UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
District of Massachusetts

IN RE INTEL CORPORATION MICROPROCESSOR ANTITRUST LITIGATION		

PHIL PAUL, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated. _Plaintiff_	)))	MDL No. **05-1717-JJF**
v.	))	Civil Action No. **Consol. C.A.** No. **05-485-JJF**
INTEL CORPORATION. _Defendant_	)))	(If the action is pending in another district, state where: **District** of Delaware

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

To: Staples, Inc.
500 Staples **Drive**
Framingham, **MA** 01702

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

See Schedule **A**, attached.

Place: Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro, One Main Street, 4th Floor, Cambridge, MA, 02142-1531	Date and Time: 05/22/2009 09:00 AM

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

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

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

Date: 04/24/2009

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk   _Attorney's signature_

The name, address, e-mail, and telephone number of the attorney representing *(name of party)*   Class Plaintiffs
. who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Richard M. Volin, Finkelstein Thompson LLP, 1050 30th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007, rvolin@finkelsteinthompson.com, 202-337-8000

Civil Action No. MDL 05-1717 (JJF)

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

This subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____

was received by me on *(date)* _____

☐ I personally served the subpoena on the individual at *(place)* _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I left the subpoena at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____

_____ , a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,

on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the subpoena on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is

designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the subpoena unexecuted because _____ ; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

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

$ _____

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

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

Date: _____   _____
                                                       Server's signature

                                                       _____
                                                       Printed name and title

                                                       _____
                                                       Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

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

(c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.

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

(2) *Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.*

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

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

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

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

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena

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

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

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

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

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) *Claiming Privilege* or *Protection.*

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

(i) expressly make the claim; and

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

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

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

SCHEDULE A

DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. The term **"MICROPROCESSOR"** means general purpose microprocessors using the **x86** instruction set (*e.g.,* Sempron, Athlon, **Turion,** Opteron, Celeron, **Pentium,** Core, Core Duo, and Xeon).

2. The term **"STAPLES"** refers to Staples, Inc. and any of its controlled present or former subsidiaries, parents, and predecessor or successor companies.

3. The term **"COMPUTER SYSTEM"** means any product that utilizes a MICROPROCESSOR including, without limitation, desktop computers, notebook computers and workstations.

4. The term **"PURCHASE DATA"** refers to the data files produced by STAPLES in this litigation that reflect STAPLES' purchases of **x86** MICROPROCESSORS and **x86** COMPUTER SYSTEMS.

5. The term **"SALES DATA"** refers to the data files produced by STAPLES in this litigation that reflect STAPLES' sales of **x86** MICROPROCESSORS and **x86** COMPUTER SYSTEMS.

6. The term **"REBATE DATA"** refers to the data files produced by STAPLES in this litigation that reflect (i) any payment, subsidy, rebate, discount received by STAPLES **from** a vendor, manufacturer, Intel or AMD in connection with STAPLES' purchase of **x86** MICROPROCESSORS and/or **x86** COMPUTER SYSTEMS; (ii) as well as any rebates or discounts STAPLES gave to their customers in association with the purchase of **x86** MICROPROCESSORS and/or **x86** COMPUTER SYSTEMS.

7. The term **"STAPLES DATA"** collectively refers to the PURCHASE DATA, SALES DATA, REBATE DATA, and all other data produced by STAPLES in this litigation.

8. The relevant time period for these topics is January 1, 2000 to the present.

DEPOSITION TOPICS FOR STAPLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      d. whether the STAPLES DATA came from STAPLES' business files.

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