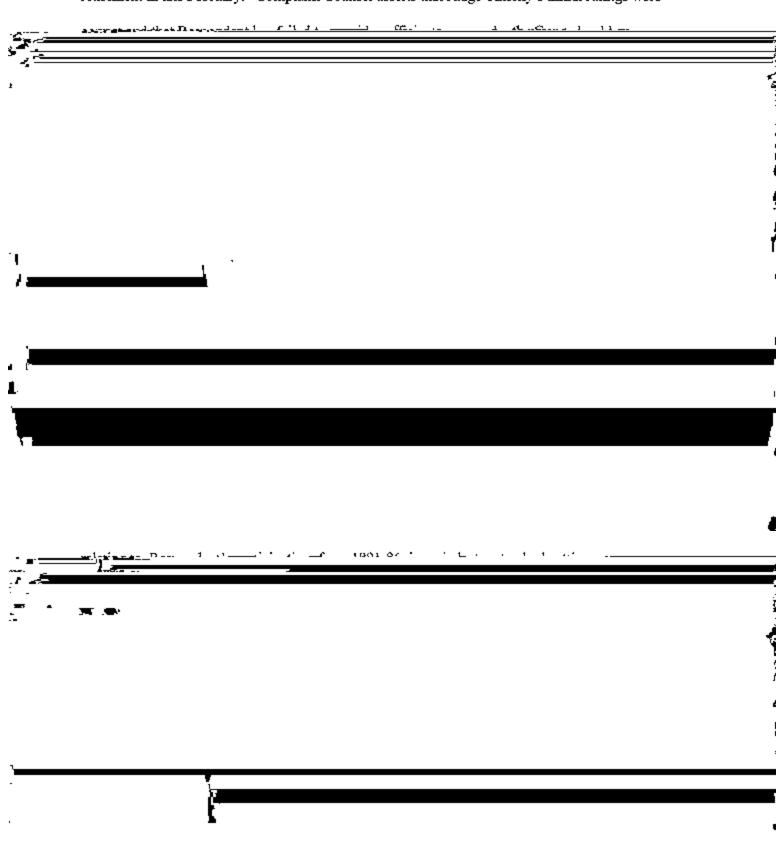
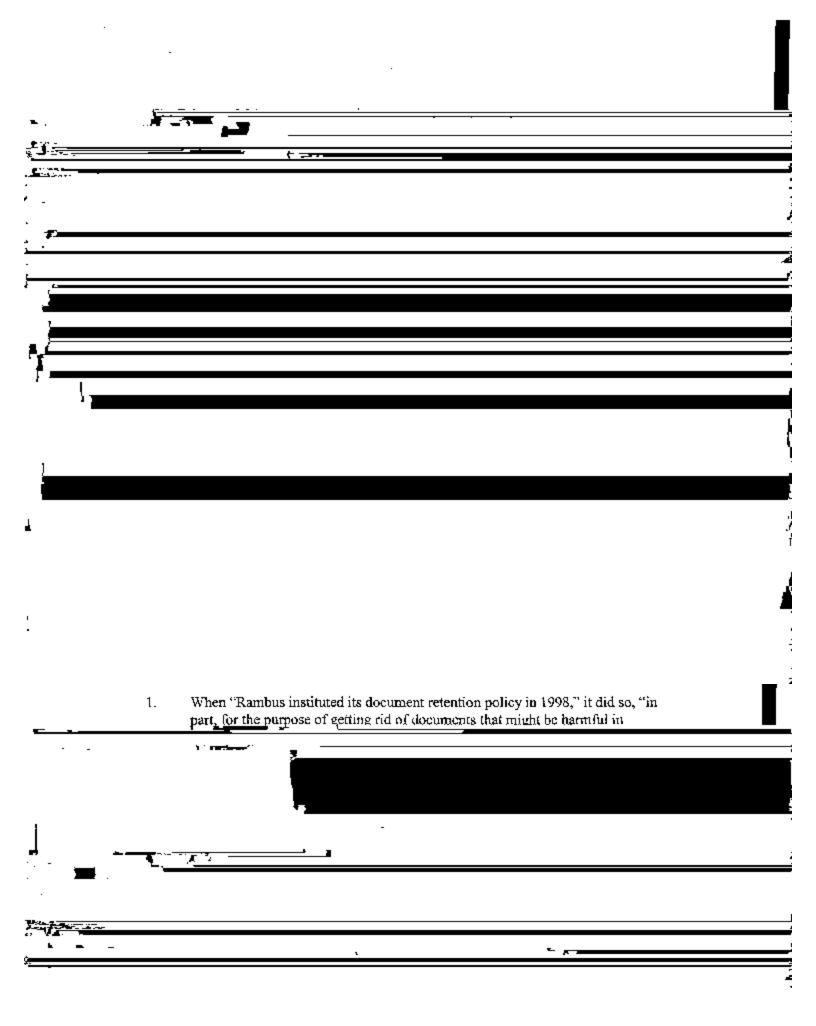
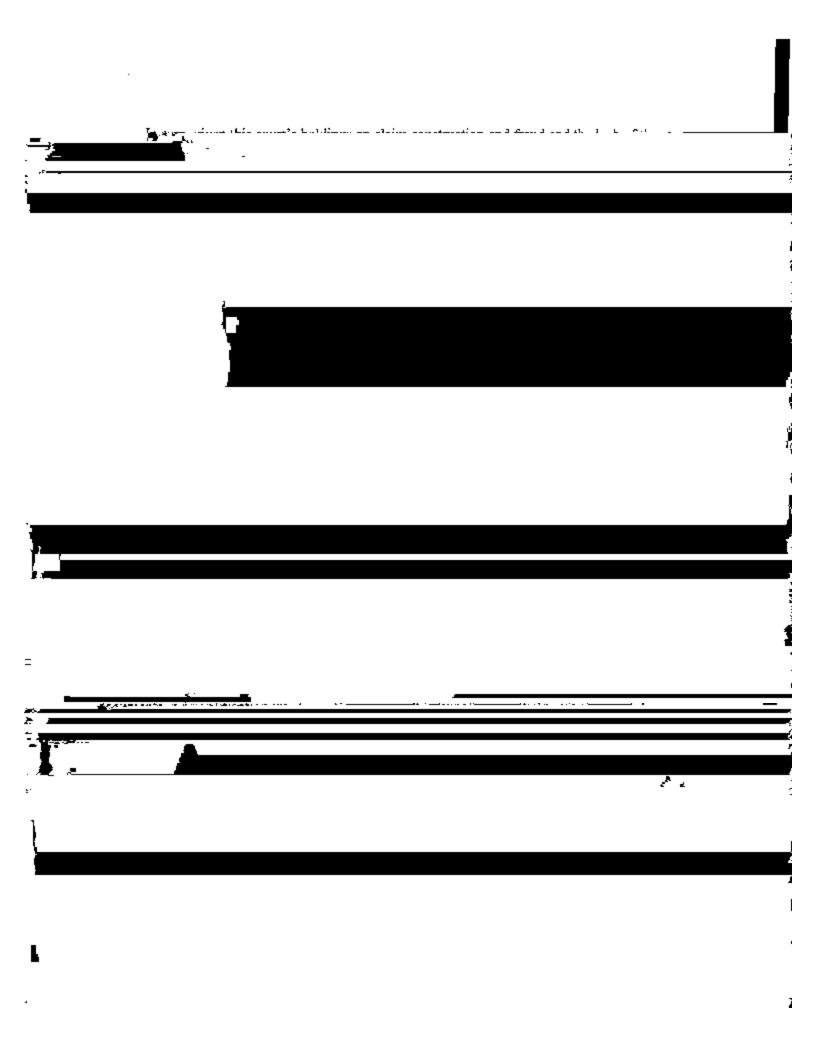


