EXHIBIT G

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THE O'MARA LAW FIRM, P.C. DAVID C. O'MARA (Nevada Bar No. 8599) CLERK OF THE COURT 2 311 East Liberty Street Reno, NV 89501 3 Telephone: 775/323-1321 775/323-4082 (fax) 4 Liaison Counsel for Plaintiffs 5 [Additional counsel appear on signature page.] 6 7 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 In re PARAMETRIC SOUND Lead Case No. A-13-686890-B CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' Dept. No. XI 10 LITIGATION **CLASS ACTION** 11 PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO This Document Relates To: 12 DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE ALL ACTIONS. 13 NEVADA SUPREME COURT 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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A. INTRODUCTION

Defendants filed a writ petition challenging only one aspect of the Court's ruling on the motions to dismiss: that the case is a direct claim for damages to stockholders surrounding a merger rather than a derivative claim on behalf of the corporation. See Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc., 119 Nev. 1, 19, 62 P.3d 720 (2003) ("if the complaint alleges damages resulting from an improper merger, it should not be dismissed as a derivative claim"). Defendants do not question the Court's ruling that the Complaint in Intervention adequately alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duty against the individual defendants, as well as aiding and abetting against Parametric Sound Corporation ("Parametric") and VTB Holdings, Inc. ("Turtle Beach"). Plaintiffs should not be precluded from litigating the breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting claims while defendants' writ on the direct/derivative issue is under consideration.

Courts consider the following factors when a party requests a stay pursuant to an appeal or writ petition:

- (1) whether the object of the appeal or writ petition will be defeated if the stay or injunction is denied;
- (2) whether appellant/petitioner will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is denied;
- (3) whether respondent/real party in interest will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is granted; and
- (4) whether appellant/petitioner is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal or writ petition.

NRCP 8(c). Defendants' primary case, *Fritz Hansen A/S v. Dist. Ct.*, 116 Nev. 650, 6 P.3d 982 (Nev. 2000) ("*Fritz Hansen*"), strongly counsels *against* a stay here. Defendants set forth no reason why this Court should stay the case in contravention of direct Supreme Court precedent. For the reasons discussed herein, the litigation should continue on plaintiffs' breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting claims.

B. ANALYSIS OF THE FOUR FACTORS

1. The Object of the Writ Petition Will Not Be Defeated if the Stay Is Denied

The object of defendants' writ petition, which challenges the Court's ruling on the motions to dismiss, is to obtain dismissal of the litigation. That object, dismissal, will not be defeated if the litigation continues at this time. Fritz Hansen considered a similar issue. There, the defendant filed a "petition for a writ of prohibition challenging a district court order that denied a motion to quash service for lack of personal jurisdiction." 116 Nev. at 652. The object of the petition, thus, was to "challenge . . . the district court's jurisdiction." Id. at 658. Because the defendants' continued appearance after denial of a stay would not "amount to a waiver of its challenge to the district court's jurisdiction," the Supreme Court held that the object of the petition would not be defeated by continued litigation. Id. The same logic applies here. Defendants can still obtain dismissal of the litigation in the unlikely event that the Supreme Court issues a writ and, moreover, defendants can attempt to dismiss the case at later stages of the litigation as well. (See Hearing on Motions to Dismiss, August 28, 2014, Tr. at 32 ("THE COURT: . . . While I understand there are issues that you may raise on a motion for summary judgment, which is a different standard, at this stage of the pleadings I'm denying it.").)

Factor one is firmly against defendants in the stay analysis, so defendants' brief sidesteps the issue by touting an illusory object of the writ. Defendants now claim they are not seeking dismissal, but instead they are seeking "the protection of the corporate right to manage litigation on [Parametric's] own behalf." (Defendants' Motion for Stay Pending Consideration by the Nevada Supreme Court on an Order Shortening Time ("Mot.") at 8.) But in reality, defendants are not attempting to "manage" the litigation. They are trying to make the case go away and dismiss adequately pleaded claims for breaches of the duty of loyalty. (See Defendants' Motions to Dismiss.) Indeed, later in the same brief, defendants forget the ruse and contend that the parties will be "spared... further litigation if the Supreme Court orders the dismissal of the case." (Mot. at 9.) In any event, even if "management of the litigation" were defendants' true intent, that object would not be defeated if the case proceeds. Nothing prevented Parametric from instituting

litigation against its directors when the fraudulent Merger came to light. Parametric could still

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27 28 manage the litigation at a later point in time if the case is derivative and if it believes the current plaintiffs have not fully investigated the egregious and self-interested conduct of its former directors. Either way, the object of the writ petition, whether dismissal or management of the litigation, will remain when the Supreme Court issues its decision.

2. Defendants Will Not Suffer Irreparable or Serious Injury if the Stay Is Denied

Defendants argue that they will be irreparably harmed if they abide by their discovery obligations under the NRCP while the writ is pending (Mot. at 8), but the Supreme Court squarely rejected that argument in Fritz Hansen. It held:

Fritz Hansen would not suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay is denied. It argues that it should not be required to participate "needlessly" in the expense of lengthy and time-consuming discovery, trial preparation, and trial. Such litigation expenses, while potentially substantial, are neither irreparable nor serious.

116 Nev. at *658 (emphasis added). For that proposition, the Nevada Supreme Court cited several cases reaching the same conclusion. Id. Four years later, defendants' own authority (see Mot. at 8) recognized that "[w]e have previously explained that litigation costs, even if potentially substantial, are not irreparable harm." Mikohn Gaming Corp. v. McCrea, 120 Nev. 248, 253, 89 P.3d 36 (Nev. 2004). In contrast, defendants cite no authority for their contrary position other than Shoen v. Sac Holding Corp., 122 Nev. 621, 137 P.3d 1171 (Nev. 2006), which of course does not involve a motion to stay. It is indeed remarkable that, rather than concede that this factor is not in their favor, defendants advance this argument in the face of overwhelming authority to the contrary.

Defendants' argument fails on the facts as well. Just prior to the December 2013 vote on the Merger, defendants told stockholders that Parametric and Turtle Beach internally projected the combined company to yield cash flows (called "adjusted EBITDA") of \$62.3 million in 2014 and \$93.2 million in 2015. 1 Yet now, despite telling shareholders less than a year ago that they were

Preliminary Proxy available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/ 000119312513425181/d621612dprem14a.htm.

expecting over \$150 million in cash flows for this year and next and despite their insurance policies, defendants claim that producing documents and sitting for a few depositions will "drain already-limited corporate funds" (Mot. at 8). If defendants' proxy materials are to be believed, they will have no problem funding this litigation while the Supreme Court considers the writ on the direct/derivative issue. ² Either way, the Supreme Court has held in no uncertain terms that litigation expense does not constitute harm sufficient to stay litigation during the consideration of

a writ.

3. Plaintiffs Are Not Likely to Suffer "Irreparable Harm" if a Stay Is Granted, but Litigation Will Be Delayed

Unlike factors one, two, and four, the third factor does not often play a significant role in the decision whether to issue a stay. The Supreme Court addressed the issue in *Fritz Hansen* as follows: "it does not appear from the documents before us that [plaintiff] would suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay were granted. Nevertheless, the underlying proceedings could be unnecessarily delayed by a stay, particularly where the district court has made only a preliminary determination as to personal jurisdiction, and the issue remains for trial." 116 Nev. at 658. The Supreme Court similarly noted that "delay in pursuing discovery and litigation normally does not constitute irreparable harm." *Mikohn Gaming*, 120 Nev. at 243. On the other hand, the Supreme Court explained in *Thompson*, that writ "petitions [challenging denials of motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment] have generally been quite disruptive to the orderly processing of civil cases in the district courts, and have been a constant source of unnecessary expense for litigants." *State ex. rel. Dep't of Transp. v. Thompson*, 99 Nev. 358, 361, 662 P.2d 1338 (Nev. 1983). Plaintiffs concede the third factor does not weigh heavily towards denial of the stay.

Defendants also claim that "Plaintiffs have subpoenaed banks and other financial advisors to Parametric, without consideration of how such legal actions may affect Parametric's future relationships with these entities." (Mot. 8.) That is a correct statement. We did not consider the matter because it strains credulity to suggest that J.P. Morgan, for example, with a \$230 billion market capacity, would sever a relationship with Turtle Beach simply because it was served with a subpoena from Parametric shareholders requesting documents in connection with a merger for which J.P. Morgan was paid millions in fees.

4. Defendants Are Not Likely to Prevail on the Merits of the Writ Petition

Factor four heavily weighs against staying this litigation. Defendants' primary argument on this factor attempts to amplify the Supreme Court's boilerplate language of "arguable merit" to a substantively significant "likelihood of success" finding. (Mot. at 9.) If defendants were correct, a writ review would always warrant a stay. But see Fritz Hansen, 116 Nev. 650 (denying a stay). In addition, the fact that the Supreme Court ordered an answering brief does not dramatically increase the chance of defendants' success; the Supreme Court has stated that in this context, "[e]ven in cases where we ordered the respondents to file answers, see NRAP 21(b), the number of writs [of mandamus] actually issued was minimal." Thompson, 99 Nev. at 361.

To address this factor, the Court need not reach beyond the finding it already made when denying defendants' motions to dismiss. This is not a motion for reconsideration. Rather, two possibilities exist. If defendants present new arguments, they would not be properly raised on a writ and will be rejected by the Supreme Court. See, e.g., Cal. St. Auto Ass'n v. Dist. Ct., 106 Nev. 197, 788 P.2d 1367 (1990) (issues raised for first time on writ petition would not be considered). Alternatively, if defendants raise old arguments, the Court rejected those same arguments at the motion to dismiss stage. This Court properly followed black-letter Supreme Court precedent that "if the complaint alleges damages resulting from an improper merger, it should not be dismissed as a derivative claim." Cohen, 119 Nev. at 19. Put differently, "allegations [that] involve wrongful conduct in approving the merger and/or valuing the merged corporation's shares . . . are not derivative claims." Id. The law has not changed since the demurrer hearing and defendants are unlikely to convince the Supreme Court to overturn its longstanding precedent.

Nevertheless, we address defendants' two new arguments here. In their motion to stay, and in the writ petition, defendants trot out a new theory that *Cohen* does not apply because Parametric was purportedly never a party to the Merger. (Mot. at 9.) Defendants' own Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement"), to which Parametric was a signatory, undermines that new assertion. The following is a screenshot of the opening page of the Merger Agreement:

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER BY AND AMONG PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION.

PARIS ACQUISITION CORP.

AND

VTB HOLDINGS, INC.

DATED AS OF AUGUST 5, 2013

In addition to the binding Merger Agreement, defendants made similar statements indicating that Parametric was a party to the Merger: "Turtle Beach and Parametric Sound (NASDAQ: PAMT) today announced that Turtle Beach has designated two independent directors to be appointed to the board of directors immediately after the closing *of the pending merger of the two companies*."

⁴ Having told shareholders one thing, defendants are estopped to contend otherwise now.

Perhaps worse, defendants also contend for the first time that Parametric was not a "constituent entity" to the merger because "Parametric's shareholders were not asked to approve any merger" (Mot. at 10) (emphasis added.) That is wrong. Defendants made just the

Merger Agreement available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/000101968713002865/pamt 8k-ex0201.htm.

Schedule 14A available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/000101968713004881/pamt_defa14a-121813.htm. (Emphasis added.)

opposite representation when asking Parametric's shareholders to approve the Merger. The opening page of the Proxy states:

The Parametric board of directors, referred to as the "Parametric Board," has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares pursuant to the merger and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders. The Parametric Board recommends that Parametric stockholders vote "FOR" the merger proposal. . . . Your vote is important. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast on the merger proposal at the Special Meeting (assuming a quorum is present in person or by proxy), excluding abstentions, is required for approval of the merger proposal. ⁵

In sum, this case is properly a direct stockholder action, defendants' new arguments will not be well received by the Supreme Court, and the Court should allow plaintiffs to continue forward with the litigation.

C. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court deny defendants' motion to stay and allow plaintiffs to continue litigating their claims for breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting while the Supreme Court considers the writ on just the direct/derivative issue.

DATED: December 5, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

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Preliminary proxy available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/000119312513425181/d621612dprem14a.htm.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify under penalties of perjury that on this date I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by sending the document via email to the addresses listed below and the Court's electronic filing system.

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DATED: December 5, 2014.

/s/	Valerie	Weis	

EXHIBIT F

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2	DISTRICT COURT		
3	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
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7	IN RE PARAMETRIC SOUND) CONSOLIDATED		
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13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE		
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1	APPEARANCES:			
2			(All appearance	s were telephonically)
3	For	the	Plaintiffs:	DAVID A. KNOTTS, ESQ.
4				RANDALL J. BARON, ESQ.
5				JONATHAN M. STEIN, ESQ.
6				ADAM WARDEN, ESQ.
7				DAVID O'MALLEY, ESQ.
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11	For	the	Individual Defend	dants:
12				J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ.
13				JOHN PETER STIGI, III, ESQ.
14				
15	For	the	Corporate Defenda	ants:
16				RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ.
17				BRIAN C. RAPHEL, ESQ.
18				JOSHUA D. N. HESS, ESQ.
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David Knotts with Robins Geller on behalf of plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Okay. I have before me -
MR. STEIN: And Your Honor --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STEIN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. This is
Jonathan Stein and Adam Warden from Saxena White also on
behalf of the plaintiffs.

MR. O'MALLEY: And, Your Honor, finally David O'Malley with the O'Malley Law Firm on behalf of the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Gordon, it's your motion.

MR. GORDON: And I am going to defer to Josh Hess to speak on behalf of the corporate defendants.

MR. HESS: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. We're here just to extend the stay that's been in peace since

December, you know, at the time, you know, we -- the

Supreme Court took our petition up on review and nothing

really has changed to alter the calculus that the Court

considered when it entered the stay originally other than

we now know that the Court is going to review the decision

en banc.

