IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN RE GOOD TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION : Civil Action

STOCKHOLDER LITIGATION

: No. 11580-VCL

Chancery Court Chambers Leonard L. Williams Justice Center 500 North King Street Wilmington, Delaware Friday, May 26, 2017 3:00 p.m.

BEFORE: HON. J. TRAVIS LASTER, Vice Chancellor.

TELEPHONIC ORAL ARGUMENT ON PROPOSED ORDER GRANTING SEVERANCE AND STAY OF CLAIMS ASSERTED AGAINST THE BOARD DEFENDANTS AND FUND DEFENDANTS AND PROPOSED ORDER GRANTING SEVERANCE AND STAY OF CLAIMS ASSERTED IN BRING-ALONG ACTION AND APPRAISAL ACTION and RULINGS OF THE COURT

> CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS Leonard L. Williams Justice Center 500 North King Street - Suite 11400 Wilmington, Delaware 19801 (302) 255-0522

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         PETER J. WALSH, JR., ESQ.
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1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
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3	Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP for Oak Management Corporation, Oak Investment
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1 4	Partners (Parallel-B) L.P.
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THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone.

This is Travis Laster speaking.

What I propose to do, if

Mr. Friedlander is on, is have him say whatever he

wants to say. Then anyone who has anything to add in

support of the two applications regarding the

settlements can speak up. At that point, I will hear

from Mr. Micheletti. And then we will go from there.

So, Mr. Friedlander, are you around?

MR. FRIEDLANDER: I am ready and able.

Thank you, Your Honor.

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So we did submit the first of, I guess, a few letters. On May 23rd, we submitted the term sheet for a partial settlement with the director defendants and the fund defendants. And in connection with that, we're seeking to sever those defendants out of the case and stay the proceedings as to them until a settlement is ultimately approved or a hearing on the settlement is heard, but allow the rest of the trial to go forward as to the remaining defendants.

But then the list of remaining defendants diminished, I guess just this morning, when we submitted a second term sheet in connection with the appraisal action and the bring-along action as to

Good. And we're seeking to sever and stay those 1 2 actions. Now, I know that one is a little more 3 complicated in terms of the procedures. The appraisal case, our clients collectively represent about 5 50 percent of the appraisal class. The petitioners 6 have actually filed. We represent -- it includes the largest member of the class. That's the trust 8 affiliated with Mr. Bogosian. There is also the 9 Harvest fund and the Saturn fund.

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And we would like to work with Good, or we are working with Good to -- so that folks who have sought appraisal can withdraw their petitions and get paid promptly the merger consideration plus interest. And then as to the non-petitioner members of the appraisal class, we have contemplated some procedures that we haven't quite spelled out, but we are contemplating notice to those petitioners. And in the event anybody wants to, you know, pick up the cudgel and litigate the appraisal case, which we wouldn't expect, I think that could actually be done pretty easily, because the only thing we would be severing out of the trial, as we would propose it, would be any purely appraisal valuation date issues as to the closing date. And everything else would be the

record would already be created by the trial. And if there's -- if anybody -- you know, in the, I think, unlikely possibility anybody wanted to litigate the appraisal action, the -- I think it would be relatively easy just to have like a mini trial as to closing date-valuation date issues, which would probably just be purely an expert issue. That could happen at some later time, although I find that

actually hard to imagine.

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So we're seeking to sever those aspects of the case, and that just leaves the case against J.P. Morgan. I think this case has largely been about J.P. Morgan for a long time, although, obviously, you know, there are other factual issues and expert issues about the directors and their culpability.

But as to the trial -- one is we think the trial could be shorter, probably at least two days shorter. And it could begin, say, two days later. So on June 7th instead of June 5th. But our basic position as to the trial date generally is that there's been no factual showing to move the trial. It's not an issue purely of some contract right to move the trial.

1 And the directors would be made available to the extent anybody wants to create an 2 3 additional record as to the directors beyond the depositions. J.P. Morgan has participated in every 4 single deposition in this case. We've agreed to push 5 6 out the pretrial brief deadline from yesterday until 7 Tuesday, and the same for the pretrial order 8 submission deadline from yesterday until Tuesday. 9 That's all I really have for now, Your 10 Honor, unless Your Honor has any particular questions. 11 THE COURT: I don't. Before I turn to Mr. Micheletti, does anybody else who is representing 12 13 one of the parties to the proposed settlements have 14 anything that they would like to add? 15 MR. WALSH: Your Honor, this is Pete 16 Walsh. 17 May I be heard very briefly? THE COURT: Absolutely. 18 19 MR. WALSH: Thank you. Again, Pete 2.0 Walsh on behalf of the board defendants. 21 Just two points. 22 First, on the JPM request for a 23 continuance, as we pointed out in my letter, we take 2.4 no position on that. If the Court deems a short

continuance appropriate to address any potential

prejudice, we certainly have no problem with that. As

the proposed severance order indicates, we are

prepared to work with plaintiffs and J.P. Morgan to

make our clients available for trial as needed,

whenever the Court deems it should proceed. That's

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really point one.