errors" while "trying hard to 'clear the decks" of open motions in this matter prior to his retirement in late February. Complaint Counsel asserts that Judge Timony's initial rulings were





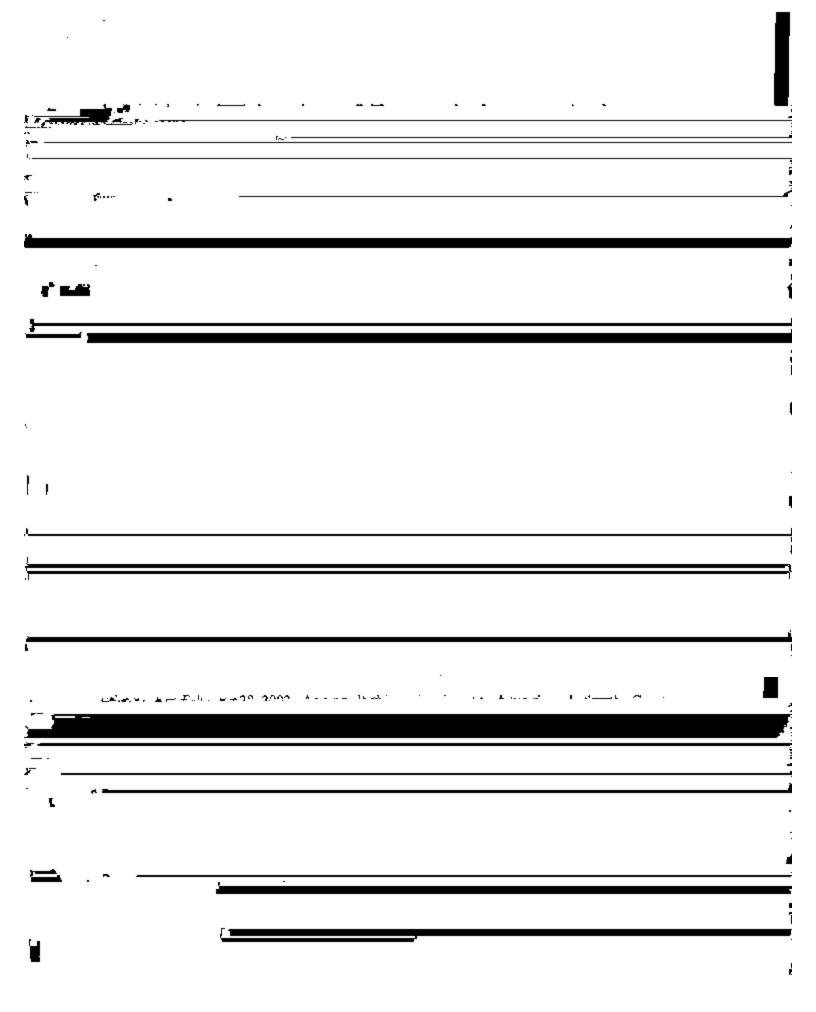
held by Respondent; (2) Respondent did not commit fraud with regard to DDRAM; and (3) that Respondent did commit fraud with regard to SDRAM. litigation misconduct could alone justify the award of attorney fees by the district court, under r nore in



The February 28 Order issued by Judge Timony granted Complaint Counsel's motion and permitted the requested discovery. The Order was not based on the waiver theory advanced by