So according to the procedures that exist, the Court is going to enter a substantial precedent. So we think that further supports not taking any action here until the Supreme Court can take whatever action they're

going to take.

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THE COURT: You understand my experience with the Nevada Supreme Court is not that they move very quickly.
Right?

MR. HESS: Yes. I was -- in the last times that we were before you, you did mention that and --

THE COURT: Pokey would be a nice way.

MR. HESS: What's that?

THE COURT: Pokey or really slow.

MR. HESS: Well I defer to your experience on that, but given, you know, that, you know, we believe the factors for a stay when it's first entered still hold true here and given that, you know, the Supreme Court may take a long time, but those factors still support continuing the stay because if this litigation were to continue before this Court, you know, the issue is whether or not -- who controls this litigation and if the litigation proceeds with the -- here, before the Supreme Court can move forward and you're right. The Supreme Court does move at a glacial pace and I'm sure that you would move at not quite the same glacial pace the Supreme Court would, if we have a resolution of this case before the Supreme Court does anything, then we will have lost, effectively, the relief we are seeking from the Supreme Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else want to speak on

behalf of the motion?

MR. PEEK: Yeah, other than say that the corporate directors join in the request for the stay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Anyone like to speak in opposition to the motion?

MR. BARON: Yes, Your Honor. This is Randall Baron. How is the Court today?

THE COURT: Lovely, thank you.

MR. BARON: I vote for extra, extra pokey and I think this is a -- you know, none of us are surprised. You made it very clear that you did not believe that the Supreme Court would act on this quickly at all, if at all, and we still don't know that they will ever do anything. I think that you never went down the path of saying that you thought that the basis for a stay on a factor by factor basis had been met, it was more along the lines of: Well, let's give it a chance and see whether the Supreme Court chooses to take this one up quickly, but my experience is that they won't and, you know, when we come back after a few months and they haven't done anything, we can revisit and we can start moving forward because there's no reason to delay.

And I think the -- a couple of the things that the Court noted the last time was that there's nothing to indicate that this is a significant issue that would

actually stop this case. As you noted, we would -- if the Court determined this was some sort of derivative instead of direct, we'd just amend. I don't think that that would change anything going forward. I really don't buy the merits of the argument but there's no reason for us to argue. I think that while they tried something unique in their opening brief and their reply brief, they wholly abandoned that and they're back to the same argument that they made in front of you, which is even though we called it a merger eight million times, it's not really a merger.

I don't think at the end of the day that is something that is -- that should delay the progress any further. We're already six, seven months in without doing anything since the Motion to Dismiss was denied.

I have nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So, anybody else want to speak in opposition to the motion?

Okay. Before I rule on the motion, I need someone to update me on where we are related to the search and production of the information.

MR. STIGI: This is John Stigi. I -- is Your Honor referring to the issue regarding of collection of electronic documents that we were before the Court on several months ago?

THE COURT: Yes, February 17th, 2015 is the last

time we discussed it in person.

MR. STIGI: Right, and the Court had indicated that -- in a -- in the prior ruling that we were to be discussing and agreeing on the various ESI protocols and the parameters for doing it but that the actual work to do it would be subject to the stay. If that was not what the Court intended and that's what the language of -- and we went back to the transcript on that, and expected us to have been doing all of that work despite the stay, obviously we have collected and produced already tens, if not hundreds of thousands, of pages of documents or a hundred thousand pages of documents already. So there's been plenty of production already.

The additional work that we had discussed though was subject to the stay, at least that's the way we certainly read the Court's instruction going back, I think, in December.

THE COURT: I thought I was trying to get you to do the ESI production despite the stay but I'm looking to see if I have a written order that says that.

MR. STIGI: I am not aware of one. If there is one, I'm -- I have not seen that. Again, the understanding was that we would come to an agreement on the terms of it, but that the work itself was subject to the stay.

THE COURT: Hold on. I found the order. Okay.

[Pause in proceedings]

THE COURT: You're right. I didn't require compliance with the ESI protocol, only the finalization of negotiating the search terms, conditions, and execution of it. All right.

Anybody else? Okay. The motion is denied. While I certainly understand the issues related to the Nevada Supreme Court's progress and the appearance that they may actually be considering this, the continued pace needs to occur in some way, shape, or form, especially since this has not been a total stay of the proceedings. For that reason, the motion is denied. If you'd like to ask the Nevada Supreme Court, perhaps they can give you an idea as to what their plan is.

So, now I need to talk about production pursuant to the ESI protocol.

MR. PEEK: Your Honor, before you go into that, may we at east have some time in order to take it to the Supreme Court to ask them?

THE COURT: Absolutely, but I want the answer to my questions first so that the issue is framed appropriately for them so the next time --

MR. PEEK: Okay.

THE COURT: -- I say to them, hey, guys, you screwed up one of my cases and the lawyers got three months

1 to get ready for trial so that I can comply with the fiveyear rule, I will have given them a chance not to make a 3 bad decision. 4 MR. PEEK: Okav. THE COURT: And you don't know anything about what 5 6 I'm talking about, Mr. Peek. 7 MR. PEEK: I have no clue, Your Honor. I'm --8 this is the Sergeant Schultz defense right now. 9 THE COURT: Yeah. So can we talk about the 10 productions? I -- we all at least have the framework that 11 when you go ask the Nevada Supreme Court as to what the issues are. Nobody? 12 13 MR. PEEK: I -- if I understand the inquiry, Your 14 Honor, you want to know how we are going to proceed now 15 that the search terms have been identified and agreement reached on them? 16 17 THE COURT: Yes. And I would like --18 MR. PEEK: And how we're [indiscernible] --19 THE COURT: -- to say: --20 -- production. MR. PEEK: 21 THE COURT: -- Gosh, Judge, I think we can produce 22 them in 30 days or gosh, Judge, we're going to start 23 ordering productions in 30 days, or something like that 24 that I usually hear.

MR. PEEK: Yeah, that's what I figured and I'm

going to have to rely on John because it is -- I think the search terms were directed to us and somewhat to the company, so I'm going to let John speak to that issue as to when we can commence a rolling production because I'm sure it will be a rolling production.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. STIGI: Sure. This is John Stigi. Basically I will get, after this phone call, get on the phone with my team and have them go and meet with the individuals as soon as possible. If I can get them there tomorrow or Friday, I will do that. We will then -- with an E -- with an attorney sitting next to Mr. Potashner and Mr. Wolfe, etcetera, start doing exactly the -- what we agreed to and what the Court instructed.

I don't know off the top of my head whether that means a start of production in 30 days or 45 days, that sort of thing, but that's, I would imagine, the time frame with the proviso that -- whether we would be able to do a comparison between this, you know, additional collection against what's already been produced. There may well be a lot of duplicates, I would imagine, and an incredibly large number of duplicates of what has already has been produced, but with the proviso that's what plaintiffs' counsel understands is the result of all of this, so be it. But, yeah, I see no reason we wouldn't be able to begin rolling

productions of these additional documents if there are even that many of them, in the next 30 to 45 days.

THE COURT: Great. Then we will use an aspirational goal for the start of the rolling productions in 30 days. If there is going to be an impediment to that, I would rather hear about it sooner rather than later.

MR. STIGI: Understood.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, counsel?

MR. PEEK: Just --

THE COURT: Mr. Gordon, do you want to --

Sorry, Mr. Peek?

MR. PEEK: I was just going to say just to go just back to my inquiry about a stay pending an application --

THE COURT: Well, hold on. Mr. Gordon, you now need to send me an order that says I denied your request to further extend the stay that I had previously entered on February 4th, 2015, apparently, and that you are seeking a stay from the Nevada Supreme Court.

MR. GORDON: Sure.

THE COURT: Once you give me that, I will give you a stay of five days of anything, which will not be added to the 30 days for the aspirational goal for the rolling production. So I'll give you a five-day stay to seek relief with them.

MR. GORDON: Very good.

1	THE COURT: And then they'll decide if it's urgent
2	or not urgent and if they want the stay or not want the
3	stay.
4	MR. GORDON: Very good. We will prepare that
5	order.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Get it over here so I can sign
7	it though.
8	MR. GORDON: You got it. Thank you, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Have a lovely day. Bye.
10	MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you.
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12	PROCEEDING CONCLUDED 1:18 P.M.
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CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the audio-visual recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

AFFIRMATION

I affirm that this transcript does not contain the social security or tax identification number of any person or entity.

KRISTEN LUNKWITZ

INDEPENDENT TRANSCRIBER

EXHIBIT E

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8	CLARK COUN	ΓY, NEVADA
9	In re PARAMETRIC SOUND) CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS')	Lead Case No. A-13-686890-B Dept. No. XI
10	LITIGATION)	CLASS ACTION
11 12	This Document Relates To:	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
13	ALL ACTIONS.	DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO EXTEND STAY
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Plaintiffs continue to believe that this case should move forward while defendants' writ petition is pending, for the reasons stated in plaintiffs' original motion to stay opposition (attached hereto as Exhibit A). In their current motion, defendants articulate no reason why a decision is "imminent," apart from their observation that the passage of time means that a decision is closer today than it was yesterday, closer tomorrow than it is today, and so on. Plaintiffs request that the Court lift the stay and allow the matter to proceed. Respectfully submitted, DATED: May 12, 2015 THE O'MARA LAW FIRM, P.C. 311 East Liberty Street Reno, NV 89501 Telephone: 775/323-1321 775/323-4082 (fax) Liaison Counsel ROBBINS GELLER RUDMAN & DOWD LLP RANDALL J. BARON A. RICK ATWOOD, JR. DAVID T. WISSBROECKER DAVID A. KNOTTS 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900 San Diego, CA 92101-8498 Telephone: 619/231-1058 619/231-7423 (fax)

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Name

I hereby certify under penalties of perjury that on this date I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by sending the document via email to the addresses listed below and the Court's electronic filing system.

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DATED: May 12, 2015.

/s/ Valerie Weis VALERIE WEIS

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INDEX OF EXHIBITS

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EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

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1	THE O'MARA LAW FIRM, P.C. DAVID C. O'MARA (Nevada Bar No. 8599)	Alm to Chum
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7	EIGHTH JUDICIAI	DISTRICT COURT
8	CLARK COUN	NTY, NEVADA
9	In re PARAMETRIC SOUND	Lead Case No. A-13-686890-B
10	CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' LITIGATION	Dept. No. XI
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A. INTRODUCTION

Defendants filed a writ petition challenging only one aspect of the Court's ruling on the motions to dismiss: that the case is a direct claim for damages to stockholders surrounding a merger rather than a derivative claim on behalf of the corporation. See Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc., 119 Nev. 1, 19, 62 P.3d 720 (2003) ("if the complaint alleges damages resulting from an improper merger, it should not be dismissed as a derivative claim"). Defendants do not question the Court's ruling that the Complaint in Intervention adequately alleges claims for breach of fiduciary duty against the individual defendants, as well as aiding and abetting against Parametric Sound Corporation ("Parametric") and VTB Holdings, Inc. ("Turtle Beach"). Plaintiffs should not be precluded from litigating the breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting claims while defendants' writ on the direct/derivative issue is under consideration.

Courts consider the following factors when a party requests a stay pursuant to an appeal or writ petition:

- (1) whether the object of the appeal or writ petition will be defeated if the stay or injunction is denied;
- whether appellant/petitioner will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is denied;
- (3) whether respondent/real party in interest will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is granted; and
- (4) whether appellant/petitioner is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal or writ petition.

NRCP 8(c). Defendants' primary case, Fritz Hansen A/S v. Dist. Ct., 116 Nev. 650, 6 P.3d 982 (Nev. 2000) ("Fritz Hansen"), strongly counsels against a stay here. Defendants set forth no reason why this Court should stay the case in contravention of direct Supreme Court precedent. For the reasons discussed herein, the litigation should continue on plaintiffs' breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting claims.

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B. ANALYSIS OF THE FOUR FACTORS

The Object of the Writ Petition Will Not Be Defeated if the Stay Is Denied

The object of defendants' writ petition, which challenges the Court's ruling on the motions to dismiss, is to obtain dismissal of the litigation. That object, dismissal, will not be defeated if the litigation continues at this time. Fritz Hansen considered a similar issue. There, the defendant filed a "petition for a writ of prohibition challenging a district court order that denied a motion to quash service for lack of personal jurisdiction." 116 Nev. at 652. The object of the petition, thus, was to "challenge . . . the district court's jurisdiction." Id. at 658. Because the defendants' continued appearance after denial of a stay would not "amount to a waiver of its challenge to the district court's jurisdiction," the Supreme Court held that the object of the petition would not be defeated by continued litigation. Id. The same logic applies here. Defendants can still obtain dismissal of the litigation in the unlikely event that the Supreme Court issues a writ and, moreover, defendants can attempt to dismiss the case at later stages of the litigation as well. (See Hearing on Motions to Dismiss, August 28, 2014, Tr. at 32 ("THE COURT: . . . While I understand there are issues that you may raise on a motion for summary judgment, which is a different standard, at this stage of the pleadings I'm denying it.").)

Factor one is firmly against defendants in the stay analysis, so defendants' brief sidesteps the issue by touting an illusory object of the writ. Defendants now claim they are not seeking dismissal, but instead they are seeking "the protection of the corporate right to manage litigation on [Parametric's] own behalf." (Defendants' Motion for Stay Pending Consideration by the Nevada Supreme Court on an Order Shortening Time ("Mot.") at 8.) But in reality, defendants are not attempting to "manage" the litigation. They are trying to make the case go away and dismiss adequately pleaded claims for breaches of the duty of loyalty. (See Defendants' Motions to Dismiss.) Indeed, later in the same brief, defendants forget the ruse and contend that the parties will be "spared... further litigation if the Supreme Court orders the dismissal of the case." (Mot. at 9.) In any event, even if "management of the litigation" were defendants' true intent, that object would not be defeated if the case proceeds. Nothing prevented Parametric from instituting

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litigation against its directors when the fraudulent Merger came to light. Parametric could still manage the litigation at a later point in time if the case is derivative and if it believes the current plaintiffs have not fully investigated the egregious and self-interested conduct of its former directors. Either way, the object of the writ petition, whether dismissal or management of the litigation, will remain when the Supreme Court issues its decision.

