UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
HONORABLE DAVID O. CARTER, JUDGE PRESIDING

ECHOSTAR SATELLITE CORP., et )
al., )
)
Plaintiffs, )
vs. ) No. SACV 03-950 DOC
) Day 16, Volume IV
NDS GROUP PLC, et al., )

Defendants. )
$\qquad$ )

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Jury Trial
Santa Ana, California
Tuesday, May 6, 2008

Debbie Gale, CSR 9472, RPR
Federal Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
411 West 4th Street, Room 1-053
Santa Ana, California 92701
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Echostar 2008-05-06 D16V4

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EXHIBIT NO.
IDENTIFICATION
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1510 Subscriber information 7

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SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 2008

Day 16, Volume IV
(2:59 p.m.)
(In the presence of the jury.)

THE COURT: All right. The jury's present. All
counsel are still present, and the parties.

Mr. Peled, if you would be seated.

Counsel, thank you for your courtesy.

This is redirect examination on behalf the EchoStar and NagraStar.

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, we have no further questions of Dr. Peled.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, anything further?

MR. SNYDER: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Can I start releasing witnesses so that they can return at this point? Do all parties feel confident that $I$ can release Dr. Peled and Andre Kudelski?

MR. SNYDER: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Would you inform Andre Kudelski that he can return to Switzerland.

Dr. Peled, you can return to England.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Counsel, you have a final stipulation, I believe, and then a witness.

MR. HAGAN: We have a final stipulation.

THE COURT: Go over and get the final stipulation.
(To the jury:) They're going to read a
stipulation to you.
All right. Now, Counsel, did you want to read the stipulation into the record?

MR. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have a copy of this, or is this the only copy?

That's fine.

Kristee, this is our copy.

You must have another copy. You can read from your copy.

That's ours. File it, please. Thank you. STIPULATION

MR. HAGAN: Plaintiffs' EchoStar Communications

Corporation; EchoStar Satellite LLC, formally known as

EchoStar Satellite Corporation; EchoStar Technologies

Corporation; and NagraStar LLC; collectively EchoStar, and defendants NDS Group PLC and NDS Americas, Inc., collectively NDS, hereby jointly stipulate as follows with respect to Exhibits 1510 and 2600:

Number one, Exhibit 1510 represents all available subscriber and access card information from EchoStar's subscriber management database related to a specific EchoStar access card bearing identification No. S0003804033.

Two, Exhibit 2600 represents all available subscriber information from EchoStar's subscriber management database related to the specific EchoStar satellite television receiver bearing identification No. R0017942225 and R0019355010.

Exhibit 2600 also represents all available subscriber information from EchoStar's subscriber management database related to the specific EchoStar access cards bearing identification Nos. S0000121761 and S0002017060.

That concludes the joint stipulation between the parties. And at this time we would formally offer Exhibit 2600 on behalf of EchoStar and Exhibit 1510 on behalf of the defendants into evidence.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?

MR. SNYDER: No objection.

THE COURT: Any objection, Counsel?

MR. HAGAN: No objection.

THE COURT: Both items are received, 1510, 2600.

The stipulations just read between counsel are a binding agreement. Their stipulation before them is a piece of evidence that we are to accept.
(Exhibit No. 1510 received in evidence.)
(Exhibit No. 2600 received in evidence.)

THE COURT: Counsel, is there anything further in
rebuttal on behalf of EchoStar and NagraStar?

MR. HAGAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you resting at this time?

MR. HAGAN: We are.
(Plaintiffs rest rebuttal.)

THE COURT: Now, Counsel, you have surrebuttal; is
that correct?

MR. SNYDER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.
(To the jury:) Could you -- my apologies. We're going to do this one by one until we're done today, I promise you. If you would go back to the jury room for just a moment. I'm sorry for the inconvenience. I want to speak to counsel.

I think you'll be coming out shortly.
(Jury recesses.)
(Outside the presence of the jury.)

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, the jury's no longer present.

On behalf of EchoStar you wanted to raise some issue or problem concerning the next witness, whose name, in surrebuttal, is?

MR. SNYDER: Dan DeHaan.

THE COURT: How do I spell his last name?

MR. EBERHART: D-E, H-A-A-N.

THE COURT: And what is the concern about the gentleman? What is he testifying to?

MR. HAGAN: Your Honor, we were informed that the defendants intended to call Mr. DeHaan this morning. They also referenced it last night, that it may be a possibility to rebut certain statements that may be offered by Mr. Kudelski.

I deposed Mr. DeHaan. I also participated in the direct examination of Mr. Kudelski and sat through the cross-examination of Mr. Kudelski. And I did not see any information from Mr. DeHaan's deposition testimony that could any way rebut Mr. Kudelski's testimony.

So if the defendants can articulate what basis they are calling Mr. DeHaan on, then $I$ would be better able to respond to the Court on that issue.

THE COURT: I'll do it the quick way. Go find Mr. DeHaan, bring him into court. We'll have an out-of-the-presence hearing right now and find out what those questions are. It's rebuttal, surrebuttal, but it has to make some sense.

Would you get the gentleman, please.

And that way I'll hear all of them, and we'll see

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if it's truly surrebuttal.
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Counsel, what is your offer of proof, while we're waiting?

MR. EBERHART: Mr. DeHaan was directly employed in Nagra's BBCO project that Andre Kudelski testified about. Mr. DeHaan will testify that that project involved the use of a FIB, scanning electron microscope, disassembly of ROM code, extraction of $R O M$ code, and that reports were prepared of that work.
(The following testimony was taken outside the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: All right. Sir, thank you very much. If you would step forward, please.

Would you raise your right-hand.

DANIEL DeHAAN, DEFENSE WITNESS, SWORN

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. If you would please be seated.

Now, if this is going to take a long time, I'm going to send the jury home until tomorrow.

MR. EBERHART: I expect it's 15 minutes of testimony, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's hear your 15 minutes, then.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Mr. DeHaan, where are you currently employed?
A. NDS Americas in Costa Mesa.
Q. And where were you employed immediately prior to your employment at NDS?
A. Nagra USA.
Q. During what years were you employed by Nagra USA?
A. 2001 through 2003 .
Q. What did you do for Nagra USA during the course of your employment?
A. I was a system engineer for them.
Q. Are you familiar with something called the "BBCO project"?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. What is the BBCO project?
A. The BBCO project was a project intended to produce a forced simulcrypt system that was compatible with the Motorola conditional access system.
Q. And was the BBCO project the focus of your work for Nagra USA?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was that true for the entirety of the two years you worked for Nagra USA?
A. Yes.
Q. What do you mean by a forced simulcrypt?

THE COURT: Counsel, I know what that is. Why don't you proceed.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Okay. Do you have any understanding as to whether this project had been approved by the Kudelski Group in Switzerland?
A. Yes.
Q. What was your understanding?
A. My understanding is that the director of the project, the chief marketing officer of NagraVision, received direct authorization from Andre Kudelski.

THE COURT: What's the foundation of that? When you say "my understanding," I have no idea really.

THE WITNESS: Dr. John Markey told us specifically during the course of the project that he had authorization from Mr. Kudelski.

THE COURT: Your out-of-town marketer?

THE WITNESS: No. Dr. John Markey, the chief
marketing officer of NagraVision.

THE COURT: Who is he?

THE WITNESS: The former chief marketing officer
of NagraVision.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Counsel.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Did the BBCO project involve any reverse-engineering work?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the focus of that reverse-engineering work?
A. The focus was to analyze the Motorola conditional access, ASIC, the application-specific circuit, to understand how a scrambling key could be extracted from it and shared with the NagraVision conditional access system.
Q. Did that Motorola ASIC have a name?
A. It went by two different names, depending on the -- I believe they changed the name from the original acronym, called TSODA, and then they eventually called it the ACE module.
Q. And did $I$ understand your testimony correctly that the ACE module served both conditional access functions and scrambling functions?
A. That's correct.
Q. Why did Nagra want to reverse-engineer the ACE module?
A. Nagra was unsuccessful at attempting to achieve a simulcrypt agreement with Motorola with any of the U.S. cable operators that were implementing Motorola conditional access.

Nagra wanted to sell conditional access services to U.S. cable operators. And so they endeavored on a project
to figure out a way to allow their CA system to coexist with the Motorola system.
Q. And one of -- withdrawn.

