IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Nos. 83598, 84971, and 85358

IN RE PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION.

SHAREHOLDERS' LITIGATION.

Electronically Filed

Clerk of Supreme Court

PAMTP, LLC,

Appellant,

v.

KENNETH F. POTASHNER; VTB HOLDINGS, INC.; STRIPES GROUP, LLC; SG VTB HOLDINGS, LLC; JUERGEN STARK; and KENNETH FOX,

Respondents.

Consolidated Appeals from Final Judgment and Fees and Costs Awards Eighth Judicial District Court Case No. A-13-686890-B

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AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030, the undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of January, 2023.

McDonald Carano LLP

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano LLP, and on January 12, 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was efiled and e-served on all registered parties to the Supreme Court's electronic filing system.

/s/ CaraMia Gerard
An Employee of McDonald Carano LLP

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CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA * * * * *

IN RE PARAMETRIC SOUND CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS' LITIGATION)) CASE NO. A-13-686890-B) DEPT NO. XI)
This Document Relates to:)) \
ALL ACTIONS) TRANSCRIPT OF) PROCEEDINGS)

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 2021

BENCH TRIAL - DAY 1

APPEARANCES:

GEORGE F. OGILVIE, III, ESQ. FOR PAMPT LLC: ADAM M. APTON, ESQ.

FOR KENNETH POTASHNER, J. STEPHEN PEEK, ESQ. NORRIS, PUTTERMAN, ROBERT J. CASSITY, ESQ. KAPLAN, & WOLFE: JOHN P. STIGI, III, ESQ. ALEJANDRO E. MORENO, ESQ.

FOR VTB HOLDINGS, STRIPES RICHARD C. GORDON, ESQ. GROUP, SG VTB HOLDINGS, DAVID A. KOTLER, ESQ. KENNETH FOX & JUERGEN STARK: JOSHUA D. N. HESS, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: JILL HAWKINS, COURT RECORDER TRANSCRIBED BY: JD REPORTING, INC.

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1	LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, AUGUST 16, 2021, 9:19 A.M.
2	* * * *
3	THE CLERK: Good morning, Mr. Peek. Do you remember
4	the last time we played that music for you?
5	MR. PEEK: Yes. Do I have that special spot as well?
6	THE COURT: I have no idea where they have you
7	sitting.
8	MR. PEEK: I actually was going to sit over there so
9	I can hear.
10	THE COURT: Do you want the headphones?
11	MR. PEEK: No, I'm good, Your Honor. I'm sorry.
12	What?
13	(Pause in the proceedings.)
14	THE COURT: This is a question directed to defense
15	counsel now that Mr. Peek is here. Have you all decided if you
16	are splitting the time up between your two parties, or are you
17	equally sharing the 40 hours that has been allocated to your
18	side?
19	(Pause in the proceedings.)
20	MR. PEEK: I think the answer is, Your Honor, we're
21	going to equally.
22	MR. HESS: Agree. Agree.
23	MR. PEEK: We're going to just get by with that.
24	THE COURT: You're going to manage?
25	MR. HESS: Yes.

So I have two exhibit lists that you guys have delivered. Have you stipulated to the admission of any exhibits?

MR. PEEK: We have not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm looking at you, Mr. Ogilvie.

MR. OGILVIE: No.

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A-13-686890-B | In Re Parametric | BT Day01 | 2021-08-16 THE COURT: You're kidding? Even in City Center you 1 2 stipulated to some exhibits. 3 Mr. Peek, are you able to stipulate to the admission of any exhibits? 4 5 MR. PEEK: We likely will be, Your Honor, but things 6 got a little bit chaotic at the last with everybody and getting 7 disclosures and getting them there, but we'll get it done. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Gordon, did you stipulate to any exhibits? 9 10 MR. GORDON: We did not. We were working with --11 THE COURT: Okay. That was an agenda item number 12 one. 13 Agenda item number two, Mr. Ogilvie, you have

Agenda item number two, Mr. Ogilvie, you have objected to Mr. Fox appearing by video. I read it. Under the circumstances of COVID, I am going to let any witness who wants to appear by video even if you want to cross-examine him really well.

Anything else you want to tell me to try and rephrase -- changed my mind?

MR. OGILVIE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So the objection is overruled.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else before we start openings?

MR. PEEK: Yes, Your Honor. Four of the director defendants have settled with the plaintiff.

THE COURT: That's nice.

MR. PEEK: We have settlement agreements out for execution. We have a draft ready to be filed, a motion for a good faith settlement, which we hope to file today as long as we have signatures I think from everybody. I don't know what the status is on everybody's side, but I think we're waiting on getting signatures. We sent them by DocuSign to our four settling defendants. Those are, Your Honor, for your purposes Andy Wolfe, Seth Putterman, Robert Kaplan and Elwood Norris.

THE COURT: Okay. That doesn't really change what we're doing though.

MR. PEEK: No, exactly, Your Honor. It does not change what we're doing; however, I just want to at least inform the Court.

THE COURT: I appreciate it.

MR. PEEK: That we have settled at least a part of the case. But as you said, it probably does not change completely. I think it gives us a little less -- a little more time or less use of the time is my thinking.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I look forward to receiving the OST, and I'll get it set if there is no objection on two days' notice.

MR. OGILVIE: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So we'll hear it one morning before we start.

MR. PEEK: Yeah, that's exactly what I anticipated, Your Honor, is that given that everybody on the other side of the V is here. So you have two days' notice, but maybe one-day notice we can actually do it.

THE COURT: We'll see what time I get it. If I get it in the morning, I'll set it on a whole day. If otherwise, I'll set it two days.

MR. HESS: Yeah, well, we're hopeful, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It depends on how your drafters are doing. Because the only people who can object are these people on this side of the room.

MR. PEEK: Exactly, Your Honor. And they're a participant in the negotiations and the resolution. So I don't anticipate any objections anywhere along the line here. So it should be easy.

As I said, we have -- the settlement agreement is actually drafted final and out for execution.

THE COURT: That's lovely. I look forward to receiving the order shortening time for the motion for good faith settlement. I'll get it set.

MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you for your hard work on that.

Now --

MR. PEEK: John's DG and Mr. Apton did it all, Your 1 2 I can't say that I take any credit at all. 3 THE COURT: Well, thank you. I know Mr. Peek was on 4 a beach somewhere. So I really appreciate you handling it. 5 Okay. So anything else before we start the timer? 6 (No audible response.) 7 THE COURT: Mr. Ogilvie, would you like to make an 8 opening statement? 9 MR. OGILVIE: Mr. Apton will be making the opening 10 statement. 11 THE COURT: And you can take your mask off and have a 12 sip of water or something and then put it on, but you got to 13 leave it on while you're speaking. 14 And Mr. Peek was supposed to wipe down before he let 15 you come up there. I did buy a big case of wipes to see if we 16 can get through the trial. 17 Steve, wipe down the lectern. 18 And I can't start counting time against him until 19 you've wiped it down. 20 (Pause in the proceedings.) 21 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Apton. 22 MR. APTON: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Uh-huh. OPENING STATEMENT FOR PAMTP LLC 24

JD Reporting, Inc.

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MR. APTON: Adam Apton on behalf of plaintiff

PAMTP LLC.

2.2.

Your Honor, Parametric and VTB Holdings merged in 2014. Negotiations began in March of 2013. The deal was announced in August of '13, and it finally closed January of the following year. It was structured in the form of a reverse merger, meaning that VTB Holdings merged into Parametric. And in exchange, Parametric issued about 30 million shares to VTB Holdings and its controlling shareholders. That includes Stripes Group and Ken Fox.

But those 30 million shares had the effect of diluting Parametric shareholders dramatically. There were about 8 million shares outstanding at the time on a fully diluted basis, and 30 million shares was almost three times that amount.

What we're here today to do is suing for what we allege were breaches of fiduciary duty committed by Mr. Potashner, Parametric's executive chairman, and then aiding and abetting of those breaches by Juergen Stark, VTB Holdings's CEO and it's Stripes Group controlling shareholder, including Mr. Fox.

How did we get here? When the merger was announced, class-action litigation commenced almost immediately, within days if I remember correctly. Your Honor is very familiar with the trajectory of this case. It went back up and down and lasted for several years. In late 2019, it finally settled.

2.2.

My clients, who owned 800,000 shares, a little bit above that at the time of the merger, had questions about the settlement. They wanted to know why, how come, whether there was more money, what the percentage of the recovery was. So we asked answers, and we got no information in response. So we opted out and filed suit.

What we found out in discovery was pretty dramatic. It turns out that Potashner, Parametric's executive chairman, instead of representing the company and its shareholders was actively negotiating for his own self-interest in an attempt to use the merger to benefit himself.