2. Defendants Will Not Suffer Irreparable or Serious Injury if the Stay Is Denied

Defendants argue that they will be irreparably harmed if they abide by their discovery obligations under the NRCP while the writ is pending (Mot. at 8), but the Supreme Court squarely rejected that argument in *Fritz Hansen*. It held:

Fritz Hansen would not suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay is denied. It argues that it should not be required to participate "needlessly" in the expense of lengthy and time-consuming discovery, trial preparation, and trial. Such litigation expenses, while potentially substantial, are neither irreparable nor serious.

116 Nev. at *658 (emphasis added). For that proposition, the Nevada Supreme Court cited several cases reaching the same conclusion. *Id.* Four years later, defendants' own authority (see Mot. at 8) recognized that "[w]e have previously explained that litigation costs, even if potentially substantial, are not irreparable harm." *Mikohn Gaming Corp. v. McCrea*, 120 Nev. 248, 253, 89 P.3d 36 (Nev. 2004). In contrast, defendants cite no authority for their contrary position other than *Shoen v. Sac Holding Corp.*, 122 Nev. 621, 137 P.3d 1171 (Nev. 2006), which of course does not involve a motion to stay. It is indeed remarkable that, rather than concede that this factor is not in their favor, defendants advance this argument in the face of overwhelming authority to the contrary.

Defendants' argument fails on the facts as well. Just prior to the December 2013 vote on the Merger, defendants told stockholders that Parametric and Turtle Beach internally projected the combined company to yield cash flows (called "adjusted EBITDA") of \$62.3 million in 2014 and \$93.2 million in 2015. Yet now, despite telling shareholders less than a year ago that they were

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²⁷ Preliminary Proxy available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/ 28 000119312513425181/d621612dprem14a.htm.

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expecting over \$150 million in cash flows for this year and next and despite their insurance policies, defendants claim that producing documents and sitting for a few depositions will "drain already-limited corporate funds" (Mot. at 8). If defendants' proxy materials are to be believed, they will have no problem funding this litigation while the Supreme Court considers the writ on the direct/derivative issue. 2 Either way, the Supreme Court has held in no uncertain terms that litigation expense does not constitute harm sufficient to stay litigation during the consideration of

Plaintiffs Are Not Likely to Suffer "Irreparable Harm" if a Stay Is Granted, but Litigation Will Be Delayed

Unlike factors one, two, and four, the third factor does not often play a significant role in the decision whether to issue a stay. The Supreme Court addressed the issue in Fritz Hansen as follows: "it does not appear from the documents before us that [plaintiff] would suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay were granted. Nevertheless, the underlying proceedings could be unnecessarily delayed by a stay, particularly where the district court has made only a preliminary determination as to personal jurisdiction, and the issue remains for trial." 116 Nev. at 658. The Supreme Court similarly noted that "delay in pursuing discovery and litigation normally does not constitute irreparable harm." Mikohn Gaming, 120 Nev. at 243. On the other hand, the Supreme Court explained in Thompson, that writ "petitions [challenging denials of motions to dismiss and motions for summary judgment] have generally been quite disruptive to the orderly processing of civil cases in the district courts, and have been a constant source of unnecessary expense for litigants." State ex. rel. Dep't of Transp. v. Thompson, 99 Nev. 358, 361, 662 P.2d 1338 (Nev. 1983). Plaintiffs concede the third factor does not weigh heavily towards denial of the stay.

Defendants also claim that "Plaintiffs have subpoenaed banks and other financial advisors to Parametric, without consideration of how such legal actions may affect Parametric's future relationships with these entities." (Mot. 8.) That is a correct statement. We did not consider the matter because it strains credulity to suggest that J.P. Morgan, for example, with a \$230 billion market capacity, would sever a relationship with Turtle Beach simply because it was served with a subpoena from Parametric shareholders requesting documents in connection with a merger for which J.P. Morgan was paid millions in fees.

4. Defendants Are Not Likely to Prevail on the Merits of the Writ Petition

Factor four heavily weighs against staying this litigation. Defendants' primary argument on this factor attempts to amplify the Supreme Court's boilerplate language of "arguable merit" to a substantively significant "likelihood of success" finding. (Mot. at 9.) If defendants were correct, a writ review would always warrant a stay. But see Fritz Hansen, 116 Nev. 650 (denying a stay). In addition, the fact that the Supreme Court ordered an answering brief does not dramatically increase the chance of defendants' success; the Supreme Court has stated that in this context, "[e]ven in cases where we ordered the respondents to file answers, see NRAP 21(b), the number of writs [of mandamus] actually issued was minimal." Thompson, 99 Nev. at 361.

To address this factor, the Court need not reach beyond the finding it already made when denying defendants' motions to dismiss. This is not a motion for reconsideration. Rather, two possibilities exist. If defendants present new arguments, they would not be properly raised on a writ and will be rejected by the Supreme Court. See, e.g., Cal. St. Auto Ass'n v. Dist. Ct., 106 Nev. 197, 788 P.2d 1367 (1990) (issues raised for first time on writ petition would not be considered). Alternatively, if defendants raise old arguments, the Court rejected those same arguments at the motion to dismiss stage. This Court properly followed black-letter Supreme Court precedent that "if the complaint alleges damages resulting from an improper merger, it should not be dismissed as a derivative claim." Cohen, 119 Nev. at 19. Put differently, "allegations [that] involve wrongful conduct in approving the merger and/or valuing the merged corporation's shares . . . are not derivative claims." Id. The law has not changed since the demurrer hearing and defendants are unlikely to convince the Supreme Court to overturn its longstanding precedent.

Nevertheless, we address defendants' two new arguments here. In their motion to stay, and in the writ petition, defendants trot out a new theory that *Cohen* does not apply because Parametric was purportedly never a party to the Merger. (Mot. at 9.) Defendants' own Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement"), to which Parametric was a signatory, undermines that new assertion. The following is a screenshot of the opening page of the Merger Agreement:

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AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER BY AND AMONG PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION.

PARIS ACQUISITION CORP.

AND

VTB HOLDINGS, INC.

DATED AS OF AUGUST 5, 2013

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In addition to the binding Merger Agreement, defendants made similar statements indicating that Parametric was a party to the Merger: "Turtle Beach and Parametric Sound (NASDAQ: PAMT) today announced that Turtle Beach has designated two independent directors to be appointed to the board of directors immediately after the closing of the pending merger of the two companies."

⁴ Having told shareholders one thing, defendants are estopped to contend otherwise now.

Perhaps worse, defendants also contend for the first time that Parametric was not a "constituent entity" to the merger because "Parametric's shareholders were not asked to approve any merger..." (Mot. at 10) (emphasis added.) That is wrong. Defendants made just the

Merger Agreement available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/000101968713002865/pamt_8k-ex0201.htm.

Schedule 14A available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/000101968713004881/pamt_defa14a-121813.htm. (Emphasis added.)

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opposite representation when asking Parametric's shareholders to approve the Merger. The opening page of the Proxy states:

The Parametric board of directors, referred to as the "Parametric Board," has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the issuance of shares pursuant to the merger and the corresponding change of control of Parametric, are fair to, advisable and in the best interests of Parametric and its stockholders. The Parametric Board recommends that Parametric stockholders vote "FOR" the merger proposal. . . . Your vote is important. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast on the merger proposal at the Special Meeting (assuming a quorum is present in person or by proxy), excluding abstentions, is required for approval of the merger proposal. ⁵

In sum, this case is properly a direct stockholder action, defendants' new arguments will not be well received by the Supreme Court, and the Court should allow plaintiffs to continue forward with the litigation.

C. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court deny defendants' motion to stay and allow plaintiffs to continue litigating their claims for breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting while the Supreme Court considers the writ on just the direct/derivative issue.

DATED: December 5, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

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Preliminary proxy available at: http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1493761/000119312513425181/d621612dprem14a.htm.

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I hereby certify under penalties of perjury that on this date I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by sending the document via email to the addresses listed below and the Court's electronic filing system.

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DATED: December 5, 2014.

<u>/s/</u>	Valerie	Weis	

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EXHIBIT D

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Defendants, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby submit this MOTION TO EXTEND STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT AND REQUEST FOR AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME ("Motion") seeking an Order extending the stay of all district court proceedings, previously granted on December 8, 2014, pending the resolution of Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition by the Nevada Supreme Court.

This Motion is made and supported by the Declaration of Richard C. Gordon, Esq., below, the pleadings and papers on file in this matter including the prior briefing related to this stay, and any argument presented at a hearing on this Motion.

Dated: May 11, 2015. SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

By: C. RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ.
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ORDER SHORTENING TIME

With good cause appearing, it is hereby ordered that the time for hearing of the foregoing Motion be, and the same will be heard on the Way of Motion, 2015 at 8.m. in Department L.

DATED this Ith day of May 2015.

Hon, Elizabeth Gonzalez

Prepared and Submitted by: SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

By: CONTROL OF THE PRICE OF THE

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DECLARATION OF RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ.

IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR STAY ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME

I, Richard C. Gordon, declare and state under penalty of perjury:

- I am an attorney with the law firm of Snell & Wilmer LLP, counsel of record for Defendants Turtle Beach Corporation (formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation) and VTB Holdings, Inc. in the above-titled action. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and would testify thereto under oath if called as a witness.
- 2. I make this declaration in support of this Motion to Extend Stay Pending Consideration By The Nevada Supreme Court And For An Order Shortening Time Thereon ("Motion").
- 3. This Motion asks the Court to extend the current stay of all proceedings pending the resolution of Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition ("Writ Petition"). Briefing before the Nevada Supreme Court has been completed, the status on the docket reads "Screening Completed," and the case has been assigned for en banc review. A true and accurate copy of the Nevada Supreme Court's docket for the Writ Petition is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- Good cause exists to hear this Motion on shortened time. This Court previously 4. granted this stay on December 8, 2014, and previously extended it upon a stipulation by all of the parties on February 17, 2015. There has been no development in this case or in the proceedings before the Nevada Supreme Court that would alter the Court's – or the parties' – prior analysis. If the stay is not extended, the stay will expire on May 15, 2015, and Defendants will suffer the irreparable harm that the current stay is designed to avoid. A true and accurate copy of Defendant's original Motion for Stay of Proceedings Pending Consideration by the Nevada Supreme Court is attached as Exhibit B.
- A status check is already scheduled in this case for May 15, 2015. Because the stay is scheduled to expire on that date, Defendants request that this motion be heard before that date.

6.	On May 4th, 2015, I spoke to Plaintiffs' local counsel, David O'Mara, Esq., to ask
if Plaintiffs v	would consent to extend this stay by stipulation in advance of the upcoming status
check, as the	y did in advance of our last status check. Mr. O'Mara indicated that he would speak
with lead cou	unsel for Plaintiffs and contact me once he had more information. On May 6th, 2015
Mr. O'Mara	contacted me by telephone to inform me that Plaintiffs declined Defendants' request
to extend the	stay period. At that time, I informed Mr. O'Mara that Defendants would file the
pending Mot	ion.

7. Defendants make this request for an order shortening time in good faith and not for any improper purpose. Defendants respectfully request that this Court hear this motion before its May 15, 2015, status check and before the current stay expires.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 11th day of May, 2015.

Richard C. Gordon

Snell & Wilmer Le Le La Company La Howard However Company La La Vegas, Nevan 1991

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO EXTEND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT

On December 1, 2014, after the Nevada Supreme Court ordered additional briefing on Defendants Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition ("Writ Petition"), Defendants filed their Motion for Stay of Proceedings Pending Consideration by the Nevada Supreme Court ("Original Motion"). In the Original Motion, Defendants set forth the procedural background pertaining to the stay, the legal standards, and the factors necessary to grant the requested stay. On December 8, 2014, after considering briefing and oral argument from all parties, this Court granted the stay for 90 days "[u]nless someone asks me to extend it." Dec. 8, 2014 Hr'g Tr. at 21:1-17. The Court memorialized this decision in an Order dated February 2, 2015 ("Stay Order"), in which the Court set a status check for March 13, 2015, and stated that "if the Supreme Court has not ruled on the Writ Petition by the March 13, 2015 status check, the parties can, by motion or by stipulation, request an extension of the stay." Stay Order at 1.

On February 17, 2015, the parties appeared again before this Court. At that hearing, the parties informed the Court that they had stipulated to a six-week extension of the stay. The Court extended the stay to May 15, 2015 and vacated the March 13, 2015, status check. Feb. 7, 2015 Hr'g Tr. at 18:11-19:14. The Court observed that "petitions for extraordinary relief" are generally "not very fast" and noted that it has "had cases stayed for a couple of years while we're waiting." *Id.* at 19:11-17.

Briefing has been completed in the Supreme Court proceedings. Currently, the case status listed on the docket is "Screening Completed" and the writ has been assigned for *en banc* review. See Exhibit A to Declaration of Richard C. Gordon ("Gordon Decl."). Given that the Supreme Court proceedings have made progress but have not yet reached a conclusion, Defendants requested that Plaintiffs again agree to extend the stay by stipulation. Gordon Decl. ¶ 6.

Plaintiffs denied that request, prompting Defendants to file this motion. *Id.*

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In the interest of brevity, Defendants expressly incorporate by reference the legal standards and arguments set forth in their Original Motion. See Gordon Decl. Ex. B. As previously briefed, and found persuasive by this Court, a stay is appropriate here because (1) the object of Defendant's Writ Petition—protection of Parametric's corporate right to manage legal claims that properly belong to it—would be defeated if Plaintiffs are permitted to continue to litigate such claims on their own behalves, prior to the Nevada Supreme Court having the opportunity to address the derivative nature of these claims; (2) violating this corporate right would cause irreparable harm to Parametric; (3) Plaintiffs will suffer no harm from a stay; and (4) Defendants' Writ Petition presents a substantial case on the merits of these important legal issues.

