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 17, Volume I

NDS GROUP PLC, et al.,)
Defendants.)

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Jury Trial

Santa Ana, California

Wednesday, May 7, 2008

Debbie Gale, CSR 9472, RPR
Federal Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
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EchoStar 2008-05-07 D17V1

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		Page 3
1	INDEX	
2	PROCEEDINGS	PAGE
3	Plaintiffs' Closing Argument	11
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
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1 SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 20908 2 Day 17, Volume I 3 (8:16 a.m.)4 (Outside the presence of the jury.) 5 THE COURT: Okay. We're back on the record. 6 Good morning, Counsel. 7 This is out of the presence of the jury. 8 The Court's carefully reread the Unilogic case 9 again after our discussion last evening. I want to 10 reiterate so there's no misunderstanding that defendants 11 will be able to argue that they were damaged for the 12 purposes of satisfying the element of their CUTSA 13 counterclaim, although you'll not be able to send the 14 question of damages amount to the jury. 15 Now, you told me last evening that you weren't 16 going to state a specific amount of damages. The difficulty 17 from your perspective is that the jury has no place to place 18 damages. 19 So I understand, Mr. Snyder, from our discussion 20 last evening, you weren't going to say it was worth a 21 hundred thousand dollars. You've been damaged and you need 22 to be able to argue that to the jury and I agree. 23 In the Unilogic case the court explained that it 24 was not necessary to submit the liability issue to the jury 25 in order to allow the trial court thereafter to determine a

reasonable royalty or impose an injunction because no evidence was presented to allow the court to determine what royalty would be reasonable, and the court was obviously not willing to seek injunctive relief, quote/unquote.

Citing Unilogic v. Burroughs Corporation at 10 Cal.App.4th 612, the language being found at 628, 1992 case. This language in Unilogic implies that if the court had been willing to consider injunctive relief, then it would have been proper to submit the liability question to the jury.

Here, this Court has made no indication that it would be unwilling to grant injunctive relief if liability was found. Accordingly, the Court will submit the liability question to the jury.

However, Unilogic also makes clear that the claims for damages should not go forward where the party raising the claim did not present evidence of damage specific to the dispute at hand and relevant to the measure of damages.

That's found at page 627.

Here, there's been no evidence regarding the amount of damages, although there has been evidence that damage occurred. Accordingly, the determination of the damage amount will not be submitted to the jury, as indicated in the Rule 50 order. And plaintiffs' Rule 50 motion on the CUTSA counterclaim was granted as to damages

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     only.
2
               Also, the informal request last evening to remove
 3
     the entire counterclaim by plaintiffs is denied.
 4
               Now, one more question before you argue this
5
    morning.
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               Is everyone satisfied with the language on page 75
7
     in the jury instructions? And I sent out an e-mail last
8
     night about 10:30 -- I don't know what time, 11:00,
9
     regarding, along with others, with respect to the RICO
10
     enterprise. You previously agreed to that, it was written
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     that way, there were brackets around it. I just want to
12
    make certain everybody's looked at that.
13
               Mr. Hagan, are you satisfied?
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               MR. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor.
15
               THE COURT: Mr. Snyder?
16
               MR. SNYDER: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Now, if there's nothing further, I'll
18
     summon the jury at 8:30.
19
               Anything further, Mr. Hagan?
20
               MR. HAGAN: No, Your Honor.
21
               MR. WELCH: We've got to get our PowerPoints.
22
               THE COURT: Okay. Let me get out of your way,
23
     then, so you can get clear.
24
               Mr. Snyder, anything further?
25
               MR. SNYDER: Nothing further, thank you.
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1
               THE COURT: Okay. Let me give you a 10-minute
2
    break, and we'll get back to you.
 3
               (Recess held at 8:19 a.m.)
 4
               (In the presence of the jury.)
 5
               THE COURT: The jury's present. All counsel are
 6
     still present.
7
               Counsel, if you would please be seated.
                                                         The
8
    parties are present. Thank you for your courtesy.
9
               First of all, good morning.
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               MEMBERS OF THE JURY: Good morning.
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               THE COURT: It's been a long journey. This is the
12
     closing arguments by counsel.
13
               Let me remind you that just as opening statements
14
     are not evidence, the closing arguments by counsel are not
15
     evidence. You've heard the evidence. It's come from the
16
    witness stand and from depositions and stipulations.
17
               We're a day ahead of schedule. I told you that
18
     last evening. I thought that we'd conclude all of the
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     evidence Tuesday, somewhat forewarned you of that; but
20
    because of counsel's hard work with both parties, we're
21
    prepared for those closing arguments by both sides and the
22
     jury instructions today.
23
               If we can accomplish that, what that means is that
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    when you come back next Tuesday --
2.5
               And you're returning Monday evening --
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A JUROR: 10:00 o'clock. 2 THE COURT: -- 3:00 o'clock in the morning and 3 coming directly to court. I'm just kidding. 4 A JUROR: I'll come straight here. 5 THE COURT: What that means is you're able to come 6 right into session on Tuesday and start your deliberation 7 process. 8 We're well-aware that one or more of you have 9 personal obligations. You'll keep those obligations as you 10 told us about. But I want to make certain that there's no 11 rush to judgment in this matter because of any personal 12 obligation. We're going to make this work. And that's 13 because you've been so kind, literally, to donate your time. 14 Neither counsel wants to lose any of the eight of 15 you. We've discussed how we will proceed, and it's just 16 very clear that all counsel on all sides want to keep this 17 jury intact, and they're very appreciative of your service, 18 as, of course, the Court is humbled and appreciates your 19 service. 20 The last thing is you know I have no hours. 21 hours are -- literally, I'm a workaholic. I think there was 22 a sun out yesterday. Did anybody see it? 23 But I have to tell you, and I'll compliment all 24 counsel before we begin. They've been here many, many times 25 until midnight. They've been here most of the weekends.

And one of the benefits is that we haven't had any sidebars.
You've seen minimal disruption. We haven't been out in the hallway. We tried to keep your lunches to an hour. We've tried to usually start promptly at 8:00 o'clock and go until 5:00 on most occasions.

So it's a real compliment to them that the

so it's a real compliment to them that the enthusiasm for their case and their willingness to work those hours with the Court have really given us, I think, a trial that really could have taken six or seven weeks, frankly, with some of the interruptions that can occur, and have literally taken us four weeks almost to the day.

Lastly, if you decide to deliberate -- you may decide to start deliberating this evening after I read the jury instructions to you. That's fine. Just call out about 5:00 or 6:00 o'clock and give us some indication of how long you'd like to be here.

The light's always on. So if you want to stay until 8:00 o'clock, that's great. I'm not encouraging you, but I'm not discouraging you either. And you'll see how that unfolds. You'll set your own hours.

Sometimes, if you approach a loggerhead and just a clear mind the next day leads to going home at 4:00 or 5:00 o'clock, do that. Get off to a fresh start.

At all times remember this: During your deliberations, the only time you're gathering to discuss

this matter is as a collective body, our jury.

And therefore, when counsel starts -- I have to tell you I'm very, very proud of this system. And the reason it works is because we have conscientious, ethical, honest jurors who come in and come together with commonsense experience, all that wisdom, follow the law that I'll instruct you at the end of this case.

Now, counsel for a moment may have different styles. I've told them when I was practicing, it was okay, and I give counsel the opportunity to what I call "strut."So they can use this center portion if they'd like to and strut around. And that means some of them may use charts on different occasions. And if they do, you may see other counsel informally move to this side of the courtroom so they can see what's occurring. But I don't want to take away their enthusiasm of their presentation.

Now, if any of them get in the jury box with you, we'll stop that. But I don't need to be so formal that it stops their style. But that's style, just because another counsel's quieter or another counsel's more boisterous, that has nothing to do with the presentation of the evidence. It's not a likability contest or a dislikability contest. It's the evidence.

So, Counsel, as long as we can hear both of you and as long as you go slowly -- all right. Then, this is

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1
     closing arguments. The way they'll be divided is as
2
     follows: Each side has two and a half hours. They'll call
 3
     their own recesses when they get to a logical point.
 4
               Mr. Welch will argue on behalf of plaintiffs
5
    EchoStar and NagraStar. He has two hours for his opening.
     He'll call a break someplace in between for about
7
     20 minutes.
8
               Then, Mr. Snyder, we'll see where we are.
9
               We may send you to lunch early so he can start
10
     after lunch. Opposing counsel will decide that. He has two
11
     and a half hours as a collective block, and he may call one
12
     or more recesses during that period of time.
13
               Then Mr. Welch for EchoStar has an hour for
14
     rebuttal. Those are the limitations.
15
              Mr. Welch, it's 8:46. Your opening statement.
16
               MR. WELCH: Thank you, Your Honor.
17
                     PLAINTIFFS' CLOSING ARGUMENT
18
               MR. WELCH: It's been a long time coming. As I
19
     said when I did my opening, EchoStar --
20
               THE COURT: This isn't going to work.
                                                      Use the
21
     lectern or the microphone.
22
               MR. WELCH: -- they're my family and they're my
23
     friends. And I've got a lot of passion for this case and
24
     I've got a lot of passion for them, as my whole team does.
25
    And sometimes we may have gone a little too far. Our styles
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may have been a little abrupt, and for that I apologize. We care about our client. And they care about us. So we did the best we could do.

And now I'm gonna get to the evidence, and I apologize if our styles rubbed anybody the wrong way, but don't hold that against our client. I ask you for that.

So let's get to it.

So when we started out, I told you about my client. I don't think we need to get into too much detail about that.

So what is it that you're here to do? We filed a lawsuit, and we've got five claims. You'll hear about those. You'll see some instructions that the Court reads to you later. And then y'all have some special verdict forms where you answer specific questions.

Now our five claims. There's claim 1, which is a DMCA claim. That's a Digital Millennium Copyright Act claim. Then we'll have a second claim, which is a DMCA claim, too. And then we'll have a Communications Act claim and then two California Penal Code claims.

And all these claims pretty much center around the fact that we had copyrighted programming. We had it protected, and the defendants engaged in a pattern of conduct designed to override our conditional access system, violate the copyrights of programmers, and put this

information out on the Internet for people to use, to harm not only us but to harm consumers, because consumers are the ones that ultimately pay in the end, as we've seen.

So let's set the backdrop.

We heard the testimony about NDS. It works in the marketplace. And in 1990 through '95 and '96, they had a system that was hopelessly compromised. We all know that. They had the BSkyB system, and they had no digital platform whatsoever.

Their first digital platform was DirecTV in the United States. The United States has one of the largest television markets there is. And they saw what was coming on the horizon: Digital satellite television. And from that, they could springboard into a bunch of different products and services. So they desperately wanted to get into that market so they could complete their global domination of the conditional access market. So they lock up the contract with DirecTV in '92, and DirecTV launches in '94.

What do we know? We know that DirecTV was hopelessly hacked starting in late '95, early '96, and it stayed that way.

Now, they relate to market. They also -- you heard testimony about a company called ASkyB. They wanted not only the conditional access business, but News

Corporation wanted to be in the distribution business as well. It wanted to have its tentacles out in as many places as possible.

So they formed a company called ASkyB. You have BSkyB in Britain; you have ASkyB in America. But they were late to market, they didn't have a good product. So what did they do? They approached us in 1996.

We entered into a merger agreement with 'em, or a letter of intent. This was in February of '97. The terms of that agreement, what was crucial was that the combined entity would use the conditional access system that was most secure and economical. Well, the problem was their system was hopelessly compromised and they could not fix it.

At that point in time, you also had DirecTV that was constantly complaining to them, and those concerns began to escalate through '96, '97 and '98.

So you had two things coming down simultaneously. You had their dispute with DISH Network where they had to prove that their system was better, and they also had to save the DirecTV contract.

So we can skip through the DISH Network launching.

So NDS attempts to get us to switch. NDS was in crisis. This is important. They continued to be hacked worldwide, but we didn't have a worldwide epidemic. You heard various individuals. You heard Mr. Peled testify

about that; you also heard Mr. Rubin testify about that.

And their relationship with their important customer,

DirecTV, was in jeopardy. That's pretty much a given at this point.

You may recall that DirecTV paid -- they

approached Nagra and they paid Nagra a hundred thousand dollars to get into that. You'll see that. That's Exhibit 1565. I'm gonna identify some of the key exhibits for you, and some of 'em you'll have to read. Some of 'em you'll recall.

So they paid a hundred thousand dollars, and NDS had to come up with a solution to maintain this relationship. So what was their solution? Did they try to make a better product? Did they try to give DirecTV something that would secure their revenues? No.