And what's more, Stark and Fox, VTB's CEO and controlling shareholder knew that he was breaching fiduciary duties and egged him on throughout the entire time.

The evidence will show, and we have a lot of it -for Potashner's examination, we have about a hundred exhibits
showing particular instances of this occurring.

The evidence will show that from day one Potashner was entirely trained on using the merger to extract benefit for himself in connection with Parametric's subsidiary HyperSound Health, HHI. He wanted to spin it out for himself through the merger or somehow become the president or managing director of the subsidiary.

Potashner was aggressive in his intent to do this. He threatened his board members. He used his power, his

control over the company to give concessions to VTB Holdings and Stripes Group in an effort to curry favor from them, to somehow leverage the control he had over Parametric in the course of the merger to extract some benefit from them when it was all said and done.

He delayed and concealed licensing deals. He buried press releases that would have cast Parametric in a positive light. He even granted a veto right to Stark, VTB Holdings's CEO, on all license deals in order to, quote, "not lose the deal." He gave an exclusive license as part of the breakup fee in an effort to prevent any other companies from topping VTB Holdings's bid during the breakup -- or the go-shop period.

When Fox and Stark asked him not to defend the stock price in order to make the premium on the deal look better to the market, he said okay, and he did just that.

His board members complained, but they never fired him. They never removed him. The only thing they did was complain to each other, and they tried to get him to stop negotiating for himself by asking. That's it. Potashner didn't listen. As he admitted, HHI was the whole reason he entered into the deal in the first place.

Potashner's conduct was bad, but what makes it reprehensible is that he knew VTB Holdings was in a state of decline throughout this entire time. He sold out his shareholders knowing while -- knowing that VTB Holdings, their

financial situation had deteriorated dramatically over the course of 2013. He was having open discussions about his quote, concerns about future financial expectations, quote, financing challenges due to, quote, covenant issues, decreasing EBITDA projections less than a week after the fairness opinion was issued. Potashner was flat out telling Stark that his numbers were, and excuse me, Your Honor, the numbers were shitty. That's what he told Stark, and he wasn't sure how he was going to sell the deal for the vote. We found out how he did it. He lied to his shareholders.

Adam Kahn, on behalf of IceRose Capital Management, whom the Court will hear from testimony today, was a 5 percent shareholder at the time.

On December 12, 2013, two weeks before the merger vote, he e-mailed Potashner. He said to Potashner, I'll vote for the deal, assuming there's, quote, no impairment to me to be holding the business postmerger. Or alternatively, if there is an impairment, the deal should be recut for a greater share going to current Parametric shareholders.

Potashner did not respond. In fact, the only thing he did was reach out to Stark and complain about weak 2013 results. He even said Parametric was, quote, getting 19 percent of something not worth much.

So on one hand he's complaining to Stark about VTB's weak financial holdings and the percentages in the merger. On

the other hand, his 5 percent shareholder was asking him specifically for the information that he -- that Potashner was hiding.

On January 3rd, after the merger vote, Adam Kahn asked Potashner, Why is there a delay with the merger close?

Potashner told him, quote, It's an administrative issue with the banks. That was absolutely false. PNC Bank, VTB's main lender, was on the verge of placing the company into default under the terms of its facility. It was not an administrative issue.

Potashner's willingness to lie, Stark and Fox knowing and egging them on during the whole thing, is why we're here.

And we're asking for damages.

The damages are \$12.49 per share. That represents the dilution that my clients suffered in the course of the merger. And it's a calculation that was obtained using a reliable tried and true, discounted cash flow methodology. We're also asking for punitive damages, one and a half times the damages award.

Corporate officers have a duty. That duty is to be honest and protect the interests of their shareholders. That was not done here. In fact, it was the extreme opposite.

Punitive damages are used to hold people accountable and send a message to others in the industry to let them know what would happen if they were to violate the law again. And

that's why we think it's appropriate.

2.2.

Your Honor, in closing, I just wanted to point out one more e-mail from Potashner. Late in the process, he wrote to his board members, quote, This board is the most unprofessional, dysfunctional team I have ever worked with. And the sooner we all distance ourselves the better. There is most definitely a path where we all begin suing each other. Potashner was absolutely right.

Your Honor, we ask that you find in favor of the plaintiff and award the damages we've been seeking.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Could you wipe down the lectern, please.

MR. APTON: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Peek.

MR. PEEK: Thank you, Your Honor.

OPENING STATEMENT FOR THE DIRECTOR DEFENDANTS

MR. PEEK: Parametric was a start-up company wanting to deliver novel audio solutions through its HyperSound technology platform, which pioneered Parametric acoustic technology for generating audible sound along with directional ultrasonic column H sound laser.

Parametric's technology created a unique sound image distinct from traditional audio systems. In 2013 it was a publicly traded corporation listed on the NASDAQ. Its stock

had been up -- rising and falling during the last two years, 2012 through 2013, reaching lows in the dollar range and the highs in the \$20 range.

2.2.

It's meager revenues, measuring in just thousands, came almost exclusively from digital signage and kiosk products, not from its hypersonic -- HyperSound product. It was recording historical losses and was projected at its then current trajectory in 2013 to run out of cash by 2014. Consequently, it began focusing on targeting its technology for new uses in commercial markets and consumer markets where it did not have any presence, such as the video gaming industry.

It was also at that time working on developing health applications for its hypersonic -- for itself HyperSound with persons with hearing loss through HyperSound Health Inc., or we've called it HHI, a subsidiary of Parametric.

In March 2013 the board was composed of six members, Elwood "Woody" Norris, the inventor of HyperSound, cofounder, president and chief scientist of Parametric; Seth Putterman, a professor of physics at UCLA, who also provided consulting services on Parametric's HyperSound technology; Robert Kaplan, a retired business executive with extensive experience in the financial and retail sectors; Andrew Wolfe, Ph.D., a technology and intellectual property consultant in the consumer electronics, computer, and semiconductor industries; James Honore, with — about whom you've never heard — an executive

with extensive experience in the entertainment, motion picture primarily, industry; and then, of course, Mr. Potashner, an experienced business executive who served as executive chairman of the board beginning in spring of 2012.

I'm going to refer to all of them as director defendants.

As part of Parametric's ongoing strategic planning process, the Parametric board and executive officers regularly reviewed and evaluated Parametric's strategic direction and alternatives in light of the performance of its business and operations and market, economic, competitive and other conditions and developments. It was a small company with 10, 12 employees, versus Turtle Beach, which had over a hundred employees.

THE COURT: And made really cool headphones.

MR. PEEK: Pardon?

THE COURT: Made really cool headphones.

MR. PEEK: Yes.

THE COURT: And kids used to want those.

MR. PEEK: Turtle Beach did, yes.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. PEEK: In pursuit of the strategic objectives of March 21, 2013, Parametric entered into a nondisclosure agreement with privately held VTB Holdings -- I'm going to refer to them as Turtle Beach -- which was majority owned by

Stripes Group and SG VTB LLC.

2.2.

Turtle Beach, as we know, designs, develops and markets premium audio peripherals for video game, personal computer and mobile platforms and is best known for its acclaimed line of gaming headphones and headsets crafted for console and PC gaming.

A transaction with Turtle Beach would help Parametric break into that video gaming industry, a lucrative consumer market in which it did not have any presence whatsoever, and use its HyperSound technology.

Eventually the discussions involved the potential of Turtle Beach acquiring all or part of Parametric. It started out licensing and then became all or part of.

From March 21, at the time of the execution, to August 2nd, 2013, a five-month period of time, Parametric and its directors performed detailed due diligence; held robust discussions about a merger with Turtle Beach, some of which had significant tension, as you heard from Mr. Apton; and after board approval of the merger, made detailed disclosures to shareholders to lead to a fully informed shareholder vote.

And you will hear, Your Honor, from the first witness about that fully informed disclosure made to the shareholders.

The evidence will show that Parametric engaged and considered the advice of numerous competent and highly qualified financial advisors, including Houlihan Lokey and

Craig-Hallum as well as its counsel Sheppard Mullin. Houlihan Lokey made numerous presentations to the board regarding Parametric's financial status, Turtle Beach's operations and financial requirements and the rationale for the transaction.

Craig-Hallum reviewed the merger transaction, looked at -- audited an unaudited financials for Parametric, audited an unaudited financials for Turtle Beach, Q1 financials for Turtle Beach, draft Q2 financial statements for Turtle Beach for that 2013 period, and Turtle Beach financial projections, to render its fairness opinion.

Parametric performed extensive due diligence and made numerous due diligence requests to Turtle Beach through Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum.

At an August 2nd, 2013, board meeting, Craig-Hallum rendered a fairness opinion in which he concluded that, quote, a per share exchange ratio, end quote, contemplated by the merger agreement is fair from a financial point of view to Parametric.

Legal counsel made presentations to the board regarding their fiduciary duties and other legal aspects of the transaction.