On the request in which we join plaintiffs to sever the claims against my clients, we don't think there's any reason the Court ought not promptly enter the proposed severance order, consistent with its usual practice. As I pointed out in my letter, neither my clients nor the fund defendants are parties to the J.P. Morgan engagement letter, and we think on that basis alone whatever rights JPM may have thereunder should not defeat or certainly not delay our client's ability to settle claims against them.

And I think, as Your Honor knows, the board and fund settlement outlined in the term sheet, which you have now seen, is the product of a very, very hard-fought case and an expensive litigation. I think it benefits the entire class, and I think it brings resolution to the matter on behalf of many,

- 1 | many defendants. All but one, to be precise.
- 2 And so in our view, what really should
- 3 be of paramount importance here is that there is a
- 4 | facially fair and reasonable settlement on the table
- 5 | which shouldn't be jeopardized by delay or any further
- 6 | uncertainty.
- 7 My last point is really one of a
- 8 | practicality/timing issue. And I think I speak for
- 9 everybody on the phone, and perhaps for the Court as
- 10 | well, in that, you know, the sooner we all know how
- 11 | this is going to proceed, the better. So for those
- 12 | reasons, we would respectfully request that, at least
- 13 | for the board and fund defendants, the Court enter the
- 14 proposed severance order.
- That's all I have, Your Honor.
- 16 THE COURT: All right. Thank you,
- 17 Mr. Walsh.
- 18 Anyone else before I turn to
- 19 Mr. Micheletti?
- MR. LAFFERTY: Your Honor, this is
- 21 | Bill Lafferty on behalf of the fund defendants. I'm
- 22 going to pass for the time being and just listen. But
- 23 | I do join in the request for the severance order, and
- 24 | we obviously support the settlement and ask that the

1 | severance order be entered.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

3 MR. ROHRBACHER: Your Honor, this is

4 | Blake Rohrbacher of Richards Layton on behalf of Good.

5 Mr. Friedlander correctly points out

6 where we are on the appraisal action. There is some

7 | complication because of the number of unrepresented

8 | folks who are out there. But we would like to work

together with Mr. Friedlander and with Your Honor to

10 | find a process that will work. But we still would

11 | want the appraisal action, the bring-along action

12 | stayed and severed as of now.

And Mr. John Tang from Jones Day may

14 have some points as to the continuance, and I will let

15 | him decide whether he wishes to raise them.

THE COURT: Mr. Tang.

MR. TANG: Yes. Thank you, Your

18 | Honor. John Tang from Jones Day on behalf of the

19 company.

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I was intending to chime in, perhaps

21 after J.P. Morgan had the opportunity to advocate for

22 | their reasons for a continuance. But I do want to, if

23 Your Honor will indulge me, express what I think is

24 | fairly described as the company's very unique

position, maybe even a unique predicament that has been just now brought about by the events of this past week involving the settlement that's proposed by the board and fund defendants.

That impacts the company's own views about a continuance. And I will tell you that from the company's unique perspective, we do think a continuance makes some sense for reasons that have been triggered by the proposed settlement by the board and the funds. And this really arises from the fact that the company, while it is admittedly not a named defendant in the fiduciary action, nevertheless in some ways is the ultimate defendant in that action. Because the company alone has, at least from our perspective, has indemnification obligations that flow to the former directors of Good on the one hand and to J.P. Morgan on the other hand.

And so the proposed settlement by the board has placed the company in a uniquely tight spot, I would put it, Your Honor, in seeking to navigate what I would describe as a tension between these two interlocking or concurrent sets of indemnity obligations.

And I should say that the company

1 intends to stand by its obligations to indemnitees and

2 certainly doesn't have any relish for the notion of

any indemnitees seeking to influence the company's

4 duties to honor its obligations with any other

5 indemnitees or, for that matter, the company's rights

6 vis-a-vis the merger escrow, which we bargained for in

7 the deal.

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But to the point about a continuance, we do need some time to sort through these rapidly escalating issues in an orderly way and hopefully find a way to thread the needle, because we don't want to be sort of caught in the middle or caught in the cross-fire. So that's why I do think having an additional bit of time from the company's vantage point will help in the hopefully orderly resolution of these issues that have just arisen.