Nothing has changed in this case that should alter this Court's prior analysis of these factors. If anything, now that several months of progress have been made in the Nevada Supreme Court proceedings, the stay is *more* appropriate because the resolution of the Supreme Court proceedings is more imminent now than it was when this stay was originally granted in December. Moreover, the fact that the Defendants' Writ Petition has been tracked for *en banc* review demonstrates the significance of the issue presented in the petition. "Cases tracked for en banc decision are limited to those raising substantial precedential, constitutional or public policy issues, or when en banc consideration is necessary to secure or maintain uniformity of the court's decisions." Nevada Supreme Court Internal Operating Procedures, Rule 2(b)(2)(ii) (last amended June 1, 2013). The parties – and the Court – should not move forward with this litigation when the Nevada Supreme Court has telegraphed that it intends to make a "substantial" decision on a central issue in this case. Therefore, Defendants respectfully request that the Court extend the stay provided in the Stay Order for an additional 90 days or until the Supreme Court has made a determination on the Writ Petition.

	1	Dated: May 11, 2015.
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	19	Attorneys for Defendants Kenneth Potashner, Elwood Norris, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan,
	20	Andrew Wolfe, James Honoré
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

As an employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., I certify that I served a copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO EXTEND STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT AND REQUEST FOR AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME on the 11th day of May 2015, via e-service through Wiznet to all counsel who are registered in the service list for this case, as well as electronic mail to the email addresses listed below:

Name	Party	E-mail Address
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Reginald Zeigler	Defendants	Reginald.Zeigler@dechert.com

/s/Gaylene Kim

An employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P.

EXHIBITA

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For official records, piesse contact the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nevada at (775) 684-1690.

Case information	: 66689		
Short Caption:	PARAMETRIC SOUND CORP. VS.: DIST.:CT. (RAKAUSKAS)	Classification:	Original Proceeding - Civil - Mandamus/Prohibition
Lower Court Case(s):	Clark Co Eighth Judiolaí District - A686890	Case Status:	Screening Completed
Disqualifications:		Panel Assigned:	En Banc
Replacement:			
To SP/Judge:		SP Status:	
Oral Argument:		Oral Argument Location:	
Submission Date:		How Submitted(

+ Party Information

Cooker Entries				
Date	Туре	Description	Pending?	Document
10/14/2014		Filing fee paid. E-Payment \$250.00 from Kelly H. Dove.		uu uu aa aa aa aa aa aa aa aa 6664
10/14/2014	Petition/Writ	Filed Petition for Writ of Mandamus or, in the Alternative, Writ of Prohibition.	Υ	14-34129
10/14/2014	Appendix	Filed Appendix to Petition for Writ - Volume 12		14-34131
10/14/2014	Appendix	Filed Appendix to Petition for Writ - Volume 2.		14-34132
10/14/2014	Appendix	Filed Appendix to Petition for Writ - Volume 3.		14-34133
10/18/2014	Motion	Filed Motion to File Petitionsers' Appendix Under Seal. (DETACHED EXHIBITS FIVE AND SIX AND FILED UNDER SEAL PER ORDER OF 11/28/14)		14-34516
10/22/2014	Appendix	Received Appendix to Petition for Writ (SEALED Volume IV) (RETURNED, UNFILED, PER ORDER OF 11/28/14).		
11/26/2014	Order/Procedural	Filed Order Directing Answer and Granting Motion to Beat. Preal parties in interest's answer to writ polition due: 30 days. Petitioners: 15 days to file any reply. We grant petitioners' motion as to the motion to dismiss and the related reply. The clerk of this court shall return, unfiled, the appendix volume received on October 22 and petitioners shall have five days to resultmit two appendices to replace this volume. The first appendix, which shall be filed under seal, shall contain unreducted copies of petitioners' district court motion to		14-38970

		dismiss and their reply to the opposition to that motion. The second appendix, which will not be sealed, shall contain all documents from the proposed appendix for which sealing was not requested along with a redacted copy of the reply to the opposition to the motion to dismiss. The clerk of this court shall seal exhibits five and six to petitioners' October 18 motion.		
11/26/2014	Other Incoming Document	Filed Exhibits 5 and 6 (SEALED - detected from motion filed 10/16/14).		
12/08/2014	Appendix	Filed Petitioner's Appendix Volume 1 (1 of 2)		14-39887
12/08/2014	Appendix	Filed Petitioners' Appendix Volume 1 (part 2 of 2)		14-39888
12/08/2014	Appendix	Filed Petitioners' Appendix Volume 2 (part 1 of 2)		14-39889
12/08/2014	Appendix	Filed Petitioners' Appendix Volume 2 (part 2 of 2)		14-39891
12/08/2014	Appendix	Filed Petitioner's Appendix Volume 3.		14-39892
12/09/2014	Appendix	Filed Appendix to Pelition for Writ. Volumes 1-3. (SEALED Copy)		
12/23/2014	Motion	Filed Stipulation to Extend Time to File Answering Brief (First Request)		14-42001
61/99/2015	Order/Procedural	Filed Order Approving Stipulation for Extension of Time. Real parties in interest shall therefore have until January 16, 2016, to file and serve the answer, and petitioners shall have until February 23, 2015, to file and serve any reply.		15-00996
01/18/2015	Molion	Filed Motion to File Real Party in interest's Answering Brief Under Seal.		18-01747
01/21/2015	Petition/Writ	Received Answer of Real Parties in Interest to Petition for Writ of Mandamus or, in the Alternative, Writ of Prohibition. (FILED PER ORDER 2/17/2018).		
02/17/2015	Order/Procedural	Filed Order Denying Mation to Seal. The clark of this court shall file the answer received on December 23, 2015, Pelitioners shall have until February 23, 2015, to file and serve any reply.		15-05088
02/17/2018	Petition/Writ	Filed Answer of Real Parties in Interest to the Pelifion for Writ of Mandamus or, in the Alternative, Writ of Prohibition.	γ	18-05108
02/24/2015	Petition/Writ	Filed Petilioners' Reply Brief in Support of Petition for Writ of Mandamus, or, in the alternative, Writ of Prohibition.	γ	18-05802

EXHIBIT B

EXEIBIT B

Richard C. Gordon, Esq. 1 Nevada Bar No. 9036 2 Karl Riley, Esq. CLERK OF THE COURT Nevada Bar No. 12077 SNELL & WILMER LLP. 3 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1100 Las Vegas, NV 89169 4 Tel. (702) 784-5200 Fax. (702) 784-5252 5 rgordon@swlaw.com kriley@swlaw.com 6 DECHERT LLP 7 Neil A. Steiner, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 1095 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036 Tel. (212) 698-3822 Fax (212) 698-3599 10 Neil.steiner@dechert.com 11 Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) One Bush Street, Suite 1600 12 San Francisco, CA 94104 Tel. (415) 262-4583 13 Fax (415) 262-4555 Joshua.Hess@dechert.com 14 Attorneys for Turtle Beach Corporation and VTB 15 Holdings, Inc. 16 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 17 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 18 19 LEAD CASE NO.: A-13-686890-B IN RE PARAMETRIC SOUND DEPT. NO.: XI CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' 20 LITIGATION 21 DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY 22 PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT ON AN 23 ORDER SHORTENING TIME 24 25 26 27 28

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Defendants, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby submit this MOTION FOR STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME ("Motion") seeking an Order staying all district court proceedings pending a resolution of Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition, for which the Nevada Supreme Court ordered additional briefing on November 26, 2014.

This Motion is made and supported by the Declaration of Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq., below, the pleadings and papers on file in this matter, and any argument presented at a hearing on this Motion.

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Attorneys for Defendants Kenneth Potashner, Elwood Norris, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan, Andrew Wolfe, James Honore -

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ORDER SHORTENING TIME

With good cause appearing, it is hereby ordered that the time for hearing of the foregoing Motion be, and the same will be heard on the day of Delaware, 2014 at day of December, 2014.

DATED this Led day of December, 2014.

Hon. Elizabeth Gonzalez

Prepared and Submitted by: SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

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DECLARATION OF JOSHUA D. N. HESS, ESQ.

IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR STAY ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME

I. Joshua D. N. Hess, declare and state under penalty of perjury:

- I am attorney with the law firm of Dechert LLP, counsel of record for Defendants
 Turtle Beach Corporation (formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation) and VTB
 Holdings, Inc. in the above-titled action. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and
 would testify thereto under oath if called as a witness.
- I make this declaration in support of this Motion to Stay Pending Consideration By
 The Nevada Supreme Court On An Order Shortening Time ("Motion").
- 3. This Motion asks this Court to stay all proceedings pending the resolution of Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition, for which the Nevada Supreme Court ordered additional briefing on November 26, 2014. A true and accurate copy of the Nevada Supreme Court's order is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 4. Good cause exists to hear this Motion on shortened time to ensure that this Motion is heard and decided before key discovery and briefing deadlines so that the parties are not needlessly propounding and completing discovery, or providing legal briefing, that is ultimately unnecessary.
- 5. For example, Defendants are currently engaged in broad rolling discovery, which must be completed by February 13, 2015. Plaintiffs have already served deposition subpoenas on numerous third parties and, absent a stay, additional depositions will likely be noticed by all parties. Further, Plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and any related briefing, must be filed by December 11, 2014 and Defendants must file any opposition by March 20, 2015. Properly responding to any motion for class certification will require additional discovery to be propounded.
- 6. Moreover, the very nature of Defendants' petition that Plaintiffs' claim is derivative and that they have no standing to pursue it without meeting statutory prerequisites to permit the company to control its own litigation merits determining whether such litigation should continue as promptly as possible.

- 7. Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition is dispositive and, if granted, will most any discovery or class certification briefing.
- A hearing in this matter is already scheduled before this Court on December 8,
 2014 at 8:00 a.m. This Motion could be addressed at that hearing.
- 9. Shortly after learning that the Nevada Supreme Court had requested additional briefing on Defendants' petition, I e-mailed Plaintiffs' counsel to ask if they would consent to a stay. That same day, Plaintiffs' counsel declined Defendants' request and I informed them that Defendants would file this Motion.
- 10. This Motion is made in good faith and will not result in prejudice to any party.
 I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 1st day of December, 2014.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

On October 14, 2014, Defendants filed a petition for writ of mandamus or, in the alternative, prohibition to the Nevada Supreme Court requesting that court to review this Court's decision dismissing Defendants' motion to dismiss and finding that Plaintiffs' claim was properly brought directly and not derivatively. Subsequently, on November 26, 2014, the Nevada Supreme Court ordered briefing on Defendants' petition. In exercising its discretion to order additional briefing, the Supreme Court noted the "arguable merit" of Defendants' position that Plaintiffs claims must be asserted derivatively, if at all, as well as the lack of any "plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law" if the petition were not granted. See Exhibit A (Nov. 26 Order) at 1. The Supreme Court has requested a short briefing schedule, with Plaintiffs required to respond to the petition within 30 days of the order and Defendants being given 15 days thereafter for any reply. In order to allow all parties to focus on the potentially dispositive proceedings now before the Supreme Court and to avoid potentially wasteful expenditures of resources by the Court and the parties, Defendants believe a temporary stay of proceedings in this Court pending the resolution of Defendants' writ petition is warranted.

This case is based on allegations by a minority of shareholders of the company formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation ("Parametric"). Plaintiffs allege that Parametric's Board of Directors breached their fiduciary duties by negotiating and agreeing to a reverse triangular merger under which VTB Holdings Inc. ("VTBH") would merge with Paris Acquisition Corporation ("Paris"), a subsidiary of Parametric, and Parametric would own the combined entity and would issue new shares of stock to the former shareholders of VTBH. In addition to asserting breach of fiduciary duty claims against the directors, Plaintiffs have also asserted aiding and abetting claims against VTBH and Parametric. Defendants' writ petition asks the Supreme Court to determine whether these claims properly belong to Parametric or the individual shareholders of Parametric. If the claims belong to Parametric, then Plaintiffs' complaint must be dismissed because Plaintiffs have failed to comply with the statutory requirements for asserting a derivative claim.

(1021/84-5/00)

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A favorable ruling from the Supreme Court will dispose of this case entirely but, absent a stay, the parties will be required to engage in burdensome and unnecessary discovery and class certification proceedings while awaiting a ruling from the Supreme Court, resulting in irreversible harm to Parametric and the frustration of the writ petition's purpose of protecting Parametric's right to manage litigation properly asserted on its own behalf. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court rules that the claims may be brought directly by Plaintiffs, then Plaintiffs' ability to continue to litigate at that point will not be prejudiced by the stay. Accordingly, and as set forth more fully below, a stay of proceedings is appropriate here.

I. All Relevant Factors Weigh In Favor Of Granting A Stay

Under Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 8(c), Nevada courts consider the following four factors in evaluating whether to grant a stay pending the resolution of a writ petition: "(1) whether the object of the appeal or writ petition will be defeated if the stay or injunction is denied; (2) whether appellant/petitioner will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is denied; (3) whether respondent/real party in interest will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is granted; and (4) whether appellant/petitioner is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal or writ petition." NRAP 8(c); see also Hansen v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court ex rel. County of Clark, 116 Nev. 650, 657 (2000). All four factors weigh in favor of granting the stay.

A. Granting A Stay Of Proceedings Will Protect Parametric's Exclusive Corporate Right To Manage Litigation On Its Own Behalf

Defendants' writ petition asserts that allowing Plaintiffs to litigate these claims directly violates fundamental tenants of corporate law, both in Nevada and elsewhere. Plaintiffs have alleged that Parametric's directors breached their fiduciary duties, but Plaintiffs have failed to recognize the basic legal principle that directors owe fiduciary duties to the company, not the company's shareholders. See, e.g., Sweeney v. Harbin Elec., Inc., 2011 WL 3236114, at *3 n. 1 (D. Nev. July 27, 2011) ("fiduciary duties are owed to the corporation") (internal quote omitted).