The board reasonably considered and reasonably relied upon the advice of its professionals and consultants regarding the advisability of the proposed merger.

The advice and opinion provided by Houlihan Lokey,

Craig-Hallum, and Sheppard Mullin were only part of the factors that the board considered when approving the merger.

The evidence will show that the board members exercised their own independent business judgment and engaged in robust discussions regarding the merger.

Specifically, the evidence will show that in the five-month period, from March 2013 to August 2nd, 2013, when they approved the merger, the board held no less than 15 meetings to discuss and weigh the terms, the benefits, and the risks of the merger.

In addition, the evidence will demonstrate that outside of their meetings, Parametric directors and officers participated in negotiations with Turtle Beach representatives, exchanged robust communications regarding terms of the merger, and worked with financial and legal advisors for both Parametric and Turtle Beach to evaluate and negotiate the deal.

These robust communications included often contentious discussions of Potashner stock options and in HHI, the subsidiary that had the healthcare technology.

Potashner continually stressed to Turtle Beach that he wanted, as part of any deal, his stock options in HHI to survive.

Turtle Beach, however, repeatedly stressed that HHI stock options were a sticking point in the deal and that it would not contemplate a merger in which HHI ownership issues

1 were not resolved.

The evidence will show that the Parametric directors pushed back and refused to give Potashner what he wanted.

Ultimately, Your Honor, in order to make the deal and the merger, Potashner agreed to give up his HHI stock options for no compensation in order to effectuate the merger.

During this same time period, five months, the board also considered and explored pursuit of other strategic, licensing, and financing alternatives.

The board members will testify that after their informed, detailed deliberations over this five-month period, they believed the merger was in the best interests of the company and its shareholders and that the potential benefits to Parametric stockholders outweighed the risks and uncertainties that it faced as a standalone company.

On August 5th, after the vote of the board,

Parametric publicly announced the merger and a 30-day go-shop

period, during which time -- that 30-day go-shop period -
Houlihan Lokey contacted 49 prospective buyers to solicit

acquisition proposals for Parametric and consider alternatives.

These include many of those same companies from the spring of

2013, who had also expressed an interest, Company A, Company B,

Company C. However, none of the 49 potential buyers expressed

interest in acquiring Parametric.

The merger closed, of course, on January 14th, after

a vote by Parametric's public shareholders approving the merger.

Now, what is this claim about? The plaintiff brings one claim against director defendants for equity expropriation as part of their breach of fiduciary claim.

We know, because we all lived it for the last eight years, that the Nevada Supreme Court in Parametric versus Eighth Judicial District Court adopted the reasoning of two Delaware cases regarding equity appropriations, the *Gentile v. Rossette*, and the *Gatz v. Ponsoldt* cases.

Under Gatz and Gentile, an equity expropriation exists -- claim exists where, one, a company has a controlling shareholder or a controlling shareholder group prior to the merger; two, the controlling shareholder or controlling shareholder group uses its company -- uses its control to cause the company to issue economic and voting power to -- to the controlling shareholder group per inadequate consideration. In other words, they expropriated the value from the other shareholders.

In Parametric, our Nevada court -- Nevada Supreme Court adopted that same test, holding that, quote, Equity expropriation claims involving controlling shareholders' or directors' expropriation of value from the company causing other shareholders' equity to be diluted. An expropriation of value from the company.

2.2.

And what is expropriation, Your Honor? It comes from the Latin ex, away from, and the Latin verb appropriare, take as one's own.

The evidence will show in this trial that Parametric had no controlling shareholder or controlling shareholder group or controlling director prior to the merger, and/or that if such existed, such fictional controlling group, person, director, took away as their own the other shareholders' value in the company. All shareholders, including the director defendants, who owned shares or options were equally diluted through the merger and received equal consideration.

Under applicable law, plaintiffs must prove that, one, an individual premerger shareholder owned more than 50 percent of the voting power; two, an individual shareholder exercised such formidable voting and managerial power that he, as a practical matter, was no differently situated than if he had majority voting control or had power, so potent, that independent directors cannot freely exercise their judgment, fearing retribution; three, a group of shareholders entered into an actual agreement to act together prior to the merger or its negotiations, let alone involved, quote, in a blood's pact to act together.

The evidence, Your Honor, will establish that none of the directors, even in combination, owned more than 50 percent of premerger Parametric. Plaintiff has asserted -- and you

heard it here today, from Mr. Apton -- that Kenneth Potashner actually controlled the board in approving the merger. The evidence is to the contrary.

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2.2.

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Throughout the merger negotiations, the other members of the Parametric board pushed back against Potashner. And so, therefore, the relationship between Potashner and the rest of the Parametric board was not one of control, but one of contention. In fact, the evidence, again, will show that the other Parametric board members often acted contrary to what they perceived as Potashner's personal interest, by causing the board, among other things, to, A, cancel Potashner's option in HHI, a subsidiary, for no consideration; reap up Potashner's efforts to cause Kaplan to retire from his position as a director of the premerger with Parametric; C, refuse Potashner's request to remove Wolfe from Parametric's audit committee; D, refuse Potashner's request to be allowed to sell Parametric stock after the announcement of the merger; and E, refuse Potashner's request to allow Parametric consultant, John Todd to sell Parametric after the announcement of the merger.

Finally, plaintiff will also not be able to prove the required element that the controlling shareholder or controlling shareholder group used its control to cause the company to issue economic and voting power to the controlling shareholder or shareholder group for inadequate consideration. They were equally treated, as with everybody.

The evidence will show that the Parametric board is entitled to the protection of the business judgment rule in voting to approve the merger.

2.2.

We know that the directors of a Nevada corporation are presumed to act in good faith, on an informed basis, and with a view to the interests of the corporation. A director in so exercising is entitled to rely on information, opinions, and reports from, among others, one or more directors, officers, or employees of the corporation, reasonably believed to be reliable and competent in the matters prepared and presented.

Likewise, a director may rely on, quote, upon information, opinions, and reports from counsel, public accountants, financial advisors, evaluation advisors, investment bankers, or other persons, as to matters reasonably believed to be within the preparer's or presenter's professional or expert competence -- Houlihan Lokey, Craig-Hallum, Sheppard Mullin.

The director will only be liable based on an act or failure to act unless, of course, the presumption afforded by the business judgment rule has been rebutted and is proven that the director's action or failure to act constituted a breach of his fiduciary duty as a director, which involved intentional misconduct, fraud, or knowing violation of law.

As we know from *Chur versus Eighth Judicial District*Court, it supplies -- excuse me -- NRS 78.138, subpart 7 of

fraud, intentional misconduct, and knowing violation, supplies, quote, the sole avenue to hold directors and officers individually liable for damages arising from official conduct.

2.2.

As previewed, Your Honor, the evidence will show that the Parametric board did not breach their fiduciary duties. It approved the merger in good faith after extensive due diligence and deliberations, and a majority of the board reasonably relied upon the advice, information, and opinions of other directors, employees, and competent professionals, including counsel and financial advisors, including Craig-Hallum and Houlihan Lokey.

Moreover, the evidence will show that none of the Parametric board members had any interest in the merger that was not previously awarded to them, and none of the directors received any compensation or payment from Turtle Beach or affiliated persons or entities who were approving the merger.

To the contrary, Your Honor, as I've said, the Parametric directors' interests in the merger were fully aligned with the shareholders'. The evidence will further show that the -- that Parametric disclosed all material facts in the proxy and that the proxy provided the shareholders with a fair summary of the transaction -- the Craig-Hallum Fairness Opinion and Turtle Beach's financial status -- actual financial status.

So, Your Honor, the directors are also entitled to conclusive deference to their judgment as to the consideration

received for issued stock, absent actual fraud under NRS 78.200 and 78.211.

2.2.

Individual shareholders in this case must show actual fraud in any direct equity dilution and equity expropriation claim that they may have in order to overcome the statutory deference afforded to them, and that must be a claim unique to them and not for the benefit of all of the company. That's the derivative claim that's been resolved, and we're not here to talk about derivative claim.

But it will not be able to meet its burden on those claims against the director defendants to prove equity expropriation.

Although not really part of their equity expropriation claim, plaintiffs allege that the director defendants deceived shareholders through a false or misleading proxy statement.

The evidence will show, however, that from August 2nd, 2013, to January 15, 2014, Parametric and Turtle Beach worked to consummate the merger, including providing detailed disclosures to Parametric shareholders, so that the shareholders were fully informed for a shareholder vote on the merger. You'll see that first up this morning.

Even after approving the merger, the evidence will show that the Parametric board continued to meet and work with its legal and financial advisors to discuss the merger status

and requirements, such as financing, including financing for both Parametric and Turtle Beach, and associated risks.

2.2.