Did Nagra -- if the project had succeeded, did Nagra intend to sell set-top boxes that used the information that was developed in the BBCO project?
A. As I recall, NagraVision was not in the business of selling set-top boxes. They sold conditional access. But their partners would sell set-top boxes in cooperation with Nagra, and those boxes would then be equipped with Nagra Smart Cards.
Q. Okay. And so Nagra Smart Cards would have been included in set-top boxes to be sold under this forced simulcrypt?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And those set-top boxes to be sold under this forced simulcrypt would have displaced set-top boxes that would have been purchased -- rather, sold by Motorola; is that correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. What was the budget for the BBCO project over its two years?
A. As I recall, the total project consumed about $\$ 13$ million, give or take.
Q. How much of that $\$ 13$ million was spent on reverse
engineering?
A. About a quarter of it.
Q. So approximately $\$ 3$ million?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Let's talk more specifically about the reverse-engineering methodology. Was acid used to decapsulate the Motorola ACE module?
A. Yes.
Q. Who undertook that work?
A. A firm called Analytical Systems.
Q. And was -- what was Analytical Systems' relationship to Nagra USA on the BBCO project?
A. A hired vendor.
Q. So is it fair to say that Analytical Systems was a consultant to Nagra USA on this project?
A. Correct.
Q. Did Analytical Systems undertake any other steps to reverse-engineer the Motorola ACE module?
A. Their participation included decapsulating the chip, attempting to -- well, extracting the microprocessor
firmware from the chip, taking scanning electron microscope photographs of each layer of the chip, and attempting to help create models to characterize each of the standard cells within the chip.
Q. Was a FIB ever used, or focused ion beam ever used
during the course of this reverse-engineering work?
A. Yes.
Q. How was a FIB used during the course of this
reverse-engineering work?
A. An attempt was made to surgically replace, if you will, the ROM code from which the microcontroller executed with an external ROM that executed code designed to spill the contents of the internal random-access memory, or RAM.

The FIB was used to grow external contacts to which an external ROM could be attached.
Q. Now, you've mentioned two types of memory that were in the Motorola ACE module, the ROM and the RAM; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Was the ROM of the Motorola ACE module ever successfully extracted?
A. I'm sorry, repeat the question.
Q. Was the ROM of the Motorola ACE module ever successfully extracted?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How was that ROM content extracted?
A. It was extracted using a scanning electron microscope observation of each cell.
Q. Did Nagra USA or one of its consultants disassemble that ROM code?
A. Yes.
Q. How was that ROM code disassembled?
A. There was an off-the-shelf software product called IDA, IDA Pro, I believe.
Q. And who was the individual who undertook that
disassembly of the Motorola ROM?
A. It was a Nagra consultant, a gentleman named Stephen

Finnegan.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, who?
THE WITNESS: Stephen Finnegan.

THE COURT: How do I spell his last name?
THE WITNESS: Finnegan, $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}$.

THE COURT: Thank you.
BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Did Mr. Finnegan work in the BBCO facilities?
A. No. He actually worked out of his house.
Q. And were the BBCO facilities located in Nagra USA's
offices in El Segundo, California?
A. No. They were in a rented office suite in San Diego.
Q. Did you or anyone else on the team that you know of create documentation of the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. What documentation was created?
A. There were technical specs that were written. There was a spec that was written that analyzed the behavior of
the Motorola firmware. There were specs that analyzed the -- or that proposed the technical system solution for how signaling and interfaces would work. There were any number of PowerPoint presentations made to potential customers and internally.
Q. Were any of those documents provided to NagraVision in

Switzerland?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever meet with Kudelski employees in

Switzerland?
A. Yes.
Q. With whom did you meet?
A. I specifically met with Philippe Stransky and Christophe Nicolas.

THE COURT: And when you say "documents," what
documents? What type of documents?
THE WITNESS: There was a Word --

THE COURT: Technical solutions?

THE WITNESS: Technical specifications and

PowerPoint.

THE COURT: And PowerPoint?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Were they code?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, no.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counsel.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Let's step back to the disassembly of the ROM code for a minute.

Was an analysis of that disassembled ROM code prepared?
A. Yes.
Q. How long was that analysis?
A. Oh, something on the order of 50 pages.
Q. Okay. And at a general level, what did that analysis describe about that ROM code?
A. Well, the performance of each of the subroutines in the code, the functional performance, what did it do, not how did it do it, but what it actually accomplished -- the inputs and outputs.
Q. Okay. And was Nagra in Switzerland ever informed that the BBCO project under Nagra USA had succeeded in extracting the ROM code from the Motorola ACE module and disassembling that ROM code?
A. Sure. That was a milestone event.
Q. Okay. You mentioned a meeting with Christophe Nicolas in Switzerland. At that time what was Mr. Nicolas' role?
A. As I recall, he was in charge of their Smart Cards.
Q. And what was the subject matter of your meeting with Mr. Nicolas?
A. At the time, my discussion with Mr. Nicolas was
involving the application of Nagra Smart Cards in a

Motorola-compatible environment that rapidly changed keys, far more rapidly than a typical Smart Card system could handle.
Q. And was that information that you had obtained from the reverse-engineering project?
A. Yes.
Q. You also mentioned a meeting with Philippe Stransky.

Who was Philippe Stransky at that time?
A. He was the chief technical officer of NagraVision.
Q. And what was the subject matter of your meeting with Mr. Stransky?
A. Obtaining -- actually, to provide him with status of the project and to discuss with him how I could obtain technical resources within the NagraVision organization to complete the job.
Q. Did you provide him with any documents during that meeting?
A. I believe I had e-mailed him PowerPoints in advance of the meeting.
Q. Did you provide him any -- in addition to your PowerPoints, did you provide him any technical or other type of documents either during that meeting or in preparation for it?
A. I believe so. It was five years ago, but I believe I
did give him a system spec that defined the signaling.
Q. Okay. And what do you mean by a "system spec"?
A. Part of the goal of this project was to establish an end-to-end functional system. So in addition to just the reverse engineering, there was the interfaces and functions required out of the NagraVision CA system. An end-to-end system requirement that defined signaling, messaging, timing, et cetera.
Q. Was Motorola aware of the BBCO project when it began?
A. No. Not to the best of my knowledge, anyway.
Q. Did Motorola ever become aware of the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. How?
A. Dr. John Markey told them about it.
Q. What did Dr. Markey tell them?
A. According to John, he came back from a trade show announcing to us that he had announced to Motorola that he was whacking DigiCipher.
Q. And what was DigiCipher?
A. That's the trade name of the Motorola conditional access system.
Q. When did Dr. Markey tell you he had conveyed this information to Motorola?
A. It was after a trade show in the fall of 2002.

THE COURT: And once again I want to hear what
information do you believe was conveyed by Dr. Martin.

THE WITNESS: Markey.

THE COURT: Markey.

THE WITNESS: To the best of my knowledge, he explained to Motorola that we were in the process of reverse-engineering their technology for the sake of creating simulcrypt with them.

THE COURT: Who did he convey that to?

THE WITNESS: A marketing executive of Motorola.

I do not know the gentleman's name.
BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. And what were the words that Dr. Markey used in his conversation with you?
A. In his conversation with me, he claimed to have informed Motorola that he was whacking DigiCipher. Whacking, not hacking.
Q. Did the BBCO project come to an end at some point?
A. Yes. Shortly thereafter.
Q. So that was shortly after Dr. Markey informed Motorola that you were whacking DigiCipher?
A. Yes.
Q. Why did the project come to an end?
A. I understand we lost funding approval from Cheseaux.

THE COURT: Who is Cheseaux?

THE WITNESS: Cheseaux is the NagraVision
corporate office.

THE COURT: Cheseaux, is it a place?

THE WITNESS: Cheseaux, Switzerland.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Do you have any understanding as to whether Andre

Kudelski played any role in that decision?
A. I can only speculate.
Q. And do you have any -- were you involved in the shutdown of the project after the decision was made to end it?
A. Yes.
Q. What was your involvement?
A. My job was to close down the office, dispose of or deal with the remaining information -- the intellectual property, all forms of storage medium equipment, et cetera.
Q. What did you do with respect to printed documents that had been generated during the course of the project?
A. Any printed document that was considered confidential was put in a box and shipped to Nagra's attorneys.
Q. Who were those attorneys?
A. Piper Marbury.
Q. And what was done with paper documents that were not considered confidential?
A. Shredded.
Q. What did you do with respect to electronic materials that had been generated during the course of the project?
A. Materials that were considered the most sensitive, that is, anything having to do with technology -- I mean engineering documents were all encrypted, placed on optical media and placed into a storage locker.
Q. And when you say they were encrypted, how were they encrypted?
A. Using PGP and a -- Nagra's PGP key.
Q. So all of that material was encrypted to a Nagra PGP key?
A. Correct.
Q. What was done with the hard drives that were being used during the course of the project?
A. All workstations and servers -- I physically removed the hard drives and placed those also in the storage location.
Q. Okay. And did the BBCO project involve work on Motorola hardware as part of the reverse engineering?
A. Yes.
Q. What was done with the Motorola hardware that had been used in the reverse engineering?
A. It was all placed in the storage locker.
Q. Who instructed you to place all this material in the storage locker?
A. It was advice from Nagra counsel.
Q. And did you lock the storage unit?
A. I did.
Q. And that was after you placed all this material in the storage locker?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And did you give the key to someone?
A. That was given to Gino Travazon (phonetic) in the L.A. office.
Q. So you gave that key to Gino Travazon?
A. I did.
Q. Who was Gino Travazon at the time you provided him with that key?
A. He was vice president of customer support, I believe was his title.
Q. He was working for NagraStar USA?
A. Nagra USA, yes, sir.
Q. What was done with things like printers and PC's that were in the office?
A. That was all returned to the El Segundo office as well.
Q. That was the El Segundo office of Nagra USA?
A. That's correct.
Q. As we sit here today, do you have any documents that relate to this project?
A. No, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. EBERHART: That's all, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, your objection. MR. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor.