Although this rule specifically addresses a stay of proceedings pending an appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court has recognized that this rule also applies to writ petitions challenging orders issued by the district courts. See Hansen, 116 Nev. at 657.

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Accordingly, Parametric has the exclusive right to assert these claims. Id. Consequently, the breach of duty claim pressed here belongs solely to the company - Parametric - and not its shareholders, the Plaintiff's here. The object of Defendants' writ petition is the protection of that exclusive corporate right. In furtherance of this right, individual shareholders may not usurp corporate claims for their own benefit and can only assert such claims derivatively on behalf of the corporation, and even then only after certain factors are met. But allowing Plaintiffs to continue to litigate this case for their personal benefit is irreconcilable with that corporate right. If the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately concludes that only Parametric had the right to litigate these claims, such a ruling will have little meaning if it is issued after Plaintiffs have already substantially litigated these claims against Parametric and without any determination by the company that such litigation is in its best interest. Granting the stay is the only way to ensure that the object of Defendants' petition—the protection of the corporate right to manage litigation on its own behalf—is not frustrated before the writ petition is resolved.

Absent A Stay Of Proceedings, Defendants Will Suffer Irreparable Harm B.

A central aspect of the exclusive right of a corporation to manage litigation on its own behalf is the notion that the corporation is entitled to decide whether litigation is in the best interests of the company. See, e.g., Shoen v. SAC Holding Corp., 122 Nev. 621, 632 (2006) ("In managing the corporation's affairs, the board of directors may generally decide whether to take legal action"). But individual stockholders in a direct action have no similar obligation to consider the best interests of the company. Plaintiffs have sued Parametric and now seek an unspecified allocation of damages be paid by Parametric. Plaintiffs have engaged in broad and burdensome discovery requests that drain already-limited corporate funds. Plaintiffs have subpoensed banks and other financial advisors to Parametric, without consideration of how such legal actions may affect Parametric's future relationships with these entities. If the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately concludes that these claims belong to Parametric, it will be too late for Parametric to decide retroactively whether any of the actions taken by the Plaintiff's were in the best interests of the company. That decision will have already been made for the company by

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plaintiffs whose interests are not the same as the company's and, at that point, any damage caused by this lawsuit will be irreversible. The Supreme Court has already highlighted the clear risk that Defendants may suffer irreversible harm by holding that "it appears that petitioners . . . may have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law." See Exhibit A (Nov. 26 Order) at 1. Granting a stay will prevent this lawsuit from causing any further negative consequences for Parametric's business and will preserve Parametric's right to determine whether further litigation is in the best interests of the company unless and until the Supreme Court decides that Parametric is not entitled to make that decision here.

Plaintiffs Will Not Be Prejudiced By A Stay C

Plaintiffs will suffer no prejudice if this stay is granted. The delay itself does not constitute prejudice sufficient to warrant denial of a stay. See Mikohn Gaming Corp. v. McCrea, 120 Nev. 248, 253, 89 P.3d 36, 39 (2004) ("a mere delay in pursuing discovery and litigation normally does not constitute irreparable harm"). Plaintiffs are seeking purely economic damages that will remain available if the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately denies Defendants' writ petition. Further, Defendants have already provided Plaintiffs with substantial discovery and all of the Defendants have put litigation holds in place so there is no risk that any additional potential discovery will be rendered unavailable by a stay of proceedings. There also is no risk that any witnesses will become unavailable. If anything, a stay of proceedings will only benefit Plaintiffs as it will allow them the opportunity to address the issues raised in Defendants' writ petition without the distraction of conducting additional fact discovery and preparing class certification briefing, all of which can be accomplished at a later date if Defendants' writ petition is denied. All parties will also be spared the potentially unnecessary expense of further litigation if the Supreme Court orders the dismissal of this case.

1). Defendants Are Likely To Prevail On The Merits

In ordering briefing on Defendants' writ petition, which it does sparingly, the Supreme Court has already noted the "arguable merit" of Defendants' writ petition. See Exhibit A (Nov. 26 Order) at 1. Plaintiffs' position that they may directly assert their fiduciary breach and aiding

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and abetting claims is based on a flawed understanding of Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc., 119 Nev. 1 (2003). As explained in Defendants' writ petition, Cohen established a narrow exception to the general rule that claims for breach of fiduciary duty must be asserted derivatively. Under Cohen, a plaintiff may directly assert such a claim when the plaintiff is a shareholder of a constituent entity to a merger, that merger is invalid, and the plaintiff lost unique and personal property as a result of the invalid merger. However, that exception does not apply here because Plaintiffs are shareholders of Parametric, which did not merge with any other company and thus was not a constituent entity to a merger. Id. at 19. Because the merger occurred between VTBH and Paris (a wholly owned subsidiary of Parametric), Parametric's shareholders were not asked to approve of any merger and were never offered (or entitled to) any compensation in connection with any merger. The only issue subject to shareholder approval in this transaction was whether Parametric should issue new shares of stock to the shareholders of VTBH - a corporate action that was met with overwhelming approval despite the fact that it would result in the shareholders owning a diluted interest in a more profitable company. Plaintiffs are therefore not shareholders of a constituent entity of a merger and cannot invoke the exception created in Cohen.

Plaintiffs also cannot rely on Cohen because they have failed to identify any "unique personal property" that was purportedly lost as a result of this transaction. Id. at 19. Instead, Plaintiffs base their claims entirely on vague assertions that the economic value of their shares and voting interests have declined. Even if these allegations are true, these are harms suffered equally be every shareholder and are thus properly characterized as harms to the company, and not unique to any particular shareholders. Unlike the plaintiff in Cohen, whose specific "unique personal property" lost in the merger was his "interest in a specific corporation," here no plaintiff or purported class member here was obligated to tender any portion of his or her shares and thus no "unique personal property" has been lost. Id.

Based on the strength of the arguments submitted in Defendants' writ petition, the undisputed fact that Plaintiffs are not shareholders of a constituent entity to a merger, and the fact that the Supreme Court has exercised its discretion to treat Defendants' writ petition as one of the

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minority of petitions for which they request additional briefing, Defendants respectfully submit that they are likely to prevail on the merits.

Because all four considerations weigh in favor of granting a stay, Defendants request that this Court stays all further proceedings pending the resolution of Defendants' writ petition to the Nevada Supreme Court.

Dated: December 1, 2014.

SNELL & WILMER LILD.

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Snell & Wimer

""" I.P. """

BOWALD HAW OFFICES

BOWALD HAW OFFICES

LAS VEON WINDER 61169

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

As an employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., I certify that I served a copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME on the 1st day of December 2014, via e-service through Wiznet to all counsel who are registered in the service list for this case, as well as electronic mail to the email addresses listed below:

Name	Party	E-mail Address
David C. O'Mara, Esq.	Plaintiffs	david@omaralaw.net
Valerie Weis (assistant)	Plaintiffs	val@omaralsw.net
David Knotts	Plaintiffs	DKnotts@rgrdlaw.com
Randall Baron	Plaintiffs	RandyB@rgrdlaw.com
Jamie Meske (paralegal)	Plaintiffs	JaimeM@rgrdlaw.com
Adam Warden	Plaintiffs	awarden@saxenawhite.com
Jonathan Stein	Plaintiffs	istein@saxenawbite.com
Mark Albright	Plaintiffs	gma@albrightstoddard.com
Loren Ryan (paralegal)	Plaintiffs	e-file@saxenawhite.com
Steve Peck	Defendants	speek@hollandhert.com
Bob Cassity	Defendants	bcassity@hollandhart.com
Alejandro Moreno	Defendants	amoreno@sheppardmullin.con
John P. Stigi III	Defendants	JStigi@sheppardmullin.com
Tina Jakus	Defendants	tjakus@sheppardmullin.com
Valerie Larsen (assistant)	Defendants	VLLarsen@hollandhart.com
Neil Steiner	Defendants	neil.steiner@dechert.com
Joshua Hess	Defendants	Joshua.Hess@dechert.com
Brian Raphel	Defendants	Brian.Raphel@dechert.com
Reginald Zeigler	Defendants	Reginald.Zeigler@dechert.com

An employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P

EXHIBIT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION; VTB HOLDINGS, INC.; KENNETH POTASHNER; EL WOOD NORRIS; SETH PUTTERMAN; ROBERT KAPLAN; ANDREW WOLFE; AND JAMES HONORE, Petitioners.

V8.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK; AND THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GOFF GONZALEZ, DISTRICT JUDGE,

Respondents,

and

VITTE RAKAUSKAS, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARY SITUATED; AND INTERVENING PLAINTIFFS RAYMOND BOYTIM AND GRANT OAKES,

Real Parties in Interest.

No. 66689

NOV 2 6 2014

CLERK OF LUNCESON

STACIF K. LINCESON

STACIF

ORDER DIRECTING ANSWER AND GRANTING MOTION TO SEAL

This original petition for a writ of mandamus or prohibition challenges a district court order in a corporations action.

Having reviewed the petition, it appears that petitioners have set forth issues of arguable merit and that they may have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law. Therefore, real parties in interest, on behalf of respondents, shall have 30 days from the date of this order within which to file and serve an answer, including

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authorities, against issuance of the requested writ. Petitioners shall have 15 days from service of the answer to file and serve any reply.

Additionally, on October 16, 2014, petitioners moved to seal certain documents. Real parties in interest have not opposed the motion. Petitioners seek to redact certain portions of their district court motion to dismiss and the reply to the opposition to that motion and to seal the unredacted copies of these documents. Petitioners included exhibits to their October 16 motion containing unredacted copies of these documents, but the proposed appendix they submitted, which was provisionally received on October 22, 2014, contains an unredacted copy of only one of these documents—the motion to dismiss—along with various other documents.

We grant petitioners' motion as to the motion to dismiss and the related reply. SRCR 3(4). But in light of the issues with petitioners' proposed appendix noted above, the clerk of this court shall return, unfiled, the appendix volume received on October 22 and petitioners shall have five days from this order's date to resubmit two appendices to replace this volume. The first appendix, which shall be filed under seal, shall contain unredacted copies of petitioners' district court motion to dismiss and their reply to the opposition to that motion. The second appendix, which will not be sealed, shall contain all documents from the proposed

¹Petitioners have not requested that the district court minutes, their district court motions to seal, or the district court sealing order be reducted or sealed.

appendix for which sealing was not requested along with a redacted copy of the reply to the opposition to the motion to dismiss. Finally, the clerk of this court shall seal exhibits five and six to petitioners' October 16 motion.

It is so ORDERED.

Hardesty

Douglas

Cherry J.

cc: Holland & Hart LLP/Las Vegas
Sheppard, Mullin, Richter, & Hamilton LLP
Dechert LLP/San Francisco
Snell & Wilmer, LLP/Las Vegas
Dechert LLP/New York
O'Mara Law Firm, P.C.
Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd, LLP

EXHIBIT C

Richard C. Gordon, Esq. 1 Nevada Bar No. 9036 2 Karl Riley, Esq. CLERK OF THE COURT Nevada Bar No. 12077 3 SNELL & WILMER LLP. 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1100 Las Vegas, NV 89169 4 Tel. (702) 784-5200 Fax. (702) 784-5252 5 rgordon@swlaw.com 6 kriley@swlaw.com 7 DECHERT L.L.P. 8 Neil A. Steiner, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 1095 Avenue of the Americas 9 New York, NY 10036 Tel. (212) 698-3822 10 Fax (212) 698-3599 Neil.steiner@dechert.com 11 Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 12 One Bush Street, Suite 1600 San Francisco, CA 94104 13 Tel. (415) 262-4583 Fax (415) 262-4555 Joshua.Hess@dechert.com 14 15 Attorneys for Turtle Beach Corporation and VTB Holdings, Inc. 16 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 17 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 18 19 IN RE PARAMETRIC SOUND LEAD CASE NO.: A-13-686890-B 20 DEPT. NO.: XI CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' LITIGATION 21 22 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 23 24 25 26 27 28

IAW OFF 1883 HOWARD BUCGES P 1AS VECAS, NEW 1007784.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the ORDER ON DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY ACTION PENDING CONSIDERATION OF WRIT PETITION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT was entered with this Court on February 4, 2015, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Dated: February <u>(9</u>, 2015

SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

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Karl Riley (Bar No. 12077)

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Attorneys for Defendants Parametric Sound Corporation, VTB Holdings, Inc. and Paris Acquisition Corp

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

As an employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., I certify that I served a copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER on the _____ day of February 2015, via e-service through Wiznet to all counsel who are registered in the service list for this case, as well as electronic mail to the email addresses listed below:

Name	Party	E-mail Address	
David C. O'Mara, Esq.	Plaintiffs	david@omaralaw.net	
Valerie Weis (assistant)	Plaintiffs	val@omaralaw.net	
David Knotts	Plaintiffs	DKnotts@rgrdlaw.com	
Randall Baron	Plaintiffs	RandyB@rgrdlaw.com	
Jamie Meske (paralegal)	Plaintiffs	JaimeM@rgrdlaw.com	
Adam Warden	Plaintiffs	awarden@saxenawhite.com	
Jonathan Stein	Plaintiffs	jstein@saxenawhite.com	
Adam Warden	Plaintiffs	awarden@saxenawhite.com	
Mark Albright	Plaintiffs	gma@albrightstoddard.com	
Loren Ryan (paralegal)	Plaintiffs	e-file@saxenawhite.com	
Steve Peek	Defendants	speek@hollandhart.com	
Bob Cassity	Defendants	bcassity@hollandhart.com	
Alejandro Moreno	Defendants	amoreno@sheppardmullin.com	
John P. Stigi III	Defendants	JStigi@sheppardmullin.com	
Tina Jakus	Defendants	tjakus@sheppardmullin.com	
Valerie Larsen (assistant)	Defendants	VI.Larsen@hollandhart.com	
Neil Steiner	Defendants	neil.steiner@dechert.com	
Joshua Hess	Defendants	Joshua.Hess@dechert.com	
Brian Raphel	Defendants	Brian.Raphel@dechert.com	
Reginald Zeigler	Defendants	Reginald.Zeigler@dechert.com	

An employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P.