At the time of the merger, Parametric was owned almost 20 percent by noninsider shareholders. As a result, the Parametric directors needed and worked to get the majority public shareholders to approve the merger.

The evidence will show that Josh Weisbord, Barry Weisbord's son, and friends with many of those participating in the plaintiff, held themselves out as an agent of the shareholder members of the plaintiff, communicated with the Parametric shareholders, and actively worked to encourage shareholders to vote to approve the merger.

The proxy statement, Your Honor, was submitted to the SEC, in a 340-page definitive proxy statement, which included a recitation of all of the meetings held by the share -- by the directors, all of the actions that they took, all of the meetings that they held with Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum, all of the meetings that they held with the Juergen Stark and Kenneth Fox.

They contained that detailed description of the terms of the merger and the background and consideration that went into approval of the merger by the board. The proxy statement itself contained a fair statement of the Craig-Hallum Fairness Opinion and informed readers that the projections that Craig-Hallum relied upon were currently only as of August 2nd,

2013, With a prominent disclaimer that neither Parametric nor Turtle Beach necessarily considered those projections to be accurate predictions of future events.

The proxy statement also disclosed that Turtle Beach expected to underperform, even the lower guidelines provided to Parametric shareholders, and that it would be adjusting projections downward, and disclosed numerous risks associated with Turtle Beach, including related difficulties with availability of components, and Turtle Beach's debt and financing, and its problems with Xbox and PlayStation.

Further disclosed in the proxy statement were the board members interests in Parametric and compensation received by the board, if any, in the merger. And the board members will testify that there was no material interests or potential conflict of the merger that were not disclosed in the proxy and that they received no additional consideration for the merger.

After a court hearing, on December 22nd, 2013, in which this Court denied certain derivative shareholders' efforts to enjoin the upcoming shareholder vote on the merger, Parametric held a special meeting on December 27th and approved the merger.

The evidence will show that neither the Parametric directors, nor any combination of Parametric insiders, owned sufficient shares in premerger Parametric to control the outcome of the vote in favor of the merger. And several

directors held only unexercised options and were not entitled and eligible to vote at all on those particular shares. The voting shares considered consisted of majority noninsider shares. As we've heard here, some 800,000 from these plaintiffs, who approved the merger.

The merger was ultimately approved with approximately 95 percent of the shares voting in that election to approve the transaction, including, as I said, all of the members of plaintiff who voted at that meeting.

The transaction closed on January 14th, 2014, as consideration for the merger. As we know, Parametric issued millions of shares to Stripes and VTBH, the net effect being that Stripes controlled approximately 80.9 percent of the combined company.

That split was consistently the -- reasonably the same from March 2013 all the way up to August. It did vary. It varied from 78.22, to 81.19, to 80.20, to 79.21; ultimately, it was 80.9 percent of the combined company.

Parametric shareholders, included the director defendants who owned a combined hundred percent, were reduced to the minority, 19.1 percent.

Yes. Directors received compensations as a result of the change in control -- benefits that were already baked into their agreement. They had been previously awarded to directors under existing employment or other agreements.

2.2.

The evidence will show that the board member's interests were aligned with the public shareholders, including the assignors. The evidence will show that each of the shareholders held varying amounts of unvested stock options that became fully vested upon a change in control, and they lost.

There was a six-month lockup period of all of the directors receiving options that prohibited them from transferring their Parametric shares for six months after the merger. The vesting of the unvested stock options and the lockup period had the effect of aligning the director's interests with those of the shareholders, and it would have been contrary to the director's interests to agree to a change in control that the directors believed would depress Parametric's stock price long term.

They weren't acting in their own interests to depress the stock, to lose money, from options that they had and had vested on change in control.

The evidence will confirm that none of them had any preexisting interest in Turtle Beach or received any additional compensation or payments of consideration of any kind from Turtle Beach or any affiliated person or entity.

Ultimately, as a result of the decline in the price of Parametric's stock in the months and years after the merger, the stock and options held by the directors became largely

worthless. They suffered the same personal financial loss in equity value as did all public shareholders, including the assignors.

We've talked, Your Honor, a number of times about plaintiffs' standing, and I'm going to go over it again. This case began as a shareholder derivative and class action of Parametric shareholders in August 2013 regarding the merger and its dilutive effect on Parametric shares.

That action settled. Plaintiff in this case is a Delaware specially formed LLC for the purpose of asserting claims in this present lawsuit after opting out of the class action settlement. It seeks to assert those claims assigned to it by individuals and entities who held Parametric stock on the closing date of the merger.

However, plaintiff itself was not a holder of Parametric stock on January 15th. The evidence will show that the members of the plaintiff that held Parametric stock on the date the merger closed, with the exception of one of the members, sold all of their Parametric stock prior to assigning their claim to plaintiff and did not own any stock when they purported to assign their claims, and that they did not, when they sold those shares, reserve any rights attendant to those shares to sue at the time their stock was sold.

Standing is important here, Your Honor. Plaintiffs have yet failed to produce sufficient evidence of standing. It

is their burden to establish and demonstrate that it has standing to bring its claims. It will not be able to meet that burden.

2.2.

As they've outlined to you, Your Honor, in the *Urdan* v. WR Capital Partners case, longstanding principles of shareholder litigation dictate that, quote, dilution claims with a direct or derivative arising from ownership are not claims personal to the stockholder. They're personal to the stock itself.

Accordingly, shareholders forfeit any right to pursue such claims in litigation when they sell their stock, because the right to assert such a claim passes to the purchaser of the stock. We know that. We've looked at the class. And it talked about transferees. Because when a purchaser acquires a share of common stock, quote, he acquires all rights in that security that the transfer had or had power to transfer.

The only way for a shareholder to sell the stock and retain the right to assert a legal claim is to expressly reserve the right to sue at the time the stock was sold.

The evidence will show that Parametric -- the plaintiff was not a shareholder of Parametric and has no attending standing to assert any claim.

The assignors could not assign any claim. They did not have standing to -- to pursue at the time. Thus, they could not assign any claim to plaintiff on April 2020, if they

sold their stock prior to April 2020, and failed to expressly preserve their right to sue when these sales occurred.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Peek, if you could please wipe down.

Mr. Hess.

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MR. PEEK: These come in [indiscernible], Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know, Mr. Peek. I feel bad for you guys to have to do it. But the ones the County provide bleach your suits. So I went and got the better ones.

MR. PEEK: Yeah. I don't think I would want to be pouring bleach on this, Your Honor, or even ingesting it into my body, as some have suggested.

THE COURT: [Indiscernible.] You ready?

MR. PEEK: Yes, I am ready.

THE COURT: Okay.

OPENING STATEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE

MR. HESS: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm going to start with what this case is not about.

It's not an appraisal case to determine the intrinsic value of any company. It's not about the forecast of either company and whether they ultimately panned out. And it's also ultimately not about the financial performance of any of the defendants.

Instead, as Mr. Peek described, this case is about

whether, in unanimously approving the merger between Parametric Sound Corporation and VTB Holdings, which I'll refer to as Turtle Beach.

2.2.

The six directors of Parametric violated their fiduciary duties by causing a controlling shareholder to appropriate equity from Parametric's minority shareholders, and whether any of my clients did anything more than negotiate their side of the transaction, and instead sought to create or exploit a conflict of interest among a majority of Parametric's directors in approving any such position.

The evidence will confirm, not only as Mr. Peek alluded to, that there was no equity appropriation by controlling shareholder; but my clients did not create or exploit any conflict of interest among any Parametric director for any purpose.

Instead, the evidence will demonstrate that in 2013, Parametric was a struggling startup company that needed quickly to find a path to commercializing its HyperSound technology even to keep operating and found an ideal partner to do just that in Turtle Beach.

As Mr. Peek said, those companies engaged in lengthy negotiations with and substantial due diligence on each other from March to August 2013, that ultimately led to the merger agreement.

The Court will not hear any evidence, however, that

these negotiations between Parametric and Turtle Beach were

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anything other than at arms length.

There will be no evidence of side deals or special payments between Turtle Beach or Stripes on the one hand and

payments between Turtle Beach or Stripes on the one hand and any of Parametric's directors, including Mr. Potashner, upon whom plaintiff has put particular focus.

And I know we've been at this a long time, but I'd like to spend a little time introducing some of my clients.

THE COURT: Eight years.

MR. HESS: Eight years. You're right. Turtle Beach, as you alluded to, makes cool headsets.

THE COURT: That's what my kids used to say.

MR. HESS: So do mine. Turtle Beach has been an audio innovator for over 40 years. And in 2006 it introduced the first audio-gaming headset, virtually creating the category.

In 2012 to 2013, when the merger was being negotiated, and for the eight, nine years since, Turtle Beach has been the leading -- the dominant maker of audio headsets for the video gaming market.

