.

23 Intel would not, by my reading of the 24 stipulation -- and we can talk about this after I make the 25 proposal. Intel is not entitled to file reexamination on Intel filed it before, when it did. Because once it gets
 started, it can't -- an Article III Court doesn't have the
 power to stop it.

4 Having said that, I think the '449 is a 5 continuation of the '371 patent and so the same issues 6 regarding infringement, and I'm assuming the same -- Intel 7 will make similar arguments regarding enablement and written 8 description of both patents. As a result, I don't really 9 see how there is any benefit to slowing down the '449. The '449 should be part of the consolidated litigation. At some 10 11 point, the '449 may drop out because the PTO may conclude 12 that their patent claim's invalid, the claims may change, so 13 at some point we may need to adjust. But I think there is 14 enough time left in the litigation that at this point it's 15 not necessary to stay it.

I will point out that most patents, I think the number is greater than 90 percent, survive reexamination. Claims may be slightly modified but they do come out.

THE COURT: All right. Well, here is the
upshot. You know, we've had to take a lot of time to try to
deal with this. And I have to say while I don't feel myself
in high dudgeon the way the folks the AmberWave side do,
it's pretty hard for me to believe the folks on the Intel
side of the fence could not have foreseen that this '449
case patent was going to be in the case. In fact, if I

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going on in this litigation.

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Wednesday, November 22, 2006

hear it right, and read a little bit between the words Mr.
 Newcombe has spoken on this call, this might have been a
 case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand is
 doing on behalf of Intel where somebody rushes in and files
 for reexamination without being fully informed about what is

But however it happened, it happened, and it certainly, I will agree with AmberWave, was contrary to the spirit the agreement that the parties had reached, at least with respect to that one specific patent that was already the subject of a motion before this Court. And so Intel has created a problem that did not otherwise exist. Now, the question is, what is right way to handle that?

14 I disagree with AmberWave that the right way to handle that is to throw out the window months of work in 15 coming to a protective order. So I'm not doing that. I'm 17 not revisiting what was carefully calibrated. The only 18 thing I'm prepared to do is to say if you want to have a 19 communication in writing that is from examination counsel 20 that says tell us what has gone on with the positions you 21 have taken on prior art in the litigation, and then a 22 written response that says that these are the prior art issues we've addressed in the litigation and here is how we've done it, which, by the way, I don't see why you couldn't handle just by forwarding publicly filed documents

I something I had I think alluded to in this earlier call I've

2 just referenced. If your concern is we don't want to have

3 inconsistent prior art reference positions, you're going

4 to be taking those prior art positions in Answers to

5 Interrogatories, in deposition testimony, in things that are

6 going to either be public or at most will be under some

7 protective order because they contain technical information,

8 but they will be positions that are going to be directed at

the prior art. And if you want to limit your communications

10 to making sure you don't have inconsistent prior art

11 positions, you ought to be able to do that, exposing just

12 that much of the sausage making.

13 No sit-down discussions, no talking about how 14 you are going to position it at the reexam but letting them 15 know this is what we've done in the litigation with respect 16 to the prior art so that they have the benefit of your 17 experience and learning curve. But the other side is going 18 to know this is what you told them about the prior art, 19 something that they, in all logic, would already have known 20 because you would have told them that in the front of me or 21 in front of them in discovery.

So that is where it rests. We've plowed this ground again and again. And I don't want to have to plow it again after this. I think you have got fully competent reevant coursel so I don't think you are depied on the

25 reexam counsel so I don't think you are denied on the

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anyway, I would permit that.

We talked about this back when we were facing some of these issues a year ago, November 8, 2005. It's attached as Exhibit B to the November 21st letter that I got from Intel. And the at page 13 of that, there was this exchange where I said:

"So what you are saying" -- in response to something Mr. Sheasby had said -- "is you want to be able to talk about, you want to be able to confer, confining any discussion to a statement about the meaning of prior art. Have I understood that right?

"Mr. Sheasby: Yes. The discussion about the prior art, yes. That's correct, Your Honor.

And I said: "All right. Now, Mr. Newcombe, I want you to help me out. How would a discussion of that be problematic," et cetera? "How would knowledge of your client's technical information be violative if somebody said, hey, what are the parties competing positions in front of the District of Delaware with respect to the Gadzooks reference?" I guess that was my attempt at humor. "How does that implicate your technical information?"

And then there is a response from Mr. Newcombe.

