

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Texas
Waco Division

UNM RAINFOREST INNOVATIONS)	
<i>Plaintiff</i>)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 6:20-cv-00142-ADA
)	
ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.)	(If the action is pending in another district, state where:
<i>Defendant</i>))

**SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS
OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION**

To: QUALCOMM INCORPORATED , 9600 N. Mopac Expwy., Suite 900, Austin, TX 78759
c/o Prentice Hall Corp System, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, TX 78701-3218

Production: **YOU ARE COMMANDED** to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and permit their inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material: See attached Exhibit A

Place: Walt Fair, PLLC, 1508 North Valley Mills Drive, Waco, TX 76710-4457 or via FTP, DropBox, ShareFile, or other electronic format	Date and Time: 02/16/2021 9:00 am
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Inspection of Premises: **YOU ARE COMMANDED** to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Place:	Date and Time:
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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: 01/26/2021

CLERK OF COURT

OR

_____ <i>Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk</i>	_____ William D. Ellerman <i>Attorney's signature</i>
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The name, address, e-mail, and telephone number of the attorney representing *(name of party)* UNM Rainforest Innovations, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

William D. Ellerman, SHORE CHAN LLP, 901 Main Street, Suite 3300, Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 593-9121 wellerman@shorechan.com

Civil Action No. 6:20-cv-00142-ADA

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 served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: _____

_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____
_____.

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

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

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

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

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

(c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.

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

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

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

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

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

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

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

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

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

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

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

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

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

(i) expressly make the claim; and

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

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

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

EXHIBIT A

I. DEFINITIONS

1. The terms “Qualcomm,” “You,” and “Your” means QUALCOMM Incorporated, and/or all of its predecessors and successors (merged, acquired, or otherwise), partners, investors, corporate parents, affiliated companies or corporations, divisions, departments, direct or indirect subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, principals, shareholders, agents, attorneys, servants, representatives, and all other persons acting, or purporting to act, on Your behalf whether directly or indirectly, including internal and outside counsel.

2. The term “Asus” means AsusTeK Computer Inc. and/or any of its predecessors and successors (merged, acquired, or otherwise), partners, investors, corporate parents, affiliated companies or corporations, divisions, departments, direct or indirect subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, principals, shareholders, agents, attorneys, servants, representatives, and all other persons acting, or purporting to act, on Asus’s behalf whether directly or indirectly, including internal and outside counsel.

3. The term “Wi-Fi Alliance” means The Wi-Fi Alliance and/or all of its predecessors and successors (merged, acquired, or otherwise), partners, investors, corporate parents, affiliated companies or corporations, divisions, departments, direct or indirect subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, principals, shareholders, members, agents, attorneys, servants, representatives, individual and corporate sponsors, contractors, and all other persons acting, or purporting to act, on its behalf whether directly or indirectly, including internal and outside counsel.

4. The term “IEEE” means The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated and/or all of its predecessors and successors (merged, acquired, or otherwise),

partners, investors, corporate parents, affiliated companies or corporations, divisions, departments, direct or indirect subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, principals, shareholders, agents, attorneys, its servants, representatives, and all other persons acting, or purporting to act, on its behalf whether directly or indirectly, including internal and outside counsel.

5. The term “UNM” means Plaintiff UNM Rainforest Innovations and/or all of its predecessors and successors (merged, acquired, or otherwise), partners, investors, corporate parents, affiliated companies or corporations, divisions, departments, direct or indirect subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, principals, agents, attorneys, servants, representatives, and all other persons acting, or purporting to act, on its behalf whether directly or indirectly, including internal and outside counsel.

6. The term “Document” is defined to be the broadest extent possible permitted by FED. R. CIV. P. 34(a) and applicable case law, and is construed to mean, without limitation, any written, printed, typed, stored, photographed, recorded or otherwise reproduced communication, compilation, or reproduction including computer or electronically generated or stored information or data, whether allegedly privileged or not. “Document” specifically includes correspondence, including, but not limited to, emails and letters. “Document” further specifically includes, without limitation, any computer disk, diskette, tape, card, or any other form of computer data storage, electronic data, or electronically stored information, existing or deleted files, metadata, data collected and stored through use of the Internet, including “bookmarks” and browser history identifying Web sites visited, voice-mail messages and identifying information (including information stored on cell phones and hand-held communication devices), digital photographs, charts, and graphs stored electronically, writings, drawings, graphs, chart photographs, sound recordings, images, and all other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which

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