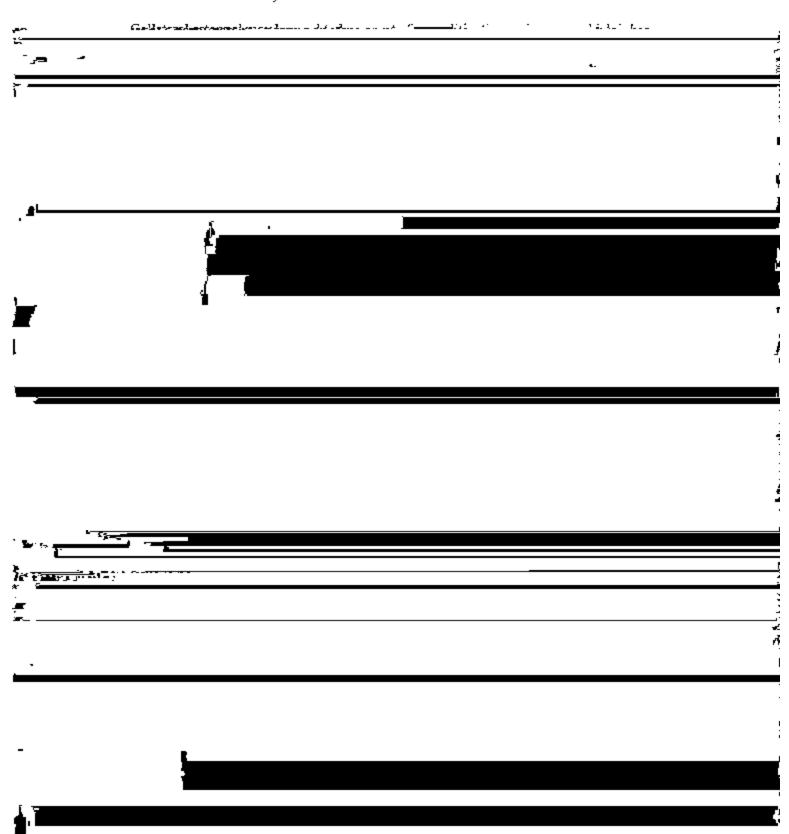
§ 3.23(b). Controlling questions are "not equivalent to merely a question of law which is determinative of the case at hand. To the contrary, such a question is deemed controlling only if it may contribute to the determination, at an early stage, of a wide spectrum of cases." *In re Automotive Breakthrough Sciences, Inc.*, 1996 FTC LEXIS 478 at *1 (Nov. 5 1996).

findings thereunder, until a plenary review by the Commission. ďζ



1. Collateral Estoppel Order

As stated in the February 26 Order:



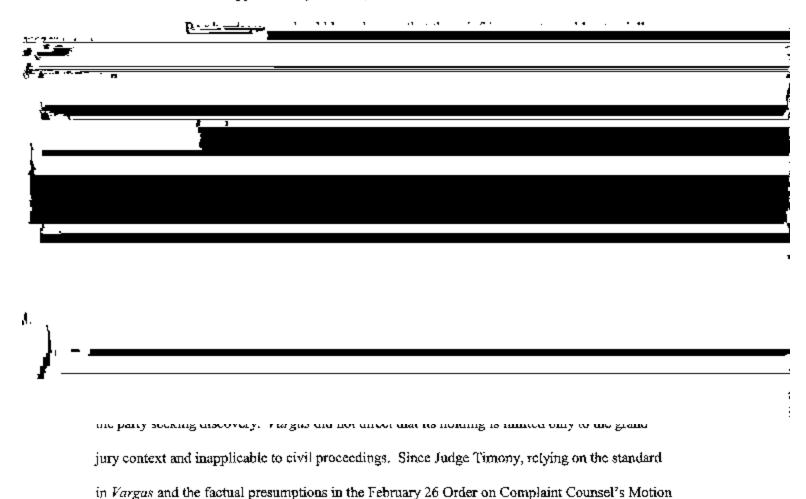
determinations of the trial court intact	, the unreversed determinations of the trial court normally	
continue to work as an estoppel."): So	domon v. Lihertv Countv. 957 F.Suon. 1522, 1554-55 (N.D.	
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The mandate of the Federal Circuit in *Infineon II* can be read as being less than a full vacatur of the district court's factual findings as to litigation misconduct by Respondent. It is clear that where an order is not fully vacated by a circuit court's mandate, those portions which

the desired advice refers not to prior wrongdoing, but to future wrongdoing." Haines, 975 F.2d