And I should say that from the company's perspective, if some parties go to trial immediately, I do think that it will become practically impossible to try to resolve or address these indemnification issues in an orderly way. And I'm concerned that the trial itself could, in effect, foreclose other pathways to sorting out those issues that might, perhaps, otherwise be available with the

- benefit of a little bit of breathing room.
- 2 So I will close simply by observing,
- 3 | Your Honor, that I recall when we all were on the
- 4 | phone way back in September, I believe you had,
- 5 | yourself, suggested that really complex problems like
- 6 this might benefit from having time in the schedule,
- 7 perhaps after the close of expert discovery, so the
- 8 | parties could talk and perhaps find a way to negotiate
- 9 a resolution. And that's sort of procedurally where
- 10 | we are right now. And certainly however people on
- 11 | this call feel about the events of the past few days,
- 12 | it's clear to me, at least, that discussions here have
- 13 | certainly resulted in some very material movement
- 14 | towards trying to resolve at least part of the case.
- So to the point, I do think, from the
- 16 | company's perspective, that a brief continuance would
- 17 | certainly be put to very good use and productive use.
- 18 Thank you.

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- 19 THE COURT: So before I turn to
- 20 Mr. Micheletti, I guess I'm not quick enough to
- 21 understand what you're talking about.
- The company's position as a source of
- 23 | indemnification, either to the directors or to J.P.
- 24 | Morgan, I mean, it's analogous to an insurer. So you

have contract obligations that are triggered off
either a duty to defend or an underlying liability.

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Those are contractual. So I'm not following you. I don't understand, like, what you're going to do in this amount of time. I mean, essentially you're in the potentially uncomfortable situation of holding the bag. Yeah, that's right. But just like any insurance company is. So a continuance is good because it puts off the day at which you're going to know with greater certainty whether or not you are on the hook on your indemnification obligation, subject to any defenses you might have. I'm not seeing what moving parts there are from your side.

So maybe if you use smaller words.

MR. TANG: Sorry, Your Honor. Yeah.

Let me clarify.

I think the intention from the company's perspective arises from the notion -- and I won't speak for Mr. Micheletti. Perhaps he will address this in his remarks. But the notion that it appears that under one term of the term sheet between the board and funds on the one hand and the plaintiff there is this notion that the company will have a role

to play in indemnifying presumably the directors for that loss and, in turn, seeking a payment from the escrow to cover that.

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And I believe the one suggestion on the J.P. Morgan side is that that activity in and of itself could violate or create a problem vis-a-vis J.P. Morgan's indemnification rights with the company. And the company is trying to find a way to, frankly, honor both sets of obligations without one side sort of feeling that one activity is sort of violating its own rights.

That's sort of the fundamental tension that we are beginning to see. And it's pretty late-breaking, Your Honor, so we're just trying to find a way to try to sort through it, like I say, in an orderly way.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Micheletti, I think we are to you.

MR. MICHELETTI: Thank you, Your

20 | Honor. May it please the Court, Ed Micheletti,

Skadden Arps, on behalf of J.P. Morgan. Thank you for

hearing us today on short notice.

J.P. Morgan is seeking a continuance

24 of trial and also a denial or a comparable stay of the

request to sever so that it has time to pursue its rights in connection with what it believes is, especially after the flurry of letters that came in today, an intentional attempt to defeat J.P. Morgan's contract rights in its engagement letter with Good, which has now been assumed and has been -- or is being honored by BlackBerry.

The issue that J.P. Morgan has stems from Section 1(b) of the standard terms and conditions section of J.P. Morgan's engagement letter, which requires BlackBerry not to settle or compromise or participate or facilitate such a settlement like the partial settlement involving individual director defendants unless the settlement includes a release for J.P. Morgan or the parties obtain a written consent from J.P. Morgan.

Now, the whole point of the provision, from J.P. Morgan's standpoint, was to contractually avoid the circumstance that the plaintiffs have created here with the partial settlement, which is leaving J.P. Morgan as the last defendant standing in the case. And the term sheet between the plaintiffs and the Good director defendants on its face evidences that J.P. Morgan's rights have been violated under its

engagement letter.

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Sections 6(a) and 6(c) of the partial settlement term sheet on its face suggest that BlackBerry -- at least superficially on its face suggest BlackBerry is participating and facilitating the settlement.

Now, BlackBerry is either complicit in that, or what we've come to learn is that they may have found out about it after the fact. But in either event, even if they found out -- even if it's true -- and perhaps it is true that they found out about it after the fact -- the terms of the settlement call for them to assent to those two provisions, 6(a) and 6(c), in order to effectuate the settlement. They either have to object to those provisions or they would have to assent to them in order to effectuate it.