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Richard C. Gordon, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 9036 CLERK OF THE COURT Karl Riley, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 12077 SNELL & WILMER LLP. 3 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1100 Las Vegas, NV 89169 Tel. (702) 784-5200 Fax. (702) 784-5252 5 rgordon@swlaw.com kriley@swlaw.com 6 7 DECHERT LLP Neil A. Steiner, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 8 1095 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036 Tel. (212) 698-3822 10 Fax (212) 698-3599 Neil steiner@dechert.com 11 Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) One Bush Street, Suite 1600 12 San Francisco, CA 94104 Tel. (415) 262-4583 13 Fax (415) 262-4555 Joshua Hess@dechert.com 14 Attorneys for Turtle Beach Corporation and VTB 15 Holdings, Inc. 16 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 17 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 18 10 LEAD CASE NO.: A-13-686890-B IN REPARAMETRIC SOUND 20 DEPT. NO.: XI CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' LITIGATION 21 PROPOSED ORDER ON DEFENDANTS' 22 MOTION TO STAY ACTION PENDING CONSIDERATION OF WRIT PETITION 23 BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT 24 25 26 27

SNELL & WILMER ATTOMEN AT LAW LAW VOCAS

Before the Court is Defendants' Motion for Stay Action Pending Consideration by the Nevada Supreme Court on an Order Shortening Time (the "Motion"). The Court heard oral argument on the Motion on December 8, 2014 at 8:00 a.m. David O'Mara, Esq., of the O'Mara Law Firm, P.C.; Jonathan Stein, Esq. and Adam Warden, Esq., of Saxena White, P.A.; and Randall Baron, Esq. and David Knotts, Esq. of Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd, LLP appeared on behalf of Plaintiffs. Richard Gordon, Esq. of Snell & Wilmer, LLP and Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq., of Dechert, LLP appeared on behalf of Defendants Turtle Beach Corporation and VTB Holdings, Inc.; Robert Cassity, Esq. of Holland & Hart, LLP and John Stigi, Esq. of Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton, LLP appeared on behalf of the individual defendants Kenneth Potashner, Elwood Norris, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan, Andrew Wolfe, James Honore.

Based on the motions and pleadings on file, oral argument from counsel, and for good cause appearing, the Court hereby orders as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the Motion is granted in part. Because the Nevada Supreme Court has ordered additional briefing on the Defendants/Petitioners' pending Writ Petition in Supreme Court Case No. 66689, this Action will be stayed for a period of 90 days from December 8, 2014.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Court will hold a status check in chambers on March 13, 2015 regarding the status of the Writ Petition with the Supreme Court of Nevada;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the Supreme Court has not ruled on the Writ Petition by the March 13, 2015 status check, the parties can, by motion or by stipulation, request an extension of the stay;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the only exception to the stay of this Action will be resolution of the ESI protocol, including the negotiation of search terms and custodians;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that an in chambers status check regarding the ESI protocol is set for January 23, 2015;

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January

DAVID OʻMARA, ESO.

311 East Liberty Street

SAXENA WHITE P.A.

Boca Raton, FL 33431

Reno, NV 89501

(Pro Hac Vice)

THỂ O'MARA LAW FÎRM

Liason Counsel for Plaintiffs

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2424 North Federal Highway, Suite 257

Approved as to form and content by:

Submitted by:

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RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ. KARL O. RILEY, ESQ.

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One Bush Street, Suite 1600

San Francisco, CA 94104 19

Attorneys for Defendants Turtle Beach Corporation

and VTB Holdings, Inc. 21

ROBBINS GELLER RUDMAN & DOWD LLP

Co-Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs

RANDALL, J. BARON (Pro Hac Vice) DAVID A. KNOTTS (Pro Hac Vice) 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900 San Diego, CA 92101-8498 Telephone: 619/231-1058 619/231-7423 (fax)

Co-Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs

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Snell & Wilder ACCORDING AT LAW 188 VY 186

EXHIBIT B

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Defendants, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby submit this MOTION FOR STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME ("Motion") seeking an Order staying all district court proceedings pending a resolution of Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition, for which the Nevada Supreme Court ordered additional briefing on November 26, 2014.

This Motion is made and supported by the Declaration of Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq., below, the pleadings and papers on file in this matter, and any argument presented at a hearing on this Motion.

Dated: December 1, 2014.

SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ. KELLY H. DOVE, ESQ. 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway Suite 1100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

NEIL A. STEINER, ESQ. (Pro Hac Vice) 1095 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036

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Attorneys for Defendants Kenneth Potashner, Elwood Norris, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan, Andrew Wolfe, James Honore

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DECLARATION OF JOSHUA D. N. HESS, ESQ.

IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR STAY ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME

I. Joshua D. N. Hess, declare and state under penalty of perjury:

- I am attorney with the law firm of Dechert LLP, counsel of record for Defendants 1. Turtle Beach Corporation (formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation) and VTB Holdings, Inc. in the above-titled action. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and would testify thereto under oath if called as a witness.
- I make this declaration in support of this Motion to Stay Pending Consideration By 2. The Nevada Supreme Court On An Order Shortening Time ("Motion").
- This Motion asks this Court to stay all proceedings pending the resolution of 3. Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition, for which the Nevada Supreme Court ordered additional briefing on November 26, 2014. A true and accurate copy of the Nevada Supreme Court's order is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- Good cause exists to hear this Motion on shortened time to ensure that this Motion 4. is heard and decided before key discovery and briefing deadlines so that the parties are not needlessly propounding and completing discovery, or providing legal briefing, that is ultimately unnecessary.
- For example, Defendants are currently engaged in broad rolling discovery, which 5. must be completed by February 13, 2015. Plaintiffs have already served deposition subpoenas on numerous third parties and, absent a stay, additional depositions will likely be noticed by all parties. Further, Plaintiffs' motion for class certification, and any related briefing, must be filed by December 11, 2014 and Defendants must file any opposition by March 20, 2015. Properly responding to any motion for class certification will require additional discovery to be propounded.
- Moreover, the very nature of Defendants' petition that Plaintiffs' claim is 6. derivative and that they have no standing to pursue it without meeting statutory prerequisites to permit the company to control its own litigation - merits determining whether such litigation should continue as promptly as possible.

- Defendants' Petition For Writ of Mandamus Or, In The Alternative, Prohibition is dispositive and, if granted, will moot any discovery or class certification briefing.
- A hearing in this matter is already scheduled before this Court on December 8,
 2014 at 8:00 a.m. This Motion could be addressed at that hearing.
- 9. Shortly after learning that the Nevada Supreme Court had requested additional briefing on Defendants' petition, I e-mailed Plaintiffs' counsel to ask if they would consent to a stay. That same day, Plaintiffs' counsel declined Defendants' request and I informed them that Defendants would file this Motion.
 - 10. This Motion is made in good faith and will not result in prejudice to any party.

Ioshua B

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 1st day of December, 2014.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

On October 14, 2014, Defendants filed a petition for writ of mandamus or, in the alternative, prohibition to the Nevada Supreme Court requesting that court to review this Court's decision dismissing Defendants' motion to dismiss and finding that Plaintiffs' claim was properly brought directly and not derivatively. Subsequently, on November 26, 2014, the Nevada Supreme Court ordered briefing on Defendants' petition. In exercising its discretion to order additional briefing, the Supreme Court noted the "arguable merit" of Defendants' position that Plaintiffs claims must be asserted derivatively, if at all, as well as the lack of any "plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law" if the petition were not granted. See Exhibit A (Nov. 26 Order) at 1. The Supreme Court has requested a short briefing schedule, with Plaintiffs required to respond to the petition within 30 days of the order and Defendants being given 15 days thereafter for any reply. In order to allow all parties to focus on the potentially dispositive proceedings now before the Supreme Court and to avoid potentially wasteful expenditures of resources by the Court and the parties, Defendants believe a temporary stay of proceedings in this Court pending the resolution of Defendants' writ petition is warranted.

This case is based on allegations by a minority of shareholders of the company formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation ("Parametric"). Plaintiffs allege that Parametric's Board of Directors breached their fiduciary duties by negotiating and agreeing to a reverse triangular merger under which VTB Holdings Inc. ("VTBH") would merge with Paris Acquisition Corporation ("Paris"), a subsidiary of Parametric, and Parametric would own the combined entity and would issue new shares of stock to the former shareholders of VTBH. In addition to asserting breach of fiduciary duty claims against the directors, Plaintiffs have also asserted aiding and abetting claims against VTBH and Parametric. Defendants' writ petition asks the Supreme Court to determine whether these claims properly belong to Parametric or the individual shareholders of Parametric. If the claims belong to Parametric, then Plaintiffs' complaint must be dismissed because Plaintiffs have failed to comply with the statutory requirements for asserting a derivative claim.

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A favorable ruling from the Supreme Court will dispose of this case entirely but, absent a stay, the parties will be required to engage in burdensome and unnecessary discovery and class certification proceedings while awaiting a ruling from the Supreme Court, resulting in irreversible harm to Parametric and the frustration of the writ petition's purpose of protecting Parametric's right to manage litigation properly asserted on its own behalf. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court rules that the claims may be brought directly by Plaintiffs, then Plaintiffs' ability to continue to litigate at that point will not be prejudiced by the stay. Accordingly, and as set forth more fully below, a stay of proceedings is appropriate here.

I. All Relevant Factors Weigh In Favor Of Granting A Stav

Under Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 8(c), Nevada courts consider the following four factors in evaluating whether to grant a stay pending the resolution of a writ petition: "(1) whether the object of the appeal or writ petition will be defeated if the stay or injunction is denied; (2) whether appellant/petitioner will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is denied; (3) whether respondent/real party in interest will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is granted; and (4) whether appellant/petitioner is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal or writ petition." NRAP 8(c); see also Hansen v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court ex rel. County of Clark, 116 Nev. 650, 657 (2000). All four factors weigh in favor of granting the stay.

A. Granting A Stay Of Proceedings Will Protect Parametric's Exclusive Corporate Right To Manage Litigation On Its Own Behalf

Defendants' writ petition asserts that allowing Plaintiffs to litigate these claims directly violates fundamental tenants of corporate law, both in Nevada and elsewhere. Plaintiffs have alleged that Parametric's directors breached their fiduciary duties, but Plaintiffs have failed to recognize the basic legal principle that directors owe fiduciary duties to the company, not the company's shareholders. See, e.g., Sweeney v. Harbin Elec., Inc., 2011 WL 3236114, at *3 n. 1 (D. Nev. July 27, 2011) ("fiduciary duties are owed to the corporation") (internal quote omitted).

Although this rule specifically addresses a stay of proceedings pending an appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court has recognized that this rule also applies to writ petitions challenging orders issued by the district courts. See Hansen, 116 Nev. at 657.

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Accordingly, Parametric has the exclusive right to assert these claims. Id. Consequently, the breach of duty claim pressed here belongs solely to the company - Parametric - and not its shareholders, the Plaintiffs here. The object of Defendants' writ petition is the protection of that exclusive corporate right. In furtherance of this right, individual shareholders may not usurp corporate claims for their own benefit and can only assert such claims derivatively on behalf of the corporation, and even then only after certain factors are met. But allowing Plaintiffs to continue to litigate this case for their personal benefit is irreconcilable with that corporate right. If the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately concludes that only Parametric had the right to litigate these claims, such a ruling will have little meaning if it is issued after Plaintiffs have already substantially litigated these claims against Parametric and without any determination by the company that such litigation is in its best interest. Granting the stay is the only way to ensure that the object of Defendants' petition—the protection of the corporate right to manage litigation on its own behalf—is not frustrated before the writ petition is resolved.

В. Absent A Stay Of Proceedings, Defendants Will Suffer Irreparable Harm

A central aspect of the exclusive right of a corporation to manage litigation on its own behalf is the notion that the corporation is entitled to decide whether litigation is in the best interests of the company. See, e.g., Shoen v. SAC Holding Corp., 122 Nev. 621, 632 (2006) ("In managing the corporation's affairs, the board of directors may generally decide whether to take legal action"). But individual stockholders in a direct action have no similar obligation to consider the best interests of the company. Plaintiffs have sued Parametric and now seek an unspecified allocation of damages be paid by Parametric. Plaintiffs have engaged in broad and burdensome discovery requests that drain already-limited corporate funds. Plaintiffs have subpoenaed banks and other financial advisors to Parametric, without consideration of how such legal actions may affect Parametric's future relationships with these entities. If the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately concludes that these claims belong to Parametric, it will be too late for Parametric to decide retroactively whether any of the actions taken by the Plaintiffs were in the best interests of the company. That decision will have already been made for the company by

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plaintiffs whose interests are not the same as the company's and, at that point, any damage caused by this lawsuit will be irreversible. The Supreme Court has already highlighted the clear risk that Defendants may suffer irreversible harm by holding that "it appears that petitioners . . . may have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law." See Exhibit A (Nov. 26 Order) at 1. Granting a stay will prevent this lawsuit from causing any further negative consequences for Parametric's business and will preserve Parametric's right to determine whether further litigation is in the best interests of the company unless and until the Supreme Court decides that Parametric is not entitled to make that decision here.