As Mr. Eberhart's direct examination and offer of proof demonstrate, Mr. DeHaan is called for no other purpose but an attempt to get the last word and attempt to attack Mr. Kudelski's business practices which are not at issue in this litigation.

Everything Mr. DeHaan just testified to are consistent with what Mr. Kudelski said and does not rebut his testimony in any way. The only possible issues that they could be offering him for is that they used certain equipment in the reverse-engineering of a Motorola product, which is not at issue in this case, and generated reports.

Mr. Kudelski testified that he wasn't aware of the exact processes used or whether or not reports were, in fact, generated. Mr. DeHaan cannot testify as to whether or not Mr. Kudelski had that knowledge, nor can he testify as to whether or not Mr. Kudelski received or at any time had notice of those written reports to the extent that they did, in fact, exist.

So our objection, Your Honor, would be, number one, it's improper surrebuttal.

Number two, it's an "attempt to get the last word"
tactic. Simply because we brought Mr. Kudelski from Switzerland to testify does not give them the right to try to attack his business practices, which are not at issue in this case.

Number three, this would create a mini-trial, the reverse-engineering project of the Motorola set-top box, which is not at issue, was not even completed. We would be forced to have to call lawyers involved in that project who oversaw that project and other engineers and representatives of Motorola who were informed of the project and of Nagra-France who participated in the project.

Finally, Your Honor, there's no relevance under 402 because there's no testimony from Mr. DeHaan that makes a material issue in this case more or less likely.

And, finally, even assuming there was some marginal relevance, it is substantially outweighed by the prejudicial effect in that it would confuse the jury, it would create a mini-trial within a trial on issues that are simply not relevant to this litigation, and it would unduly prolong this trial, which the jury has already sat through and which they are prepared and both sides are prepared to submit to them to render a verdict.

So we would move to strike Mr. DeHaan's testimony under each of those grounds.

THE COURT: All right. Counsel.

MR. EBERHART: Several points, Your Honor.
First, plaintiffs brought out in their direct of Mr. Kudelski the issue of the BBCO project. And certainly bringing forth the full facts of that project is proper surrebuttal in response to that testimony.

In particular, Your Honor, Mr. Kudelski testified that the BBCO project did not involve the reverse-engineering of conditional access functionality. He said it only involved reverse engineering of the scrambling functionality.

Mr. DeHaan's testimony is directly contrary. That project involved reverse-engineering both the conditional access functionality and the scrambling functionality of the Motorola ace module.

In a case where reverse engineering of conditional access is at the heart of the issues, we believe that is an absolutely material piece of evidence and a proper surrebuttal to Mr. Kudelski's testimony.

THE COURT: Objection by EchoStar is overruled.
You may present this as rebuttal evidence.

Kristee, get the jury.
(In the presence of the jury.)
THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

If you would be seated, please.
We're back in session. All counsel are still
present. The parties are present.
And Counsel, if you would like to proceed.

DEFENSE SURREBUTTAL

THE COURT: Sir, would you raise your right hand,
please. Kristee's going to re-swear you.

DANIEL DeHAAN, DEFENSE SURREBUTTAL WITNESS, SWORN THE WITNESS: I do. THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Would you state your full name for the jury.

THE WITNESS: My name is Dan DeHaan. THE COURT: And spell your last name. THE WITNESS: D-E, capital H-A-A-N. THE COURT: Spell it again, please. THE WITNESS: D-E, capital $H-A-A-N$. THE COURT: And Counsel, this would be surrebuttal on behalf of NDS.

MR. EBERHART: Mr. Eberhart for NDS.
DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. DeHaan.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Where are you currently employed?
A. With NDS Americas.
Q. How long have you worked for NDS Americas?
A. Approximately five years.
Q. Where were you employed before you began working for NDS Americas?
A. Nagra USA.
Q. And how long did you work for Nagra USA?
A. Approximately two years.
Q. What did you do for Nagra USA during the course of your employment?
A. I was involved in a project called BBCO.
Q. And what was BBCO ?
A. It was a project intended to create a forced simulcrypt solution to allow compatibility of the NagraVision conditional access system with the Motorola DigiCipher two conditional access system.
Q. And when you say "forced simulcrypt," explain to the jury what you mean by that, please.
A. Motorola's conditional access system was proprietary in that they did not publish external interfaces to allow other systems to interoperate with it. It was the goal of the project to reverse-engineer the Motorola system to enable the Nagra conditional access system to extract the scrambling key that was used to actually protect the broadcast content, to extract it from the Motorola system and convey it using their own conditional access system to another population of set-top boxes, thus allowing a cable operator to buy competitive set-top boxes, presumably from
vendors that would be lower cost than Motorola.
Q. And those different set-top boxes -- would those set-top boxes use Nagra technology?
A. That was the intent, yes.
Q. And would those set-top boxes use NagraStar Smart Cards?
A. That was the intent.
Q. And so the intent of the project was to create an environment in which Nagra could sell its Smart Cards into set-top boxes for cable companies?
A. That's correct.
Q. And those set-top boxes would be in competition with set-top boxes made by Motorola?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, during the course of the time you worked for -the team that you worked on the BBCO project -- were you always employed by Nagra USA?
A. Yes.
Q. And where were the offices of the BBCO project?
A. In San Diego, California.
Q. And during the time you worked for Nagra USA, did Nagra have other offices in California?
A. NagraVision had and continues to have an office in Los Angeles, or El Segundo.
Q. And am I correct to understand that the BBCO offices
were separate from the Nagra offices in El Segundo?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you have an understanding as to whether the BBCO project had been approved by the Kudelski Group in Switzerland?
A. It was my understanding that it had been approved by Kudelski, yes.
Q. Did the $B B C O$ project involve any reverse engineering?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the focus of the reverse engineering efforts of the BBCO project?
A. The bulk of the cryptography within the Motorola system was embodied in a secure chip called an ASIC, and it had names called "TSODA" or "ACE," depending on which version of the chip or the age of the chip.

The idea of the project was to take the chip apart, reverse-engineer it, understand how the key was generated within the chip, and thereby figure out a way to extract the key from the chip, create some sort of interface to allow the key to be removed from the chip and shared with the NagraVision system so Nagra's system could run in parallel and cooperatively with the DigiCipher chip.
Q. Did the reverse-engineering work that you did for Nagra USA -- withdrawn.

Did the reverse-engineering work in the BBCO project
involve reverse-engineering of the conditional access functionality of the Motorola ASIC?
A. Yes.
Q. Did the reverse-engineering work of BBCO also involve reverse-engineering the scambling functionality of the Motorola ASIC?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the budget for the BBCO project?
A. I believe it was on the order of $\$ 13$ million.
Q. And what portion of that budget was devoted to the reverse-engineering work?
A. Approximately 25 percent.
Q. So that's about $\$ 3$ million over the course of the project?
A. That's correct.
Q. How long did the project last?
A. Approximately two years.
Q. Let's talk about some of the specific steps that were undertaken by Nagra USA or its consultants as part of this project.

Did anyone use nitric acid to decapsulate the Motorola ACE module?
A. Yes.
Q. Who performed that work?
A. It was a company -- I believe it was Analytical Systems
or Analytical Solutions -- ASE in Albuquerque.
Q. Was there a particular individual at ASE that conducted that work?
A. There were a number of individuals there. The lead, the guy who ran the company, was a guy named Mike Strizich, S-T-R-I-Z-I-C-H.
Q. And during the course of the BBCO project, was