Now, 6(a) requires BlackBerry to participate and facilitate the partial settlement, in J.P. Morgan's view, by releasing escrowed funds. Section 6(c), in J.P. Morgan's view, is clearly designed to compromise J.P. Morgan's indemnification rights with BlackBerry, which acquired Good, by at least -- again, by the way the plaintiffs seem to be construing that provision -- prohibiting BlackBerry

through Good from indemnifying any amounts in

settlement. Right? So it puts an overhang, a

significant overhang on J.P. Morgan's indemnification

rights.

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Now, even if BlackBerry hasn't decided what yet to do with the term sheet and those provisions, the threat to J.P. Morgan at this point is now real and imminent. And the day the case -- and here's the real point, Your Honor, in connection with this provision and this language, which J.P. Morgan was -- put into its engagement letter specifically to address a similar situation that had come up in the Rural/Metro case. The day the case starts with J.P. Morgan as the last defendant standing, J.P. Morgan's contract rights will be irreparably harmed in connection with this provision in this partial settlement.

And the theory is the provision was designed to be a sort of "all for one, one for all" type of provision, where everybody would go to trial and defend themselves collectively, or if the individual director defendants were ever to settle, that settlement would involve J.P. Morgan's -- a release for J.P. Morgan or the contract -- the

engagement letter provides it would also contemplate potentially J.P. Morgan giving its advance written consent. The written consent in this case was never even requested before the partial settlement term sheet was identified to us roughly at the same time it was identified to the Court.

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So for those reasons, we think the request to sever claims at this point should either be denied or, again, stayed in connection with the continuance of the trial. And the reason, Your Honor, the thrust of this is because J.P. Morgan can then have a fair opportunity to address the issues concerning its contractual rights that were intended to prevent this exact situation from occurring.

Now, another layer of complication on this is that whether there is a breach of the engagement letter must be determined under New York law and litigated in state or federal court in New York. That's Section 4 of the standard terms and conditions section of J.P. Morgan's engagement letter. Right?

Now, I am just reporting that because that's the terms of the engagement letter that were signed way back when between Good and J.P. Morgan, and

that's the law and the venue they landed on. 1 tell you that J.P. Morgan is now actively considering its options concerning New York counsel and also 3 4 exploring the idea of seeking injunctive relief there 5 on a very prompt basis.

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And, Your Honor, let me just also say that, from J.P. Morgan's standpoint, we believe this was intended to be tactical in nature, doing it in this fashion and at this time. Right? And whoever it was, right, it was designed -- and I think primarily driven by the plaintiffs here. They decided to drop this on us without any prior notice. Nobody asked us for written consent. Nobody asked J.P. Morgan for written consent. And they designed -- it was designed to be dropped on us at the greatest possible prejudicial moment, only days before trial.

Now, in that sense, Your Honor, we think a brief continuance makes sense for a couple of reasons. One, it would allow J.P. Morgan to go to New York and go where the contract requires it to go to vindicate its rights. And two -- and given that there is an irreparable harm aspect to this -- and, you know, again, I'm not going to pretend to be a New York law expert -- but the thought would be you go in and

you seek injunctive relief to try to remedy this as soon as possible.

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Two, given that J.P. Morgan had a reasonable expectation that its engagement letter rights would not be affected in this way -- and, again, this is something that, every step of the way in this case, any time the issue of settlement came up, not even so much a partial settlement, but settlement came up, our indemnification -- I referenced, because it was me who was doing the talking at the mediation, or in any other conversation I had with any of the parties, I always referenced the engagement letter. And I always referenced, any time somebody suggested a partial settlement, that the reality is we have an engagement letter that prevents Not once, not once did anybody ever say any of the things that they said in the flurry of letters today to me. The first time I saw that was in the letters today as an after-the-fact justification.

So J.P. Morgan believes it had a reasonable expectation that its engagement letter rights would not be trampled on and that we'd be working collaboratively. And I think we were working very collaboratively with the other defense counsel in

the case dividing the work appropriately and preparing for trial on that basis.

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Now, Your Honor, simply saying that we were at every deposition and at the mediation, it doesn't really change the fact that, again, like I said, nobody ever raised these issues before. And nobody ever drew a line in the sand like they are now in terms of whether the agreement either — it's an open issue whether it complies with public policy. And they are not clear, and they are probably intentionally vague, about whether that means Delaware or New York, given that New York law applies to the agreement. Nor did anybody ever say that it was an impact on their rights for indemnification or their rights to settle.

I will note that the continuance is not opposed by any of the individual defendants, and I think it's supported by BlackBerry, as I heard today from Mr. Tang.