C. Plaintiffs Will Not Be Prejudiced By A Stay

Plaintiffs will suffer no prejudice if this stay is granted. The delay itself does not constitute prejudice sufficient to warrant denial of a stay. See Mikohn Gaming Corp. v. McCrea, 120 Nev. 248, 253, 89 P.3d 36, 39 (2004) ("a mere delay in pursuing discovery and litigation normally does not constitute irreparable harm"). Plaintiffs are seeking purely economic damages that will remain available if the Nevada Supreme Court ultimately denies Defendants' writ petition. Further, Defendants have already provided Plaintiffs with substantial discovery and all of the Defendants have put litigation holds in place so there is no risk that any additional potential discovery will be rendered unavailable by a stay of proceedings. There also is no risk that any witnesses will become unavailable. If anything, a stay of proceedings will only benefit Plaintiffs as it will allow them the opportunity to address the issues raised in Defendants' writ petition without the distraction of conducting additional fact discovery and preparing class certification briefing, all of which can be accomplished at a later date if Defendants' writ petition is denied. All parties will also be spared the potentially unnecessary expense of further litigation if the Supreme Court orders the dismissal of this case.

D. Defendants Are Likely To Prevail On The Merits

In ordering briefing on Defendants' writ petition, which it does sparingly, the Supreme Court has already noted the "arguable merit" of Defendants' writ petition. See Exhibit A (Nov. 26 Order) at 1. Plaintiffs' position that they may directly assert their fiduciary breach and aiding

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and abetting claims is based on a flawed understanding of Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc., 119 Nev. 1 (2003). As explained in Defendants' writ petition, Cohen established a narrow exception to the general rule that claims for breach of fiduciary duty must be asserted derivatively. Under Cohen, a plaintiff may directly assert such a claim when the plaintiff is a shareholder of a constituent entity to a merger, that merger is invalid, and the plaintiff lost unique and personal property as a result of the invalid merger. However, that exception does not apply here because Plaintiffs are shareholders of Parametric, which did not merge with any other company and thus was not a constituent entity to a merger. Id. at 19. Because the merger occurred between VTBH and Paris (a wholly owned subsidiary of Parametric), Parametric's shareholders were not asked to approve of any merger and were never offered (or entitled to) any compensation in connection with any merger. The only issue subject to shareholder approval in this transaction was whether Parametric should issue new shares of stock to the shareholders of VTBH – a corporate action that was met with overwhelming approval despite the fact that it would result in the shareholders owning a diluted interest in a more profitable company. Plaintiffs are therefore not shareholders of a constituent entity of a merger and cannot invoke the exception created in Cohen.

Plaintiffs also cannot rely on Cohen because they have failed to identify any "unique personal property" that was purportedly lost as a result of this transaction. Id. at 19. Instead, Plaintiffs base their claims entirely on vague assertions that the economic value of their shares and voting interests have declined. Even if these allegations are true, these are harms suffered equally be every shareholder and are thus properly characterized as harms to the company, and not unique to any particular shareholders. Unlike the plaintiff in Cohen, whose specific "unique personal property" lost in the merger was his "interest in a specific corporation," here no plaintiff or purported class member here was obligated to tender any portion of his or her shares and thus no "unique personal property" has been lost. Id.

Based on the strength of the arguments submitted in Defendants' writ petition, the undisputed fact that Plaintiffs are not shareholders of a constituent entity to a merger, and the fact that the Supreme Court has exercised its discretion to treat Defendants' writ petition as one of the

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minority of petitions for which they request additional briefing, Defendants respectfully submit that they are likely to prevail on the merits.

Because all four considerations weigh in favor of granting a stay, Defendants request that this Court stays all further proceedings pending the resolution of Defendants' writ petition to the Nevada Supreme Court.

Dated: December 1, 2014.

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Attorneys for Defendants Kenneth Potashner, Elwood Norris, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan, Andrew Wolfe, James Honore

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

As an employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., I certify that I served a copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME on the straight day of December 2014, via e-service through Wiznet to all counsel who are registered in the service list for this case, as well as electronic mail to the email addresses listed below:

Name	Party	E-mail Address	
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Jonathan Stein	Plaintiffs	jstein@saxenawhite.com	
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Reginald Zeigler	Defendants	Reginald.Zeigler@dechert.com	

n employee of Snell & Wilmer L.L.

EXHIBIT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION; VTB HOLDINGS, INC.; KENNETH POTASHNER; EL WOOD NORRIS; SETH PUTTERMAN; ROBERT KAPLAN; ANDREW WOLFE; AND JAMES HONORE, Petitioners.

VS.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK; AND THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GOFF GONZALEZ, DISTRICT JUDGE, Respondents.

and
VITIE RAKAUSKAS, INDIVIDUALLY
AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS
SIMILARY SITUATED; AND
INTERVENING PLAINTIFFS
RAYMOND BOYTIM AND GRANT
OAKES,

Real Parties in Interest.

No. 66689

FILED

NOV 2 6 2014

CLERK OF JUPREMS COURT

OFFICTY CLERK

ORDER DIRECTING ANSWER AND GRANTING MOTION TO SEAL

This original petition for a writ of mandamus or prohibition challenges a district court order in a corporations action.

Having reviewed the petition, it appears that petitioners have set forth issues of arguable merit and that they may have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law. Therefore, real parties in interest, on behalf of respondents, shall have 30 days from the date of this order within which to file and serve an answer, including

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authorities, against issuance of the requested writ. Petitioners shall have 15 days from service of the answer to file and serve any reply.

Additionally, on October 16, 2014, petitioners moved to seal certain documents. Real parties in interest have not opposed the motion. Petitioners seek to redact certain portions of their district court motion to dismiss and the reply to the opposition to that motion and to seal the unredacted copies of these documents. Petitioners included exhibits to their October 16 motion containing unredacted copies of these documents, but the proposed appendix they submitted, which was provisionally received on October 22, 2014, contains an unredacted copy of only one of these documents—the motion to dismiss—along with various other documents.

We grant petitioners' motion as to the motion to dismiss and the related reply. SRCR 3(4). But in light of the issues with petitioners' proposed appendix noted above, the clerk of this court shall return, unfiled, the appendix volume received on October 22 and petitioners shall have five days from this order's date to resubmit two appendices to replace this volume. The first appendix, which shall be filed under seal, shall contain unredacted copies of petitioners' district court motion to dismiss and their reply to the opposition to that motion. The second appendix, which will not be sealed, shall contain all documents from the proposed

¹Petitioners have not requested that the district court minutes, their district court motions to seal, or the district court sealing order be redacted or sealed.

appendix for which sealing was not requested along with a redacted copy of the reply to the opposition to the motion to dismiss. Finally, the clerk of this court shall seal exhibits five and six to petitioners' October 16 motion.

It is so ORDERED.

Hardesty

Douglas , J

Cherry J.

cc: Holland & Hart LLP/Las Vegas
Sheppard, Mullin, Richter, & Hamilton LLP
Dechert LLP/San Francisco
Snell & Wilmer, LLP/Las Vegas
Dechert LLP/New York
O'Mara Law Firm, P.C.
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EXHIBIT A

Electronically Filed 05/18/2015 09:16:25 AM

Hun J. Lohn Richard C. Gordon, Esq. 1 Nevada Bar No. 9036 2 Kelly H. Dove, Esq. CLERK OF THE COURT Nevada Bar No. 10569 3 Karl Riley, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 12077 SNELL & WILMER L.L.P. 4 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1100 5 Las Vegas, NV 89169 Tel. (702) 784-5200 6 Fax. (702) 784-5252 rgordon@swlaw.com 7 kdove@swlaw.com kriley@swlaw.com 8 DECHERT LLP Q Neil A. Steiner, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 1095 Avenue of the Americas 10 New York, NY 10036 Tel. (212) 698-3822 11 Fax (212) 698-3599 Neil.steiner@dechert.com 12 Joshua D. N. Hess, Esq. (Admitted Pro Hac Vice) 13 One Bush Street, Suite 1600 14 San Francisco, CA 94104 Tel. (415) 262-4583 Fax (415) 262-4555 15 Joshua.Hess@dechert.com 16 Attorneys for Turtle Beach Corporation and VTB 17 Holdings, Inc. 18 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 19 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 20 21 CASE NO: A-13-686890-8 Depa No: XI 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

SNELL & WILMER ATTOPINESS AT LAW LAS VISTAGE

LEAD CASE NO.: A-13-686890-B 1 IN RE PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' DEPT. NO.: XI 2 LITIGATION 3 PROPOSEDI ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO EXTEND 4 STAY PENDING CONSIDERATION BY 5 THE NEVADA SUPREME COURT AND REQUEST FOR AN ORDER 6 SHORTENING TIME 7 8 9 10 Before the Court is Defendants' Motion to Extend Stay Pending Consideration by the 11 Nevada Supreme Court and Request for an Order Shortening Time (the "Motion"). The Court 12 heard argument telephonically on Wednesday, May 13, 2015. 13 Based on the motions and pleadings on file and oral argument from counsel, the Court 14 hereby orders as follows: 15 IT IS ORDERED that the Motion is DENIED. 16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the existing stay will remain in place for five days 17 following the entry of this Order, so that Defendants may seek a stay from the Nevada Supreme 18 Court on an emergency basis. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1 2 IT IS SO ORDERED. 3 Dated: May 5, 2015. 4 5 6 7 Submitted by: 8 Willy H Dr 9 RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ. 10 KELLY H. DOVE, ESQ. KARL O. RILEY, ESQ. 11 SNELL & WILMER, L.L.P. 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1100 12 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 13 DECHERT LLP 14 NEIL A. STEINER, ESQ. (Pro Hac Vice) 1095 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036 16 JOSHUA D. N. HESS, ESQ. (Pro Hac Vice) One Bush Street, Suite 1600 18 San Francisco, CA 94104 19 Attorneys for Defendants Turtle Beach Corporation and VTB Holdings, Inc. 20 21 22 23 24 25 21659283 26 27

SNELL & WILMER Attorneys at Law Las Vegas

<u>DECLARATION OF BRIAN C. RAPHEL, ESQ. IN SUPPORT OF</u> <u>EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS</u> <u>PENDING APPEAL</u>

- I, Brian C. Raphel, declare and state under penalty of perjury:
- 1. I am an attorney with the law firm of Dechert LLP, counsel of record for Petitioners Turtle Beach Corporation (formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation) and VTB Holdings, Inc. in the above-titled action. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and would testify thereto under oath if called as a witness.
- 2. I make this declaration in support of this Emergency Motion To Stay

 District Court Proceedings Pending Appeal.
- 3. A true and correct copy of the district court's Order denying

 Defendants' Motion To Extend Stay in the underlying action, dated May 15, 2015,
 is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.
- 4. A true and correct copy of Defendants' Motion To Stay Pending
 Consideration By The Nevada Supreme Court On An Order Shortening Time in
 the underlying action, dated December 1, 2014, is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.
- 5. A true and correct copy of the district court's Order granting

 Defendants' Motion To Stay Pending Consideration By The Nevada Supreme

 Court On An Order Shortening Time in the underlying action, dated February 6,

 2015, is attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

6. A true and correct copy of Defendants' Motion To Extend Stay

Pending Consideration By The Nevada Supreme Court And Request For An Order

Shortening Time in the underlying action, dated May 11, 2015, is attached hereto

as **Exhibit D**.

7. A true and correct copy of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants'

Motion To Extend Stay P in the underlying action, dated May 12, 2015, is attached hereto as **Exhibit E**.

8. A true and correct copy of the transcript of a telephonic hearing held before the district court in the underlying action on May 13, 2015, is attached hereto as **Exhibit F**.

9. A true and correct copy of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion To Stay Pending Consideration By The Nevada Supreme Court in the underlying action, dated December 5, 2014, is attached hereto as **Exhibit G**.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 18th day of May, 2015.

/s/ Brian C. Raphel
Brian C. Raphel

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION, VTB HOLDINGS, INC., KENNETH POTASHNER; ELWOOD NORRIS; SETH PUTTERMAN; ROBERT KAPLAN; ANDREW WOLFE; and JAMES HONORE

Petitioners,

v.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, in and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, and THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, District Judge

Respondents,

and

VITIE RAKAUSKAS, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and Intervening Plaintiffs RAYMOND BOYTIM and GRANT OAKES,

Real parties in interest.

Electronically Filed
May 18 2015 04:50 p.m.
Case No. 66689 Tracie K. Lindeman
Clerk of Supreme Court

District Court No. A-13-686890-B Dept. No. XI

PETITIONERS' EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEAL RELIEF REQUESTED BY MAY 26, 2015

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Attorneys for Petitioners Kenneth Potashner, Elwood Norris, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan, Andrew Wolfe, James Honoré

NRAP 27(e) Certificate of Counsel

- I, Richard C. Gordon, declare and state:
- I make this declaration in support of Petitioners' Emergency Motion to Stay.
- 2. I am an attorney with the law firm of Snell and Wilmer, L.L.P. and counsel of record for Petitioners Turtle Beach Corporation ("Parametric") and VTB Holdings, Inc., in the above-entitled action.
- 3. The district court previously granted a stay of proceedings in the underlying matter for 90 days on December 8, 2014, and previously extended it upon a stipulation by all of the parties on February 17, 2015. On May 13, 2015, the district court denied a request to further extend the stay and directed Petitioners to seek relief from this Court. This decision was memorialized in an Order dated May 15, 2015, which was entered on May 18, 2015, and which provided Petitioners with a limited five day stay "so that Defendants may seek a stay from the Nevada Supreme Court on an emergency basis." That stay expires on Tuesday, May 26, 2015.
- 4. The Petition for Writ of Mandamus, or, in the alternative, Writ of Prohibition currently pending before this Court asserts that all of Plaintiffs' claims in the underlying action are derivative in nature and belong to Parametric. Absent a stay of the district court proceedings, the Plaintiffs in the underlying action will continue to

litigate their claims before this Court has an opportunity to address whether such claims properly belong to them. Such a result will immediately cause irreparable harm to Parametric's right to manage its own legal affairs since Parametric will be unable to retroactively undo Plaintiffs' actions if this Court rules that Parametric has the exclusive right to assert these claims.

5. The contact information of the attorneys for the parties is as follows:

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6. Plaintiffs were made aware of Defendants' intention to move for relief before this Court during the hearing before the district court on May 13, 2015. Further, I informed Plaintiffs' local counsel that we would be filing this motion on an

emergency basis on May 18th and provided a copy of this Motion immediately upon filing with the Court.