The point is we had been over this ground before. We've been over exactly this ground before. And so I'm coming out exactly where I was before, saying only this, which is

1 AmberWave side any due process. The only issue that you've

2 raised that rings with me at all is let's not have

3 inconsistent prior art dealings between two adjudicative

4 bodies or administrative body and a court and what I have

5 just cold you ought to be able to handle that adequately.

6 So we're putting that to rest. And I hope everybody

7 understands what I just said, whether they're happy about

8 the or not. It's where the ball comes to rest.

Do you have any questions about what I have just ruled, Mr. Sheasby?

MR. SHEASBY: No, Your Honor. No questions.

12 THE COURT: Mr. Newcombe?

13 MR. NEWCOMBE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

14 THE COURT: All right. Now, let me say this as 15 we close the door on this issue. When I say I don't want to 16 revisit again, that also means, Mr. Newcombe, that I don't

17 want to be dealing with Intel starting the third front or

18 the fourth front or the fifth front in the war. Because,

19 otherwise, I'm going to feel like you're not taking

20 seriously what I take to be a legitimate concern by

21 AmberWave. You disagree with it, you said, vehemently, but

22 I don't. You had that '449 issue in front of you when,

23 whether you knew it or not, somebody acting for Intel ran in

24 and started a reexam. And I view that as problematic and I

25 don't expect that to occur again. I hope I'm communicating

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that both politely but directly enough that there is no 2 mistaking it; okay?

MR. NEWCOMBE: Understood, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: All right. Now, let's turn to the 5 other set of letters that I've got here, which is a request 6 by Intel for three things. And given the timing here, I'm 7 just going to have to handle these first. We'll deal with 8 the last two first, the MIT license and Intel's fifth set of 9 interrogatories.

And, Mr. Newcombe, you had the benefit of seeing the November 21 letter that I got from Mr. Blumenfeld where where he says, hey, those two issues were just raised prematurely. We wanted to meet and confer but they ran to court and they're raising them now. What is your response and why is this something I should take up now if this is something that the parties can and should work out?

MR. NEWCOMBE: Okay. First, with respect to 18 MIT, they agreed to produce it so I don't there is an issue with the MIT license.

20 And with respect to the interrogatories, we 21 have, we believe -- and with me on the line by the way is 22 Kerry Konrad who actually engaged in the meet and confer. 23 So to the extent we get into an area where I just can't give 24 details, with Your Honor's permission, I'd ask that he jump

simple. They agreed they need to supplement those at some 2

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KONRAD: What we want is a date certain --

THE COURT: Good enough. Let me ask them.

6 MR. KONRAD: -- for when this is going to be in 7 hand, because there is a lot of lead time involved in prior

8 art analysis that pegs off of that. And if we don't get

9 these answers, the expert reports, we won't have enough time 10 to deal with a newer theory about when these things were

conceived so we just wanted a date certain. 11

12 THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me ask.

Mr. Sheasby, is this yours as well?

14 MR. SHEASBY: It's Mr. Giza's, Your Honor,

15 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Giza, you know, 16 they're making a lot of sense to me. Eighteen months, how come you can't tell them, conception, reduction to practice? 17

18 What is the hold up?

> MR. GIZA: Your Honor, the conception, reduction to practice issue is based upon analysis, primarily upon the analysis of the inventor lab notebooks and AmberWave is in the process of reviewing and producing those. The problem with --

24 THE COURT: And that's their issue.

25 MR. GIZA: Right.

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THE COURT: All right.

2 MR. NEWCOMBE: The issue on the interrogatories we believe is ripe and they're the ones that we're moving on, and these are very simple. They ask for, what do you 5 contend your date of conception and reduction to practice 6 is?

7 These are very fundamental things, as Your Honor 8 knows, in any patent case. The facts related to these are 9 100 percent in the control of AmberWave. Because they 10 relied on the inventors, all of whom are either under the 11 control, represented by AmberWave's counsel and AmberWave 12 has all documentation on this. So in our view, there is no reason in the world, 18 months or 17 months into this 14 litigation, why we should not get from them a response to 15 when did you conceive each of these inventions and when did

THE COURT: Okay. I'm trying to get an answer from you about the state of the discussion because they write back and say, whoa, we really haven't had an opportunity to have much in the way of conversation about them. I'm paraphrasing broadly. Do you disagree with that?

MR. KONRAD: Your Honor, this is Kerry Konrad.

23 If I may?

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24 THE COURT: Sure. 25

you reduce it to practice?