Now, Your Honor, I just want to make a few brief points about the letters that

Mr. Friedlander and Mr. Walsh submitted. And I will try to be very brief. Right on the first page, again, they make the point that we must have been aware about

1 what they intended to do because we participated in 2 the mediation process. And again, any time that the 3 idea of either a settlement contribution from J.P. Morgan comes up, not just in connection with 4 5 mediation, but at any time, or if it had come up in the context of, "Well, maybe there will be partial 6 7 settlements here, " I always referenced the engagement letter and I always indicated that the participation 8 and facilitation language would prevent BlackBerry 10 from doing something like releasing monies from the 11 escrow. 12 And that is also true about the conversation that's reported on page 2 of 1.3 14 Mr. Friedlander's letter that I had with Mr. Baron and 15 Mr. Gorris. They leave out that I said, "It's not 16 clear to me" -- in response to their point about "We 17 might be pursuing a partial settlement," I said, "It's 18 not clear to me how that would be possible, given J.P. 19 Morgan's engagement letter." So they are not 2.0 accurately reporting that conversation. 21 But nevertheless, Your Honor, if I 22 turn to page 3 of their letter, they make the argument 23 that J.P. Morgan is seeking to coerce its former 24 client, and presumably Good, and the former directors

and former stockholders of its former client as a means to create immunity for itself. Now, on that score, this agreement was negotiated vigorously at arm's length between J.P. Morgan and Good. Good's former CEO and one of the directors signed the contract. Nobody put a gun to anybody's head and forced them to sign this provision that requires them to give us either — again, our written consent or to include us as part of the release in any partial settlement.

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Mr. Friedlander also candidly admits that the contract right that I am identifying may be -- he says it's hardly a matter of settled law. think it's potentially an open issue. I don't think anybody has had an opportunity to actually raise or address this issue subsequent to Rural/Metro. I think it's an open issue. And I think for that reason it should be considered, because I think it could actually help identify an area here involving this type of scenario, especially in a context like this, when you are having more and more an increasing amount of matters for damages -- deal litigation for damages going to trial and they involve both board members and financial advisors. I think these types of

provisions, like the one we have at issue, are appearing more and more in contracts, and I think it is an important issue to address. And I think that makes the case for some sort of continuance of the trial so that that can attempt to be addressed.

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On the next page, they make this argument that, you know, how can we even decide this before we figure out whether or not J.P. Morgan is ultimately going to be indemnified based on how the Court rules in the case. Right? But the aspect of the provision that I am talking about, right, doesn't rely — it doesn't impact how the plaintiffs want to litigate their case or it doesn't really impact on J.P. Morgan's liability.

participate or facilitate in the settlement, and it also talks about what situation is J.P. Morgan required to go to trial and defend itself. Is it all or -- is it all for one with all of its -- with its former client and the board members of its former client or is it on its own? So that's that issue there.

And then the last point I will make about Mr. Friedlander's letter is that on page 5 they

say, "If [J.P. Morgan] thought it was obtaining an absolute veto right over partial settlements from stockholder claims arising out of its prior conduct, or arising out of subsequent fraudulent conduct, then it was engaging in a further fraud" I think that just completely misses the point.

The point is nobody is saying that J.P. Morgan has some sort of absolute veto right.

What we're saying is that Good signed an engagement letter with J.P. Morgan at arm's length, and that contract requires Good, and now BlackBerry, not to participate or facilitate in any partial settlement without J.P. Morgan's written consent or that doesn't include a release for J.P. Morgan. They are free to settle. Right? But they need to either include J.P. Morgan or obtain J.P. Morgan's written consent.

And I don't understand the argument about how it could be against public policy generally, but I certainly don't understand how seeking J.P.

Morgan's written consent in advance of signing something like this and dropping it on them without any advance notice is somehow against public policy.

Let me just turn briefly to

24 Mr. Walsh's letter. Just two quick points.

They make a similar point on page 5 of 1 their letter that the individual directors never 2. 3 relinquished a right to settle. And, again, I generally agree with that, except they did put a, I 4 5 guess an overhang on their right to settle when they signed the engagement letter with us by agreeing 6 7 voluntarily at arm's length that any settlement had to include a release with J.P. Morgan, right, and/or 8 obtaining J.P. Morgan's prior written consent when 10 BlackBerry participated and facilitated in the 11 settlement. Again, from the face of the term sheet, I 12 don't see how it could be construed any other way. And I think I'm hearing BlackBerry saying they have 13 identified the same provisions we are identifying as 14 1.5 to these pressure points. 16 And then the final thing I would say, 17 Your Honor, also on page 5 of Mr. Walsh's letter, is 18 that they make this argument that BlackBerry's signature to release the escrow funds is too 19 20 ministerial to be considered participation or 21 All I can say there, Your Honor, is facilitation. 22 that, again -- and I say this with great respect, given that I am a Delaware lawyer that's practiced in 23 24 the Court of Chancery for 20 years. I am looking out

my window at Rodney Square -- that's a matter for under New York law. And under the terms of our engagement letter, whether or not participation or facilitation occurred would be decided by a New York Court under the engagement letter. And it's for that reason, Your Honor, that we are seeking a continuance in order to be able go and allow J.P. Morgan the opportunity to assess that claim and to pursue that claim.