7. This Request is made in good faith and will not result in prejudice to any party.

/s/ Richard C. Gordon
Attorney

I. Introduction

Defendants¹ move for a stay of this action pending this Court's adjudication of Defendants' pending Petition for Writ of Mandamus (the "Petition"). This action arises out of breach of fiduciary duty claims asserted by certain shareholders of Turtle Beach Corporation, formerly known as Parametric Sound Corporation ("Parametric"), based on an allegedly dilutive stock issuance that Parametric provided as consideration for a merger between a subsidiary of Parametric and a third party. The Petition presents this Court with an important question, which has now been tracked for *en banc* review, of whether such claims belong to Nevada corporations or whether they belong to individual shareholders to assert directly. If this Court concludes that the claims asserted here belong solely to Parametric, then prosecution of those claims cannot be usurped by the individual Plaintiff shareholders without satisfying the demand requirements under Nevada law. However, if Plaintiffs are permitted to litigate these claims on their own behalves in the proceedings below before this Court issues its ruling on who owns the claims, and thus has sole legal standing to pursue them, then a ruling from this Court that these claims have always belonged to Parametric will be rendered meaningless.

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For ease of reference, this motion continues the practice from the Petition of referring to Petitioners as "Defendants" and Real Parties In Interest as "Plaintiffs."

Based on this reasoning, the district court initially *granted* a temporary stay of proceedings on December 8, 2014. It then denied a request to extend the stay beyond its expiration point on May 14, 2015, even though Plaintiffs were unable to advance any new argument to suggest that the stay should expire. Instead, noting its concerns about the time this Court might take to issue its decision, the district court directed Defendants to seek such relief from this Court and issued an order on May 15, 2015, which granted Defendants a limited stay of only five days to "seek a stay from the Nevada Supreme Court on an emergency basis." Ex. A to Declaration of Brian C. Raphel ("Raphel Decl."), attached as Exhibit 1. Accordingly, Defendants request that this Court issue an emergency order staying all further district court proceedings. This stay is necessary to ensure that Plaintiffs do not cause irreparable harm to Parametric's corporate right to manage its own legal affairs by usurping legal claims that belong to Parametric, a harm that would negate the Petition's entire purpose, before the *en banc* panel of this Court has had a sufficient opportunity to determine whether Plaintiffs have any right to assert such claims on their own behalves under Nevada law. As set forth more fully below, and as originally recognized by the district court, Defendants satisfy all criteria for a stay under NRAP 8(c) and the request should be granted.

II. RELEVANT BACKGROUND

On November 26, 2014, this Court ordered additional briefing on Defendants' Petition for Writ of Mandamus, or, in the alternative, Writ of Prohibition, which seeks

a review of the district court's determination that, despite Cohen v. Mirage Resorts, Inc., 119 Nev. 1 (2003), individual shareholders of a specific company may directly challenge a merger between a subsidiary of that company and a third party that did not cause those shareholders to lose their stock or any other "unique personal property." Id. at 19. Following this Court's decision to hear this Petition, Defendants filed a motion to stay the district court proceedings on December 1, 2014, in which Defendants noted that (1) a stay was necessary to protect Parametric's corporate rights pending this Court's review, (2) denying a stay would cause irreparable harm to Parametric, (3) granting a stay would cause no harm to Plaintiffs, and (4) that Defendants had a presented a substantial case on the merits. See Raphel Decl. Ex. B. Based on those arguments, the district court granted the motion on December 8, 2014, and stayed all further proceedings for 90 days. That order was memorialized in an Order dated February 2, 2015. See Raphel Decl. Ex. C. On February 17, 2015, pursuant to stipulation by the parties, the district court further extended the stay until May 15, 2015.

One week before the stay was set to expire, Plaintiffs informed Defendants that they intended to object to any further extension of the stay. Accordingly, Defendants filed a motion to extend the stay for an additional 90 days on May 11, 2015. Raphel Decl. Ex. D. This motion incorporated each of the arguments from the prior motion and noted that nothing had changed in these proceedings other than (1) briefing on the

Petition had been completed before this Court and (2) that this Court had tracked the Petition for *en banc* review. *Id.* Plaintiffs filed a one-paragraph opposition that merely incorporated their prior opposition to the stay and did not make any new arguments or allege that any circumstances had changed rendering the then-current stay inappropriate. Raphel Decl. Ex. E. Nevertheless, the district court denied the motion to extend the stay on May 13, 2015, based on its concern that this Court's deliberations would be "[p]okey or really slow" and that this Court previously "screwed up one of [the district court's] cases and the lawyers had three months to get ready for trial so that [it could] comply with the five-year rule." Raphel Decl. Ex. F at 5:2-9; 9:6-14; 9:24-10:2. In an Order dated May 15, 2015, the district court granted Defendants only five days to seek a stay from this Court "on an emergency basis." Raphel Decl. Ex. A.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Defendants Satisfied NRAP 8(a)(1) By First Moving For A Stay Before The District Court.

Under NRAP 8(a)(1), a party must ordinarily move first in the district court for a stay of proceedings pending the adjudication of an extraordinary writ. *State ex rel. Public Serv. Comm'n v. First Judicial Dist. Court*, 94 Nev. 42, 44, 574 P.2d 272, 273 (1978). In this case, the district court was not only first to consider a motion to stay, it

Notably, the length of an anticipated stay is not one of the factors to be considered under Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 8(c).

granted that initial motion and even extended it by stipulation of the parties to May 15, 2015. On May 13, 2015, however, although neither party identified any relevant change in circumstances to lift the stay, the district court reversed course and suddenly refused to extend that stay while this Court continued to consider the Petition. The district court expressly stated that any further stay of proceedings must be obtained from this Court. Raphel Decl. Ex. F at 9. As Defendants have exhausted any hope of obtaining relief from the district court, their request for stay is now properly before this Court.

B. Defendants Satisfied NRAP 8(c).

Under Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 8(c), Nevada courts consider the following four factors in evaluating whether to grant a stay pending the resolution of a writ petition: "(1) whether the object of the appeal or writ petition will be defeated if the stay or injunction is denied; (2) whether appellant/petitioner will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is denied; (3) whether respondent/real party in interest will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay or injunction is granted; and (4) whether appellant/petitioner is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal or writ petition." NRAP 8(c); see also Hansen v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court ex rel.

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³ Although this rule specifically addresses a stay of proceedings pending an appeal, the Nevada Supreme Court has recognized that this rule also applies to writ petitions challenging orders issued by the district courts. *See Hansen*, 116 Nev. at 657.

County of Clark, 116 Nev. 650, 657 (2000). All four factors weigh in favor of granting the stay.

1. The Object Of The Petition Will Be Defeated if the Stay Is Denied.

If this Court grants the Petition, it will mean that Plaintiffs' breach of fiduciary duty claims are derivative and belong to *Parametric* and not Parametric's individual shareholders. As the Petition sets forth, the fiduciary duties that Plaintiffs claim were breached were owed to Parametric. *See, e.g., Sweeney v. Harbin Elec., Inc.,* 2011 WL 3236114, at *3 n.1 (D. Nev. July 27, 2011) ("fiduciary duties are owed to the corporation") (internal quote omitted). If such duties were truly breached, resulting in damage to Parametric and a consequential decrease in the value of all Parametric stock, then Parametric has the exclusive right to assert and manage any claim to recover for that loss.

The Petition's object is the protection of that exclusive corporate right. Individual shareholders, such as Plaintiffs, may not usurp corporate claims for their own benefit and can only assert such claims derivatively on behalf of the corporation, and even then only after certain factors are met. *Shoen v. SAC Holding Corp.*, 122 Nev. 621, 633 (2006) ("because the power to manage a corporation's affairs resides in the board of directors, a shareholder must, before filing suit, make a demand on the board, or if necessary, on the other shareholders, to obtain the action that the shareholder desires"). But allowing Plaintiffs to continue to litigate this case for their

personal benefit is irreconcilable with that corporate right. If this Court ultimately concludes that only Parametric had the right to litigate these claims, such a ruling will be rendered meaningless if Plaintiffs have already substantially litigated these claims against Parametric and without any determination by the Company that such litigation is in its best interest. Granting the requested stay is the only way to protect Parametric's right to manage its own legal affairs at least until this Court has had an opportunity to determine if the underlying action violates that right.

2. <u>Defendants Will Suffer Irreparable Injury If The Stay Is Denied</u>

A central aspect of the exclusive right of a corporation to manage litigation on its own behalf is the notion that the corporation is entitled to decide whether litigation is in the best interests of the company. *See, e.g., Shoen,* 122 Nev. at 632 ("In managing the corporation's affairs, the board of directors may generally decide whether to take legal action"). Plaintiffs have no similar obligation and, instead, seek to further only their own, divergent pecuniary interests by demanding an unspecified allocation of damages *from* the same company that would rightfully *recover* damages if these claims were valid and asserted derivatively. Further, Plaintiffs have subpoenaed banks and other financial advisors to Parametric, effectively depriving Parametric of its right to decide if such efforts are worth the potential risk that such actions may have on long-term relationships with these entities. To be clear, the irreparable harm here is not the financial cost to Defendants of allowing Plaintiffs to

run this litigation, although such costs are—and already have been—substantial, but the loss of Parametric's fundamental right to manage its own legal affairs and decide which actions serve the Company's best interests. If this Court ultimately concludes that these claims belong to Parametric after this litigation is allowed to progress, it will be too late for Parametric to decide retroactively whether any of the actions already taken by the Plaintiffs were in the best interests of the Company. Plaintiffs will have already made decisions that only Parametric had the right to make and the deprivation of Parametric's rights will be irreversible.

3. Plaintiffs Will Not Be Prejudiced By A Stay

In the district court proceedings, Plaintiffs conceded that a stay of proceedings would not cause any prejudice to them. *See* Raphel Decl. Ex. G at 4.

4. <u>Defendants Are Likely To Prevail On The Merits</u>

Briefing has been completed on this Petition and Defendants respectfully submit that they have established at least a substantial likelihood that they will prevail on the merits. The parties are in agreement that *Cohen*, 119 Nev. 1, governs the central question of whether Plaintiffs' claims are derivative in nature. In their opposition, Plaintiffs do not dispute that, under *Cohen*, a "dissenting shareholder" to a corporate merger may directly challenge that merger only after establishing that he or she "lost unique personal property—his or her interest in a specific corporation." *Cohen*, 119 Nev. at 19, 62 P.3d at 732. Here, Plaintiffs are not "dissenting

shareholders" of a company that merged with any other entity and, even if they were, they have not sufficiently alleged that they "lost unique personal property." To the contrary, they owned stock only in a corporate parent of a merging company and they presumably still hold that same stock today.

As set forth in more detail in the Petition, the only merger that occurred here was between VTBH, a third party, and Paris Acquisition Corp. ("Paris"), a subsidiary of Parametric. That merger took place pursuant to a "Merger Agreement" that required Parametric to issue new stock to the former shareholders of VTBH as consideration for the merger. The Merger Agreement did *not* cause Parametric to merge when any company and it did not require any Parametric shareholders, including Plaintiffs, to relinquish their stock. The transaction at issue involved both a merger and a stock issuance, but Plaintiffs have never owned stock of either entity that took part in the merger side of the transaction. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are not dissenting stockholders to the merger between VTBH and Paris and have no personal right to challenge it. *See* NRS 92A.315; NRS 92A.380(1)(a); NRS 92A.015(1).

Any alleged harm to Plaintiffs is simply the byproduct of Parametric's decision to issue new stock to VTBH's for shareholders, which had, at most, a dilutive effect on the value of Parametric's stock. But a dilution in the value of the stock, even if established, is not tantamount to a loss of "unique personal property." *Cohen*, 119 Nev. at 19, 62 P.3d at 732; *Sweeney v. Harbin Elec., Inc.*, 2011 WL 3236114, *2 (D.

Nev. July 27, 2011) (equity dilution claims are derivative). Plaintiffs have not "lost" any property. Recognizing the absence of any true loss of property, Plaintiffs resort to an unprecedented theory that they *effectively* "lost" their Parametric stock because the company in which they still hold stock is now somehow "new and different" from the company in which they originally invested. *See* Ans. Br. at 3, 25. This argument is not only unprecedented and unsupported by any authority, it is illogical and would effectively eliminate derivative claims by impermissibly ceding every conceivable fiduciary breach claim resulting from any transaction directly to shareholders so long as they could vaguely argue that the company was somehow "different" after the alleged breach. That is not the law in Nevada or any other jurisdiction, and for good reason.

This Court has tracked this Petition for *en banc* review, which suggests that it has already correctly recognized the importance of this case. Nev. Supreme Ct. Internal Operating Proc., Rule 2(b)(2)(ii). Regardless of the outcome of the Petition, this Court's ruling could have a large and lasting impact on the legal rights of Nevada corporations to manage their own legal affairs. At a minimum, the proceedings in the district court should be stayed so as to avoid violating Parametric's corporate rights while this Court carefully considers this important issue that will clarify those rights. Because all four considerations weigh in favor of granting a stay, Defendants request that this Court stay all further proceedings pending the resolution of the Petition.

Submitted on May 18, 2015

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury, that I am over the age of eighteen (18) years, and I am not a party to, nor interested in, this action. On May 18, 2015, I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **PETITIONERS' EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY DISTRICT COURT PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPEAL** by the method indicated:

■ **BY FAX:** by transmitting via facsimile the document(s) listed above to the fax number(s) set forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m. pursuant to EDCR Rule 7.26(a). A printed transmission record is attached to the file copy of this document(s).

BY EMAIL: by emailing a PDF of the document(s) listed above to the email addresses of the individual(s) listed below:

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□ **BY OVERNIGHT MAIL:** by causing document(s) to be picked up by an overnight delivery service company for delivery to the addressee(s) on the next business day.

BY U.S. MAIL: by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada addressed as set forth below:

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