During the time of the merger negotiations, Turtle
Beach had approximately 53 percent of the U.S. dollar share of
the entire gaming headset market. It sold nine out of ten in
all of the top five bestselling gaming headsets and enjoyed
credibly high and positive brand recognition among key gaming

demographics. And that's still true today.

2.2.

In 2013, its headsets were sold in over 27,000 stores in 44 countries, including top retailers like Walmart, Target, and Best Buy. In order to support such a broad retail platform, Turtle Beach had built an extensive and sophisticated international production supply chain and distribution network for its products. But simply, Turtle Beach was not only a real business, but a very successful one.

Indeed in the years leading up to the merger, Turtle
Beach was enjoying substantial growth, taking advantage of its
market share dominance and increased demand in gaming products.

For the full year before the merger began in 2012, Turtle Beach had revenues of \$208.4 million, with EBITDA of 48.4 million. That is more than double the revenues it had for just 2010, which was 90.5 million.

Beginning in the fall of 2012, Juergen Stark became Turtle's -- Turtle Beach's CEO, taking over for the company's founder. Stark was brought in to upgrade Turtle Beach's executive management team by its majority shareholders. Stark had previously been the chief operating operator of Motorola Mobility, a \$9 billion mobile phone company that had recently been sold to Google. He had substantial leadership experience in the consumer electronics industry: Managing complex supply chains, overseeing engineering and manufacturing development, marketing, and distribution, for one of the world's largest

mobile phone makers.

As you've heard, Turtle Beach's majority shareholder was Stripes. Stripes is a private equity firm that was founded in 2008 by Kevin Fox and Ken Meriden (phonetic). Mr. Fox has had a long and successful career as an entrepreneurial investor.

Stripes focuses on investing in software and consumer products companies that have compelling products, fanatical customer bases, and are at in an inflection point in their growth, meaning companies that need increased investment and management improvements to level up and take full advantage of their offerings.

Beyond simply investing money, Stripes has developed a network of seasoned industry executives in the spaces where it invests and provides executive talent placement and support, building strong management teams. And you'll hear that Stripes' philosophy is to recruit top executives to build these strong management teams and let them manage the business.

Stripes has invested in over 54 companies, including such well-known companies as Grubhub, Blue Apron, GoFundMe, Stella and Chewy's, Art.com, and, of course, Turtle Beach.

Stripes invested in Turtle Beach in 2010 and are heavily invested in expanding its distribution in partnership with gaming makers. It brought in Ronald Doornink, an operating partner, who is the former CEO of Activision, which

is the largest producer and distributor of gaming -- video games, as Turtle Beach's executive chairman, and recruited Stark.

During the first two years of Stripes' stewardship,
Turtle Beach enjoyed huge growth. Again, in the short span of
2010 to 2012, Turtle Beach's revenues doubled from 90 million
to 208 million.

By comparison, Parametric was a venture company with no real operations or revenue, and in 2013 was looking for either a large infusion of cash or an acquirement.

Parametric had no product for the technology

HyperSound that was still in its early stage and was not

developed enough for commercial use. As Mr. Peek alluded, they
had no history with any real revenues over its entire history.

And indeed in 2012, Parametric hosted less than \$200,000 in gross revenue, as compared to over 200 million for Turtle Beach, and lost \$2.6 million of EBITDA in 2012. It had no significant licensing relationships despite nearly three years of effort.

In other words, as you will hear and see throughout the trial, Your Honor, Turtle Beach and Parametric were at vastly different stages, and as a result had vastly different histories of actual, measurable financial performance. On a revenue basis alone, Turtle Beach was 10,000 times the size of Parametric in 2013.

And unlike Turtle Beach, Parametric had no products, no ability to produce the products, no distribution network, limited engineering and development resources and no relationships with retailers. Plus, it was running out of money.

By early 2013, Parametric only had \$3.8 million in cash and a yearly burn rate of approximately 4 million, which was expected to continue.

Accordingly in 2013, Parametric retained Houlihan Lokey, either to secure new financing or find a strategic partner.

You will hear testimony from Parametric's bankers at Houlihan Lokey, Daniel Hoverman and Mark Dufilho, that raising the needed capital for Parametric was very difficult, because potential partners found HyperSound too unproven and potential revenues too far out in time and speculative to justify large investments.

And it was just at this time that they were introduced to Turtle Beach. Turtle Beach was first introduced to Parametric in February 2013 and received its first demonstration of HyperSound on March 6th, 2013.

As Mr. Peek noted, originally he was only interested in the license. But Mr. Stark was also interested in diversifying Turtle Beach's business.

As Mr. Stark will explain, Turtle Beach's gaming

headset business was a very good one. But because headsets plugged into someone else's product, primarily Microsoft's Xbox or Sony's PlayStation gaming console, Turtle Beach was dependent on what those companies did, and one of those things was transitioning console generations.

The dominant console makers, Sony and Microsoft, transitioned to next generations about every 7 to 8 years and had never done so at the same time, until 2013.

And when a console transitions to a next generation, Your Honor, what typically happens is gamers will stop buying the old ones, as well as the peripherals, like headsets, that go with them, and wait for the new models.

The typical result is that a transition will create an immediate drop in demand and then recover with increased demand as the new consoles get introduced and penetrate the market. Importantly, there are a lot of variables that surround console transitions that can substantially impact peripheral makers like Turtle Beach, that are out of their control, to which they don't have a lot of visibility.

For example, the console manufacturers don't provide much notice as to when the new consoles will launch. They can limit what's called backward and forward compatibility, meaning they can allow old headphones to still work on the new consoles or only limit it to new ones that are specifically designed for it. They can alter the licensing agreement with various

manufacturers. And as you will hear, all of these significant issues came into play between contract and close of this merger.

2.2.

In the spring of 2013, just as Turtle Beach and Parametric were negotiating the outline of the sum deal, Turtle Beach learned that both the Xbox and PlayStation consoles would introduce new generations for the holiday season of 2013 -- again, the first time they had transitioned together. But details remain murky about timing it, interoperability with peripherals for both products, which created substantial uncertainty for the whole gaming headset market -- all of which were well understood by the marketplace.

But there were also positives. Turtle Beach was only one of two headset makers who had a headset license for the Xbox One. And the other one wasn't a significant player in the gaming space, so Turtle Beach had reason for optimism ahead of the transition that it would have a new Xbox One all to itself when it launched.

You will hear testimony, however, that the dual console transition and the rollout of the Xbox One, in particular, was particularly disruptive and had far greater impacts on 2013 results than could be predicted.

Namely, Microsoft announced in October of 2013 -- again that's several months after the merger was agreed to -- that Xbox One would launch without any headset compatibility --

and only forward compatibility when software and hardware additions were rolled out sometime in early 2014. But when the merger terms were negotiated, none of that was known.

2.2.

Going back to mid-April 2013, Turtle Beach's thinking about Parametric evolved from the licensing play to an acquisition or merger. And on April 19th, it submitted a draft nonbinding term sheet to Parametric or a proposed merger with roughly an 80/20 ratio.

You'll hear that that ratio is the product, Your Honor, of a few inputs. One, was Parametric's market cap, which in this period was widely volatile. As Mr. Peek noted, changed sometimes as much as 20 percent in a day. And was presumed inflated because, one, Parametric had issued a press release in March 2013 that it was engaged in a process for strategic transaction.

And two, Parametric was a story stock pushed up by press releases promoting future business opportunities, but, as already described, with little actual numbers or business.

As Mr. Peek noted, its stock price went from the ones to 20s, and during the period of time of the negotiation, when Turtle Beach first was introduced to Parametric, stock was about 10, and then it went up to 20 at the time they disclosed that there was a strategic process.

You'll hear testimony that the parties took that volatile leap into account when negotiating the ratio.

Another input was Turtle Beach's most recent full year EBITDA for 2012.

And another important input was the opposition of Stripes and other Turtle Beach board members to the acquisition of Parametric.

As you will hear from numerous witnesses, Ken Fox, the managing partner of Stripes, the majority owner of Turtle Beach, was very reluctant about any acquisition or merger with Parametric. Mr. Fox thought that Parametric was not a real business and was too risky. He also thought its market cap, as reflected in its stock price, was overly inflated and unsupported by any actual business fundamentals.

He also thought it wasn't a good sign for Turtle
Beach to become a public company, particularly ahead of this
dual console transition that would create unprecedented
uncertainty in Turtle Beach's business, and which might be
difficult for capital markets to understand.

It took from April until June of 2013 to convince Fox and Stripes ultimately to support the deal, but the condition of that support was that its stake in Turtle Beach would not be diluted by more than 20 percent.

Two of Turtle Beach's other directors, its founders, were also opposed to the deal and remained opposed throughout. Parametric knew of the internal dissent within Turtle Beach of doing the deal, but wanted to salvage it. This led to a

unilateral series of carrot-and-stick negotiation approaches -buy Parametric, the board assumed Turtle Beach would keep it
interested, to get it to a decision, try to close a deal.