Analytical Solutions a consultant to Nagra USA?
A. Yes.
Q. Was a scanning electron microscope used in the course of the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. How was it used?
A. It was used to take layer-by-layer photographs of the chip, very detailed photographs.
Q. Who undertook that work?
A. ASE.
Q. Were there ever any other consultants to Nagra USA who used a scanning electron microscope to reverse-engineer the Motorola ACE module?
A. Initially there was a company called Chipworks up in Canada that performed a similar task.
Q. And what was Chipworks trying to accomplish by using the scanning electron microscope?
A. They were specifically hired to extract the ROM code,
the actual microcontroller code from within the ASIC.
Q. Did Chipworks succeed in extracting that ROM code?
A. Yes.
Q. And was that ROM code provided to Nagra USA?
A. Specifically it was provided to Mr. Stephen Finnegan.
Q. And did Analytical Solutions also succeed in extracting that ROM code?
A. Yes.
Q. And was that ROM code provided to Nagra USA or one of its consultants?
A. Specifically to its consultant.
Q. And the consultant's name was?
A. Stephen Finnegan.
Q. Who was Stephen Finnegan in the context of the BBCO project?
A. He was a consultant to NagraVision.
Q. And what was Mr. Finnegan's role?
A. His job was to disassemble the ROM code and analyze it to understand its functionality.
Q. And how did Mr. Finnegan disassemble the Motorola ROM code?
A. There was a commercial product called IDA Pro that was used to put this bunch of ones and zeros in and have it reproduce the microprocessor assembly code -- source code, if you will.
Q. And did Mr. Finnegan produce any sort of report of his disassembly work?
A. Yes. He produced a functional spec that described the function of each subroutine in the firmware.
Q. And how long was that functional spec that Mr. Finnegan produced?
A. Something on the order of 50 pages.
Q. And describe briefly for the jury what you mean by a "functional spec." What information was in the document that Mr. Finnegan produced?
A. The idea was for the rest of the engineering team to understand what the firmware inside that chip did but not to know how it did it. So this guy's job was to analyze each subroutine, what the inputs were and what the outputs were. So he just gave us a functional spec that said this piece of code performs this function, and this piece of code performs this function without telling us exactly what the code was. Q. And did that functional spec describe any of the conditional access functionality of the Motorola ASIC? A. Only in bits and pieces, but that was a component of the conditional access reverse engineering to understand how messages were extracted from the transport stream and processed within the chip.
Q. So those are both functions of the conditional access portion of the Motorola ROM code?
A. Yes.
Q. And during the course of this work, was Mr. Finnegan a consultant to Nagra USA?
A. Yes.
Q. Was a FIB ever used -- or focused ion beam -- ever used to reverse-engineer the Motorola ASIC?
A. Yes.
Q. Who used the FIB?
A. ASC did.
Q. How did ASC or Mr. Strizich use that FIB?
A. The goal was a focused iron beam allowed basically to create new wires, if you will, to create new connections onto this opened-up microprocessor. The idea was to replace the firmware that was inside the chip with an external chip that had more firmware on it, fooling the microprocessor into spilling the contents of the RAM memory, the transient memory, inside the chip.
Q. You've mentioned that the chip had ROM that was successfully extracted. You've now mentioned that the Motorola chip also had RAM. Were you ever successful in extracting the RAM during the course of the BBCO project?
A. Honestly, I don't know. We extracted the RAM contents, but we never finished the project to be able to decrypt the contents of the RAM or determine whether it was actually successfully extracted.
Q. Now, was any documentation prepared of the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. What documentation was prepared?
A. Certainly there was a number of PowerPoint presentations for the purposes of sales and status reports, internal and external. There were functional specs and system specs required that would define messaging that was required within the system, timing, interfaces that were required.
Q. Were any PowerPoint presentations prepared?
A. Yes.
Q. Were any budgeting documents prepared?
A. Yeah. Internal budget requests and status reports to the management in Switzerland.
Q. And were those budget requests and status reports provided to management in Switzerland?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever meet with any of the Kudelski executives in Switzerland during the course of your work on the BBCO project?
A. I did.
Q. With whom did you meet?
A. I met with Philippe Stransky, the chief technical officer.
Q. And what was the subject of your meeting with Mr. Stransky?
A. To provide Philippe with a technical status report of where the project stood and to discuss allocation of NagraVision engineering resources to help finish the project.
Q. Did you inform Mr. Stransky of any of the technical information that you had acquired as a result of the reverse engineering of the Motorola ASIC?
A. The briefing that was prepared for him included an overview of the technology used to take the chip apart and an estimation of the progress that had been made to date at that time.
Q. And did that description of the progress that had been made to date include description of the functionality of the Motorola ASIC that had been understood so far by the BBCO team?
A. No. No. The -- that level of detail was not provided to Cheseaux.
Q. And did you ever provide any documents to Mr. Stransky, either at that meeting or in preparation for it?
A. Yeah, I did prepare a system spec as well as a PowerPoint.
Q. And by a "system spec," what do you mean?
A. This is the spec that defined the necessary interfaces
in the system that would be required to touch the NagraVision system and thus would require support from the engineering resources in Switzerland.
Q. Okay. Did you meet with any other NagraVision or Kudelski Group executives while you were in Switzerland? A. Yeah, there was a gentleman named Christophe Nicolas, who at the time was in charge of their Smart Cards.
Q. And what was the subject matter of your meeting with Mr. Nicolas?
A. A technical discussion of how to utilize NagraVision Smart Cards in a Motorola environment.
Q. And what was the issue regarding whether you could use a Nagra Smart Card in a Motorola environment?
A. The Motorola system changes its cryptographic keys quite rapidly, far more so than a normal Smart Card is capable of dealing with. So we had to figure out a way to make a Smart Card work in that environment, either a faster Smart Card or some way to slow down the key changes.
Q. And did your discussions with Mr. Nicolas involve conveying to him any information you had obtained as a result of reverse-engineering the Motorola ASIC?
A. Yeah. We had to describe in detail how we believed that at the time the best we knew about how keys were generated and at what rate.
Q. And when the BBCO project began, was Motorola aware
that Nagra USA was undertaking this work?
A. Would you please repeat the question.
Q. Absolutely.

At the outset of the BBCO project, was Motorola aware that Nagra USA was undertaking this work?
A. Not as far as I know.
Q. And I believe you testified earlier that -- well, let me just ask the question directly.

Why did Nagra USA undertake this project rather than attempting to license the technology from Motorola?
A. Previous experience in the industry had shown to Nagra and other players in the industry that Motorola was simply not willing to open their interfaces to allow a competitor's system to exist -- to coexist.
Q. Did Motorola ever become aware of the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. How did Motorola become aware?
A. It was a NagraVision employee that told 'em.
Q. Are you familiar with an individual named John Markey?
A. Yes.
Q. Who is John Markey?
A. At the time, John Markey was the chief marketing
officer of Nagra.
Q. And was he the chief marketing officer of Nagra
throughout the time you worked on the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. And is Dr. Markey the individual who informed Motorola of the BBCO project?
A. Yes.
Q. What did Dr. Markey tell you about his interaction with Motorola?

MR. HAGAN: Objection. Hearsay.
THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: John Markey came back from a trade show and announced to the project team that he had informed Motorola that we were in the process of whacking their DigiCipher system.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. He said he told Motorola that you were in the process of whacking DigiCipher?
A. That's correct.
Q. What is DigiCipher?
A. DigiCipher is the trade name for Motorola's conditional access system.
Q. Now, at the time you worked on the BBCO project, did you think it was proper reverse-engineering, a lawful effort, to reverse-engineer the system?
A. Yes.
Q. In your view, is reverse engineering of a competitor's system proper?
A. Yeah.
Q. What are proper reasons that someone might reverse-engineer a competitor's system?

THE COURT: Counsel, I think this is beyond the scope.

I allowed him for surrebuttal for certain factual issues. This is not what was represented.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Did the BBCO project come to an end?
A. Yes, it did.
Q. How did it come to an end?
A. Shortly after the fall of 2002 when Dr. Markey told us that he had announced to Motorola the scope of the project, the funding from Cheseaux, from our corporate office in Switzerland, basically dried up. And shortly after that, we were informed that the project was being shut down.
Q. Were you told why the project was shut down?
A. Not directly.
Q. Did you have any role in winding up the operations of the BBCO project?
A. Yes, sir. I was the last guy left in the building and basically had to turn out the lights.
Q. Okay. Did you do anything with respect to printed documents that had been generated in the course of the BBCO project?
A. All confidential documents were returned to Nagra counsel.
Q. What was the name of that counsel?
A. Piper Marbury.
Q. And what was done with nonconfidential documents?
A. Shredded.
Q. Did you do anything with respect to electronic materials that were generated in the course of the BBCO project?
A. I went out and rented a self-storage unit. All electronic hard drives and media were stored in that storage unit.
Q. Was anything done with particularly sensitive electronic files?
A. All sensitive electronic files were encrypted using a commercial product call PGP, stored on optical media, and left in the storage unit.
Q. And to who was PGP keyed, or those sensitive electronic materials encrypted?
A. It's a NagraVision ADK. They call it an alternate decryption key. So the officer at Nagra had the ability to decrypt should it be required.
Q. So only the security officer of Nagra could decrypt that material after you had decrypted it and burned it to the CDs?
A. Correct.
Q. What did do you with the hard drives from the servers and workstations that had been used in the BBCO project?
A. They were all in the storage unit.
Q. So those were pulled --
A. Removed from the workstations and servers and stored in the storage unit.
Q. And was that storage unit locked up?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you give the key to someone?
A. It was given to Gino Travazon, the guy in charge of the El Segundo NagraVision office.
Q. And what was done with printers and the PCs that didn't have their hard drives anymore and other office equipment?
A. It was all returned to the El Segundo office as well.
Q. Okay. And after you completed this shutdown of the

BBCO project, did you retain any documents or evidence of
that work?
A. No, no.
Q. One last thing, sir. You mentioned, obviously, reverse-engineering of a Motorola ASIC. Was Motorola hardware used during the course of that reverse-engineering work?
A. Yes.
Q. And what sort of Motorola hardware?
A. It was necessary to obtain some chips to do -- and the way we did it was by buying Motorola scramblers -- they're called integrated receiver transcoders -- from distribution, and we removed the chips from those devices and performed the analysis on them.
Q. And what was done with those Motorola devices and chips at the end of the project?
A. They were all stored in the storage locker.
Q. And so that was the locker that was locked up, and the key was given to Nagra USA?
A. Yes, sir.