Now, the only other thing I will say, Your Honor, is, in light of all this, you know, we -- again, we have collaboratively worked with the other defense counsel based on representations that no settlement discussions were imminent, and things of that nature, over -- or even happening over the last few weeks. Now, of course, things change. I get that. But, again, not once did anyone ever say that your partial -- or your engagement letter would prevent -- would not prevent us from pursuing a partial settlement, even if BlackBerry participated and facilitated in it.

So, Your Honor, for that reason, we also need to address and recalibrate the effort for purposes of starting trial, at least in -- for some

1 period of time so that we -- you know, instead of just 2 focusing on J.P. Morgan-specific issues and witnesses, 3 we now have to assume the mantel for the whole trial under the partial settlement theory if it's severed 5 and the defendants aren't going to trial or if there is no continuance. We would like to have the 6 7 opportunity for a brief continuance also for that purpose as well. 8 Your Honor, I will stop there and just 10 see if the Court has any questions. But we would 11 request a brief continuance on that basis. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 Mr. Friedlander, I think we are back

MR. FRIEDLANDER: Okay. I will try to make a brief number of points.

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to you.

But first of all, about this advance notice, we informed J.P. Morgan of settlement as soon as we were able to negotiate enough money so that we were willing to settle. So there's not, like, a delay, or, you know, we didn't, I guess, ask for their permission and then say, "We will submit this to the Court three days later," or something like that. I guess that's true. But they didn't find out any later

than immediately after we were able to negotiate enough money to get this deal done. So in terms of any tactical thing, I don't even know what that means.

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We had -- you know, everybody sat around in a mediation in San Francisco way back in early February. And sometimes it's harder to settle things early on. Sometimes you need some clarity on some legal issues to get people motivated enough to settle. And when that finally happened, which often is the case, is shortly in the weeks before trial. We got the deal done and we immediately told the Court. We didn't -- it's not like we were sitting on this settlement for one day, two days, three days or a week, or anything like that.

And we did tell them we were pursuing this. I don't know if there is, like, some code words or something that Mr. Micheletti says he was using. You know, the idea -- I mean, there's certainly nothing in writing he can point to to say there can be no -- our position is there can be no partial settlement because they unavoidably would involve facilitation or participation by -- I guess he's saying BlackBerry or Good by virtue of the escrow that was set up at the time the sale happened, you know,

back in 2015; that it's absolutely not entitled to
happen. I know there's some "he said, she said" going
around, but we stand by what's in our letter. And we
made no secret of the fact that we were pursuing a
partial settlement. So that's as for the timing.

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Morgan gets a release.

You know, I don't see how more time would clarify anything, because I'm trying -- I'm really trying to envision this threatened preliminary injunction application in New York. I don't know who they would sue or what they would try to do or what kind of showing they would make. Because fundamentally, it comes back to a Delaware public policy about whether this standard terms and conditions, which now they say was negotiated with the clients -- I mean, with Good. I mean, certainly the fees were negotiated with Good. But as they said, they specifically drafted this provision, the one they are talking about, which is an absolute veto right over a partial settlement absent an unconditional release of J.P. Morgan. That's how we described it. And I have listened carefully to Mr. Micheletti's description of it. It's the same thing. An absolute veto right over a partial settlement unless J.P.

They're not going to make -- I haven't heard anything about a record that this was discussed with Christy Wyatt, that this was presented in any of the innumerous e-mails about the back and forth over fees, or mergers and acquisitions versus IPI or whatever, that there was any negotiation or discussion of this. I don't think they are going to be able to create any record that any director has any idea about the significance of it or that they identified that any director identified this conflict and was aware of it, and that it was vetted and, you know, that there was any kind of the active oversight, which is sort of a predicate of our case, about what it means to have fraud on the board or knowing participation by a financial advisor and a breach of the duty of care by directors.