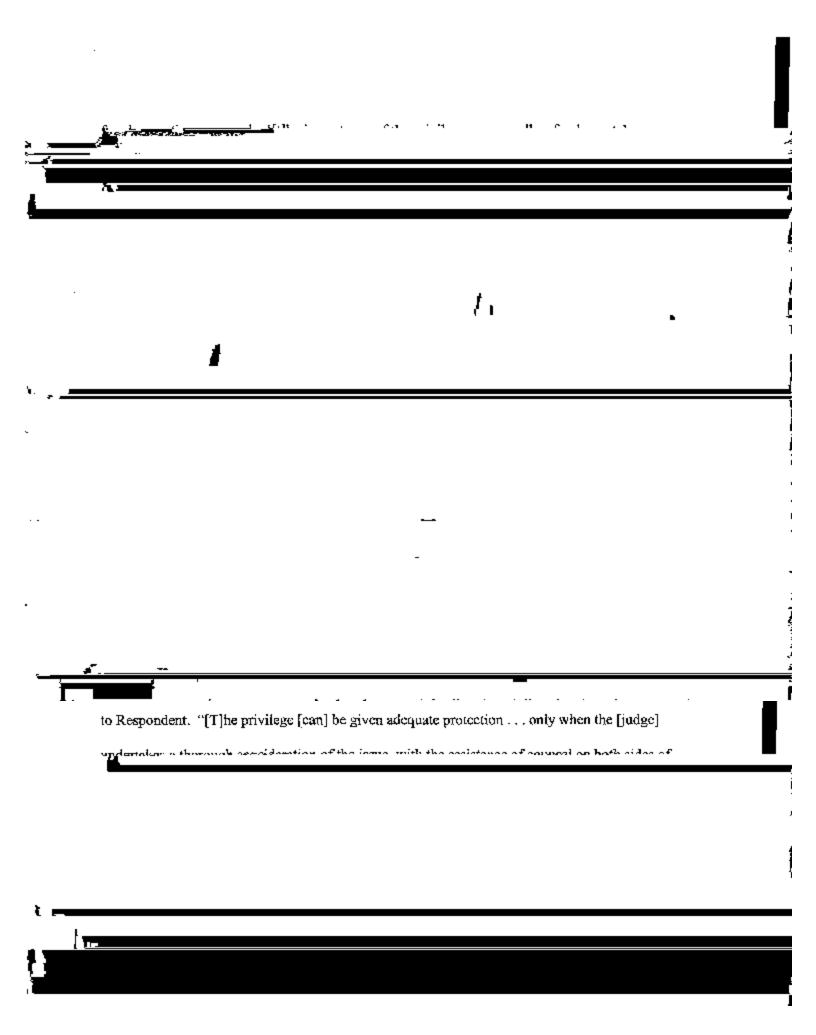
These presumptions arose as a result of the evidence of record in this matter as determined by Judge Timony. The presumptions include:

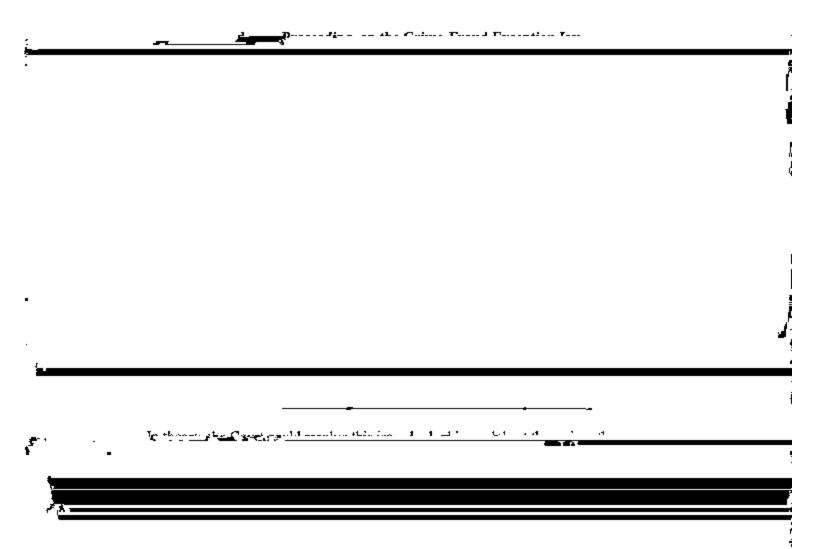
- Rambus participated in JEDEC through June 1996;
- Through this participation, Rambus knew or should have known the JEDEC standards for RAM, as developed through June 1996, would infringe on patents held or applied for by Rambus;