MR. KONRAD: I think the issue is actually very

I THE COURT: They're saying, hey, we're a year

2 and-a-half into this and we don't want to keep to hearing

3 we're in the process and I want to know when you're done.

4 And I think that is a fair question 18 months into a case.

5 When are you going to give them to them?

6 MR. GIZA: We producing them now. We 7 produced some yesterday. Our review is ongoing. One of

8 the issues is that there is a lot of third-party

9 confidential information in these lab notebooks. AmberWave

is a technology company and a lot of their work is joint 10

11 development projects. And this we think is actually

12 irrelevant but what we're doing is redacting the information

13 and as we get approval to produce it, we'll produce that.

14 But it takes a lot of time reviewing these documents before

we can produce them. We've gotten some approval to produce 15

gone through and unredacted that material and we're going

16 third-party confidential information recently. So we've

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18 forward and we'll have all this material reviewed and

19 produced and then we'll be able to supplement our contention

20 interrogatories on conception.

21 THE COURT: So the question stands. When? 22 Because I understand you're telling me it's hard. I'm not

23 missing that. I understand you are saying a third-party

24 paragraph is involved, it's difficult, but they're asking

25 when and I'm asking when.

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1 MR. GIZA: Yes, Your Honor. We proposed a mutual supplementation deadline of January 15th where both parties will supplement on the logs we discussed in the 4 letter.

THE COURT: And that is not just a partial supplementation. If I understand you right, you are saying at that point we're going to give you what we've got with respect to this issue; right?

MR, GIZA: Right. As of that point, what we know, that will be our response. There may be other information that comes up later in discovery but it will be our best understanding as of that date.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Konrad, you can live with January 15th or not?

15 MR. KONRAD: Well, we would have preferred it to 16 be sooner, but if January 15th is doable and they're going to give us complete and full answers, if the Court finds 18 that appropriate, then we would accept that.

19 THE COURT: Well, I'm asking you, because you 20 have a sense, you folks are going to have a better sense of 21 how this shakes out in terms of what you just said a few 22 moments ago, which is other deadlines that are coming down 23 the pike at you.

24 MR. KONRAD: Your Honor, I believe that in terms of that, the distinction between December 15th or Intel's letter, that is, the one associated with Mr. --

probably Dr. Fitzgerald and Dr. Antoniadis, if I'm saying it

correctly, these two professors from MIT. Mr. Konrad, if

this is still yours, let me ask you first and foremost, why

5 is it is this in front of me at all, when as the folks from

6 AmberWave point out, you've got a third-party, two third

parties and you've got subpoenas issued out of the District

8 of Massachusetts?

9 MR. KONRAD: AmberWave counsel is representing 10 these inventors and we've been negotiating with them. The 11 Court certainly has powers of preclusion with respect to this. And I would think the Court's views as to the 12 13 relevance of this information would be instructive and given 14 comity by the District of Massachusetts if we had to go there, this does seem to be the forum that is more informed 15

16 about the overall case. 17 THE COURT: But everybody would agree, wouldn't 18 they, including you folks on the Intel side, that I'm not 19 the right person to say that subpoena will be enforced; 20 right? I mean that is the District of Massachusetts 21 subpoena.

22 MR. KONRAD: The District of Massachusetts would 23 be the place to turn for an order for contempt, Your Honor, 24 if we had to go there in order to compel.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

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January 15th would not seriously impede our ability. We just need to get on with it well before the expert reports

3 are due.

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4 THE COURT: Done.

5 MR. KONRAD: January 15th would accomplish that. 6 We would like to talk about interrogatories they mention in 7 their letter, though, and the idea of reciprocity because we don't stand on equal footing if the Court would want to hear 8 9

10 THE COURT: Yes, I will want to hear it, but at least insofar as this issue which I'm sticking with until 11 12 we're finished with it, they're going to supplement by 13 January 15th, completely as far as their knowledge will 14 allow, the issues, the information associated with the 15 issues of conception, reduction to practice that you have 16 identified in these interrogatories. So that is taken 17 care of.

18 Now, I'm not getting into the reciprocity issue. 19 You guys talk about that. I mean I'm just not taking that 20 up right now. If you think it's not reciprocal, you talk to 21 them about it. If you guys can't come to agreement, we'll 22 go through the right process to get me here, but I'm not 23 sort of taking that on the fly and I don't view that as the 24 issue that was teed up for today.

As to the first issue that was identified in

1 Second issue. Their argument to me is that you

haven't even given the slightest foundation for weighing

3 through the documents of these two gentlemen beyond the

4 MARCO and SRC research because only the SCR and MARCO

5 research could possibly implicate any of the rights that you

6 have identified in your special licensing agreement. What

7 is your response to that?