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And what I take from J.P. Morgan's argument is no matter what we say to directors or what our conduct is, and even if all the directors, if they breached their duty of care and have no monetary liability, and if J.P. Morgan is liable for fraud on the board, nonetheless, they have this veto right over any resolution of a case that gets filed either by stockholders against — involving a defendant other

1 than J.P. Morgan, that they have this absolute veto right. I'm trying to envision how a New York Court --2 3 you know, we're going to sit around and wait for an application to a New York Court so they can decide 4 this matter, which strikes me, as a matter of Delaware 5 public policy, or as to whether -- you know, as a 6 7 matter of contract law, or as just another ground for a breach of fiduciary duty claim against the directors 9 for their lack of oversight in signing this letter. 10 And I don't hear anything about any 11 record about the -- that this provision was explained 12 to Ms. Wyatt or to any member of the board or to any 13 representative of Good and its significance was made 14 clear, or that there was any disclosure of, "Oh, when 15 we told you we could do an IPO in March, on March 17th, we really didn't mean it, but that's 16 17 all -- don't worry about that because, just so you 18 know, we have the veto right over a partial 19 settlement. And if we defraud you in the future, 20 still no partial settlement. We have an absolute veto 21 right." 2.2 It's uniquely a matter of Delaware 23 They have a -- you know, as far as the public law. policy. And they have a standard of care under this 24

contract. They have standards of care under Delaware law as advisors to fiduciaries.

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So it's purely a matter for this Court for right now as to whether any showing has been made that this provision can hold up. And I don't see how more time is going to aid in the disposition of that or why -- how it can unavoidably not require a trial or have been sufficiently resolved by Your Honor's order denying summary judgment because of the fact issues that exist as to fraud on the board by J.P. Morgan.

You know, J.P. Morgan and BlackBerry have a relationship. And, you know, the fact that BlackBerry is now seeking a continuance, I think it just reflects the commercial pressures that J.P. Morgan has that they could bring to bear. You know, there is customer relationships. There's banking relationships. But this is a case, you know, that's about fraud on the board by J.P. Morgan that's being litigated. It's on this track pursuant to a schedule. And that's what the case has always been about.

I haven't heard J.P. Morgan say they want to prove that any director shares common liability and that they want to shift some of the

blame to any director. You know, if they are saying 1 2 they need to get ready for trial because they want to 3 prove something against Bandel Carano or Christy Wyatt, I haven't heard that application. 4 But that's 5 the only difference as to the trial that was 6 envisioned as to J.P. Morgan and the trial we are 7 envisioning now. So we're saying take those issues out of the case by settling them, and the case just 9 gets shorter, smaller, focused on, as to J.P. Morgan, 10 the same issues they have always had to face. 11 I don't think I have anything more to 12 add to that. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 14 I appreciate everyone's presentations 15 They are very helpful. and comments. 16 Here is what I am going to do. First 17 of all, I am going to grant the request to sever the claims against the board defendants and the fund 18 defendants and to stay those claims pending 19 20 consideration of a full settlement. I think that 21 makes a lot of sense given the settlement that was 2.2 reached. It's analogous to what happened in 23 Rural/Metro. So that's issue number one.

I'm likewise going to sever and stay

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the appraisal proceeding and related bring-along 1 That also makes sense. I understand that 2 there's a contemplated opportunity there for 3 stockholders to participate in that settlement and that if perhaps some stockholders opt not to 5 6 participate, they at least theoretically could take over the appraisal action. That's all fine. think that a mechanism for working through that makes 9 a lot of sense. 10 I am not continuing the trial.

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baseline here is this is what can happen in litigation. This is something that happens among defendants all the time, even defendants who have litigated under a joint defense agreement. Historically, it hasn't happened among the gentile environs of the 11th floor or the 12th floor. That's because the defendants historically faced over-matched, under-resourced plaintiffs who really had no intention of ever going to trial. But that doesn't mean that this isn't something that happens all the time on other floors in terms of cases where people settle before trial. You essentially have to be aware of this risk and litigate with the expectation that the trial date is in place and you

need to be ready to go, recognizing that your

co-defendants, while you might hope they would be

there with you, they may not be there with you.

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J.P. Morgan has raised the consent provision in its engagement letter. The consent provision runs versus Good and its successor BlackBerry. The plaintiffs are not parties to that agreement. The settling defendants are not parties to that agreement. So in terms of their ability to settle, I don't see where it comes into play.

In terms of BlackBerry as the successor to Good, I am happy to leave for a New York Court the question of whether agreeing to facilitate the release of an escrow rather than having the settling parties pay upfront and then be reimbursed amounts to sufficient participation to create a problem.

I will say, however, that I don't understand why that issue needs to be litigated now or why it would hold up the trial. It seems to me that the logical remedy for a breach of that provision is money damages. That type of remedy is not co-extensive with the indemnification provision. The indemnification provision has in it carve-outs for

- things like gross negligence and willful misconduct

 such that there could be circumstances where J.P.

 Morgan would not be entitled to indemnification.
- Assume, however, a situation where 4 this partial settlement has now happened. Assume that 5 6 J.P. Morgan goes to trial. Assume that, contrary to 7 J.P. Morgan's expectations, it is held liable. then J.P. Morgan can seek to shift that liability to 9 Good because of its breach of contract. And there 10 isn't a gross negligence or willful misconduct 11 carve-out to the claim for breach of the consent 12 provision. That's just a breach of a contract right.