What they did, as you will see in Exhibit 189 -this is a document that went to Reuven Hasak, and this
talked about how they were going to proceed. And we call
this the "main story" document. And so you'll be able to
see this. And they talk about the problems that they have,
and they talk about how they want to get into the market in
the United States.

So that's one of the critical documents that I think you need to look at to set the stage in your own mind.

And they clearly say in here that they've got reputation

problems, people don't trust 'em, and their system's not secure and their product's not good.

So what was their solution? Their solution was to go out, not make their situation better but to harm everybody else. You can either climb over somebody with a better product, or you can drag them down. They chose to drag the marketplace down because they couldn't keep up with the piracy.

So what did they do? They hired the two best hackers in the world. They hired Christopher Tarnovsky and Oliver Kommerling. You didn't get to hear from Oliver Kommerling because he was not able to come. But you did hear from Christopher Tarnovsky.

So what do we know about Christopher Tarnovsky?

He's an admitted satellite pirate. He was hired by NDS in

1997. NDS knew he was a criminal at the time they hired

him. He admits to hacking their own client both before and

after they hired him. He continued his other pirate

activities while employed by NDS. And he used numerous

aliases. And these aliases will be important because they

go to undermine the defendants' entire claim that somebody

else was Nipper.

They're very crafty. They know how to cover their tracks.

So what else did they do? You heard Mr. Peled

1 talk about Mr. Kommerling designing, and then they 2 manufactured this lab. And the lab became operational in 3 '97. This was part of their plan. So they create the Black Hat team. It's located in Israel, and the members include 5 Mr. Shkedy, Mr. Mordinson, and Mr. Chaim Shen-Orr. 6

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The goal was to hack not only the EchoStar code but other competitors' codes.

So who's Zvi Shkedy? Mr. Shkedy was the principal hardware engineer. He worked at the Haifa research lab, and he deconstructed the card itself. He was the hardware engineer. He's the guy that first took the card and he de-layers it and he does all these steps.

So who's David Mordinson? He's also a member of the Black Hat team. You'll remember, Mr. Hagan cross-examined Mr. Mordinson. He's a software engineer. He's the guy that takes the information, and he turns all this binary stuff into something we can actually understand. He's also located at the Haifa lab, and he developed the hack software that you ultimately see in Exhibit 98.

Now, this is an important document. This is 1568. Because they knew ultimately one day they may have a problem. So this is an internal document. And it shows you -- when they get up here and they want to talk about this user ID resolves to somebody else, this is very important because this is internal, talking to the internal

lab people. And it instructs them they need to be absolutely certain there is not the hidden possibility of identifying the ID of the EchoStar card that their code comes from.

Now, if they're not doing anything wrong, why did they need to hide the ID of the EchoStar card? This is their own internal document.

So they need to make sure that some kind of a fingerprint or receiver serial number in the code is developed. They can do this if they have a code from a second card. And we know they'll sit there and they'll talk about Dawn Branton and all these things. These are all misdirections. The point is they needed to cover their tracks, and so they tried to find a variety of ways to do it.

But what we found out is -- if you also look in this document, it talks about the box ID that they actually used. It says, "box CA ID." It starts with an R number. And the critical thing for now, remember that it ends in 2225. Okay.

One of the last things that happened in the trial was we read in a stipulation. And you probably didn't know what it was about because we didn't go through the screen shots. But what's significant about that stipulation -- it's Exhibit 2600. This is a screen shot from EchoStar, and

1 it shows you that this box resolves to Christopher 2 Tarnovsky. So they're starting their plan. They say they 3 have to hide where the box comes from, but they left their tracks in that one document. And we were able to track it 5 back to Mr. Tarnovsky. So don't let 'em say Mr. Tarnovsky's not involved.

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So they get the box and they get the card from Mr. Tarnovsky. We've all seen the DISH Network Smart Card. The first thing they did was they had to remove the gold chip from the card, and that's what they worked from. That's the brains of the card. And it's protected by the metallic covering.

So what they had to do was remove the metallic covering so they could expose the internal working of the chip. They did that by using the nitric acid to dissolve the metal layer. And this is what they end up looking at.

So what did they do next? They used the FIB that we talked about. It's very expensive.

Now, remember, News Corporation paid for this lab. They paid for the operations of this lab because it assisted them in building their media empire not only for conditional access but for programming and for the distribution of that programming.

Next thing they did is they used a probing station to extract the code from the chip. These were the things

that Mr. Shkedy did.

So we take all those things, and what do we get?
They get a dump of the code from the card. So that code is
then given to Mr. Mordinson to do something with it. So he
takes all these ones and zeros and he comes up with
something that's readable, because not everybody is trained
in reading the ones and zeros. They had a plan. They had
to figure it out. They had to figure it out how to make it
user friendly.

And you'll see all these things in the Headend Report, which is Exhibit 98. He did all this work, all these different charts.

So the next thing he had to do, once we know that he dumped the code -- as we talked about in the opening, you have to marry the card to the box. You can't just take any card, because when you activate the card, it has an additional layer of protection so that you couldn't take the card out and just put it in anybody else's box -- go to your neighbors and move down the street and everybody gets free TV.

So EchoStar had placed an additional layer of protection for itself, and this was called the box pairing keys. So what they had to do is they had to figure out how are we going to get the box pairing keys. So they had to come to the United States. This is what we call the

"planes, trains and automobiles."

2.5

They flew overseas. They stop off in Washington. They get in the car, they drive to one location and they use the sniffer. Now, you remember, Mr. Tarnovsky helped design and build the sniffer. So what they did is they used the sniffer to log the stream. Because what comes down in the stream are the box pairing keys.

So now that they have the box pairing keys in their hand, what do they do? They fly back to Israel to understand how they work. And so what did they do? They came up with E3M, the EchoStar Three Musketeers. And what does that mean? All for one, one for all.

And so they were able to take a card with basic programming, and they were able to get all the entitlements. That was their plan.

Okay. Now, we come to a fork in the road with NDS. They want to say what they did was legitimate reverse engineering. If that was true, the proof would be in the pudding. It would be in Exhibit 98.

But they hit a path. And they could have taken the road less traveled. They chose not to. What they did is they went down a path designed to create harm, because they didn't need to take these additional steps from this point forward.

So what do they do? They come over to make sure

their hack works. And if it was legitimate, they wouldn't do all these different steps. They wouldn't go one place and another, rent a car, drive around.

2.5

So they go to a subscriber's home to get a receiver. They pick up the receiver. They go back to Baltimore. They fly to Cleveland. They rent another car, and then they head into Canada.

Now, what's important to remember is where they go. They go to Ontario, Canada. Why is Ontario important? Because they're gonna tell you that Jim Waters in the Barrie group are in Ontario and that Jim Waters is Nipper. Okay.

They go to Ontario. They probably have a connection to Jim Waters if you believe that Mr. Waters is Nipper. Why do they choose to go to Ontario? They could have chose anywhere.

They could have just asked us and got our authorization or our approval if they weren't trying to fly below the radar.

So they determine that their hack works. And you'll see in the report what's important is section 4. What they design is a commercial hack. They don't say, "We found that their chip is better and that we need to change our chip. We've learned how to do better ECM's." They don't do these things.

In fact, as you recall Mr. Peled testifying and

everybody testifying, they thought our chip was inferior.

And if it was inferior, why did it take six months? If you knew it was bad, you knew you weren't going to learn anything from it, then just throw it by the wayside or be able to crack it fairly quickly.

This took a large industrial commercial effort.

They had to have the state-of-the-art lab. They had to have two of the brightest engineers in the world along with having Mr. Tarnovsky and Mr. Kommerling, who is an expert in attacking Smart Cards. They had all these people. They took their best brains, they took their money and they put it on this project.

What they should have been doing -- did they put any evidence that Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Shkedy went and attacked their own card, tried to figure out how to make it better, determine what those vulnerabilities are?

Where is a project NDS report? How come they didn't bring that? How come they didn't bring a single document to show that they took the findings that are set forth in Exhibit 98. Ask 'em when Mr. Snyder gets up here, "Where is the report where you made your chip better?"

He's not gonna be able to do it.

So they prepare the detailed written report, and important sections are gonna be, like I said, 4 and 4.3.

And those are the 3M Hack in Practice.

Why would you call it "Hack in Practice"? Why not call it "reverse engineering and let's make our chip better"? They don't do that. And we know it's targeted towards DISH Network in the USA. Why not just call it the Thomson chip and, "Here's the flaws. Let's make sure we don't suffer from those same flaws. And here's what we learned from it." But they don't do it.

And you can look through the report. It's very detailed. They did a good job of making a manual for hacking. It included the code. It's got the Nipper phrase in there. We know it's our code.

So what do we know happened next? We know from Mr. Shkedy that he shared the report with Oliver Kommerling, the master at attacking Smart Cards.

In addition, both Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Tarnovsky admit that the report was shown to Mr. Tarnovsky in California. Now, there's some dispute as to when the report was shown. We say it was shown in '98 or '99. They say it was shown in 2001. But what's important to know is that it was shown during the P3 period.

Now, the P3 period started in February of '99. So it clearly falls within our time frame. If he didn't show it until 2001 -- you've got to remember the state of piracy in 2001. Our card was already hacked. We were trying to run ECM's. We were putting the patches out. So this would

have been old news in 2001.

So if it was old news when he takes it to

Mr. Tarnovsky's house, why are they so secretive about it?

Why does Mr. Tarnovsky not want to touch it? What's so

valuable about this report anymore?

The reason that he didn't want to touch it and the reason that they shredded it is because it was during the operative time period, and they knew what they were going to do with the information. They were going to use it.

Because if you go back and you look at the earlier white paper that we have with Mr. Hasak's name on it, the main story, and some of the other exhibits, they needed money, money, money.

And to fund these pirate operations, they have to come up with a distribution network. And the distribution network provides them with cash so they can conceal their operations.

any doubt that they were involved in this, we start talking about coincidences, coincidences, coincidences. The Headend Report is dated November 1st of '98. It's clear in this litigation the first time anybody saw a posting of a partial code of EchoStar was also in November '98. You'll see that in Exhibit 2008. It's by Nipper. And it's dated

November 12th, 11 days after the Project Headend Report

comes out.

Coincidence? I don't think so.

Now, what are the odds that you had two state-of-the-art labs, two of the world's best hardware and software engineers, two of the best hackers on your payroll? It took them six month to do this. Who else was putting six months and all these resources into hacking our system? If you believe them, this post was done by somebody totally unrelated to NDS. That makes no sense. Two people at the same time, spent the same amount of money, hired the same people and created the same recipe? It doesn't make any sense.

So what else do we know?

Mr. Tarnovsky learned the contents of the report, and he built the infamous Stinger. And then he hired his friend Al Menard. We all know that Al Menard was a well-known pirate with the website called dr7 in Canada. And Mr. Menard and Mr. Tarnovsky had been friends.

So what NDS did is they task him to go utilize his friends to create a distribution network. Because, remember, this operation has to self-fund. They have to get cash, and they also want to do harm to us.

And what's important about the way they release the information? In '98 we knew they were in negotiations with DirecTV. So what they did to stop the train was they

posted the information on the Internet. But just a little bit, enough to cause DirecTV some concern, not to go forward.

So what they probably did in negotiations was, hey, look at this website. It's up there. We all know from Mr. Peled's testimony that they tell people when other systems are hacked.

You also saw Exhibit 1270, which is their internal top secret marking guide where they flaunt how badly EchoStar is hacked. So we know that's their modus operandi.

And if you have any doubts as to whether Al Menard is involved in this scheme with Mr. Tarnovsky, all you have to do is look at Exhibits 988, 989, 990 and 991. These are e-mails from Al Menard.

And now we remember that one of Mr. Tarnovsky's aliases or nics was "Von." So if you look at the e-mail -- and these are in '99. Now, in '99 they hadn't yet come out with a device to reprogram the cards. I don't want to jump over the rail there. So they just originally posted part of the ROM code to stop the DirecTV train.

And then in '99 some significant things happened.

You recall from Dr. Peled's testimony, Chris
Tarnovsky admitted to posting the Canal+ code. He admitted
that to Oliver Kommerling, who's an employee and a
consultant of NDS. And he did that in March of '99. Okay.

