

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

IN RE INTEL CORPORATION Western District of Washington
MICROPROCESSOR ANTITRUST LITIGATION

PHIL PAUL, on behalf of himself and all others
similarly situated. Plaintiff
v.

INTEL CORPORATION,
Defendant

MDL No. 05-1717-JJF
Civil Action No. Consol. C.A. No. 05-485-JJF

(If the action is pending in another district, state where:
District of Delaware

SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION
OR TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS IN A CIVIL ACTION

Costco Wholesale
To: 99 Lake Drive
Issaquah, WA 98207

Testimony: YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a
deposition to be taken in this civil action. If you are an organization that is not a party in this case, you must designate
one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on your behalf
about the following matters, or those set forth in an attachment:
See Schedule A, attached.

Place: Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro, 1301 Fifth Avenue,
Suite 2900, Seattle, WA, 98101

Date and Time:
05/25/2009 09:00 AM

The deposition will be recorded by this method: video and stenographic means

Production; You, or your representatives, must also bring with you to the deposition the following documents,
electronically stored information, or objects, and permit their inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the
material:

The provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena, and Rule
45 (d) and (e), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so, are
attached.

Date: 04/24/2009

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

[Handwritten signature]

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party) Class Plaintiffs

Richard M. Volin, Finkelstein Thompson LLP, 1050 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007,
rvolin@finkelsteinthompson.com, 202-337-8000
who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Civil Action No. MDL 051717 (JJF)

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

This subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____

I personally served the subpoena on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the subpoena at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the subpoena on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), and (e) (Effective 12/1/07)

(c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The issuing court must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction — which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees — on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, **electronically** stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises — or to producing electronically stored information in the **form** or **forms** requested. The objection **must** be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the issuing court for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that:

(i) fails to allow a reasonable time to **comply**;

(ii) requires a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to travel more than **100** miles from where that person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person — except that, subject to Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(iii), the person may be commanded to attend a trial by traveling from any such place within the state where the trial is held;

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;

(ii) disclosing an **unretained** expert's opinion or information that does not describe **specific** occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party; or

(iii) a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to incur substantial expense to travel more than **100** miles to attend trial.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(c)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

(i) shows a substantial need for the testimony **or** material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and

(ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(d) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents **must** produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and **label** them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored **information** in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored **information** from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

(i) expressly make the claim; and

(ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing **information** itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. **After** being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose **the** information until the **claim** is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present **the** information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(e) Contempt. The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. **A nonparty's** failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).

SCHEDULE A

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. The term "MICROPROCESSOR" means general purpose microprocessors using the x86 instruction set (*e.g.*, Sempron, Athlon, Turion, Opteron, Celeron, Pentium, Core, Core Duo, and Xeon).
2. The term "COSTCO" refers to Costco Wholesale Corporation and any of its controlled present or former subsidiaries, parents, and predecessor or successor companies.
3. The term "COMPUTER SYSTEM" means any product that utilizes a MICROPROCESSOR including, without limitation, desktop computers, notebook computers and workstations.
4. The term "PURCHASE DATA" refers to the data files produced by COSTCO in this litigation that reflect COSTCO's purchases of x86 MICROPROCESSORS and x86 COMPUTER SYSTEMS.
5. The term "SALES DATA" refers to the data files produced by COSTCO in this litigation that reflect COSTCO's sales of x86 MICROPROCESSORS and x86 COMPUTER SYSTEMS.
6. The term "REBATE DATA" refers to the data files produced by COSTCO in this litigation that reflect (i) any payment, subsidy, rebate, discount received by COSTCO from a vendor, manufacturer, Intel or AMD in connection with COSTCO's purchase of x86 MICROPROCESSORS and/or x86 COMPUTER SYSTEMS; (ii) as well as any rebates or discounts COSTCO gave to their customers in association with the purchase of x86 MICROPROCESSORS and/or x86 COMPUTER SYSTEMS.
7. The term "COSTCO DATA" collectively refers to the PURCHASE DATA, SALES DATA, REBATE DATA, and all other data produced by COSTCO in this litigation.
8. The relevant time period for these topics is January 1, 2000 to the present.

DEPOSITION TOPICS FOR COSTCO

1. The COSTCO DATA, including the definitions for all data fields, abbreviations or codes reflected as values in any data fields, the provision of formulas for all calculated fields, product identification, and the interaction among the datasets produced, including but not limited to:

a. Knowledge of the SALES DATA and how it relates to the PURCHASE DATA and REBATE DATA.

2. The recordation, storage, and production of the COSTCO DATA in connection with this litigation, including the system in which that data was stored.

3. Whether the COSTCO DATA constitutes a business record of COSTCO, as that term is used in Fed. R. Evid. 803(6), including:

a. whether it is COSTCO's regular practice to prepare such data for use in its business;

b. whether it is COSTCO's regular practice to prepare such data at or near the date of the date(s) of the transactions and payments recorded therein;

c. whether it is COSTCO's regular practice to retain and maintain records in the ordinary course of COSTCO's business; and

d. whether the COSTCO DATA came from COSTCO's business files.

4. Other foundational and/or substantive questions regarding the COSTCO DATA.