2.2.

It wasn't until June 9th that Turtle Beach overcame its internal dissent over merger and provided Parametric with revised terms -- 81/19 or 80/20 if Parametric was able to contribute 5 million in equity to ensure it had adequate cash to close. From that point, Turtle Beach and Parametric reentered into an exclusivity agreement and began working on drafts for the definitive agreement.

Nearly three weeks later, on June 26th, Turtle Beach discovered, for the first time, during due diligence that a Parametric subsidiary, HHI -- which you've now heard about a number of times -- had issued options to several individuals, including Mr. Potashner. And it was not fully owned by Parametric.

As a result, Turtle Beach demanded those options be terminated. June 26th -- that day is important because it's months after negotiations started and weeks after the final ratio was set.

Stark's position on the HHI was emphatic and unwavering. The HHI options must be canceled, and Turtle Beach must obtain 100 percent of Parametric. Every witness with knowledge and every documented communication between Turtle Beach and Parametric confirmed that this was and always was

Stark's and Turtle Beach's position.

2.2.

To be sure, Parametric actually did not give in to this demand immediately. Potashner was indeed particularly adamant about keeping his options. But the evidence will show that Turtle Beach walked away from the deal when Parametric and Potashner's reticence to canceling the options persisted. And in response to that, Mr. Potashner immediately conceded in order to save the deal. Mr. Potashner paid nothing for those options by Turtle Beach or Stripes or anyone else.

As a result, you will hear testimony from Mr. Potashner and others that he lost these options, which he valued greatly, only because of Turtle Beach's demands. In other words, Mr. Potashner greatly disincentivised personal from doing the merger, except that he thought it was a good deal for Parametric.

Thus, there is not only an absence of evidence about the exploitation of conflict of interest by my clients, but considerable evidence of the absence of such efforts by my clients.

As Mr. Peek noted, the parties eventually got to an agreement in August 2013, and Parametric's board obtained a fairness opinion from Craig-Hallum, an independent investment bank, before approving the merger.

As you heard, both companies provided management forecasts from June/July 2013 for that opinion.

And you'll hear plaintiff give a lot of criticism to the Turtle Beach's forecast. But you won't hear a lot of discussion about Parametric's forecast.

2.2.

While Turtle Beach did indeed miss its forecast for 2013/2014, due to the dual console transitions, you will hear that Parametric also missed its own forecast by a much wider margin. And since the merger was based on a ratio, the relevant movements mattered.

Parametric's CFO Jim Barnes will testify that
Parametric's forecast for the fairness opinion was aggressive
and assumed either \$50 million in funding for the completion of
a transaction and a successful launch of a HyperSound product
in 2014, and that it was launched early enough to generate
substantial sales.

But by September 2013, it's one month after the merger was signed, the end of Parametric's fiscal year,

Parametric already knew these forecasts would be much missed by a wide mark. By fall 2013, these misses and Parametric's lack of a schedule or business plan to meet the top regional goals were so acute to Turtle Beach, that if the deal was negotiated -- renegotiated after the August contract signing,

Turtle Beach would have likely demanded more favorable terms from Parametric -- not the other way around, or would have simply walked away. You'll hear that Parametric worried about this outcome as well if renegotiations were reopened.

2.2.

As I noted, 2013 was an unprecedentedly difficult year to forecast for Turtle Beach because of the surprise of the dual console transition and the Microsoft Xbox One deferral. This indeed led to an approximately 18 percent revenue decline, which while significant, was in line with guidance being provided as the year progressed and the impact of the transitions became clear.

Beyond the overall greater slow down than anticipated was the extraordinary timing issues regarding Xbox One that substantially impacted 2013. As mentioned before, Turtle Beach assumed Xbox One would be a significant prize spot in 2013. But it wasn't until late October, when Microsoft surprised everyone by announcing no headset would work on it at launch and would not work for some undetermined period until Q1 or Q2 2012. So all of the Xbox One related sales that Turtle Beach predicted for the 2013 holiday was removed and shifted to 2014. Given that Turtle Beach had predicted a very robust contribution from Xbox One related sales, the shift to the substantial and unpredicted impact was completely out of Turtle Beach's control.

But just as important, all this was being disclosed to the public, both in the proxy and other SEC filings and public events with Parametric shareholders, between contract and close in August Summer 2013. Indeed, Turtle Beach's sober guidance about 2013 generated pessimism, not optimism, in the

market about its expected performance.

2.2.

Mr. Potashner and the signers' own representative,
Josh Weisbord urged Stark to put out any forecast number for
2014, because the market was already assuming the worst,
according to them, about Turtle Beach's business. But Turtle
Beach resisted putting up revised numbers for full year 2013
and 2014, like nearly every other company in their space, and
this was because all of the changes around the business at that
time, compounded by the fact that nearly half of all their
revenues and nearly all of their EBITDA comes in during the
holiday season. It would make any such forecast completely
unreliable at that time.

You will hear that Turtle Beach to this day does not disclose next year forecasts before prior holiday sales are known, and understood just for that reason.

So Turtle Beach preferred the conservative approach of providing market trends in context, updated actual quarterly results, and cautionary guidance.

Mr. Apton referred to PNC and dec evidence. It's a bit of a red herring, and there's really only two things to know about it: One was that it was disclosed in the proxy; the other is that is a fixable issue and it was fixed.

The entire facility was replaced, refinanced, almost immediately after close. Turtle Beach uses the same facility today. They used it to invest heavily in the HyperSound

business.

You will also hear testimony about what happened to HyperSound after the merger. Well, it was a significant disappointment. Turtle Beach invested over \$30 million in it. Hired engineers, top hearing aid executives to build out that business, engaged in significant research and development, built actual products, built distribution chains for it, marketed it.

But HyperSound turned out to be far more fragile than expected for commercial use. It required substantially more development than expected and was difficult to make cost-effective, and it never generated material revenue. Nor could Turtle Beach find a buyer for it, even though it was now incorporated and actual product.

Today, eight years later, Turtle Beach remains a successful gaming headset business that continues to enjoy nearly 50 percent market share dominance in its category and a very profitable performance. But none of that success, however, is attributable to HyperSound, none.

Thus, Parametric shareholders received 20 percent of a business with a market capital of approximately \$440 million, and Turtle Beach got a technology that ultimately wasn't worth very much and cost it tens of millions of dollars.

Finally, you'll hear -- you heard plaintiff's damages number. And that number is based entirely upon the report of

Mr. Atkins, their purported expert.

2.2.

The problem with this -- these damages that are due here, Your Honor, is one, as Mr. Peek alluded to, that you're not provided a damage number for the value of equities appropriated by control under Gentile, but it also suffers from more fundamental issues.

Mr. Atkins ignored Parametric's contemporaneous forecasts from around the close of the merger January 15, 2014, and instead, used its aggressive forecasts from August 2013, used for the fairness opinion, while at the same time, he used Turtle Beach's forecast from a different day, February 2014 -- the downside forecast prepared for a lender six months after the aggressive forecasts used for Parametric.

By engaging in this apples-to-orange comparison, he ensured that Turtle Beach was punished for its financial performance in late 2013, but ignored Parametric's significantly worse underperformance during the same time.

Of course, Parametric had a forecast for the same time as the Turtle Beach forecast he used. Indeed, they're contained in the very same document he looked at for Turtle Beach. But Atkins ignored those, and the fact that the Parametric had failed to meet its August 2013 forecast and revised those forecasts from 2014, from down from 23 million to 1.6 million for revenue.

Atkins then compounded this error by making his own

2.2.

forecast for Parametric, adding tens of millions of dollars for licensing revenues from numbers that were, quote, pulled from the air, end quote, that were not created or relied upon or even seen by Parametric management.

If you account for just those two errors alone, removing those unsupported strongman license numbers and using the same forecast from the same date and otherwise keep this model the same, Atkins' own model will show that Turtle Beach overpaid substantially for Parametric.

And even if you added in licensing revenue, that Parametric's manager actually included in its forecast, which Atkins also ignored, you'd still get a negative damages value.

So I return once again to the law and what plaintiff needs to prove to support the claim it actually asserts. You will not hear much evidence from plaintiffs about controlling shareholders and equities appropriated from such shareholders, nor will the Court hear evidence about actual collusion between Turtle Beach or Stripes and any of the Parametric directors.

The plaintiff will be at pain to identify, much less prove, any side deals that would have prompted the Parametric directors to improperly give Turtle Beach or Stripes a deal that was contrary to Parametric's interests.

The Court should ask itself throughout this proceeding, Why would Parametric's directors not act in Parametric's best interests? What motive would they have here?