1 They didn't have devices yet. They were still working on 2 'em. And at the same time he sends an e-mail to Mr. Ron 3 Ereiser, and what he does is -- Mr. Ereiser wants the Canal+ 4 code. Chris Tarnovsky screws up. He sends him the EchoStar 5 code. And that's March '99. Eerily similar. They'll tell 6 you it's merely a coincidence or the e-mail's a fake. 7 So going back to the Al Menard e-mails. "I called 8 Von on the phone, mentioned the problem. He told me that he 9 is sending another box." We all know "Von" is Chris 10 Tarnovsky. 11 What else? 12 10-21-99, "Vonnie is on the job." 13 March of 2000, "Get some coin together. I've got 14 to ship to Von this week." 15 So he's got to pay Mr. Tarnovsky money. So he's 16 dealing with his distributors. And then also July of 2000. 17 All these relate to Christopher Tarnovsky, if there's any 18 doubt in your mind that he was part of this operation. 19 And I'll get to it. There's one of these that's 20 real important. He mentions the word in one of the 21 e-mails -- and I'll find it. He says "we." Now, his e-mail 22 is to an individual, and he says "we are providing 23 information." 24 It's not one of these. I'll find it. 25 Now, why would he be writing an e-mail? If I was

writing an e-mail to you and I said "Here's the
information," I wouldn't say "We are providing information."

I'd say "Here it is" or "I'm providing information." So

I'll show you that when we get to it.

So what did they do? We all know from Mr. Peled's testimony that to have a successful hack -- remember, he was on the stand. First he said, "I don't know what you're talking about, a successful hack. I've never given a presentation."

Then I showed him a presentation. The first thing you've got to do is you've got to reverse-engineer. Then you've got to get the keys. Then you have to create a pirate device. And then you have to distribute that pirate device.

So did they do that here? We know they reverse-engineered. That's in '98. We know they got the box keys and card keys from planes, trains and automobiles. We know they created a pirate device called a Stinger and a sniffer. And the last thing, they've got to distribute this pirate device and the cards. So they set up the distribution network.

You've got the Black Hat team, which includes

Shkedy and Mordinson. Then you've got Tarnovsky. They

provide the report to Tarnovsky. And then you have Allen

Menard and Chris Tarnovsky. Allen Menard would send money

1 to Chris Tarnovsky. And in exchange for that, Chris 2 Tarnovsky would provide him with cards or reprogram 'em. 3 And what happened from that point down is you had 4 Mr. Menard used his friends, which are Dave Dawson, Andre 5 Sergei, Sean Quinn and Stan Frost. Now, you all remember 6 Mr. Frost. He was tethered to the mic. He took the Fifth 7 Amendment on everything related to the piracy. But he 8 didn't get a white pony from NDS, and he didn't use Mary 9 Poppins. So we know he knows the difference. 10 But when it came to implicating NDS, he took the 11 Fifth for a very good reason, because they set all this up. 12 They knew about it. They knew about the checkered past of 13 all these people, and they knew of Chris Tarnovsky's ties. 14 So what happened is these individuals would send 15 money to Al Menard, he'd ship 'em cards, and then these 16 cards would go out. And they could be used against 17 EchoStar. 18 So the next exhibit we have, if there's any doubt 19 that Mr. Tarnovsky was involved --20 Have you got that one, Chad? 21 Well, we'll skip through that for now. 22 This is "Jon Segoli," where he ships a code, and 23 you can see that it is the Thomson chip, which is our chip, 24 the 16CF54. We're all aware of that. 25 So we know that Arthur Von Neumann is Chris

Tarnovsky. We know he had it in his possession. We know he was sending it around. We know he admits to doing the same thing with Canal+.

And we also know -- we found out when we took Abe Peled's deposition. We got to depose him the Wednesday of last week. And we found out that Mr. Kommerling had told Mr. Peled that Chris Tarnovsky was involved in the EchoStar piracy and posted the code. Just like he did with Canal+. Canal+, he did it on dr7. Our code was posted on dr7.

You have all these tracks leading to the Haifa lab and leading to Mr. Tarnovsky.

Another thing you have is a chat room log. You have "Von." We all know who "Von" is. This is

September 27th of '99. "I am the only person who knows how to hack Nagra's card." That is not entirely true.

Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Shkedy know as well. And what does

Mr. Tarnovsky say? "I shall lead you to the promised land at \$350 a card."

We'll get to that one later.

The next thing they do is they order him to create an account on PiratesDen. And what's significant about this, this is in October of 2000. You'll see an e-mail on it. What happened before October of 2000? In August of 2000 Mr. Tarnovsky gets found out.

You remember Detective Cumberland. Detective

1 Cumberland got on the stand. He told us about the cash. 2 got two shipments that they found. But what they also 3 found, and you'll see it in Exhibit 1034, is that he was receiving these packages almost every other day. It's just 5 what they were able to find. Remember the belated birthday 6 gift, four, five, six months late?

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Now, what's important about the PiratesDen and the dr7 is he creates an account on PiratesDen, and that's gonna be the December 24th post. And he uses the Nipper alias. And this contains the instructions for posting it. And also he uses NipperClause. He's the only one that there's any evidence that Nipper is tied to. You'll see that in Exhibit 39, which is the e-mail registration for ChrisVon@s4.interpass.com.

You have ICG reports, Exhibit 27 and Exhibit 19. And those clearly tie Christopher Tarnovsky to the Nipper alias.

So really what this comes down to is: Do you believe that Mr. Tarnovsky is Nipper? Once you reach that conclusion, everything else falls into place.

So how else do we know that Chris Tarnovsky posted the infamous NipperClause post? Nobody has the actual post 'cause it was only up for a short while. But you have Exhibit 113.

Now, Mr. Pizzo got on the stand. And they'd like

to talk about 511-A a lot. That's Mr. Pizzo's post on December 23rd. He says he was the first one to actually post.

But he's wrong. How do we know he's wrong?

Because on December 22nd, Mr. Tarnovsky, allegedly from

Belgium, writes "the cat's out of the bag" e-mail. This is significant for a variety of reasons. The first one is that it is December 22nd; it is before Marco Pizzo. And you'll see in there that Mr. Tarnovsky says that the EchoStar code was posted on dr7. Dr7's his friend.

Now, if the post was only up for a short period of time, how did Mr. Tarnovsky, sitting over in Belgium, get a hold of this post, know it was up there and tell everybody?

He's bragging about it on December 22nd.

Now, they say that one of Mr. Tarnovsky's job was to keep his eye on piracy on the Internet.

Now, let's think about this for a second. That was his job, and he's trying to figure out the state of piracy. In reality, what would happen? If he saw the EchoStar code posted, he wouldn't label this "Cat's out of the bag." He would say, "FYI. Hey, guys, look what I found." Before you can have a cat get out of the bag, you have to have a cat in the bag. If they had the cat in the bag, Mr. Tarnovsky let it out. And once the cat's out, you can't get it back in, and they knew that. So why did he

choose to phrase it this way, and why did he send it to the higher-ups at NDS?

Because they told him to.

And then you have ultimately the December 24th post, which is the recipe.

Now, Exhibit 998 is a NipperClause text file. And that becomes important because you remember Dr. Rubin's testimony, Avi Rubin. He says that the 998 and the 98 are pretty much the same. They have the same DNA. They have the same four pillars. And that's another way that you can tie the Nipper post to NDS. There's so many ways to tie Nipper to NDS.

With all the resources that they've used, all the money that they've spent, how come they didn't put Nipper on the stand? And I'll tell you why. Because we did. Nipper is Chris Tarnovsky. What they have is a lot of smoke and mirrors. They have a cleaning crew. They've got Jim Waters. They have a variety of people. But none of these people ever had motive to do this.

You've got to ask yourself who had a reason to do this? They haven't told you any reason. The best they've got is that there was a dispute between Jim Waters and his engineer. Now, why would they put themselves out of business? If they're in the business of selling black boxes, selling cards, when they post, they automatically put

1 themselves out of business. That doesn't make any sense. 2 But NDS, on the other hand, their goal and their 3 desire was to hurt Nagra, keep the DirecTV contract, and pay 4 EchoStar back. And they were successful in doing those 5 things. 6 So the other evidence, Exhibit 39: You can look 7 at the e-mail registration, NiPpEr2000, 8 ChrisVon@s4.Interpass.com. All this becomes a foregone 9 conclusion when you remember Dr. Peled's testimony that 10 Chris Tarnovsky admitted it. That's Exhibit 998. It has 11 the Nipper terminology in it. 12 And then you've got Exhibit 12-A, which is the 13 NiPpEr2000 post on December 24th. So you get to look at 14 those. 15 This is the "cat's out of the bag" e-mail where he 16 says, "There is a public file on the Internet. I saw 17 www.Interesting Devices.com as well as www.dr7.com." 18 That's December 22nd. He was Johnny-on-the-spot, the very 19 first one, because he posted it. Nobody else beats him to 20 it. They have no evidence that anyone else beat him to it. 21 All roads lead to Chris Tarnovsky. 22 You also have the trap door report, which is 23 Exhibit 19 by ICG. And remember, ICG did not have a dog in 24 this fight at the time they prepared all these documents: 25 17, 19 and 27. They were retained by DirecTV when DirecTV

was in litigation with NDS. And what they found out was that Chris Tarnovsky was Nipper. That didn't help them in their lawsuit. So we got lucky that we were able to get this stuff.

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And remember that the News Corporation bought

DirecTV. And unfortunately, one of the things that happened
is, we were stuck with just these reports, because after

DirecTV was purchased, what happened at ICG is, they
destroyed their underlying documents. But what we do know
about these documents is, Mr. Bedser got up here on the
stand, and he said, "I still stand by the information
today." They can come up -- and they can come up with all
sorts of reasons why you shouldn't believe 17, shouldn't
believe 19, and shouldn't believe 27. But he still stands
by it today. And they had no reason to point Chris
Tarnovsky as the same person as Nipper, none whatsoever.

So you'll see in the charts, and it will tie Mr. Tarnovsky to Nipper.

So what did all that mean? You had our code. In the beginning, you had very limited security breach. So we just did a visual here so you kind of get an understanding. I'm sure you already do. You sat through this thing for four weeks. Everybody's probably tired. We'll just roll through these slides.

So they have the EchoStar code, and so they put

some holes in it. We've got to picture this dam as all our revenues. There's our subscribers. And Nagra built us a sturdy dam, a dam that has stood the test of time.

You heard Mr. Kudelski get on the stand. And they want to say, "Well, you just started up with a digital system." Let's talk about Mr. Kudelski's analog system v. their analog system. Five cards in six years. That's their track record. Mr. Kudelski's track record? An analog system: 10 years. Digital system: They get cracked almost immediately after going live with DirecTV. Mr. Kudelski's system: steady and strong until they do the reverse engineering, until they put their plan in play to, instead of making their product better, to tear the competitors down.

So what we tried to do was plug up these holes.

They want to talk about the patch and the ECM. We did the best we could. What's important to remember is -- and you remember this from Dr. Peled -- they want to say you should have changed it out faster. You should have patched it. You should have done all these things. But remember Dr. Peled said it is the satellite platform operator's decision, and NDS does not second-guess a platform operator's decision, because they have a variety of consequences they need to think about. They don't just have knee-jerk reactions and go out and start swapping cards.

You try to fight it in a measured response. And that's what we tried to do.

So after February 21, you had the hackers, and they were given this recipe. Now you can put a little salt here; you can put a little pepper here. Everybody has their different flavor. And once they got this cookbook, this recipe, this hacking manual for dummies -- and you remember Mr. Kudelski got on the stand -- they told you allowed a moderate-level hacker for the first time to create their own cards.

NDS no longer could retain control of this distribution network because the trail was getting closer and closer to them. They had to run from Detective Cumberland. They had to run from the investigation into their activities. So we tried to fight it off with ECMs, and ultimately the holes get bigger.

We can't combat the piracy, and ultimately the whole dam breaks, and we have to do a card swap.

Now, what's important to know is Exhibit 1270.

This is the internal marketing document at NDS. And if you recall that document, it's dated May of 2001. And in that document, they flaunt the fact that EchoStar's hacked. And if you look in that document, it also says that EchoStar and Nagra cannot effectively combat the piracy with ECMs.

They'll get up here, and they'll talk about ad nauseam ROM

hole opened, ROM hole closed, ROM hole opened, ROM hole closed. But listen to their own people that were involved in this hack. They said you can't fix it with an ECM, and it will eventually lead to a swap-out. And that's what happened.

So did NDS do it? You've got NDS engineer

David Mordinson admit that you need -- to develop the hack,

a person would need the Project Headend Report. Okay. We

know that Mr. Tarnovsky had it. We know that NDS had it.

You would need the code, which they got. You would need the

CPU, which they had. And you'd need technical knowledge of

software codes.

And Mr. Mordinson admitted he's not aware of anyone else in the world that was capable of a hack that NDS engineers developed for DISH other than NDS, which brings me to another point.