8 MR. KONRAD: Well, my response to that, Your 9 Honor, is sort of captured in their letter where when they

10 begin by saying that our allegations have no merit, they say

11 AmberWave funds this research and development on its own.

12 Well, that is a question of fact. And at some point,

13 they're going to have to prove that. We can prove that we

14 provided them with funding pursuant to the terms of an

15 agreement which say that if we funded this research in

16 whole or in part, we have a license to it.

17 Beyond that, our agreement provides that they 18 had an obligation to disclose to MIT and MIT, in turn, to us any background intellectual property, anything that they 19 20 claim to own outside the scope of the research that they 21 were doing for us that they were intending to hold apart 22 and that might block our ability to use the fruits of the

23 research that we helped to pay for.

24 THE COURT: All right.

MR. KONRAD: The contract itself begins to

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implicate all the disclosures that they made and the other 2 things that they claim to have owned independently. Now, 3 we need to be able to prove that we in fact funded this 4 research in whole or in part, 5

THE COURT: Now, let me ask you a question. In order to do that then, it's your position that anything these gentlemen worked on over the last five years is fair game? Because without looking at everything they worked on, there is no way to limit and focus on where you might have rights. That is your position?

MR. KONRAD: The position is that we would like to -- we think it's going to involve tracing funds and trying to exclude these other possibilities. If they're going to come in and say it was funded by somebody else, then they're going to have to prove this. What this ends up with is they're precluded --

THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry to interrupt you, Mr. Konrad, but I'm trying to -- and I may not be doing this artfully, but I'm trying to get a specific understanding of the breadth of the position, and it will help me if -- and maybe you can't give me a yes or no, but try to give me a yes or no to this, if you can.

23 Is it your position that everything they worked 24 on for the last five years is something you ought to be able to look at because without doing that, you won't be able to

to with a description of a research project for the last

2 five years. Is that right or wrong?

MR. KONRAD: That is right, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: So if you presented that question to 5 them, tell us what you worked on for the last five years, and by research project, who funded it, that answers the

7 question you are trying to get?

MR. KONRAD: That would be the beginning point.

And it might exclude a great deal of, it might exclude some

10 things that we don't need to pursue further.

11 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Giza, is this 12 you again?

MR. GIZA: Yes, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Okay. What is wrong with that 15 question?

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16 MR. GIZA: Well, the problem with Intel's 17 proposal is it's really a two-step process and as Intel

18 counsel has admitted here right before you, it's a 19

beginning.

20 THE COURT: Well, sure. I mean obviously any 21 time you start to try to find something out, there is

22 going to be a follow-up. The question is not whether the

23 follow-up will be objectionable. The question is what is

24 wrong with that question?

MR. GIZA: Well, the problem is that although

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know whether this is something Intel helped fund or not? In short, there is no way to narrow your request and still meet your desire to figure out whether they have wrongly gypped you guys out of your rights under the licensing agreement?

MR. KONRAD: Your Honor, with apologies for not saying yes or no, what I would say is that we believe that to get to the truth, we will need to know all the sources of funding that they claim to have had and what the scope of that funding was, which is why we proposed a compromise to begin by simply obtaining from them the information about what the other potential sources of funding were or the research that led to these patents that they put in their own pocket. And if one of those is plainly irrelevant, if it's research relating to some medical device or it's something that has nothing to do with it, then obviously,

16 there is no need to go further. But if it's something that 17 implicates the closely related technology, if it's AmberWave funding, if it's some other research grant, we may need to 19 explore that further to try to trace these funds.

THE COURT: So, short of saying give us all 20 21 your work papers for the last five years, your initial 22 position -- initial -- I should say, you call it your 23 compromise position, but what you are saying what you can

24 live with as a starting point for analysis is tell us your funding sources and what those funding sources were related

they're more reserved about how they're relating it to you, 2 Your Honor. During meet and confer, they told me make no 3 mistake we're going to get all these documents.

4 THE COURT: Well, that will really be up to me, 5 won't it? So I reiterate I'm not talking about step two, I'm talking about step one. You know, they may feel pretty 6 7 bold. They may feel pretty confident but if it ever comes

to me, as a step two discussion, we'll find out whether they

9 "get everything" or not and who made the mistake, if anybody

10 did. But that's not what I'm dealing with now,

So I reiterate, last shot, what is wrong with the question that I just posed to them and the way they say, yes, we would be satisfied with that as the starting point for further discovery?