MR. EBERHART: Nothing further.
THE COURT: Mr. Hagan, cross-examination on behalf
of NDS.

MR. HAGAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. On behalf of Nagra and
EchoStar. My apologies.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. DeHaan.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. We met earlier today when I took your deposition, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, if $I$ understood that testimony, you are an
employee of the defendants now; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you were hired by the defendants in roughly July of 2003?
A. That's correct.
Q. About a month after this lawsuit was filed?
A. Honestly, I don't know when this was filed.
Q. Prior to that -- well, let me back up for a second.

You were contacted last night by the defendants' attorneys and asked to come down and testify today; is that right?
A. Two days ago, yeah.
Q. Okay. Now, during the 2001 -- May of '01 to June of '03, you worked for a company called Nagra France; is that right?

MR. EBERHART: Objection. Misstates prior
testimony.

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. I'm sorry, Nagra USA.
A. Yeah.
Q. And you performed some work for Nagra USA on a project called BBCO?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you know what the letters BBCO stands for?
A. Broadband Corporation.
Q. Now, the focus of that project -- if I understood your testimony correctly -- or the goal of that project was to develop a mechanism to share a descrambling key, an algorithm used by DigiCipher; is that right?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. Now, that project, if I understood your depo testimony correctly, if you put it in a pie chart and you had a hundred percent of it, only about 25 percent of it related to reverse engineering and compatibility analysis; is that right?
A. That's approximately right, yes.
Q. Another 25 percent related to the development of IRD's, or set-top boxes?
A. Set-top boxes, right.
Q. And roughly half of that project, or the resources dedicated to that project, related to attorneys and administration -- administrative issues; isn't that right?
A. That's right.
Q. In fact, attorneys worked hand-in-hand with the BBCO team throughout the entire course of that project, right?
A. I wouldn't say hand-in-hand, but they certainly provided us counsel on how to do our job.
Q. And if I understood your testimony earlier correctly, they were more heavily involved in the 25 percent of the project that involved compatibility analysis and reverse
engineering; is that right?
A. That's fair to say, yes.
Q. And what is your understanding of why the attorneys were so heavily involved in that component of the BBCO project?
A. The reverse-engineering aspect was considered to be something of a gray area legally, and so we did the best we could at the time to keep as clean as possible legally.
Q. In fact, you testified this afternoon that the attorneys were there to make sure that everything was done in accordance with applicable laws, including copyright laws; is that right?
A. Absolutely.
Q. You don't think that there was anything improper about the BBCO project, do you, sir?
A. No, not at all.
Q. You don't think there was anything unethical or anti-competitive about the BBCO project, do you?
A. No, sir.
Q. In fact, you think that the entirety of that project was conducted aboveboard and in compliance with all applicable laws, including copyright law?
A. Absolutely.
Q. You wouldn't have engaged in any of that work had it been underboard or unlawful; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you're not here to testify that all reverse-engineering projects are unlawful, correct?
A. Of course not, no.
Q. In fact, as long as you use the results of reverse engineering for a lawful and proper way, you don't think that there's anything wrong with that?
A. That's correct.
Q. You don't think that the results of the reverse engineering or compatibility analysis component of the BBCO project was used in any improper or unlawful way, do you?
A. No, sir.
Q. In fact, that project wasn't even completed, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, you never had any discussions with the chairman and chief executive officer of the Kudelski Group, Mr. Andre Kudelski; is that right?
A. Never have, no, sir.
Q. To your knowledge, he didn't attend any of the meetings that you were present at, at the BBCO project?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that project, that was done in leased office space, is that right, a suite with about nine rooms?
A. Correct.
Q. You weren't engaging in any activities in a basement,
right?
A. No, sir.
Q. Now, you also testified that you never had any direct communications with Mr. Kudelski, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. You never transmitted any reports to Mr. Kudelski or any PowerPoint presentations; is that right?
A. I personally did not, no.
Q. In fact, you don't have any knowledge as to whether or not Mr. Kudelski even saw any of those reports or PowerPoint presentations?
A. Not -- certainly not from me.
Q. Now, if I understood your earlier testimony, the primary focus of that 25 percent of the project that dealt with reverse engineering and compatibility analysis dealt with the part of the ASIC involving scrambling/descrambling; is that right?
A. It was involved with analysis of the entire chip, including descrambling or scrambling as well as the conditional access message processing.
Q. Well, didn't you testify this afternoon that the focus of the compatibility analysis dealt with the scrambling/descrambling part and that the goal of the project was to develop a forced simulcrypt solution that would coexist with the DigiCipher II conditional access
technology?
A. No, sir. At least my understanding of my deposition today and my intent is that the project was to understand the function of the chip, which included conditional access message processing, key handling specifically, which is the main role of a conditional access system, as well as to understand the specific scrambling and descrambling algorithm implemented by the chip.
Q. Now, it's your understanding that the project manager for the BBCO project was a gentleman named Dr. John Markey; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you understand he was a former employee of the Kudelski group of companies?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any knowledge as to his departure from the Kudelski group of companies?
A. I know that he departed. I don't know details.
Q. Do you know that he made spurious allegations in a lawsuit against Mr. Kudelski which were dismissed by a court?
A. I'm not aware.

MR. EBERHART: Objection. Assumes facts not in evidence.

THE COURT: Well, he's not aware. Disregard the
question. It assumes facts not in evidence.

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. Well, tell us what your opinion is of Dr. Markey, the project manager for the BBCO project, based on your personal dealings with him.
A. Dr. Markey was a very, very intelligent man. He was a rather abrasive personality, hard to get along with; but he had, I thought, a very brilliant idea.
Q. In fact, didn't you testify under oath a few hours ago that you believed that Dr. Markey was not a trustworthy person and more often than not, he was less than candid with you?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And didn't you testify that Dr. Markey had a way to give you an answer that sounded true but turned out not to be so true?
A. I did say that. Yes, that's true.
Q. Now, Mr. -- I'm sorry. Dr. Markey told you that he notified Motorola that the BBCO project was underway in 2002; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. You don't know as you sit here whether or not Mr. Kudelski or anyone else within the Kudelski group of companies had spoken to Motorola about this project before its inception; is that right?
A. I'm not aware of that conversation, if it happened.
Q. Now, you testified that certain reports were generated in the process of the BBCO project; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, did any of those reports -- well, let me back up for a minute.

Did the attorneys supervise the preparation of those reports and the contents that went into 'em?
A. I do not believe that -- you know, at one point the attorneys did vet external presentations to make sure we were not presenting something inappropriate. Internal presentations were not vetted.
Q. Absolutely. And that was because you wanted to make sure -- in fact, Nagra USA wanted to ensure that they were in full compliance with all applicable laws, including copyright laws?
A. That's true.
Q. Now, the reports that were generated, did they describe in any way a method to hack the Motorola set-top box?
A. No.
Q. Did those reports describe in any way a method to create counterfeit or pirated Motorola set-top boxes?
A. No.
Q. Did those reports describe in any way a method to develop technology to steal copyrighted programming using a

Motorola set-top box?
A. No.
Q. Have you seen the report generated by the defendants' Haifa team in this case?
A. No, sir.
Q. Would you be surprised if that report described in detail how to hack EchoStar's security system in the United States?
A. I'm not aware of the Haifa team. I don't know what their capabilities are or their missions.
Q. Based on your experience in the BBCO project, would that be something that you believe should be included in such a report --

MR. EBERHART: Objection --

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. -- including the dealings that you had with the attorneys overseeing that process?

MR. EBERHART: Scope, and improper opinion.

THE COURT: I'm not sure what the question is. I'm going to strike the question. I don't understand the question.

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. Mr. DeHaan, based on your experience in the BBCO project, including your experience in preparing and reviewing the written reports from that project, would you
expect to see a section in the defendants' report that
describes in detail how to hack EchoStar's security system
in the United States?
MR. EBERHART: Objection to scope, and improper
opinion.
THE COURT: I'm going to sustain it. I don't
think he can make that comparison.
You haven't read the Headend Report, have you?
THE WITNESS: No, sir.
THE COURT: The Haifa team report?
THE WITNESS: I'm not familiar with it.
BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. In preparing you for your testimony here today, did the
defendants' counsel show you a copy of that report?
A. I'm not aware of the report. No.
Q. Did they tell you at any time about their efforts to
develop a method to hack EchoStar's security system?
A. I'm not familiar with it. No, sir.
Q. Did they tell you at any time that they shared that
information with a gentleman named Chris Tarnovsky, who was
previously involved in piracy?
MR. EBERHART: Your Honor, I'm going to object to
the extent this is calling for attorney-client
communications. This is entirely improper.
THE COURT: It's not attorney-client. It's just
that each of you are starting to argue the case through a witness.

I think the only import is what the BBCO function was. And I think that we've gotten down to that for both sides.