You remember the testimony of Mr. Mordinson when he said he was at Christopher Tarnovsky's house and they were talking about the ECM that Nagra and EchoStar put out. And what he said was, he was personally offended that somebody was able to shut down the hack. Now, if it wasn't his hack, why would he care? Why would he be personally offended that somebody was smarter than he was? Because if it wasn't his hack, he wouldn't have any dog in that hunt.

So that's one of the things that you just need to

think about: Why would he react that way?

So what other evidence do you need to know? We've got Chris Tarnovsky linked to Nipper. You don't need to link the NipperClause to the Project Headend Report. But if you want to, Dr. Rubin tells you that the project Headend Report, the NipperClause post, are materially identical. They exploit the same buffer overflow vulnerability. They utilize the same RAM ghost effect. These are his four pillars. This is where he says the DNA is the same. It requires sophisticated understanding of EchoStar's index variable. And they use invalid checksums to hack EchoStar's Smart Card. And Dr. Rubin links the Nipper post to NDS's hacking in Israel. It's either one in the same, or they work together.

So you've got Mr. Tarnovsky under investigation.

We know about the Mail and More accounts in San Marcos. He lies to the Mailbox [sic] and More people saying he's a student at Southwest Texas University. And the interesting thing is that you've got NDS paying for this. They're paying for this mailbox scheme. Why? Their undercover cop story just doesn't work.

Now, another thing that I want you to look at in Exhibit 1034: They want to sit there and try and argue that the contact between Mr. Mordinson and Mr. Shkedy is tenuous at best. But if you look in Exhibit 1034, what you'll find

is that there is a section in there that talks about prior to them finding the cash, there's like 80 to 100 telephone calls between Mr. Tarnovsky and various places in Europe.

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So if they want to argue that wait a minute, he didn't have any way to get this information, Mr. Tarnovsky's a smart, smart guy. Who's to say that Mr. Tarnovsky was not involved in planes, trains, and automobiles when they fly over in '98? If they wanted to conclusively prove to you that these two men didn't get together, where are their passports? They didn't show you any of that information. But it's firmly within their control. They could have shown you, "Hey, Mr. Mordinson's passport -- I've got no entries. I didn't go to California." They could have shown Mr. Tarnovsky's passport if he was truly in Belgium. whether you believe he's in Belgium or not, he's still involved. Because when he's in Belgium, where was he going? He was with his wife for Christmas, and he was going to a technical interchange in Israel at the same time the cat's out of the bag.

So they find the 40,000 in cash. It's hidden in the CD players. You'll see it in Exhibit 1034. He talks about how he finds the cash. So you can go through those.

And we know that it's related to Al Menard because they check the fingerprints with the R.C.M.P. And the R.C.M.P. traces the fingerprints back to Al Menard's friend,

Mr. Mervin Main.

Now, another interesting document -- you can take this, and you can have a handful of documents, and you can figure this case out. I mean, it's complex. But there's little bitty crumbs everywhere.

And one of 'em happens to be 782, which is

Mr. Tarnovsky's tax return. It's very interesting on the

very last page. You've got \$7500 cash coming from

Mr. Menard in the year 2000. You've got a \$5,000 bonus from

NDS Israel that Mr. Peled says, "He must have done something

good for us." Now, I don't know if it was a Christmas bonus

or not, but it came some time in 2000. And it's the only

time Mr. Tarnovsky ever got a bonus from NDS Israel. Why?

He's working for Harper Collins. NDS Americas is paying for

his equipment, paying for his Mailbox (sic) and More.

They've got this big scheme to cover all this stuff up. And

you've got Al Menard tied in. And the interesting thing

here is, we talk about our \$20,000. We know it's not the

first time he got cash because this is the Ron Ereiser money

when they let him pirate DirecTV.

So we went through all this. The package would be delivered. We've got the fingerprints.

So what do they do? What's their big investigation? We know that Dr. Peled was informed that Mr. Tarnovsky admitted to Oliver Kommerling that

1 Mr. Kommerling was involved with offering the Canal+ code. 2 They've got all these signs. So what is their big 3 investigation? They send Mr. Hasak to go talk to 4 Mr. Tarnovsky. Okay. How come we can find the cash tied up 5 to Mr. Tarnovsky but they can't? They say they fire 6 Mr. Tarnovsky in April of 2007 -- based on information we 7 gave them. 8 They want to talk about shoddy investigations: 9 Mr. Gee didn't do this, Mr. Gee didn't do that. They sent 10 Mr. Hasak to go talk to Mr. Tarnovsky and get to the bottom 11 of everything. So what do they do? They give him a lie 12 detector test. They only ask him if he's got loyalty to 13 NDS. 14 Okay. We've got all this information. We've got 15 cash. We've got Mr. Kommerling offering the Canal+ code. 16 We've got Mr. Kommerling being told by Mr. Tarnovsky that he 17 was involved in Canal+ piracy, he was involved in Canal+ 18 posting, he was involved in EchoStar piracy, he was involved 19 in EchoStar posting. What didn't they ask him? They never 20 asked him about posting EchoStar. They never asked him 21 about the shipments from Menard. And they didn't ask him 22 about piracy of any NDS competitor. If you're truly trying 23 to get to the bottom of it, why didn't they do that? 24 Because they knew.

Now, is this the first time they've done this.

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1 And this is gonna be very important because we're asking you 2 not only for damages, but we're asking you for punitive 3 damages, and we also have a RICO claim. And in connection with the RICO claim, you're gonna be asked if they had a 5 pattern and practice of engaging in these type of activities.

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And we know that they did because it's not the first time they used this mailbox trick. They used it with Manassas, Virginia where they had the \$20,000. This was the Operation Johnny Walker that they let Mr. Tarnovsky keep the cash even after they terminated him. And he ultimately spent that money.

They don't file any customs forms. They try to keep this whole thing under the radar. They do not turn the money over to copyright holders. They do not inform law enforcement. They keep it in Mr. Tarnovsky's bank account. So it's not NDS's first time.

For the EchoStar, we know they reverse-engineered it, they hacked it, they created and used a reprogramming device. They concealed cash payments to Mr. Tarnovsky. They disclosed the instructions and information to assist piracy of the system, and they posted that hack on dr7 and Canal+.

Now, we don't represent Canal+, so we're not here to litigate the Canal+ case. But what we've been able to

determine is that they reverse-engineered, and they hacked it. They disclosed the instructions on the website, and the website was dr7. So it's similar conduct.

Okay. Is it just Canal+? Now, we know DirecTV.

They created and used a reprogramming device. We know that.

Mr. Ereiser told us that. Okay. They concealed cash

payments? Yes. Disclosed instructions and information to

assist piracy of the system? Yes. That was Operation

Johnny Walker. So you can put all this together and see

that there's the same pattern. They're running the same

play over and over and over again because it's been

effective.

Now, this is not the only time. There's also this October '99 document. And this talks about a company called ASTRO. And they had other activities that were part of their pattern. Remember how we talked about they had to mask the card I.D. or create a fake card I.D. so they wouldn't be found out? If you look at Exhibit 610, it says -- okay, this is from Avigail Gutman to Ray Adams.

Now, we know that Mr. Adams was head of worldwide security. He was over in Europe. Remember, he's the guy that -- whose document supposedly got stolen, but we know better because even Dr. Peled didn't believe it because the guy's wife's car got broken into. I mean, they can't even tell you that one with a straight face.

So what does Ms. Gutman tell Mr. Adams? "I would like to use it to avert their attention away from the system. But I want to make sure with you that there is nothing about the box or card that can trace it back to us, is there?"

It's the same play: Hack it, make it look like another box that's not tied to them.

So we found you another piece. All these things come together. We just found the most pieces in our lawsuit because that's who I represent.

And do we know that Mr. Tarnovsky did this? If you look at the November 2000 e-mail -- remember Mr. Norris was on the stand? Mr. Noll was questioning him. Mr. Norris was at Mr. Tarnovsky's home, and right there in front of Mr. Norris, Mr. Tarnovsky reprogrammed an EchoStar access card. And you can see that in Exhibit 51.

So if there's any doubt in your mind that

Mr. Tarnovsky, Mr. Norris, and NDS Americas were involved in
this, that should be the end of the matter.

And what do they do? It wasn't just, you know, intellectual curiosity, Mr. Norris asking Mr. Tarnovsky, "Hey, can you do this? Let's watch some TV." What did they do? They reported up the chain. We don't have the blow-up for that one, but if you look at Exhibit 51, you'll see they reported up the chain to Yoni Shiloh. So it must have been

important to NDS Group to know that Mr. Tarnovsky could do this.

Now, this is about the same time that we have the black box. And remember Mr. Dionisi was on the stand, and Mr. Dionisi described his conversation with Chris Tarnovsky. Mr. Tarnovsky described the Stinger to him. He described his box.

Mr. Dionisi also told you that he met with Mr. Al Menard in Canada and another gentleman. And he saw a box that sounded much like the Stinger. And this box spit out 52 EchoStar cards. So it's another link Mr. Dionisi testified to.

So you've got Exhibit 2009. This is the cover-up. So make sure you look at this because you've got Oliver Kommerling involved. "Alex" is Oliver Kommerling, and it talks about what they did with his computer so that there would be no traces in the USA. One of the things that they're gonna argue is all this happened overseas or only affected places other than the United States. But you'll see that they constantly refer to USA.

Nothing existed technically to connect Alex to the card in either Canada, the USA, or Germany because they knew that what they were doing violated United States laws, the very laws that you're gonna be enforcing.

So we've got this slide. It's the timing. It

says in June 2003 we have had no choice but to file a lawsuit. Actually, as you recall, we originally filed our claim in September 2002. That was where we intervened in the Canal+ litigation. So we come up there, they settle their dispute, they resolved it with Canal+. So we had to come down here and file our lawsuit with Judge Carter. And what did they do? Shortly after that, they hired Al Menard. You would think they'd want to be running as far away from Al Menard as they could. But they hired him to surf the Internet at 6,000 bucks a month.

Now, this is the world's largest security and conditional access company. They can hack cards, they can design pirate software, pirate products, but they've got to pay this guy 380 grand to surf the Web.

Now, what do they do that's interesting? If these gentlemen are not tied together, why do they fire them both three days before Mr. Tarnovsky's deposition? I mean, only they know the answer, but they couldn't explain it to us.

MR. WELCH: Your Honor, at this time it would probably be a good time for a break.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, you're admonished not to discuss this matter amongst yourselves nor form or express any opinion concerning the case.