15 MR. GIZA: I have two concerns, Your Honor. 16 First, this is starting a multiple step process which is 17 going to be more burdensome on the inventors, on these

18 professors at MIT. The second point is they're saying that 19

if there is something that is totally irrelevant, they'll be 20 able to not follow-up on it. Well, you know, these are

21 technical professors. Their research is all in a related

22 field. It's going to end up that -- I don't know for

23 certain but it will very likely end up that all their

24 research is impacted by the scope of what they're looking 25 for.

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THE COURT: Okay. If what you are telling me is they don't have anything that is clearly outside the field of research that Intel is helping to fund, then what I guess I'm hearing you say is taking that initial step won't be helpful because maybe they're right on the Intel side.

Here is the short of it. I have what I take to be a good faith position put before me that Intel has some rights to stuff that these gentlemen are doing. You may want them to say unilaterally we'll only give you this and that, which is another way of saying to Intel, trust us when we tell you this is all we did with your money. But the whole discovery process is based on the premise that trust is limited so you show.

13 14 So I'm not going to order anybody up there in 15 Massachusetts to do anything. That's the District of 16 Massachusetts job. But the question about relevance, I do 17 think they were overbroad in trying to say, hey, we're not 18 going to take the inventors' word for it, we want to see 19 what they've been doing because we think they may be doing stuff that we were entitled to some rights then. That doesn't strike me as out of line at all. So if you think 22 their step process is inappropriate because it really won't 23 narrow it, you are in a position much better to know than I 24 am. I agree with you, why stage it. Go ahead and let them 25 pose the broad question. As to relevance, I'm not having

won't be final in that respect.

2 MR. SHEASBY: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor 3 one other point, which is that on the stipulation issue, 4 AmberWave feels quite strongly there was a violation of the 5 stipulation which was entered into the Court. And I know 6 that the Court had suggested that the Court was not going to

7 give us relief on the protective order as a result of this but we still believe there should be some consequences for 9 the violation of the stipulation.

10 THE COURT: Yes. And what did you have in mind? 11 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I think that two 12 things would be appropriate. The first is that I think it 13 would be helpful for there to be an Order from the Court, at 14 least a statement on the record that there was a violation 15 of the stipulation, a stipulation that was entered by the 16 Court. I believe, you know, it was an act of contempt to 17 do what Intel did. 18

And I think the second issue is that AmberWave 19 is a small company. And Intel, by playing these games, is 20 going to cost us money. We're going to have to support this 21 reexamination at the same time as the litigation and we 22 believe it would be appropriate for Intel to pay the cost 23 of the reexamination that they started.

THE COURT: All right. Well, here is what you 25 guys do. If there isn't -- and let me just say this. If

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the problem with it you folks are.

2 Okay. That's all the guidance I can give you, though, because this is out of my jurisdiction. They'll do what they're going to do. And if it comes to it later on 5 here, I guess we'll be arguing about preclusion and things like that, if they don't get appropriate responses, and they 7 want to argue about that in front of me. But I'll leave 8 that in your court now. I've said all I can really say I think that is probably going to be helpful or meaningful. 10 You pursue your rights as you think you need to up in the 11 District of Massachusetts,

12 MR. KONRAD: Thank you, Your Honor. 13

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor? 14

THE COURT: Yes.

15 MR. SHEASBY: This is Jason Sheasby. I'd like to seek the Court's clarification on two issues. 16

17 The first is I know in Intel's letter on 18 interrogatories, they suggested that we would be ordered 19 to supplement, it would be the final supplementation.

20 THE COURT: It won't be your final. Let me 21 say that. I'm not saying final, I'm saying it has to be 22 everything you know at that point in time. As your 23

colleague Mr. Giza said, it's conceivable something could come up after that point that you had no idea about. But

if that is your point of clarification, don't worry, it

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1 AmberWave, the small company that can ill afford litigation 2 costs, wants to fund filing a motion and briefing it, 3 seeking sanctions, go ahead. I'm not dealing with it on 4 this call but I'm not going to say no to you in the abstract 5 either. If you think that, with the limited litigation 6 resources you've got, a wise use of those resources is to 7 pursue sanctions, file your motion. They'll respond. I'll 8 address it in the ordinary course. Okay? 9

MR. SHEASBY: I understand, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. Thanks for your time. 11 Good-bye.

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(The attorneys respond, "Thank you, Your

Honor.") 14

(Telephone conference ends at 12:31,p.m.)

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