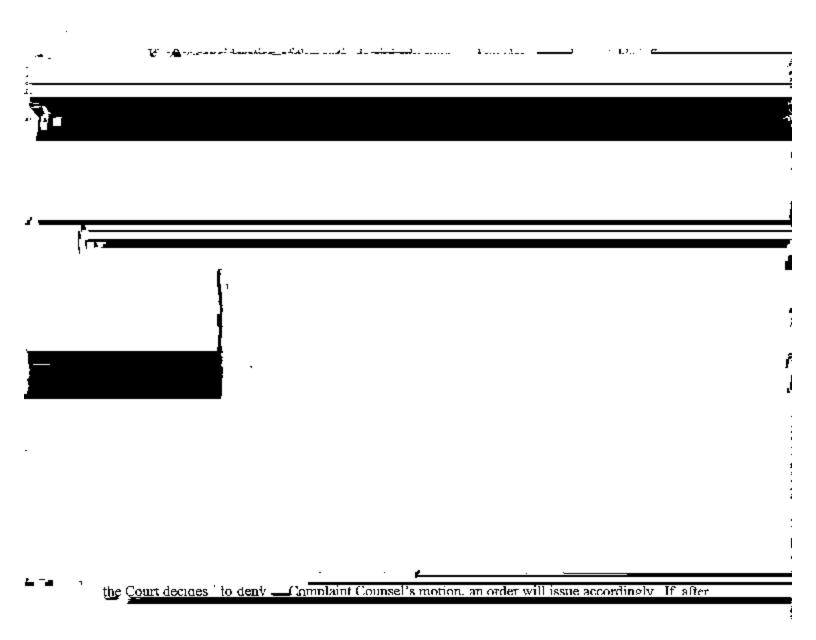
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O.	nce a party seeking discovery in a civil matter establishes a prima facie case that the crime-
	⁴ The decision cited by Respondent. In re M&I. Rusiness Machine Co., Inc. 167_RR_937
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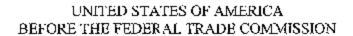
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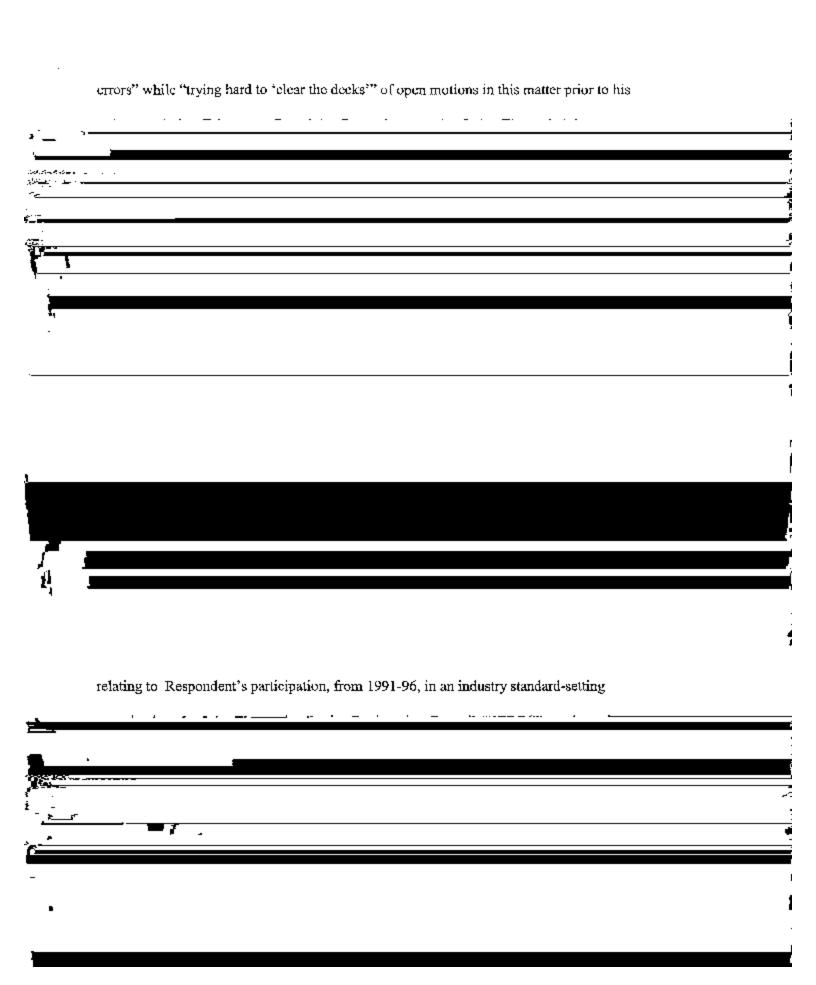
Motion to Compel, it must file a supplemental memorandum, not to exceed twenty-five (25) pages, within ten (10) days of this Order. If Complaint Counsel files a supplemental memorandum, Respondent will then have ten (10) days to file a supplemental opposition memorandum, also not to exceed twenty-five (25) pages. Replies will not be entertained.