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- So it seems to me that there is a fully adequate monetary remedy that can be put into place if the eventuality happens that J.P. Morgan is held liable. It is not at all clear to me that that eventuality will come to pass. Is it possible? Yeah, it's possible. I didn't see a reason to let J.P. Morgan move for summary judgment on it. There's fact issues. But it's also possible that J.P. Morgan could prevail and this whole consent-to-settlement thing will never need to be adjudicated.
- It's only in the event that J.P.

 Morgan is adjudged liable that this problem comes to

pass, in which case, I think at that point, you've got a standard remedy for breach of contract, which is you get money. And this will be an easy one, because I would have determined an amount of money that J.P. Morgan would owe, and J.P. Morgan could turn around and seek that amount of money from BlackBerry. Maybe Mr. Micheletti would find other damages. Maybe he would say that he shouldn't have had to incur the fees to go to trial, or something like that. But there is an easy remedy available, and it is a remedy that, as I've already said, may never need to come into play.

I am hard pressed to view the consent right as such a broad, wide-ranging, and powerful provision that it forecloses the right of nonparties to the agreement to settle and that it also trumps the scheduling order and trial date that's been in place such that there now has to be a hard stop on everything so that J.P. Morgan can go litigate in another forum. As to that, you guys put the forum in there, but it's not like people don't regularly waive forum clauses. There are defense lawyers on this phone who have waived forum selection clauses.

The idea that you then have to go and litigate this in some other court, and we all have to

wait for that, when it's a situation where this breach, assuming it's a breach, may prove immaterial is not something that sways me in terms of causing a reset of the schedule.

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I am happy if, after talking to Mr. Friedlander, people want to take him up on his proposal to shorten the trial and reduce the number of trial days. I like spending time with you guys, but I'm perfectly happy to spend less time with you. If you-all want to start a few days later, that's fine with me.

But otherwise, this is a trial that has been long scheduled. People have been hearing from virtually every member of the court that we are busier than we have ever been. The ironic effect of losing the assembly line, nonlitigation litigation has been that people are now engaging in real litigation. That real litigation requires more rather than less judicial attention, just like I suspect it requires more rather than less litigant attention. So I am less capable of accommodating scheduling changes now than I was in the days of Rural/Metro, when a substantial portion of this Court's docket was fake litigation that bore none of the hallmarks of real

litigation.

This is real litigation. And as a result, it needs to be treated like real litigation, and we need to go forward and not pretend we are in a world where people don't settle. In cases where people litigate against joint tort-feasors, be it doctors and their hospitals, or who knows what type of other multi-defendant cases, people settle. And the people who are left have to go to trial. That's life in litigation.

So what I will do is I will enter the two orders severing the claims for which settlements have been submitted. I am happy to consider something along the lines of what Mr. Friedlander has proposed in terms of starting a few days late. That's fine with me. But otherwise, not only do I not have the great deal of flexibility I otherwise might have had in days of yore, but I think that it is unwarranted in this case, both in terms of how litigation normally develops and also in terms of this contract provision that J.P. Morgan is invoking.

I'm sure that result is disappointing to Mr. Micheletti, but the nature of my job is such that I am regularly in the business of disappointing

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    many people.
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                    Mr. Friedlander, do you have any
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    questions?
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                    MR. FRIEDLANDER: No, I do not.
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    you, Your Honor.
                     THE COURT: All right.
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                    Mr. Micheletti, do you have any
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    questions?
                    MR. MICHELETTI:
                                      No, Your Honor.
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    Thank you.
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                    THE COURT:
                                All right. Is there
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    anyone else on the phone, any of the other counsel,
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    who has any question that they would like to raise?
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                    MR. WALSH:
                               No, Your Honor.
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                    MR. LAFFERTY: No, Your Honor.
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                    THE COURT: All right. Well, thank
    you, everyone, for getting on the phone. Your letters
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    were very helpful. I felt like, because of your
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    letters, I had a good feel coming in for what the
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    issues were. I appreciate your presentations today.
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    They were also helpful.
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                    I hope everyone enjoys the rest of the
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    day. And I guess I will be seeing some of you very
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soon.

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                       So good-bye, everyone.
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                       (Teleconference concluded at
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    3:51 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, and Delaware Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 3 through 43 contain a true and correct transcription of the proceedings as stenographically reported by me at the hearing in the above cause before the Vice Chancellor of the State of Delaware, on the date therein indicated, except for the rulings at pages 35 through 43, which were revised by the Vice Chancellor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington, this 30th day of May, 2017.

/s/ Debra A. Donnelly

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Debra A. Donnelly Official Court Reporter Registered Merit Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter Delaware Notary Public