We'll come and get you in about 20 minutes. Have

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1
     a nice recess.
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                Have a nice recess, Counsel.
 3
                (Recess held at 9:50 a.m.)
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                 (Further proceedings reported by Jane Rule in
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6	Title 28, United States Code, the foregoing is a true and
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36:3 39:21	allegedly 33:5	attacking 23:10 24:14		buffer 40:7
44:25	Allen 29:24,25 allow 4:25 5:2		benefits 9:1	build 21:5
above-entitled		attempts 14:22	best 12:3 16:9	building 19:21 built 26:15 37:2
50:8	allowed 38:8	attention 46:2	23:11 26:4,5	
abrupt 12:1	Amendment 30:7	Attorneys 2:7,14 2:19	34:21 37:17 40:25	bunch 13:14
absolutely 18:2	America 14:5			Burroughs 5:5
access 12:24	Americas 42:14	August 31:23	better 14:19	business 13:25
13:17,25 14:11	46:18	authorization	15:14 16:4,6	14:1 34:24,24
19:22 46:15	amount 4:14,16	22:17	22:22,23 23:16	35:1
48:12	5:21,23 26:10	automatically 34:25	23:21 24:3	<u>C</u>
accomplish 7:23	Ana 1:16,23 4:1	•	37:13 45:23	CA 18:18
account 31:21	analog 37:6,7,8	automobiles 21:1	big 42:16,23 43:2	California 1:2,16
32:8 44:16	Andre 30:4	29:17 41:7	bigger 38:16	1:23 2:15,21 4:1
accounts 40:16	Angeles 2:21	Avenue 2:20	binary 17:17	12:20 24:17
acid 19:15	answer 12:15	avert 46:2	birthday 32:5	41:13
Act 12:17,19	48:18	Avi 34:8	bit 27:2	call 9:14 10:10
activate 20:16	anybody 8:22	Avigail 45:19	bitty 42:5	11:2,6,11 15:18
activities 16:19	12:5 20:18	aware 30:24	black 17:3,14	20:25 24:1,2,4
38:15 44:6	25:22	39:13	29:22 34:24	called 13:24 14:4
45:15	anymore 25:5	a.m 4:3 7:3 49:3	47:4	20:22 26:17
actual 32:22	apologize 12:1,5	B	block 11:11	28:7 29:18
ad 38:25	APPEARANCES	back 4:5 7:2,24	blow-up 46:23	45:14
Adams 45:19,20	2:1	19:5 21:9 22:5	body 10:1	calls 41:3
46:1	appreciates 8:18	25:10 28:7	boisterous 10:20	Cal.App.4th 5:6
addition 24:15	appreciative 8:17	33:25 35:4	bonus 42:9,11,13	Canada 22:7,9
additional 20:17	approach 9:21	41:25 46:4	bottom 43:10,23	26:17 47:9,22
20:21 21:23	approached 14:7	backdrop 13:4	bought 36:5 box 10:17 18:17	Canal 27:23 28:3
admit 24:16 39:7	15:6	backdrop 13.4 bad 23:3		31:3,8,9 43:1,15
admits 16:17 31:2	approval 22:17	badly 27:9	18:18 19:1,3,7	43:17,17 44:23
admitted 16:15	April 43:6	bag 33:6,21,22,23	20:15,18,22,24	44:24,25 45:4
27:23,23 35:10	argue 4:11,22 6:4	33:24 35:15	21:7,8 28:9	48:4,5
39:13 42:25	11:4 40:23 41:4	41:19	29:17 46:4,7	capable 39:14
admonished	47:18	Baltimore 22:6	47:4,7,10,10	car 21:3 22:3,6
48:22	Argument 3:3	bank 44:16	boxes 34:25 brackets 6:11	45:24
agree 4:22		Barrie 22:10		card 17:10,11
agreed 6:10	arguments 7:12 7:14,21 11:1	based 43:6	bragging 33:14 brains 19:11	18:3,6,11 19:7,8
agreement 14:8	_	basic 21:13	23:11	19:10,11 20:3
14:10	Arthur 30:25 asked 22:16 43:20	beat 35:20	Branton 18:12	20:15,16,16,18
ahead 7:17	43:20 44:4	beats 35:19	breach 36:20	21:13 23:15
al 1:5,8 2:3,11		Bedser 36:10	break 7:2 11:6	24:24 29:17
26:16,16 27:11	asking 44:1,2 46:21	began 14:15	48:20	31:15,18 38:18
27:14 28:7		beginning 36:20	48:20 breaks 38:18	40:12 45:17,17
30:15 41:23,25	ASkyB 13:24 14:4 14:5	behalf 11:4		46:4,16 47:22
	14.3	~~iiwii 11,1	brightest 23:8	10.1,10 17.22
L				

	1	1	1	<u> </u>
cards 23:10 24:14	28:9 29:25 30:1	11:11	13:17,25 14:11	4:13 5:25 6:3
27:18 29:20	30:1,13,25 31:7	Collins 42:14	19:21 48:12	course 8:18
30:2,15,16	32:21 34:16	combat 38:17,24	conduct 12:24	court 1:1,21,22
34:25 37:7,25	35:10,21 36:2	combined 14:10	45:3	4:5,23,25 5:2,3
38:10 47:11	36:15 40:3 47:5	come 7:15,24 8:4	Conference 50:10	5:8,11,13 6:15
48:12	CHRISTINE 2:5	8:5 10:5,5 15:12	conformance	6:17,22 7:1,5,11
care 12:2,2 39:22	Christmas 41:17	16:12 20:25	50:9	8:2,3,5,18 9:8
carefully 4:8	42:11	21:16,25 23:17	connect 47:21	11:20 12:13
Carter 1:3 48:6	Christopher	23:18 25:15	connection 22:13	48:21 50:15
case 4:8,23 5:7	16:10,13,14	27:17 34:14	44:3	courtesy 7:8
9:7 10:7 11:23	19:1 28:17	36:12,12 43:4	conscientious	courtroom 10:14
42:4 44:25	32:16 39:18	46:9 48:4,6,25	10:4	Court's 4:8
48:24	ChrisVon@s4.i	comes 18:4 19:3		cover 16:23 18:13
cash 25:16 26:22	32:14 35:8	20:5 21:6 26:1	consequences 37:24	42:16
32:1 41:2,20,22	Citing 5:5	32:18	consider 5:8	covering 19:12,14
, ,				
42:8,19 43:4,15	claim 5:17 12:16	coming 8:3 11:18 13:12 14:17	constantly 14:15 47:20	cover-up 47:13
44:11,20 45:6	12:17,18,18,19		.,	CPU 39:11
cat 33:22,23,23	12:19 16:21	42:8	consultant 27:25	crack 23:5
cat's 33:6,20,24	44:3,4 48:3	commercial 22:21	consumers 13:2,2	cracked 37:9
35:15 41:18	claims 5:15 12:12	23:6	contact 40:24	crafty 16:23
cause 27:2 32:23	12:16,20,21	commonsense	contains 32:10	create 17:3 21:22
CD 41:21	cleaning 34:17	10:5	contents 26:14	26:20 29:12
center 2:14 10:11	clear 5:15 6:23	Communications	contest 10:22,22	31:20 38:9
12:21	8:16 9:22 25:21	12:19	continued 14:23	45:17
CENTRAL 1:2	clearly 15:25	company 13:24	16:18	created 26:11
certain 6:12 8:10	24:22 32:16	14:4 45:14	contract 13:18	29:18 44:19
18:2	Cleveland 22:6	48:12	14:20 35:3	45:5
CERTIFICATE	client 12:2,6,9	competitor 43:22	control 38:11	creates 32:8
50:3	16:17	competitors 17:7	41:11	crew 34:17
certify 50:5	climb 16:5	37:13	conversation 47:5	criminal 16:16
Chad 2:5 30:20	closed 39:1,2	complaining	cookbook 38:6	crisis 14:23
Chaim 17:5	closer 38:12,13	14:15	cop 40:20	critical 15:23
chain 46:23,25	closing 3:3 7:12	complete 13:16	copyright 12:17	18:19
change 22:22	7:14,21 11:1,17	complex 42:4	44:15	cross-examined
changed 37:19	code 12:20 17:6	compliment 8:23	copyrighted	17:15
charts 10:12	18:3,9,10 19:25	9:6	12:22	crucial 14:10
20:12 36:17	20:3,3,14 24:10	compromised	copyrights 12:25	crumbs 42:5
chat 31:12	24:11 25:23	13:7 14:13	CORP 1:5	CSR 1:21 50:16
check 41:24	27:20,23 28:4,5	computer 47:16	Corporation 2:3	Cumberland
checkered 30:12	30:22 31:8,9	conceal 25:16	5:5 14:1 19:19	31:25 32:1
checksums 40:11	33:9,20 36:19	concealed 44:20	36:5	38:14
chip 19:10,15,25	36:25 39:10	45:6	correct 50:7	curiosity 46:21
22:22,23 23:1	43:1,15 50:6	concern 27:2	counsel 4:6 7:5,7	customer 15:2
23:21 24:2,5	codes 17:7 39:12	concerning 48:23	7:12,14 8:14,16	customs 44:13
30:23,23	coin 28:13	concerns 14:15	8:24 10:2,8,10	CUTSA 4:12 5:25
choice 48:1	coincidence 26:2	conclude 7:18	10:14,24 11:10	D
choose 22:14 34:1	28:6	conclusion 32:20	49:2	D 2:5,19 3:1
chose 16:6 21:21	coincidences	35:9	counsel's 7:20	dam 37:1,3,3
22:15 Chris 27:22 28:4	25:20,20,20	conclusively 41:8	10:20,20	38:18
Chris 27:22 28:4	collective 10:1	conditional 12:24	counterclaim	50.10
		•	•	•

				Page 3
damage 5:17,22	21:22	19:8 24:4 39:15	44:22 45:3	employee 27:24
5:23	designing 17:1	dislikability	Dr7's 33:10	encouraging 9:18
damaged 4:11,21	desire 35:3	10:22	dummies 38:7	ends 18:19
damages 4:14,16	desperately 13:15	dispute 5:18	dump 20:3	enforcement
4:18 5:16,18,21	destroyed 36:9	14:18 24:17	dumped 20:14	44:16
5:25 44:2,3	detail 12:9	34:22 48:5	D17V1 1:25	enforcing 47:24
DARIN 2:13	detailed 23:23	disruption 9:2		engaged 12:23
Date 50:12	24:9	dissolve 19:15	E	engaging 44:5
dated 25:21,24	Detective 31:25	distribute 29:13	E 3:1	engineer 17:9,11
38:21	31:25 38:14	29:19	earlier 25:10	17:15 34:23
Dave 30:4	detector 43:12	distribution 14:1	early 11:9 13:21	39:6
David 1:3 2:6,13	determination	19:22 25:15,15	EBERHART	engineering 21:18
2:24 17:13 39:7	5:22	26:20 29:21	2:13	24:2 37:12
Dawn 18:12	determine 4:25	38:12	EchoStar 1:5,25	engineers 23:8
Dawson 30:4	5:2 22:19 23:16	distributors	2:3 11:5,13,19	26:5 39:15
day 1:8 4:2 7:17	45:1	28:16	17:6 18:3,6,25	entered 14:8
9:11,22 17:21	develop 39:7	District 1:1,2,22	20:21 21:11	enterprise 6:10
32:4	developed 17:18	divided 11:1	25:23 27:10	enthusiasm 9:7
days 25:25 48:17	18:10 39:15	DMCA 12:17,18	28:4 30:17 31:7	10:16
dealing 28:16	device 27:18	DNA 34:9 40:9	33:9,20 35:4	entire 6:3 16:21
Debbie 1:21 50:15	29:13,14,18,20	DOC 1:7	36:25 38:23	entirely 31:15
December 32:9	44:20 45:5	document 15:17	39:19 43:18,19	entitlements
33:2,5,8,14 34:4	devices 28:1	15:19 17:20,22	43:20 44:18	21:14
35:13,18	Devices.com	18:7,17 19:4	46:15 47:11	entity 14:11
decide 9:12,13	35:17	23:19 38:20,21	EchoStar's 38:22	entries 41:12
11:10	de-layers 17:12	38:22,23 42:2	40:10,11	epidemic 14:24
decision 37:22,23	difference 30:9	45:14,22	ECM 37:16 39:3	equipment 42:15
deconstructed	different 10:8,13	documents 15:23	39:19	Ereiser 28:3,3
17:10	13:14 20:12	35:24 36:9,10	ECMs 38:16,24	42:19 45:6
DEFENDANT	22:2 38:6	42:3	ECM's 22:23	escalate 14:16
2:11	difficulty 4:16	dog 35:23 39:24	24:25	et 1:5,8 2:3,11
defendants 1:9	digital 12:17 13:8	doing 18:5 23:13	economical 14:12	ethical 10:4
4:10 12:23	13:10,13 37:5,9	31:2 35:4 47:23	Eerily 28:5	Europe 41:3
16:21	Dionisi 47:4,5,8	dollars 4:21 15:7	effect 40:8	45:21
deliberate 9:12	47:11	15:11	effective 45:12	evening 4:9,15,20
deliberating 9:13	directly 8:3	domination 13:17	effectively 38:24 effort 23:6	6:2 7:18,25 9:13
deliberation 8:6	DirecTV 13:10,18	donate 8:13		eventually 39:4
deliberations	13:18,20 14:14	door 35:22	eight 8:14 either 9:19 16:5	everybody 16:5
9:25	14:20 15:3,5,14	doubt 25:19 28:18	40:13 47:22	20:6,19 23:1
delivered 42:22	26:25 27:2,20	30:18 46:17	element 4:12	33:13 38:5
denied 6:3	35:3,25,25 36:6	doubts 27:11	else's 20:18	everybody's 6:12
depose 31:5	36:8 37:10	Dov 2:24	em 14:8 15:9,9	36:23
deposition 31:5	42:20 45:4	Dr 27:22 34:7	16:1 19:5 23:20	evidence 5:2,17
48:17	disclosed 44:21	35:9 37:18,21	28:2 30:2,15	5:20,21 7:14,15
depositions 7:16	45:2,7	40:5,12 42:24	42:6	7:15,19 10:21
described 47:5,6	discouraging 9:19	45:23	Embarcadero	10:23 12:4
47:6	discuss 9:25 48:22	drag 16:6,7 drive 21:3 22:3	2:14	23:14 32:12
design 21:4 22:21 48:13	discussed 8:15		empire 19:21	35:6,20 40:2
	discussion 4:9,19	dr7 26:17 31:9,9 32:8 33:10	employed 16:19	exchange 30:1 exhibit 15:8,16
designed 12:24	DISH 14:18,21	32.0 33.10		EXHIBIT 13.0,10