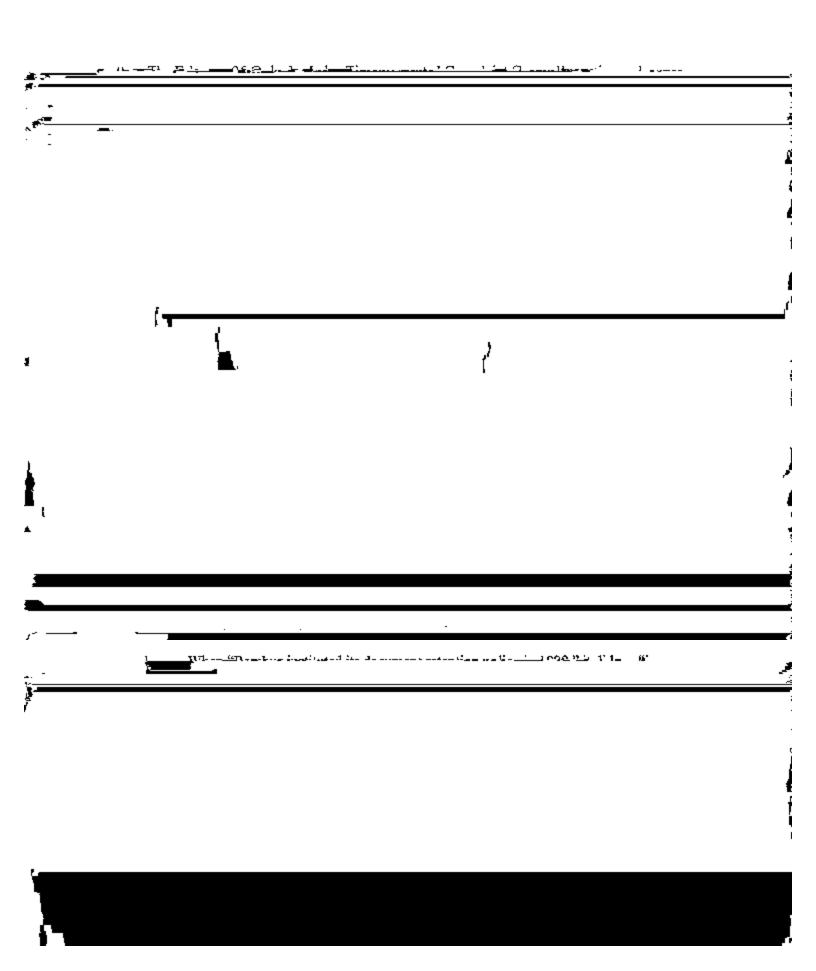






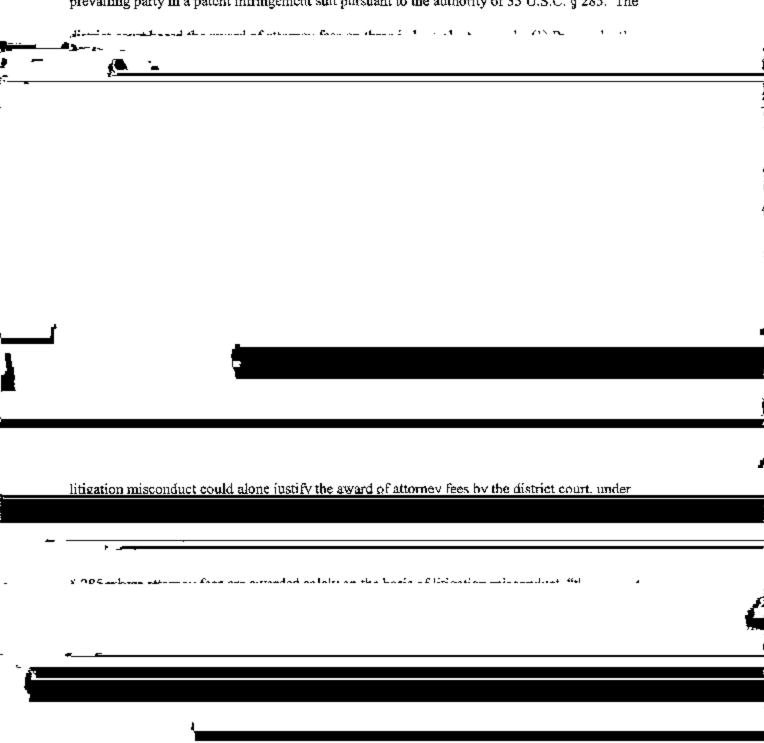
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RAMBUS INC.,)	Docket No. 9302	
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which Respondent's (Rambus, I	inc.), privilege claims	were invalidated on crime-fraud grou	nds
which Respondent's (Rambus, I		were invalidated on crime-fraud grou	nds
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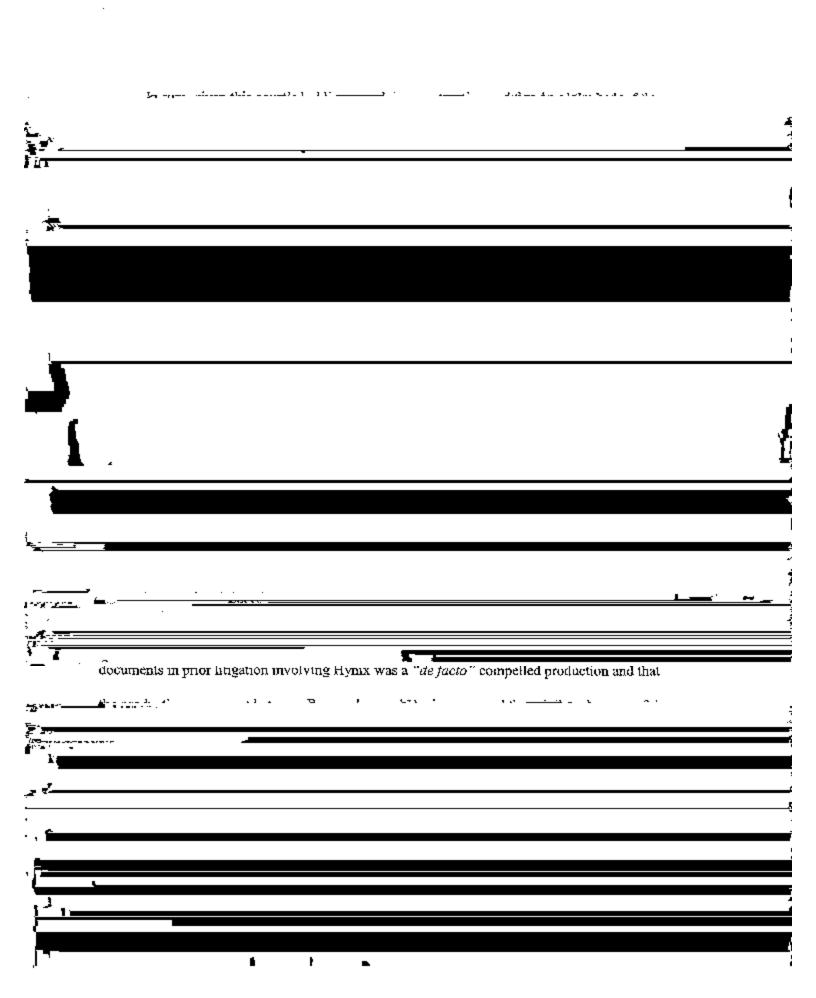