I'll let you continue, Counsel, but I don't want to use the comparison.

MR. HAGAN: Certainly, Your Honor. THE COURT: He hasn't looked at the Headend Report. It's unduly consumptive of time. He can't make that -- unless you want to take time. If both of you want to qualify him as an expert witness, we'll send him out in the hallway and bring him back in a year. I'm just kidding. MR. HAGAN: I think the jury is ready to finish up with this witness. I just have a couple more questions. BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. Now, Mr. DeHaan, you believe that every step of the way, every process engaged in by you and the other team of engineers and the counsel overseeing that project in the BBCO process, was all legitimate, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you ever disclose any of the confidential information related to the BBCO project to individuals engaged in satellite piracy or hacking?
A. Not to the best of my knowledge, no.
Q. Would you have felt comfortable disclosing that information?
A. No, sir.
Q. In fact, I believe you testified that you took great pains to keep that information confidential; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now, would you have posted any of that information on the Internet?

MR. EBERHART: Objection. Scope and 403.

THE COURT: Overruled.

You can answer that question.

THE WITNESS: No, I would not have.

BY MR. HAGAN:
Q. Why not?
A. It would have been inappropriate for the good of my career.

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                    MR. HAGAN: Thank you, Mr. DeHaan.
            No further questions, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: All right. Counsel, redirect.
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                                    REDIRECT EXAMINATION
    BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Mr. DeHaan, to whom did John Markey report during the
time of the BBCO project?
A. Directly to Andre Kudelski.
Q. And did there come a time when Mr. Markey stopped being
the direct report to Andre Kudelski?
A. Clearly that occurred, but not necessarily on my watch.
Q. Okay. Are you familiar with an individual named Steve White?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Who is Steve White?
A. Steve was one of the consultants working on the BBCO project.
Q. And did Steve White work on the BBCO project before you joined that project?
A. Yes.
Q. And did Mr. White interact directly with Andre Kudelski?
A. Yes.
Q. And did Mr. White describe the substance of the project to Mr. Kudelski?
A. Yes.
Q. And what was the purpose of Mr. White's description of the project to Mr. Kudelski?

MR. HAGAN: Foundation.

THE COURT: Well, yeah.
Were you there when he described this to

Mr. Kudelski?

THE WITNESS: I was not personally there, no, sir.

THE COURT: So he's relating it to you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Was Mr. White a Nagra consultant at the time he made these statements to you?
A. Yes.
Q. And was Mr. White repeating statements that

Mr. Kudelski made to him at the time Mr. -- at a time when Mr. White was a Nagra consultant?
A. Yes.

MR. EBERHART: Your Honor, I believe this is an exception to hearsay. These are statements of a party opponent.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MR. EBERHART: Okay.

BY MR. EBERHART:
Q. Why did Mr. White convey to Andre Kudelski the substance of the BBCO project?
A. Originally John Markey, as the project leader, was the direct interface with the corporate office in Switzerland, and he was the guy that would arrange to have our purchase orders and our funding approved by Switzerland.

At later stages of the project, John Markey was less and less present and had apparently lost his influence over Andre to allow funding to continue.

So it was -- Steve took it upon himself to appeal to Nagra management, each P.O., you know, one purchase order at a time, to try to get funding to continue the project.
Q. And Mr. White's attempts to get funding, were those directly with Andre Kudelski?
A. It was with Andre Kudelski and with Pierre Roy, their operations executive. I don't know his exact title.

MR. EBERHART: Thank you.
THE COURT: Recross?

MR. HAGAN: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: May the witness be excused, Counsel?
MR. EBERHART: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, sir.

You may step down.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, any surrebuttal?

MR. SNYDER: Your Honor, we would like to move the
admission of four exhibits that have been previously identified.

THE COURT: Were those identified just with the last witness?

MR. SNYDER: No, Your Honor, they were previously identified.

THE COURT: We can do that outside the presence of the jury.

Now, I hate to bother you, ladies and gentlemen, but I'm going to ask you to go back to the jury room for just a moment. I want to see exactly where we are in this case without you being present for just a moment.

I'll come and get you in just a few moments, okay?
Please don't discuss this matter amongst yourselves nor form
or express any opinion concerning this case.
(Jury recesses.)
(Outside the presence of the jury.)
THE COURT: Okay. Now, what are those items of
evidence?
MR. SNYDER: Numbers 136-A --
THE COURT: Why don't you show that to the
opposition.
MS. SHEPARD: Christine and I have already gone
over them.
THE COURT: Is that acceptable?
MS. WILLETTS: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: What is your next item?
MR. SNYDER: 141.
THE COURT: 141, is that acceptable?
MS. WILLETTS: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: The next item?
MR. SNYDER: 29.
THE COURT: I thought 29 was already received.

MR. SNYDER: I thought so, too.

MS. SHEPARD: It's a little unclear because we don't have the transcript back because it's a video deposition.

THE COURT: Is that acceptable?

MS. WILLETTS: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. SNYDER: And finally, 826, Your Honor.

THE COURT: 826, is that acceptable?

MS. WILLETTS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll inform the jury when we come back in that we've received those items outside their presence.

Now, are you resting on surrebuttal?
MR. EBERHART: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you want sur, sur, surrebuttal? If you do, we can have a mini trial. I can outlast you.

MR. HAGAN: I don't think we need one. May I have a moment to confer?

THE COURT: Why don't we go find all the attorneys over there with the Piper firm and get the Martin people in here. It's going to be terrific.

And then you can think of something else on behalf
of NDS.
(Pause in the proceedings at 4:10 p.m.)
THE COURT: All right. We're back on the record. The Court's provided time for each of the parties to make
certain that they've had a full and complete case or to suggest to the Court that they'd like to try additional witnesses, to identify those witnesses, and then we can pick a date in the future for the jury.

Counsel, on behalf of NDS, have you completed your surrebuttal?

MR. SNYDER: We have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me turn to EchoStar.

MR. HAGAN: Your Honor, we do not need to call any further witnesses.

THE COURT: I want to make sure both sides are absolutely satisfied that you've called the witnesses that have been available and there's no complaints about you not having a full trial.

So once again, you've had time to consult with your principals. You've been here the whole time. Make whatever phone calls you want to, to anybody, to get their permission. I know you've got authority, but just as a courtesy.

You can do the same thing on behalf of NDS. You can call anybody you'd like to.

But if counsel are satisfied, then I'll inform the jury that the evidentiary portion of the case is concluded. Once again, is that satisfactory to EchoStar and NagraStar?

MR. HAGAN: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And to NDS?

MR. SNYDER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then, I'll get the jury, and we'll formally excuse them until probably 8:30 tomorrow.

Let me talk to each of you.
I've decided that I'm going to have you argue first. After listening to today's events, I'm going to make certain that the arguments begin and conclude tomorrow.

And I'm a little afraid that I might get pushed with my jury instructions, which I regard as very important. And if I am, then I'll read those next Tuesday when they return, because Mr. Bender's informed us that he's leaving for his daughter's graduation, which we all knew about, and that we'll be dark on Thursday, Friday and Monday.

If I'm not pushed, then I'll read them after the conclusion of your argument.

But I think it's wise, even though you may disagree, that you have the opportunity to argue while the jury's relatively fresh, before $I$ read an hour and a half of instructions.

It also lets me watch you, quite frankly, and that way I can see if anybody strays. If anybody strays from the instructions we are going to decide once again this evening,

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I can correct that very quickly.
    So, Counsel --
    If there's nothing further, Kristee, would you be
kind enough to summon the jury.
    And if you want additional time in light of that,
Counsel, you can have three hours per side. Think about
that. It's a very generous offer. You don't have any time
limits. I'll up the time limits for you, if you would like.
    (Discussion off the record.)
    (In the presence of the jury.)
    THE COURT: All right. We're back in session.
All counsel are present.
    Counsel, thank you for your courtesy.
    The jury's now present.
    Outside your presence there's been four more
exhibits received by the Court. I just need to make a
record in your presence.
    136-A has been received; }141\mathrm{ has been received; 29
has been received, which I believe has previously received;
and 826 was just received.
    (Exhibits 136-A, 141, 29 and 826 received in evidence.)
    And, Counsel, once again let me turn to NDS,
et al.
            Counsel, any further surrebuttal?
            MR. SNYDER: No. The defense rests, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Let me turn back to EchoStar and NagraStar. Any further evidence you wish to present?

MR. HAGAN: Plaintiffs rest, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The evidentiary portion of this case is concluded.

We're about one day ahead of schedule.

I actually thought that you would be going on your trip on Thursday and I'd probably hear the argument on the Tuesday that you were returning. But I think, if we work hard, we can have the arguments occur tomorrow.

We have a little bit more to do between 6:00 o'clock and 4:00 o'clock this morning, but we'll get it done.

And so when you come in tomorrow, I'd like you to come in at 8:30. At that time you're going to hear the concluding arguments by both parties.