ļ-				Page 4
17 10 10 25		21.46242222	11620	1 21 10
17:19 18:25	figure 20:8,8,23	31:4,6,24 32:2,3	going 4:16,20	31:10
20:11 21:19	23:15 33:18	33:22 36:1	8:12 9:22 11:20	half 11:2,11
23:20 25:24	42:4	45:18 46:8,9	15:18 20:24	hallway 9:3
27:8 30:18 32:3	file 34:6 35:16	Fountainview 2:7	23:3 25:8,9 28:7	hand 5:18 21:9
32:13,15,15,24	44:13 48:1,6	four 9:11 32:6	37:10 41:16,17	35:2
34:6 35:6,10,12	filed 12:11 48:2	34:10 36:23	gold 19:9	handful 42:3
35:23 38:19	find 18:14 28:21	40:8	gonna 12:4 15:8	happen 33:19
40:23,25 41:21	28:24 32:5	frame 24:22	22:10 23:22,24	happened 18:21
45:18 46:16,24	40:25 41:20	Francisco 2:15	32:9 44:1,4	24:12 27:21
47:13	43:4	frankly 9:10	47:18,24	30:3,14 31:23
exhibits 15:8	finding 41:2	free 20:19	good 4:6 7:9,10	36:6,8 39:5
25:12 27:13	findings 23:19	fresh 9:23	14:6 16:2 24:9	47:18
existed 47:21	finds 41:22	friend 26:16	30:11 42:11	happens 42:6
expensive 19:18	fine 9:14	33:10 41:25	48:20	hard 7:20
experience 10:6	fingerprint 18:9	friendly 20:9	grand 48:14	hardware 17:9,10
expert 23:9	fingerprints	friends 11:23	grant 5:12	26:4
explain 48:18	41:24,25 42:22	26:18,20 30:4	granted 5:25	harm 13:1,2 16:4
explained 4:23	fire 43:5 48:16	front 46:14	great 9:18	21:22 26:22
exploit 40:7	firmly 41:11	Frost 30:5,6	group 1:8 2:11	Harper 42:14
expose 19:14	first 7:9 13:10	fund 25:14	22:11 47:1	HARTSON 2:18
express 48:23	17:11 19:9	further 6:17,19	guide 27:9	Hasak 15:17 43:3
extract 19:25	25:22 29:7,10	6:24,25 49:4	Gutman 45:19	43:10
eye 33:16	33:2,7 35:19	FYI 33:21	46:1	Hasak's 25:11
e-mail 6:7 27:16	38:9 42:19	G	guy 17:11,16 41:6	Hat 17:4,14 29:22
28:2,21,25 29:1	43:25 44:8,17		45:21 48:14	head 22:7 45:20
31:22 32:13	five 12:12,16 32:6	Gale 1:21 50:15	guys 33:21	Headend 20:10
33:6 35:7,15	37:7	gathering 9:25	guy's 45:24	25:20,25 39:8
46:12	fix 14:13 39:3	Gee 43:9,9 gentleman 47:9	H	40:4,5
e-mails 27:14	flaunt 27:9 38:22	gentlemen 48:16	hack 17:6,19 22:1	hear 10:24 12:12
28:7,21	flavor 38:6	48:21	-	16:11,13
e-mail's 28:6	flaws 24:5,6		22:19,21 23:25	heard 7:15 13:5
E3M 21:11	flew 21:2	Germany 47:22	24:1 29:6,8	13:24 14:25,25
	fly 21:9 22:6,17	getting 38:12 ghost 40:8	31:15 39:3,7,14	15:1 16:25 37:4
face 45:25	41:7		39:21,22,24 40:11 44:22	held 7:3 49:3 50:8
fact 12:22 22:25	follow 10:6	gift 32:6 give 7:1 9:15	46:6 48:12	help 36:2
38:22	follows 11:2	10:10 15:14	hacked 13:21	helped 21:4
fairly 23:5	foregoing 50:6	43:11	14:23 24:24	hey 27:5 33:21
fake 28:6 45:17	foregone 35:8	given 9:8 15:3	27:7,10 38:22	41:12 46:22
falls 24:22 32:20	forewarned 7:19	20:4 29:8 38:4	44:19 45:1	He'll 11:6
family 11:22	fork 21:16	global 13:16	hacker 38:9	hidden 18:2 41:20
far 11:25 48:8	form 48:23	go 5:16 9:4 10:25	hackers 16:10	hide 18:6 19:3
faster 37:19	formal 10:18	16:4,21 18:23	26:5 38:3	higher-ups 34:2
February 14:9	format 50:9	20:18 22:2,4,5,9	hacking 16:17	hired 16:9,10,15
24:21 38:3	formed 14:4 forms 12:14 44:13	22:9,12,14	24:10 26:7 38:7	16:16,18 26:10
Federal 1:21		25:10 26:19	40:13	26:15 48:7,9
FIB 19:17	forth 23:20	27:2 30:16	Hagan 2:5 6:13	hit 21:20
Fifth 30:6,11	forward 5:16	37:25 41:13,22	6:14,19,20	HOGAN 2:18
fight 35:24 38:1	21:24 27:3 found 5:6,13,19	43:3,10	17:14	hold 12:6 33:13 holders 44:15
38:15	18:16 22:22	goal 17:6 35:2	Haifa 17:9,18	hole 39:1,1,1,1
	10.10 22.22	50.27.000.2		HUIC 39.1,1,1,1

				Page !
holos 27:1 15	indication 5:11	42:24 43:3	21.7 9 20.12 17	Ladies 48:21
holes 37:1,15 38:16	indication 5:11		21:7,8 29:12,17	
	9:15	investigations	29:17	land 31:17
home 9:22 22:4	individual 28:22	43:8	kidding 8:3	language 5:6,7
46:14	individuals 14:25	involved 19:6	kind 8:13 18:8	6:6
honest 10:5	30:14	25:19 27:12	36:21	large 23:6
Honor 6:14,16,20	industrial 23:6	30:19 31:7 39:2	KLEIN 2:19	largest 13:11
11:16 48:19	infamous 26:15	41:7,16 43:1,17	knee-jerk 37:25	48:11
HONORABLE	32:22	43:17,18,18	knew 16:16 17:21	Lastly 9:12
1:3	inferior 23:1,2	46:18 47:15	23:3,3 25:8	late 13:21 14:6
hopelessly 13:7	inform 44:15	Israel 17:4 21:9	26:24 30:12,12	32:6
13:21 14:13	informal 6:2	40:13 41:18	30:13 33:25	launches 13:18
horizon 13:13	informally 10:14	42:10,13	43:24 47:22	launching 14:21
hour 9:3 11:13	information 13:1	issue 4:24	know 6:8 8:20	law 2:7,14,19 10:6
hours 8:20,21 9:8	17:16 25:9	I.D 45:17,17	13:7,20,20	44:15
9:20 11:2,5,11	26:24 27:1		16:14,23 18:11	laws 47:23,24
house 25:3 39:18	28:23 29:2,2,3	<u>J</u>	18:22 20:13	lawsuit 12:12
Houston 2:8	36:11 41:5,10	Jane 49:4	24:3,11,12,12	36:3 46:9 48:2,6
humbled 8:18	43:6,14 44:21	jeopardy 15:3	24:19 26:13,16	layer 19:16 20:17
hundred 4:21	45:7	Jim 22:10,11,13	27:5,10 28:9	20:21
15:6,11	informed 42:24	34:18,22	29:5,7,15,16,18	lead 31:17 35:21
hunt 39:24	injunction 5:1	job 24:9 28:12	30:9,25 31:1,1,2	39:4
hurt 35:3	injunctive 5:4,8	33:15,18	31:4,13,16	leading 31:10,11
	5:12	Johnny 44:10	32:21 33:4,13	leads 9:22
I	instruct 10:7	45:9	36:9 38:19 39:9	learn 23:3
ICG 32:15 35:23	instructions 6:7	Johnny-on-the	39:9 40:2,16	learned 22:23
35:23 36:8	7:22 9:14 12:13	35:18	41:23 42:11,18	24:7 26:14
ID 17:24 18:3,6	32:10 44:21	Jon 30:22	42:24 44:7,18	lectern 11:21
18:17,18	45:2,7	journey 7:11	45:4,5,20,22	left 19:3
identical 40:6	instructs 18:1	Judge 1:3 48:6	46:11,20 47:1	legitimate 21:17
identify 15:8	intact 8:17	judgment 8:11	48:18	22:1
identifying 18:3	intellectual 46:21	Judicial 50:10	knowledge 39:11	letter 14:9
II 49:5	intent 14:9	July 28:16	knows 30:9 31:14	let's 12:7 13:4
immediately	interchange	jump 27:18	Kommerling	24:2,5 33:17
37:10	41:18	June 48:1	16:11,12 17:1	37:6 46:22
implicating 30:10	interesting 25:18	JUROR 8:1,4	23:9 24:13	liability 4:24 5:9
implies 5:7	40:18 42:2,7,17	jurors 10:5	27:24 31:6	5:12,13
important 14:23	48:15	jury 1:15 4:4,7,14	42:25 43:1,15	lie 43:11
15:2 16:20	internal 17:22,25	4:17,22,24 5:10	43:16 47:15,15	lies 40:17
17:20,25 22:8,9	17:25 18:7	5:14,23 6:7,18	Kudelski 37:4	light's 9:17
22:20 23:24	19:14 27:8	7:4,10,22 8:17	38:8	likability 10:22
24:19 26:23	38:20	9:14 10:1,17	Kudelski's 37:6,8	limitations 11:14
28:20 32:7 34:7	Internet 13:1 27:1	jury's 7:5	37:10	limited 36:20
37:17 38:19	33:16 35:16			link 40:4 47:11
44:1 47:1	48:10	K	L	linked 40:3
impose 5:1	interruptions	keep 8:9,16 9:3	L 2:18	links 40:12
include 17:4	9:10	16:7 33:16 35:3	lab 17:2,2,9,18	listen 39:2
included 24:10	intervened 48:3	44:10,14,16	18:1 19:19,20	literally 8:13,21
includes 29:22	invalid 40:11	KENNETH 2:19	23:7 31:10	9:11
index 40:10	investigation	key 15:8	label 33:20	litigate 44:25
indicated 5:24	38:15 40:15	keys 20:23,24	labs 26:4	litigation 25:22
	50.15 10.15			11015001011 23.22