And did my clients do anything beyond try to negotiate the best deal they could?

That plaintiff thinks Parametric should've gotten a better deal, doesn't constitute aiding and abetting of an equity expropriation claim. That plaintiff believed Turtle Beach should provide more specific guidance for 2014 does not support that claim either.

In short, the evidence presented will not support the aiding and abetting of an equity expropriation claim asserted against the [indiscernible].

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hess.

Wipe it down, please.

MR. HESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Does anyone need a break before we go to our first witness?

MR. APTON: Your Honor, could we take five?

THE COURT: If you can be back in five.

MR. APTON: Yeah. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Since we have multiple counsel on each side, if anybody needs to get up at any time and go anywhere, you can. If you need to make a call, whatever, please feel free to get up and move around. It will not bother me.

Five minutes.

(Proceedings recessed at 10:33 a.m., until 10:40 a.m.)

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THE COURT: Are we ready? Our first witness.

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MR. APTON: Thank you, Your Honor. We call Adam Kahn

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on behalf of IceRose Capital Management.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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THE MARSHAL: Watch your step. If you can remain

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standing, face the clerk and raise your right hand to be sworn.

ADAM KAHN

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[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn,

first and last name for the record.

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coming through the mask.

testified as follows:

THE WITNESS: Adam Kahn. A-d-a-m, K-a-h-n.

all using masks, understand that you may get asked to rephrase

can't hear them or understand them, you let them know. If you

need a break at anytime, you let me know. And then if you need

to go get your water or something, let me know and we'll get it

for you, if you need anything that you left back at your table;

or repeat your questions, because sometimes it gets garbled

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please state and spell your

THE COURT: Sir, you can be seated. And since we're

If you need counsel to repeat anything because you

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THE WITNESS: Lovely.

THE COURT: All right. Please sit down.

MR. APTON: Your Honor, we have a binder of exhibits.

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My concentrations were in finance and legal studies. I did graduate cum laude and also was part of the Joseph Wharton Scholar Program, which was for the top 10 percent of Wharton students; and the Benjamin Franklin Scholar Program, which was the university-wide honors and more deep academic research program at the institution.

0 Thank you. And can you tell me what you did after college in terms of employment.

My first few jobs were at hedge funds -- first at Citadel, then Plural, then Anchorage. My jobs ranged from being an analyst doing equity special situations to being a portfolio manager, managing a few hundred million of capital at my discretion to at Anchorage helped build out their equity and -- and risk infrastructure for equity and equity investments.

Okay. And did you receive any special sort of 0 training at any of those funds you mentioned?

Citadel had a six-month training program at the start Α where they brought in their own instructors and made sure you actually learned the -- kind of the plumbing of the business and understood not just what you were supposed to do, but what other groups did, how -- what you did related to everything else at the firm.

Q What do you mean by plumbing of the business?

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A One of the presentations I made to pretty much the entire senior management team at Citadel, for instance, was on -- we called it Life of a Trade. But what happened from the time you executed in order to where the -- to how you financed it, to where it ended up sitting, whether you financed at (indiscernible) broker or a -- or through a Tri-Party Repo'd through your own -- your own depository trust box or what have you, and how, you know, we would identify -- or I identified each player along the step. And so, you know, most people don't know, if they sit there and execute a trade, what happens after that. They just know what they do. They understand the execution business.

And in fact, at the time, no one at Citadel even knew what happened over the life. There was no documentation. So I put that together. Or other parts of the training, they would rotate you to different groups, and you would sit there and learn the other business so you could see if there's any way, when you got to your eventual home, to monetize across the disciplines against — across the different strategies at Citadel.

- Q Okay. And there came a point in time when you created IceRose; correct?
 - A Correct.
 - O And when was that?

A So IceRose was named after my grandparents, Bernice and Rose, and it was a hedge fund I created in 2012 that launched May 1st or June 1st of 2012.

- Q Okay. Did IceRose have a special focus or purpose in terms of --
 - A Yeah. So --

Q -- a business plan?

A -- all along the way my roles were always in special situations. And that's a pretty meaningless term. But special situations are corporate chain. So usually it's defined as spinoff, carve-outs, postbankruptcies, any sort of hard corporate change type catalyst. And IceRose was meant to be a special situation data-neutral fund.

And data neutral, for simplicity, just means that you're not supposed to have a correlated return to the market. So the returns of the hedge fund were supposed to be entirely independent of their returns of the market.

- Q Okay. And there came a point in time when you discovered Parametric; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And when was that?
- A So in the -- that was in the Spring of 2013.
 - Q Okay. Then how did that happen?
- A I was chatting with my sales coverage at Oppenheimer on some unrelated topic; I don't remember. And it was a

beautiful day outside, and he said that he was going to hear this technology; there's going to be a technology demonstration and asked me if I wanted to join him for the demonstration.

And I wanted to get out of the office and enjoy the day, so I took a walk from my office on 34th and Madison to wherever the demonstration was in Midtown, and I heard the technology.

- Q And that's Midtown Manhattan?
- A Yes.

- Q Okay. And is that where IceRose's offices were?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. And so after the demonstration, what happened next, in terms of your investment?

A Yeah. So around that time was when Parametric happened to announce that they were pursuing the strategic alternatives which is right up my wheelhouse, and I was fascinated with the technology after the demonstration. So I started doing what I would consider your standard due diligence, meaning read every single 10-K, 10-Q, not necessarily every word, but go through them in detail, go through every of the last, at least, eight, likely many more earnings transcripts, every presentation that they'd made over the time.

This was different in the sense that this was kind of a niche in technology that didn't have a tremendous operating

history, but there are plenty of companies like those out there on the market. There are plenty today, with valuations, you know, anywhere from a few million to many billion that don't have any revenue.

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And you look at 10M, you're -- the total addressable market, you do other types of work. You talk to people that -- I talked to people that had a better understanding of technology to make sure I wasn't fooled or -- or try and ensure that it wasn't just me being silly and thinking it was this great technology and other, what I would call standard due diligence, which culminates in a one-pager which puts together a basic model, that puts together management incentive, so I know whether management is optimizing for EBITDA, for cash EPS, for whatever metric, and other sort of specific information relating to the stock, including insider trading history, and all of the investments in the portfolio had that. And I liked the situation, so I started accumulating shares.

Q Okay. When you saw the technology at this demonstration, what did you actually see? What was the technology?

A So, it's directional sound. And what that means is you can take a speaker and you can choose where in this room that sound is made. So if I had the speaker, you don't hear the speaker, you don't hear anything until the transmittal hits an object. So I can have the speaker in my hand here and make

it seem like it's playing off the Great Seal of the State of Nevada. So you would think, if you didn't know better, that the sound was actually emanating from the Great Seal. Well, in fact, the sound is. But the original transmittal is emanating from here.

And if you are directly in the line, then you feel like it's playing in your head, which is a really cool feeling. Or if it -- if you're in a field, like a larger area, they put it a foot next to you, you don't hear a single thing.

- Q Okay. And so how much did you actually invest?
- A The investment grew over the summer, and post the announcement of the merger, that ultimately I owned -- "I" meaning IceRose owned 489,761 shares as of January 15th.
 - Q 2014?

- A Correct.
- Q Okay. And -- and so you made your initial investment when again?
 - A Late spring, early summer of 2013.
- Q So what did you do to follow the company after your initial investment?
- A I would have rapidly consumed any SEC or other press releases, financial filings. I did more in terms of validating the technology at the Legacy Parametric Company. And I had I met with Potashner. And then post the merger announcement I had a phone call and a meeting with Juergen Stark, and other,

you know, standard due diligence. There's always things going on like updating its correlations to different other securities in my portfolio to the market and sort of just basic due diligence in portfolio management.

- Q Okay. Do you have a -- did you a Bloomberg feed at the time?
 - A Yes.

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- Q So you received news about the company over Bloomberg, too?
- A Yes. And Bloomberg was my main source. I mean, my life was basically on Bloomberg. You can use it to alert you as soon as anything happens. It'll shoot to you immediately all of the financials, filings, et cetera.
- Q So there came a point in time when you found out that Parametric was -- was merging; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q All right. And so how'd you find out about that and when was it?
- A So the day of the announcement on August 5th, I'm sure I got a message alert right away. And there's other indicators on Bloomberg that show you when things are happening. And so I would have found out within seconds likely, realistically, of the announcement that what happened and start reading the press release.
 - Q And do you recall what the structure of the merger

was?

A Yeah. The structure was a reverse merger whereby VTBH, Turtle Beach, whatever we're referring to it as, came public, and was going to take 80.9 percent of the due in (phonetic) shares of the -- of NewCo, and so the Legacy Parametric holders would have 19.1 percent of NewCo.

- Q And what is NewCo?
- A NewCo just means the -- the postmerger entity.
- Q Okay. Did you do any research into VTB Holdings at that time or Turtle Beach?