So we're really a day ahead of schedule. Counsel have done an extraordinary job. My compliments to both sides. Frankly, their enthusiasm on Saturday and Sunday has kept me going. I really appreciate that.
(Laughter.)
THE COURT: I'll probably be able to instruct you also at the end of the day, but I'll take a gauge about how you're doing at that time.

Right now we have an agreement between counsel
that they can argue for 18 hours apiece. I'm just joking. It's a time to argue.

I still want to make certain that it's agreeable. If it's not, tell me now. Is $21 / 2$ hours still acceptable?

MR. SNYDER: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. WELCH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They've even agreed to no more than

2 1/2 hours. That's fair with the abundance of evidence. Their job is now to put that together in a form that hopefully can take you to the position of what the respective sides believe their positions warrant.

But remember -- for goodness sake -- I'll tell you a couple of stories. I used to practice in the days where the judge wouldn't even allow a court reporter to read back testimony. No exhibits were shown during a trial. You sat there, probably for three weeks instead of four, but you might not have had any idea of what was happening.

So I just come from that 1970's experience. I pledged if I was ever on the bench, I didn't want my jurors to go through the same thing, and I didn't want my litigants to go through it.

So on one hand, I'm very pleased that we took the time, but I do tell you we could have tried the case three days faster if we wouldn't have shown you any exhibits, if nothing would have gone up.

I don't know how you would have understood the case. And I think by taking that time then, whether you take minutes, hours, days, or weeks -- and you don't know where your deliberations take you; you haven't started that process -- you're certainly in a much better position having seen the exhibits as you go. You may not recall the exact number, but you've got us here full time 24-7 for whatever you need.

Let me tell you a couple other things just in advance. I don't have normal working hours here. It's a terrible price to have an open court for litigation, but I truly enjoy litigation and the litigants. And when you finally go back for your deliberations, you'll probably start up a short time tomorrow, and then you'll be on your way until the following Tuesday.

You'll set the hours. If you want to continue to come in at 8:00 o'clock, that's fine. If you want to come in at 7:30, that's fine. If you want to come in at 8:30, that's fine. You'll set your hours during your deliberation process.

I just ask that you give us a relatively complete day, as you have; that, you know, if you do recess, it's sometime between 4:00 and 5:00 o'clock. Certainly on Fridays we've fallen into a habit of 4:00 o'clock.

But if you also want to go late, I think it's
pretty arrogant on my part to decide that just because I think the working day might be 8:00 o'clock at night I'm calling in and telling you that you have to go home. If you're right in the middle of something at 5:00 o'clock, finish that debate. Or if you just need a fresh start the next day, if you've reached that point, it's just better to get away from it. Go home at 4:00 o'clock. So set your own hours, and it's whatever you need.

Kristee will talk to you about that, and just tell her you're leaving for the day each day after deliberations and what time you want to start. Okay?

Also set your own lunch hours. I've been setting an hour, but you might want an hour and 15 minutes, and/or a little bit longer.

Kristee, once we swear them, can we take them to lunch?

THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: As soon as I swear you, we can pay for your lunch, but you're limited to \$2 a day.
(Laughter.)

THE COURT: You're limited to about 12 or 14
dollars a day, so you can't go very far. But you can go to lunch as a group or split up. If you split up, we can't pay for it. If you go as a group, we can take you across the street. And I would say an hour and 15 minutes to get in
and out of the restaurant. We'll explain that.

You'll see that all counsel will be right in
court. So if you bump into them, it's because they're ordered to remain on the premises. I'm not hunting for counsel outside the Court in case you have a question, and they know that.

So has anybody talked to anybody about this case so $I$ can start all over again? Don't do it. It's my general way of kidding you, but don't reach out. These are dangerous times.

Now, let me talk to counsel about one more thing. I'll need the court reporter.
(Sidebar Conference reported as follows:)

THE COURT: I'm at sidebar.

We have a date. We got it from Court

Administration. Dateline will be on tonight or tomorrow night. So, I mean, you couldn't ask for a worse time. And the question is, if you want me to warn them. And I promise you this: If they're not warned and they hear about this, I am not granting a new trial 'cause I'm giving you that option of telling them. I'll leave it up to you.

MR. KLEIN: Can we talk?

THE COURT: Yeah, go talk.
Okay. All right, then. We're back in session. All counsel are present.

Thank you, counsel, for your courtesy.
(In open court.)

THE COURT: We'll see you at 8:30 tomorrow.
And I'm going to admonish you to be careful about watching the press. The case is ended. We expect that there's going to be some press notoriety, both in the written press and in the media. And just asking you to be cautious. If you recognize anything about this case, please do your best to flip that channel, turn the radio, or set aside the paper. That's about the best we can do.

Okay. We'll see you tomorrow at 8:30. You're admonished not to discuss this matter amongst yourselves nor form or express any opinion concerning the case.

Good night.
(Jury adjourns.)
(Outside the presence of the jury.)

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, back in session.
All of the counsel are still present.

This evening I'm going to demand that lead counsel be present so that any rulings that are made on the Rule 50 and the jury instructions, that counsel are aware of the Court's rulings.

I don't think it has to take that long, but I want to make certain as a consistent courtesy on my part that each of you are satisfied with your Rule 50 arguments, and
if you would like to renew any portion of that argument,
make any further record, you're invited to do so.
Let me just start with, the Rule 50 came from both
of you. I mean, it was kind of a coequal effort, so let me
just start with NDS.
Any further comments on Rule 50 s that you would
like to make?
MR. SNYDER: Your Honor, very briefly.
THE COURT: Please.
MR. SNYDER: The testimony of Mr. Andre Kudelski,
I believe, confirmed the need for our or the wisdom of our
Rule 50 motion on two issues.
First, relating to the mitigation of damages, he
testified specifically that they did not follow the
warranty, even though it was available, and that they did
not apply the term of that warranty, which was the direct
cost of manufacturing, excluding overhead, which was
something that was available to EchoStar and was not used.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SNYDER: Second, related to our motion on
disgorgement, I believe that Mr. Kudelski's testimony is not
sufficient to contradict the testimony of the only
testifying witness from DirecTV; that EchoStar and
NagraStar, the plaintiffs in this case, would not and could
not have gotten the DirecTV contract, regardless of the

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state of EchoStar and NagraStar's security and their
conditional access system.
    THE COURT: Okay.
    Mr. Stone.
    MR. STONE: No, he stole my thunder. That was it
on the issue.
    THE COURT: Mr. Eberhart and Mr. Klein?
    MR. KLEIN: Nothing, Your Honor.
    MR. EBERHART: Nothing.
    THE COURT: Mr. Welsh and Mr. Hagan?
    MR. WELCH: Mr. Hagan will argue it.
    THE COURT: Okay.
    MR. HAGAN: Your Honor, for purposes of preserving
our Rule 50 motions, we urge those formally at this time.
    THE COURT: Okay.
    MR. HAGAN: And would submit on those grounds.
    To address the two issues raised by Mr. Snyder
with respect to mitigation, it is still our position that
the defendant should not benefit from their wrongdoing.
They can certainly argue that the plaintiffs failed to
properly mitigate their damages, but it's -- I believe that
the Court has adequately addressed that in the instructions
as they stand.
    With respect to disgorgement, two points,
Your Honor:
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First, the testimony of Mr. Kudelski as well as the testimony of Mr. Kahn demonstrate that DirecTV was in negotiations with Nagra to switch conditional access providers, and that was in the '98/'99 time frame.

They decided not to go forward with inking a settlement or inking a new deal for two reasons: One, they learned that Nagra's conditional access system had been compromised, and this was shortly after the November 1998 Headend Report; two, they were told of that compromise by representatives of the defendants. I think that certainly establishes a motive for the defendants to engage in the conduct in which they engaged as well as to provide that information to representatives of DirecTV to sway them away from entering into a new deal with Nagra.

Second point: It is irrelevant under the law under the disgorgement theory that we have alleged through the California Penal Code whether or not Nagra actually signed a deal with Kudelski or whether or not Kudelski or DirecTV was actually going to enter into that deal. The disgorgement component of the California Penal Code is punitive in nature. And the disgorgement theory allows for revenues, not profits.

So at this time we would reurge our Rule 50 motion, striking the exhibit offered by the defendants that set forth costs associated with earning those revenues and
any testimony by the defendants' corporate representative, Dov Rubin, related to that exhibit.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything further by any counsel?

MR. SNYDER: Very, very briefly, Your Honor. Two-points:

First, Mr. Kudelski testified that the reason that Nagra did not get the DirecTV contract was because News Corporation purchased an interest in DirecTV, which is, of course, unrelated to any of these events and certainly to the security of their system. And that would prevent any notion of causation.

And then finally and formally, we reurge -- if $I$ haven't mentioned them, we reurge all of our motions previously made on Friday.

THE COURT: Okay. I want to make sure everybody is exhausted and you've had your say.

Mr. Hagan.

MR. HAGAN: Your Honor, we submit with the arguments that we have already made as well as the briefing that we have submitted to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay.
We've been working very hard in your absence trying to anticipate what these last few days would bring. And even within the last couple hours there's been some
updating going on over lunch. Some of these issues between the two of you on Rule 50 were frozen, quite frankly, a long time ago.