				rage (
36:1 48:4	13:23 14:6	minute 41:4	16:15,16,19	Noll 2:6 46:13
little 11:25 12:1	15:21	minute 41.4 minutes 11:7	21:17 23:17	Norris 46:12,13
27:1 38:4,5 42:5	marketing 38:20	48:25	26:9,19 27:25	46:15,18,21
live 37:10		mirrors 34:17	30:8,10 34:2,11	November 25:21
	marketplace 13:6 16:7		34:12 35:2 36:1	
located 17:4,18		misdirections		25:23,25 46:12
location 21:3	markets 13:12	18:13	37:22 38:11,20	number 18:9,18
lock 13:17	marking 27:9	misunderstandi	39:6,6,9,14,15	numerous 16:19
log 21:6 31:12	marry 20:15	4:10	40:19 42:10,13	0
loggerhead 9:21	Mary 30:8	moderate-level	42:14 43:13,22	$\overline{\mathbf{O}}$ 1:3
logical 11:3	mask 45:17	38:9	46:18 47:1	
long 7:11 9:15	master 24:14	modus 27:10	NDS's 40:12	obligation 8:12
10:24,25 11:18	materially 40:6	moment 10:8	44:17	obligations 8:9,9
longer 38:11	matter 8:11 10:1	Monday 7:25	necessary 4:24	obviously 5:3
look 15:24 18:16	46:19 48:22	money 23:11	need 4:21 10:18	occasions 9:5
24:8 25:10 27:5	50:8	25:12,13,13	12:9 15:24 18:1	10:13
27:13,16 33:21	mean 21:12 36:19	26:10 28:15	18:6,8 21:23	occur 9:10
35:6,13 38:23	42:4 45:24	29:25 30:15	22:22 37:24	occurred 5:22
40:22,25 45:18	48:17	34:14 42:19	39:7,8,10,10,11	occurring 10:15
46:6,12,24	means 7:23 8:5	44:12,15	39:25 40:2,3	October 31:22,23
47:14	10:12	month 26:6 48:10	needed 18:13	45:14
looked 6:12	measure 5:18	months 23:2 26:7	25:12	odds 26:3
looking 19:16	measured 38:1	32:6	negotiations	offended 39:20,23
Los 2:21	media 19:21	Mordinson 17:5	26:24 27:4	offering 43:1,15
lose 8:14	member 17:13	17:13,15 20:4	neighbors 20:19	Official 1:21
lot 11:23,24 33:1	members 7:10	23:14 24:15	Neither 8:14	okay 4:5 6:22 7:1
34:16	17:4	29:23 31:16	network 14:18,21	10:9 18:20
loyalty 43:12	men 41:9	39:7,13,17	19:8 24:4 25:15	21:16 22:11
lucky 36:3	Menard 26:16,16	40:24	25:16 26:20	27:25 39:8 43:4
lunch 11:9,10	26:18 27:11,14	Mordinson's	29:21 38:12	43:14 45:4,6,19
lunches 9:3	28:7 29:25,25	41:12	Neumann 30:25	old 25:1,2
	30:4,15 41:23	morning 4:6 6:5	never 29:8 43:19	Oliver 16:11,11
M	42:9,17 43:21	7:9,10 8:2	43:20	24:13 27:24
M 2:5	47:9 48:7,9	Moskowitz 2:24	news 13:25 19:19	42:25 47:14,15
Mail 40:16	Menard's 41:25	motion 5:25	25:1,2 36:5	once 20:13 32:19
mailbox 40:17,20	mentioned 28:8	motive 34:19	nice 49:1,2	33:24 38:6
42:15 44:8	mentions 28:20	move 10:14 20:19	nics 27:16	ones 13:3 20:5,7
main 15:19 25:11	merely 28:6	Musketeers 21:11	night 6:8	Ontario 22:9,9,11
42:1	merger 14:8	MYERS 2:12	Nipper 16:22	22:12,14
maintain 15:12	Mervin 42:1		22:11,14 24:10	oOo 49:7 50:1
making 24:9	met 47:8	N	25:24 32:9,12	opened 39:1,1
37:13	metal 19:16	N 3:1	32:16,19 34:11	opening 7:13 11:5
Manassas 44:9	metallic 19:12,13	Nagra 15:6,6 35:3	34:12,14,15	11:15,19 20:14
manual 24:9 38:7	mic 30:6	37:2 38:24	35:11 36:2,16	operandi 27:10
manufactured	microphone	39:19	36:18 40:3,12	operation 26:21
17:2	11:21	NagraStar 11:5	NipperClause	28:18 44:10
March 27:25 28:5	midnight 8:25	Nagra's 31:15	32:11,22 34:6	45:8
28:13	Millennium 12:17	name 25:11	40:4,6	operational 17:2
Marco 33:8	mind 9:22 15:24	nauseam 38:25	NiPpEr2000 35:7	operations 19:20
Marcos 40:16	28:18 46:17	NDS 1:8 2:11 13:5	35:13	25:14,17
market 13:16,17	minimal 9:2	14:22,22 15:11	nitric 19:15	operative 25:8
,				

operator's 37:21	payroll 26:5	5:24 6:3 11:4,17	PRESIDING 1:3	punitive 44:2
37:23	Peled 14:25 16:25	plan 17:3 19:2	pretty 12:21 15:3	purchased 36:8
opinion 48:23	22:25 31:7	20:7 21:15	34:9	purposes 4:12
opportunity	37:18,21 42:10	37:12	previously 6:10	pursuant 50:5
10:10	42:24 45:23	planes 21:1 29:17	principal 17:8	put 12:25 20:18
Opposing 11:10	Peled's 27:6,22	41:7	principal 17.8	1 -
	_		1 -	23:11,13 34:14
order 4:25 5:24 31:20	29:5 31:5 35:9	platform 13:8,10	probably 18:22	34:23,25 36:25
	Penal 12:20	37:21,22	22:12 27:4	37:12 38:4,5
originally 27:19	people 13:1 16:1	play 37:12 45:11	36:23 48:20	39:19 45:9
48:2	18:1 23:10 26:9	46:6	probing 19:24	putting 24:25
Outside 4:4	26:11 27:6	players 41:21	problem 14:12	26:6 P3 24 20 21
overflow 40:7	30:13 34:18,19	PLC 1:8 2:11	17:22 28:8	P3 24:20,21
override 12:24	39:2 40:17	please 7:7	problems 15:20	0
overseas 21:2	pepper 38:5	plug 37:15	16:1	question 4:14 5:9
47:18	period 11:12	point 11:3 14:14	proceed 8:15	5:14 6:4
o'clock 8:1,2 9:4	24:20,21 25:8	15:4 18:13	15:18	
9:15,18,23	33:11	21:24 30:3	proceedings 1:14	questioning 46:13
O'MELVENY	person 31:14	36:15 39:16	3:2 49:4 50:8	questions 12:15
2:12	36:16 39:8	pony 30:8	process 8:7	quickly 23:5
P	personal 8:9,11	Poppins 30:9	product 14:6	quieter 10:20
-	personally 39:20	portion 10:11	15:14 16:6	Quinn 30:5
package 42:21	39:22	possession 31:1	37:13	quote/unquote
packages 32:4	perspective 4:17	possibility 18:2	products 13:15	5:4
page 3:2 5:19 6:6	phone 28:8	possible 14:3	48:13	R
42:8 50:9	phrase 24:10 34:1	post 26:8 32:9,22	product's 16:2	
paid 15:5,6,11	pick 22:5	32:22 33:1,3,11	programmers	R 2:13 18:18
19:19,20	picture 37:1	33:13 34:5,11	12:25	radar 22:18 44:14
pairing 20:22,24	piece 46:8	34:25 35:13	programming	rail 27:19
21:7,8	pieces 46:9	40:6,12	12:22 19:22,23	raising 5:16
paper 25:11	pillars 34:10 40:9	posted 27:1,19	21:14	RAM 40:8
part 17:3 27:19	piracy 16:8 24:23	31:8,9 32:21	project 23:12,17	Ray 45:19
28:18 45:15	30:7 31:8 33:16	33:10,20 35:19	25:25 39:8 40:4	reach 32:19
partial 25:22	33:19 38:17,24	44:22	40:5	react 40:1
parties 7:8,20	43:17,18,22	posting 25:22	promised 31:17	reactions 37:25
party 5:16	44:22 45:8	27:23 32:10	promptly 9:4	read 9:13 15:9
passion 11:23,24	pirate 16:15,18	43:18,19,20	proof 21:18	18:22
passport 41:12,14	25:14 26:17	PowerPoints 6:21	proper 5:9	readable 20:6
passports 41:10	29:13,13,18,20	practice 23:25	protected 12:23	reading 20:7
patch 37:16	42:20 48:13,13	24:1 44:5	19:11	reads 12:13
patched 37:19	PiratesDen 31:21	practicing 10:9	protection 20:17	real 9:6 28:20
patches 24:25	32:7,8	prepare 23:23	20:22	reality 33:19
path 21:20,22	Pizzo 32:25 33:8	prepared 7:21	proud 10:3	really 9:8,9 32:18
pattern 12:23	Pizzo's 33:1	35:24	prove 14:19 41:8	reason 10:4 25:6
44:5 45:10,16	place 4:17,17 22:2	presence 4:4,7 7:4	provide 29:24	25:7 30:11
pay 13:3 28:15	32:20	present 2:23 5:17	30:2	34:20,21 36:15
35:3 48:14	placed 20:21	7:5,6,8	provides 25:16	reasonable 5:1,3
paying 40:19,20	places 14:2 41:3	presentation	providing 28:22	reasons 33:7
42:14,15	47:19	10:16,21 29:9	29:2,3	36:13
payments 44:20	PLAINTIFF 2:3	29:10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rebuttal 11:14
45:7			public 35:16	recall 15:5,10
75.7	plaintiffs 1:6 3:3	presented 5:2	pudding 21:19	
	•		•	•

				Page 8
22:25 27:22	50:15	royalty 5:1,3	50:5	31:16 40:24
38:21 48:2	REPORTER'S	RPR 1:21 50:16	sections 23:24	shoddy 43:8
receiver 18:9 22:5	1:14	rubbed 12:5	secure 14:12	short 32:23 33:11
22:5	reports 32:15	Rubin 2:24 15:1	15:15 16:2	Shortly 48:7
receiving 32:4	36:7	34:8 40:5,12	security 36:20	shot 18:25
recess 7:3 49:1,2	represent 44:24	Rubin's 34:7	45:21 48:11	shots 18:24
49:3	46:10	Rule 5:24,24 49:4	see 8:22 9:19	show 23:19 24:22
recesses 11:3,12	reprogram 27:18	run 24:25 38:13	10:13,15 11:8	29:4 41:10
recipe 26:11 34:5	30:2	38:14	12:13 15:7,16	showed 29:10
38:4,7	reprogrammed	running 45:10	15:20 17:19	shown 24:16,18
record 4:5 37:8,8	46:15	48:8	20:10 22:20	24:18,19,20
refer 47:20	reprogramming	rush 8:11	25:23 30:23	41:11,13
regarding 5:20	44:19 45:5	R.C.M.P 41:24,25	31:22 32:3,12	shows 17:22 19:1
6:9	reputation 15:25		33:9 36:17	shredded 25:7
registration 32:13	request 6:2	S	41:21 45:9	shut 39:21
35:7	requires 40:10	SACV 1:7	46:16,24 47:20	sic 40:17 42:15
regulations 50:10	reread 4:8	salt 38:4	seek 5:4	side 10:14 11:2
reiterate 4:10	research 17:9	San 2:15 40:16	seen 9:2 13:3 19:8	sidebars 9:1
relate 13:23 28:17	resolved 48:5	Santa 1:16,23 4:1	Segoli 30:22	sides 7:21 8:16
related 30:7 41:23	resolves 17:24	sat 36:22	self-fund 26:21	significant 18:24
relationship 15:2	19:1	satellite 1:5 2:3	selling 34:24,25	27:21 31:21
15:13	resources 26:7	13:13 16:15	send 4:13 11:9	33:7
release 26:23	34:13	37:21	29:25 30:14	signs 43:2
relevant 5:18	respect 6:9	satisfied 6:6,13	34:1 43:3	similar 28:5 45:3
relief 5:4,8,12	response 38:1	satisfying 4:12	sending 28:9 31:2	simultaneously
remember 9:24	retain 38:11	save 14:20	sends 28:2,4	14:17
17:14 18:19	retained 35:25	saw 13:12 25:22	sense 26:9,12 35:1	single 23:18
19:19 21:4 22:8	return 42:7	27:8 33:19	sent 6:7 43:9	sit 18:11 40:23
24:23 26:21	returning 7:25	35:16 47:9	September 31:14	sitting 33:12
27:15 29:6 30:5	Reuven 15:17	saying 40:17	48:3	situation 16:4
31:25 32:5 34:7	revenues 15:15	says 18:18 28:21	Sergei 30:5	six 9:9 23:2 26:6,6
35:9,23 36:5	37:2	28:22 33:2,9	serial 18:9	32:6 37:7
37:17,18,20	reverse 21:17	34:8 35:16	service 8:17,19	skip 14:21 30:21
38:7 39:17	24:2 37:11	38:23 40:9	services 13:15	slide 47:25
45:16,21 46:12	reverse-engineer	42:10 45:19	session 8:6	slides 36:24
47:4	29:11	48:1	set 9:20 13:4	slowly 10:25
remind 7:13	reverse-enginee	schedule 7:17	15:24 23:19	smart 19:8 23:10
remove 6:2 19:9	29:16 44:18	scheme 27:12	29:20 30:11	24:14 40:12
19:13	45:1	40:20 42:16	settle 48:4	41:6,6
rent 22:3,6	RICHARD 2:18	screen 18:23,25	seven 9:9	smarter 39:23
report 20:11	RICO 6:9 44:3,4	screws 28:4	shared 24:13	smoke 34:16
22:20 23:17,21	right 8:6 10:25	Sean 30:5	Shen-Orr 17:5	sniffer 21:4,5,6
23:23 24:8,13	46:14 48:21	seated 7:7	Shiloh 46:25	29:19
24:16,17 25:5	road 21:16,21	second 12:18	ship 28:14 30:15	Snyder 2:13 4:19
25:21,25 26:14	roads 35:21	18:11 33:17	shipments 32:2	6:15,16,24,25
29:24 35:22	roll 36:23	second-guess	43:21	11:8 23:20
39:8 40:4,6	ROM 27:20 38:25	37:22	ships 30:22	software 17:15,19
reported 46:23,25	39:1,1,1	secret 27:9	Shkedy 17:5,8,8	26:5 39:12
49:4 50:7	Ron 28:2 42:19	secretive 25:3 section 22:20 41:1	20:1 23:14	48:13
Reporter 1:21	room 1:22 31:12	Section 22.20 41.1	24:13 29:23	solution 15:12,13
	ı	ı	ı	1