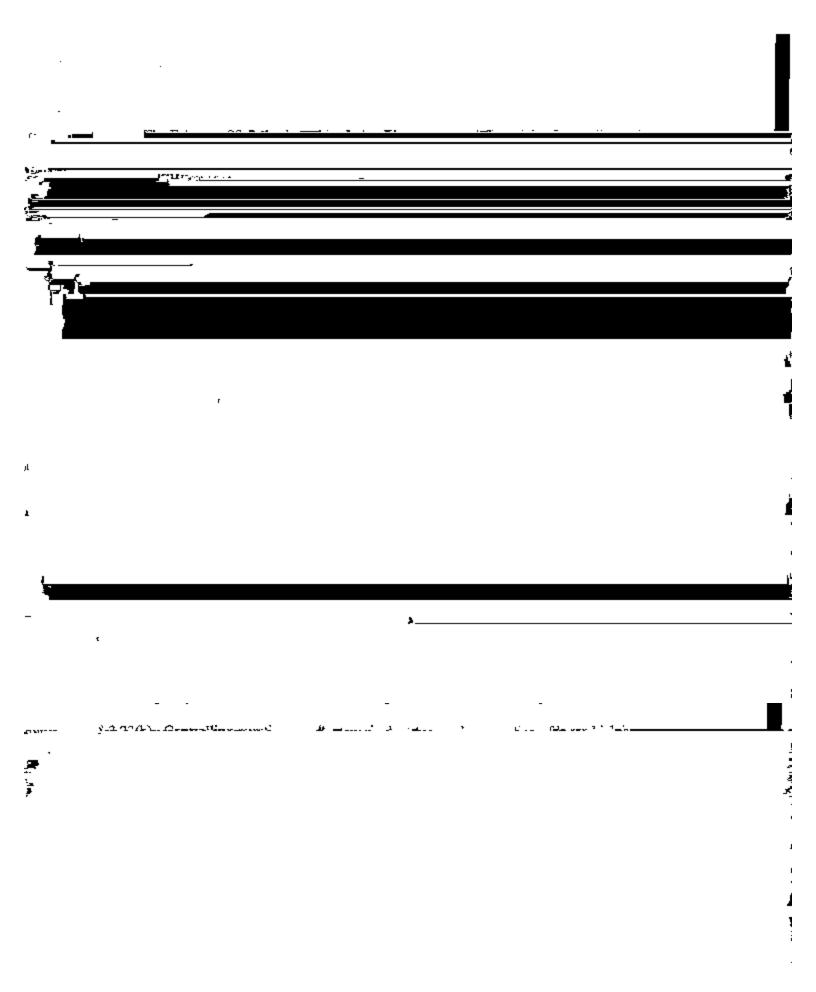


held by Respondent; (2) Respondent did not commit fraud with regard to DDRAM; and (3) that Respondent did commit fraud with regard to SDRAM.

The district court also awarded over \$7.1 million in attorney fees to infineon as the prevailing party in a patent infringement suit pursuant to the authority of 35 U.S.C. § 285. The