The disgorgement, the damages, and the counterclaim, whether estoppel would still lie -- there were some significant issues left that I promised each of you I'd wait to decide until Kudelski, Dr. Peled, whomever would testify in rebuttal or surrebuttal.

So if you'll give us a few moments, I think that we will send out to you about 15 to 20 pages of rulings. I think you'll need an hour to absorb those rulings, and then I propose to meet you at 6:00 o'clock to go over the remainder of the instructions with you in light of the Court's rulings. I think I can do that within an hour.

But once you see my rulings, I'm giving you every opportunity now to make any further statements because those are not subject to reargument.

So if there's anything else that you could possibly say, this is the time because it won't be a negotiating option at that time.

And I just want to make certain that you're satisfied, Mr. Snyder, and Mr. Hagan, you're satisfied.

MR. SNYDER: Submitted, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. HAGAN: Submitted with one point, Your Honor.

We think that the Court has taken great pains to go with the conservative approach. In that vein, we think that a question of disgorgement should go to the jury. If the Court decides subsequently that the jury's verdict is inconsistent with arguments made by the defendants or what the Court believes the Ninth Circuit would do, then the Court can certainly take that away at that time. If the Ninth Circuit decides that disgorgement was an improper remedy to be submitted to the jury, then they can take it away at that time.

Alternatively, if we do not allow that issue to go to the jury and the Ninth Circuit decides that it was a proper issue for their consideration, then we're going to be right back down here again on one particular issue.

THE COURT: Well, I think you're both in a few moments going to be very pleased and very displeased.

I want to make sure you have concluded.

MR. HAGAN: I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm deeply concerned about the disgorgement theory. And you have a way, literally, of getting a billion dollars or more, frankly, without the disgorgement theory. It's only a part and parcel of it. You have numerous ways of calculating damages in this matter that could be astronomical. And I consider that a very small part of your case and quite frankly not the linchpin
of your damages argument.
I've set forth a number of reasons you're going to see why I'm going to grant the Rule 50 on the disgorgement.

Concerning unclean hands, some of the displeasure
NDS is going to feel is as follows, and I'm going to grant your Rule 50 concerning unclean hands. I don't see any nexus between the conduct here, and we've set that forth in probably four or five pages concerning the disgorgement theory and a number of pages concerning the unclean hands issues.

Also I don't see any damages. Future or speculative damages, as you ably pointed out with the last witness, have been rather consistent. There are no damages that are going to be awarded or the jury's going to consider on the counterclaim by NDS.

And you're going to see about 10 or 11 rulings which will lead to, I think, our 15 th or 18 th rework of these instructions outside your presence. And I'll probably give you a copy of these instructions with our notation first on the side. But the rulings will briefly be as follows, and then you can start the process of bringing these out for counsel.

The motion for judgment as a matter of law as to disgorgement is granted.

The judgment for -- motion for judgment as a
matter of law as to disgorgement is -- I'm sorry --
defendants' motion for judgment as a matter of law as to
disgorgement is granted.
Plaintiffs' motion for a judgment as a matter of
law to disgorgement is deemed moot.
Defendants' motion for judgment as a matter of law
that damages related to the card swap are barred by the
statute of limitations based on the 1998 postings is denied.
Defendants' motion for judgment as a matter of law
based on EchoStar and NagraStar's failure to enforce the
warranty provisions is denied.
Plaintiffs' motion for judgment as a matter of law
is granted on defendants' unclean hands defense.
Plaintiffs' motion to strike the unclean hands
defense is deemed moot.
Plaintiffs' affirmative defense of unclean hands
is stricken.
Plaintiffs' motion for judgment as a matter of law
on defendant's CUTSA counterclaim damages is hereby granted.
Plaintiffs' defense of failure to mitigate is
stricken.
Now, I'm going to give one of you the first copy
of these. But, quite frankly, as far as your damages claims
are concerned, you have ways of getting to damages that are
astronomical. You just need to sit and think about that for
a moment. You've got trebling potentially. I'm not sending this up to the Circuit, and you'll see four pages of why. There are four separate reasons that $I$ feel very strongly about, so you're not going up to the jury on disgorgement. And although I've been cautious, I'm fairly confident that this does not belong in front of the jury.

As far as unclean hands are concerned, I don't find a nexus here. I don't find a nexus between the conduct and pirating, et cetera, and I don't see any damages testified to, and speculative damages in the future are not damages. The law is very clear on that.

But instead of ad-libbing from the stand, you've got 15 pages in small print. If I put out a normal order, it would be about 35 pages. It's going to take you awhile to absorb that, frankly. I'm not going to waste time with the instructions right now. We're done with the instructions. When $I$ gave these to you, these will be the instructions. We've hashed these more often than you can imagine. So we're done.

But I'm going to go over them with you. Over the weekend, I missed a couple -- for instance, on Page 29, the contributory liability, the subparagraph 2 , it used to read that "defendants intentionally induced or materially contributed the circumvention." Well, I think it deserves the word "to" in there. It's a small thing, and I'm
supposed to catch that. And by this time, I think I've got these instructions memorized.

The same thing, of course, on Page 38 concerning contributory liability, need to add the word "to."

You know, if the jury accepts your argument, you've potentially got damages as high as 1,000 to $\$ 10,000$. Take $\$ 10,000$ just for one year times a hundred thousand minimally. That's a billion dollars.

And, I mean, this could be zero liability or astronomical liability, let alone compounding that over more than one year. So let alone other sections that are cumulative. And, of course, this could add up to be zero, quite frankly.

I'm going to ask you on Claim No. 4 a little bit about the tolling provision. That's something I still want to talk to you about tonight.

The last two portions, the violation of

California -- or the last two "dots" have been stricken by the Court. You'll see that on our instructions in a few moments. The first is still in play. I'm a little bit concerned about the June 6, 1999, because right now it reads "occurred on or after June 6, 2000." But there's a strong argument that you could reach back to June 6th of 1999 in terms of damages. That's going to be so confusing to the jury, but I'll talk to you about that in just a moment.

Also, on Claim 5, the same provision, the first bullet points left, the last two are stricken.

You'll see that on actual damages and defendants' revenues attributable to violations, we're going to strike "and defendants' revenues," and you'll see in the body "plus any defendants' revenues attributable to violations of California Penal Code Section $593(e)(b) "$ have been stricken, and the last bracketed paragraph that is still bracketed is stricken.

You'll see that -- let me see if $I$ can do this by memory. In certain portion, it states "defendants," and it's this Court's concern about criminal RICO and civil RICO. These instructions are confusing because sometime it refers to an individual, and it refers -- the jury may think that a defendant is an individual.

Well, Tarnovsky's not a charged defendant here. It's really NDS Americas and NDS Group, PLC. And so you'll see that we've modified that in certain parts to make sure who the defendants are on occasion, and other times you've got a combination here.

And so you're going to have to look closely when we finally get back on the record at, for instance, claim 6, the participation portion and the pattern of racketeering activity on Page 2. We try to make that as sensible as we can as well as the predicate acts by spelling out once again
so there's not confusion and in more detail what defendants are. Because, in a sense, the defendants may be NDS Americas and NDS Group, PLC. And that's the trouble with applying criminal RICO to civil RICO.

But I've editorialized enough, and the courts hold that there's such a thing, so there's apparently such a thing.

I don't understand, and I'm striking with the Court's ruling the plaintiffs' affirmative defense, defense of failure to mitigate. It's no longer applicable, in my opinion. There's no damages going to the jury.

I'm striking the -- well, I've still got a question mark about estoppel, but it just doesn't seem relevant now that there are no damages.

MR. SNYDER: I assume you mean on the counterclaim, Your Honor?

THE COURT: That's on the counterclaim. I hope I stated that.

Unclean hands affirmative defense, it doesn't make sense to have those in the instructions.

Now, I'm going to do this from memory. The special verdict forms have been substantially modified also.

On the fifth question, I understand that that question is designed to go to the jury on the issue of prejudgment interest. But when you read through that
special verdict and you get to question No. 5, which is the bottom of the page, right here, there's no blank. So if you're a jury and you're going through, you find oppression or whatever, and you look for something to fill in, and there's nothing there. So we're going to fill out prejudgment interest. In other words, if they check that, they ought to know what they're doing.

We don't see any sense anymore -- I certainly don't -- as to some of your RICO findings. For instance, questions No. 7, 8, 9 -- I'm wondering why they're there any longer. And I'll go over those with you tonight.

I'm also thinking, concerning any injunctive relief, that that is the Court's decision, and I'm thinking about taking it out of the instructions. And I'll talk to you about that tonight also. I think it's confusing for the jury.

So anyway, I'm going to meet you at 6:00 o'clock or a little after. You are going to sit down quietly as a group so you can discuss these. You can make more than one copy.

These are the Court's final ruling. They're not subject to debate anymore.

All right. Thank you very much.
(At 4:55 p.m., proceedings were adjourned.)
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