				Page !
16.2.2	50.7	12.7.0.14.11.12	47.1.5.6	14.17
16:3,3	50:7	13:7,8 14:11,12	47:1,5,6	things 14:17
somebody 16:5,21	steps 17:12 21:23	14:19 26:7 37:6	Tarnovsky's 19:5	18:12,21 19:25
17:24 26:8	22:2	37:6,7,9,9,11	25:3 27:15	20:2,10 22:24
39:21,23	Stinger 26:15	44:22 45:8 46:3	30:13 33:15	27:21 35:5 36:6
someplace 11:6	29:18 47:6,10	systems 27:7	39:18 41:5,14	37:20 39:25
somewhat 7:19	stipulation 18:22	system's 16:1	42:7 44:16	46:8 47:17
sophisticated	18:24		46:14 48:17	think 8:21 9:8
40:10	stipulations 7:16	T2:4	task 26:19	12:9 15:24 26:2
sorts 36:13	stolen 45:22	take 10:15 20:2	tax 42:7	33:17 37:24
sounded 47:10	STONE 2:18	20:15,17 21:13	team 11:24 17:4	40:1 48:8
Southwest 40:18	stood 37:3	21:23 23:2 42:2	17:14 29:22	Thomson 24:5
special 12:14	stop 10:18 21:2	taken 9:9,11	tear 37:13	30:23
specific 4:16 5:17	26:25 27:20	21:20	technical 39:11	thought 7:18 23:1
12:15	stops 10:19	takes 17:16 20:5	41:18	thousand 4:21
spent 26:10 34:14	story 15:19 25:12	25:2	technically 47:21	15:6,11
44:12	40:21	talk 15:20,21 17:1	telephone 41:2	three 21:11 48:17
spit 47:10	straight 8:4 45:25	17:23 18:11	television 13:12	throw 23:4
springboard	stream 21:6,7	33:1 37:6,16	13:13	tie 32:16 34:11,11
13:14	street 1:22 20:19	38:25 42:18	tell 8:23 10:3	36:17
stage 15:24	strong 37:11	43:3,8,10	22:10 27:6 28:5	tied 32:12 42:17
Stan 30:5	strut 10:10,11	talked 15:18	33:13 34:15	43:4 46:7 48:16
stand 7:16 29:7	stuck 36:7	19:18 20:14	45:25 46:1	ties 30:13
32:1,25 34:15	student 40:18 stuff 17:17 36:4	45:16	tells 40:5 tentacles 14:2	time 6:8 8:13 9:25
36:11,11 37:4 38:8 46:13 47:4	42:16	talking 17:25	tenuous 40:24	11:12,18 14:14 16:16 24:22
stands 36:14		25:19 29:8	terminated 44:11	
Stanus 30.14 Stars 2:20	sturdy 37:3 style 10:19,19	39:19		25:8,22 26:10 28:2 33:12
start 8:6 9:4,13,23	styles 10:19,19 styles 10:9 11:25	talks 18:17 41:1	terminology 35:11	35:24 37:3 38:9
11:9 25:19	12:5	41:21 45:14	terms 14:9	41:18 42:12,13
37:25	submit 4:24 5:9	47:16	test 37:3 43:12	42:19 43:25
started 12:8 24:21	5:13	targeted 24:3	testified 47:12	44:8,17 45:13
37:5	submitted 5:23	Tarnovsky 16:10	testify 14:25 15:1	47:3 48:19,20
starting 13:21	subscribers 37:2	16:13,14 19:2,5	testifying 22:25	times 8:24 9:24
19:2	subscriber's 22:4	19:8 21:4 23:9	23:1	timing 47:25
starts 10:2 18:18	successful 29:6,8	24:15,16 25:4	testimony 13:5,24	tired 36:23
state 4:16 24:23	35:4	26:14,18 27:12	27:6,22 29:6	Title 50:6
33:18	suffer 24:6	27:23 28:4,10	34:8 35:9 39:17	today 7:22 36:12
statement 11:15	Suite 2:8,15,20	28:15,17 29:23	tethered 30:6	36:15
statement 7:13	summon 6:18	29:24,25 30:1,2	Texas 2:8 40:18	told 4:15 7:17
States 1:1,22	summon 0.18 sun 8:22	30:19 31:1,7,11	text 34:6	8:10 10:9 12:8
13:11,11 15:22	supposedly 45:22	31:17,24 32:16	thank 6:16,25 7:8	28:8 31:6 32:1
20:25 47:19,23	supposedly 45.22 sure 18:8 21:25	32:19,21 33:5,9	11:16	34:3,21 38:8
50:6,10	24:5 36:22 46:3	33:12,24 34:16	they'd 10:11	43:16 45:6 47:8
state-of-the-art	47:14	35:10,21 36:2	32:25 48:8	top 27:9
23:7 26:4	surf 48:9,14	36:16,18 39:9	thing 8:20 18:19	totally 26:8
station 19:24	swap 38:18	40:3,15 41:3,6	19:9,24 20:13	touch 25:4,6
station 19.24 stay 9:17	swap 38.18 swapping 37:25	42:13,25 43:4,5	25:18 29:10,19	trace 46:4
stayed 13:22	swapping 37.23 swap-out 39:4	43:6,10,16	31:3,12,20	traces 41:25
stayed 13.22 steady 37:11	switch 14:22	44:10,20 46:11	36:22 40:19,22	47:17
steady 57.11 stenographically	system 10:3 12:24	46:15,18,21	42:17 44:14	track 19:4 37:8,8
Jacobs apmeany	SJSCOM 10.5 12.27		12.1/ 11.17	1.1.57.0,0

				ı age ı
tracks 16:24	unfortunately	wait 41:4	36:23 48:25	www.Interesting
18:14 19:4	36:6	Walker 44:10	we're 4:5 7:17,20	35:17
31:10	Unilogic 4:8,23	45:9	8:8,12 30:24	
trail 38:12	5:5,7,15	want 4:9 6:11	44:1,2,24	<u>X</u>
train 26:25 27:20	United 1:1,22	8:10,16 9:17	we've 6:21 8:15	X 3:1
trained 20:6	13:11,11 15:22	10:15 15:21	9:3 12:12 13:3	
trains 21:1 29:17	20:25 47:19,23	17:23 21:17	19:8 22:23 37:1	Y
41:7	50:6,10	25:4,6 26:22	40:2 42:22	year 42:9
transcript 1:14	University 40:18	27:18 37:5,16	43:14,14,15,16	years 37:7,9
50:7,9	unrelated 26:9	37:18 40:5,22	44:25 47:25	yesterday 8:22
trap 35:22	unwilling 5:12	40:23 41:4 43:8	whatsoever 13:9	Yoni 46:25
traveled 21:21	USA 24:4 47:17	46:3 48:8	36:16	y'all 12:14
trial 1:15 4:25 9:9	47:20,22	wanted 13:15,24	white 25:10 30:8	\overline{z}
18:21	use 10:11,12	14:1,2 41:8	wife 41:17	
trick 44:8	11:20 13:1	wants 8:14 28:3	wife's 45:24	zeros 20:5,7 Zvi 17:8
tried 9:3,4 18:14	14:11 21:3 25:9	Washington 21:2	WILLETTS 2:5	LVI 1 / . 8
23:15 37:15	30:8 40:11 46:2	wasn't 39:21,24	willing 5:4,8	\$
38:2,15	user 17:24 20:9	46:20	willingness 9:7	\$20,000 42:18
true 21:18 31:15	uses 32:9,11	watch 46:22	wisdom 10:6	44:9
50:6	usually 9:4	Waters 22:10,11	witness 7:16	\$350 31:18
truly 41:14 43:22	utilize 26:19 40:8	22:13,13 34:18	word 28:20	\$5,000 42:9
trust 16:1	U.S 50:15	34:22	work 7:20 8:12	\$7500 42:8
try 15:13,14 38:1		way 6:11,22 11:1	9:7 11:20 20:11	
40:23 44:13	V	12:5 13:22	21:10 40:14,21	0
trying 22:17	v 5:5 37:6	26:23 34:1,10	workaholic 8:21	03-950 1:7
24:24 33:18	valuable 25:5	40:1 41:5	worked 17:9	
43:22	variable 40:11	ways 18:14 34:11	19:10	1
Tuesday 7:19,24	variety 18:14 33:7	wayside 23:4	working 19:14	1 12:16
8:6	34:18 37:23	Web 48:14	28:1 42:14	1st 25:21
turn 44:14	various 14:25	website 26:17	works 10:4 13:5	1-053 1:22
turns 17:16	41:3	27:5 45:2,3	22:1,19	10 5:6 37:9
TV 20:20 46:22	verdict 12:14	Wednesday 1:17	world 16:10 23:8	10-minute 7:1
two 11:2,5,10	violate 12:25	4:1 31:5	39:14	10-21-99 28:12
12:20 14:17	violated 47:23	week 28:14 31:6	worldwide 14:24	10:00 8:1
16:9 23:8 26:3,4	Virginia 44:9	weekends 8:25	14:24 45:20	10:30 6:8
26:5,9 32:2 41:9	visual 36:21	weeks 9:9,11	world's 26:4	100 41:2
type 44:5	Volume 1:8 4:2	36:23	48:11	1034 32:3 40:23
	49:5	Welch 2:4,6 6:21	worth 4:20	40:25 41:21
U	Von 27:16 28:8,9	11:4,13,15,16	wouldn't 22:1,2	11 3:3 25:25
ultimately 13:3	28:14 30:25	11:18,22 48:19	29:2 33:20	11:00 6:8
17:19,21 34:4	31:13,13	well-aware 8:8	39:24 45:18	113 32:24
38:16,17 44:11	Vonnie 28:12	well-known 26:17	writes 33:6	12th 25:25
undercover 40:20	vs 1:7	went 15:17 21:22	writing 28:25	12-A 35:12
underlying 36:9	vulnerabilities	23:14 42:21	29:1	1270 27:8 38:19
undermine 16:21	23:16	weren't 4:15,20	written 6:10	1400 2:20
understand 4:19	vulnerability 40:7	22:17 23:3	23:23	1565 15:8
17:17 21:10		West 1:22 2:14	wrong 12:5 18:5	1568 17:20
understanding	<u>W</u>	we'll 7:2 10:18	33:4,4	16CF54 30:24
36:21 40:10	W 2:13	11:8 12:18,19	www.dr7.com	17 1:8 4:2 35:25
unfolds 9:20	WADE 2:4,6	30:21 31:19	35:17	36:13
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1

			rage ii
100 15.16	4:00 9:22	06 12.6 21 14.16	
189 15:16		96 13:6,21 14:16	
19 32:15 35:23,25	40,000 41:20	97 14:9,16 17:3	
36:14	411 1:22	98 14:16 17:19	
1990 13:6	415 2:16	20:11 21:19	
1992 5:7	5	23:20 24:18	
1996 14:7	5:00 9:5,15,23	25:21,23 26:24	
1997 16:16	50 5:24,24	29:16 34:8 41:8	
1999 2:20	51 46:16,24	984-8700 2:16	
2	511-A 33:1	988 27:13	
20 11:7 48:25	52 47:11	989 27:13	
2000 28:13,16	558-8141 1:23	99 24:18,21 27:17	
31:22,23,24	330-01-11 1.23	27:17,21,25	
42:9,12 46:12	6	28:5 31:14	
2001 24:19,23,24	6,000 48:10	45:14	
25:1 38:21	6:00 9:15	990 27:13	
2002 48:3	610 45:18	991 27:13	
2002 48.3 2003 48:1	612 5:6	998 34:6,8 35:10	
2007 43:6	627 5:19		
2007 43.0 2008 1:17 25:24	628 5:6		
50:12	-		
2008-05-07 1:25	7		
2009 47:13	7 1:17 4:1		
20908 4:1	700 2:8		
21 38:3	713 2:9		
22nd 33:5,8,14	714 1:23		
35:18	75 6:6		
2225 18:20	753 50:5		
23rd 33:2	77057 2:8		
24th 32:9 34:4	782 42:6		
35:13	785-4600 2:21		
2401 2:7			
2600 2:15 18:25	8		
27 32:15 35:25	8 50:12		
36:14	8:00 9:4,18		
27th 31:14	8:16 4:3		
275 2:14	8:19 7:3		
28 50:6	8:30 6:18		
	8:46 11:15		
3	80 41:2		
3M 23:25	9		
3:00 8:2			
310 2:21	9:50 49:3		
380 48:14	90067 2:21		
39 32:13 35:6	92 13:18		
	92701 1:23		
4	94 13:19		
4 22:20 23:24	94111 2:15		
4th 1:22	9472 1:21 50:16		
4.3 23:24	95 13:6,21		
	952-4334 2:9		