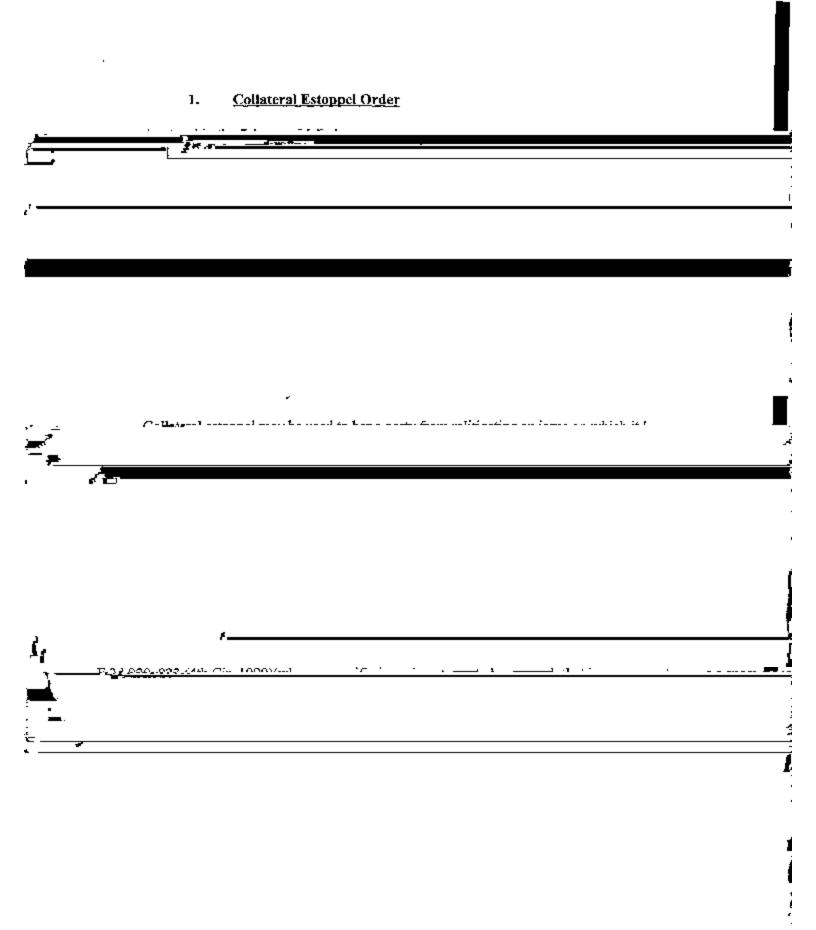


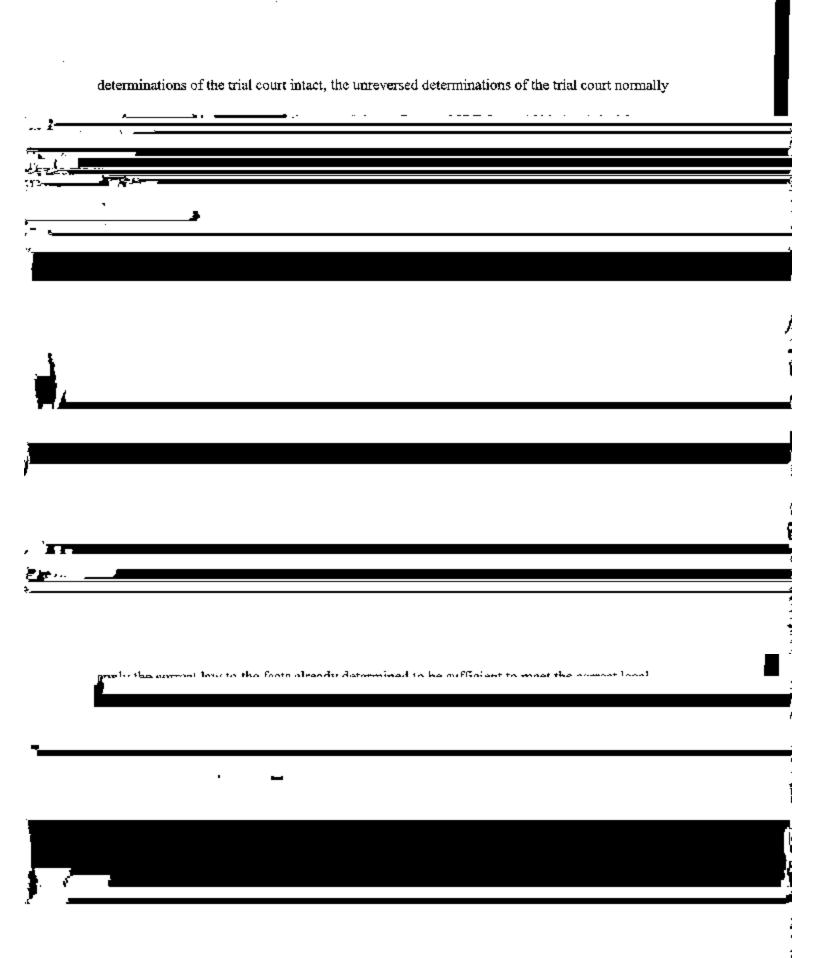


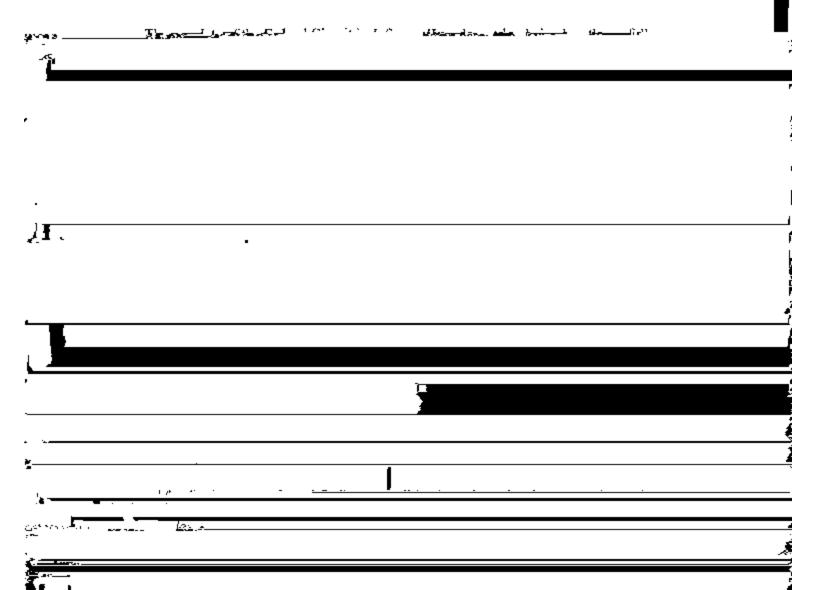


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retirement on February 28	, 2003. As a result, this review is not to determine whether the Court	
	as reached in these Orders or whether it might have reached a different	
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the desired advice refers not to prior wrongdoing, but to future wrongdoing." Haines, 975 F.2d 81 at 84 (emphasis in original) quoting 8 Wigmore, § 2298.

b. The February 28 Order is Not Clearly Erroneous

The foundation of the February 28 Order is comprised of four factual presumptions set out in the February 26, 2003 Order on Complaint Counsel's Motion for Default Judgment.

These press	imptions arose as a result of the evidence of record in this matter as determined by	
Juage Timo	ony. The presumptions include:	
a.	Rambus participated in JEDEC through June 1996;	
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jury context	t and inapplicable to civil proceedings. Since Judge Timony, relying on the standard	

fraudulent conduct that began before Respondent dropped out of JBDEC in 1996, this Court cannot conclude that the February 28 Order is clearly erroneous.

c. The February 28 Order Appears Manifestly Unjust

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once a party seeking	g discovery in a civil n	natter establishes	a prima facie caso	that the crime-
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fraud exception may apply, '[t]he importance of the privilege . . . as well as fundamental concepts of due process require that the party defending the privilege be given the opportunity to

to Respondent. "[T]he privilege [can] be given adequate protection . . . only when the [judge] undertakes a thorough consideration of the issue, with the assistance of counsel on both sides of the dispute." Laser Industries, 167 F.R.D. at 428.

⁵ In fact, the February 28 Order never ultimately resolved the waiver issue put forward by

d. Proceeding on the Crime-Fraud Exception Issue

Motion to Compel, it must file a supplemental memorandum, not to exceed twenty-five (25) pages, within ten (10) days of this Order. If Complaint Counsel files a supplemental memorandum, Respondent will then have ten (10) days to file a supplemental opposition