A So at that point, my entire research process shifted heavily to basically only researching VTBH, because in the merger there was 81 percent or so of -- of the combined company. So the fact that it's 81 percent of the value of the new company being assigned to it, so it doesn't matter nearly to the extent whatever your view of Parametric may or may not be, the new company is going to be determined by the performance of Turtle Beach.

- Q And had you started researching Turtle Beach?
- A Same way as Parametric. Going through every filing, although there were a lot less pickings to be had for Turtle Beach, doing due diligence on the industry, what's happening related to it, talking to the principals involved, mainly Juergen Stark, the CEO of Turtle Beach. That would be the gist of it.

- Q Okay. And did you receive a proxy statement at some point?
- A Yes. There was a -- I don't know the technical term of what came out in early November, but there was the preliminary proxy, and then I believe it was December 5th, maybe December 3rd, the -- the full proxy came out.
 - MR. APTON: So, Your Honor, I'd like to move to admit Exhibit 244, Plaintiff's Exhibit 244.
 - THE COURT: Any objection to 244?
- 10 MR. KOTLER: No objection, Your Honor.
- 11 THE COURT: It'll be admitted.
- 12 (Plaintiff's Exhibit Number(s) 244 admitted.)
- 13 BY MR. APTON:

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- Q So Mr. Kahn, Exhibit 244 is in a binder in front of you and also on the screen.
- Is this the proxy, the Definitive Proxy Statement -or strike that.
 - Does Exhibit 244 contain the Definitive Proxy Statement you were just referring to?
 - A It sure looks like it. Yes.
 - Q And you reviewed this Proxy Statement?
- 22 A Yes.
 - Q And --
- MR. PEEK: Your Honor, this was not identified as one of the exhibits he's going to be using. 244.

1 MR. APTON: I believe it was, Mr. Peek.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PEEK: Did that come later, after the fact, the original disclosures?

MR. APTON: I don't have the disclosure in front of me.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Peek, you know when you start talking you buy the witness; right?

Okay. So he didn't talk. Somebody --

MR. PEEK: I -- I withdraw, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- previously stipulated to the exhibits, so hopefully we don't have a problem. Let's keep going.

BY MR. APTON:

- Q Mr. Kahn, you mentioned some conversations you had with the defendants about the merger; correct?
- A Correct.
 - Q What were those conversations and when were they?
- A So I spoke -- I met with Ken Potashner in the fall of 2013, and I honestly don't remember much of anything from that meeting. And then I spoke with Juergen Stark on the phone in November, and then -- no, I apologize. I met with Juergen Stark in person on November -- or on November 5th or 7th, I believe it was. And then I spoke with him about a week after the proxy came out in December.
 - Q And what was the sum and substance of your

conversation with Mr. Stark?

A So obviously, the main issues were Turtle Beach's financial performance, topics related to what was addressed in the opening statements, and what the go-forward Turtle Beach business would look like, as well as the -- the current performance of the company.

So, you know, he -- the conversations were very focused on margins and performance and operations of the company and what the effects of what was going on, like that I would call external issues relating to the consult cycle transitions were.

Q Did Mr. Stark, with you -- sorry. Did Mr. Stark at a time, share with you that VTB or Turtle Beach's financials or earnings for 2013 had been declining?

A So as they had publically stated, he said that they might, you know, be at the bottom end, or perhaps slightly below the 32 million that was forecast for it. But, in fact, as we know, this was end of December and the company did 13 million of EBITDA, which is not slightly below 32, but a world apart, especially for a levered company that has debt in the double digits.

And far more specifically, we talked about whether it was an impairment to the business, and he assured me that quite the opposite was the case. That the consult cycle would be to greater growth, per the new consults, and that the revenue lost

in 2013, and the EBITDA loss in 2013 would all be recaptured in 2014, because it was just a temporary blip. And thus, the \$56 million of EBITDA projected by — that was given in the proxy for Turtle Beach's EBITDA likely represented a low number, because all of the EBITDA lost from their original \$40 million 2013 projection would be recaptured in 2014.

Q Okay.

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A And that, we also know -- now know to have been a total lie, as they were projecting in December somewhere in the 20 millions of EBITDA for 2014, not the greater than 58 million that had been explicitly stated to me.

MR. KOTLER: Your Honor, move --

MR. PEEK: Your Honor --

MR. KOTLER: -- move to strike the soliloquy.

THE COURT: Denied.

BY MR. APTON:

Q You mentioned the term impairment to the business. Well, what -- can you explain what that is.

A So you had a -- a highly levered business with a lot of debt. And we now know they -- that their PNC agreed with this, although this was never disclosed, that was put into the workout group for companies on the brink of bankruptcy, that it's not a modest deterioration from 32, that is a total annihilation of the business.

And impairment came from a few places. One for

instance is that the new negotiations with PNC prevented them from investing capital in -- into -- they had to dissolve HHI, and they also had much stricter abilities to invest for future growth.

So not only was -- it impaired Turtle Beach, because they -- the business had lost a substantial amount of -- of leverage or ability to grow, but it also impaired the go-forward value of what had been Legacy Parametric, because they were prevented from investing in -- investing what was required by the covenants that were imposed by PNC in that negotiation.

MR. PEEK: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this whole line of opinion testimony. This individual, while percipient, has not been disclosed under the rule as offering expert testimony, albeit in a percipient manner, he has not been designated nor has he been disclosed.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you want to join?

MR. KOTLER: Yes.

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MR. PEEK: He also -- right.

THE COURT: As an owner, he is able to testify related to the investment that he owns. And I certainly understand that you want to challenge the research and analysis that he did as part of his acquisition and investigation, but as an owner, he's able to testify to it.

I'm not relying upon this as an expert -- relying

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THE COURT: Wait. Stop. Can you rephrase your

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Q All right. Mr. Kahn, can you tell me what Exhibit 376 is generally.

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A Yeah. It's a e-mail from -- well, there's -- there's

a few different pieces, but it's an e-mail exchange between Ken Potashner, and -- and myself regarding whether I would like an update, and it was clearly in regard to the eminent vote that was occurring for the merger.

- Q Thank you. So the bottom of the e-mail chain, which would be on 376-2, that represents the first e-mail in the chain; correct?
 - A 376-2?
 - Q Yes. In the lower right hand corner.
- A Yes.

2.2.

- Q And what -- what is -- what is Ken asking you here, Ken Potashner asking you here?
- A If I want to -- if there's anything I need to speak to in order to get an update. I mean, it's -- I think it -- the e-mail basically speaks for itself. "Would you like to get an update? We would be fully available to you. Is there anything you would like to speak with Ken or -- or I about?"
- Q And the next day, you respond. And can you please let me know what the purpose of your response here was on December 13th, 2013?
- A I don't recall specifically what conversation or what the communication was with Josh. But clearly, I believe there was some communication that Josh had made to me, or that had occurred that prompted Ken to send me that e-mail. So I addressed that saying, I don't want Josh as a go-between. If I

2.2.

need something, I will take care of it myself. And I don't want him involved, because I must have thought that he relayed something that may have been purported to be on behalf of IceRose, or in my thoughts, and I wanted to have full control over my own thoughts for a variety of -- of reasons, not the least of which was that I was a 13G filer in the stock, meaning, I owned more than 5 percent. And so any action I took with anyone else would be considered a group. So I was very cautious to make sure that I did not work with anyone else or have any shared views, or shared opinions, and kept what I wanted to do to myself.

There obviously -- or -- or likely was volatility in the name at that time. I was -- I don't remember the trading in the middle of December 2013. But I said that the day-to-day volatility isn't a bother to me. And then most importantly, I write that I am a supporter of this deal, presuming there has been no impairment to Turtle Beach's business, meaning that the 2014 and go-forward expectations hadn't been changed, and the -- the fairness opinion is -- was not -- was no longer off.

Interestingly, there was already an impairment that was concealed by the way the proxy was put together that occurred in August of that year. So it was already false at the time, ignoring the deterioration that had occurred in Q4 to Turtle Beach.

1 Q Okay.

A But it was impossible for me to have known that. But I laid out my thoughts on the deal and I said, at the top, that I wouldn't mind a 15-minute phone call. So obviously, I didn't have an extensive amount to discuss, but there were topics I wanted to discuss, which would be -- it's 2014, and the go-forward business of Turtle Beach, what you claim it to be.

Q And in the e-mail, you say, quote, "The deal was cut at 80/20, and the fairness opinion was based off those projections. My view is, if that there is impairment to Turtle Beach's business, such that those projections are unlikely to be met, the deal should be recut for a greater share going to current PAMT holders."

That's right?

A Yes.

Q And what did Mr. Potashner say in response to you, if anything?

A After that, a phone call was set up Juergen, and Juergen expressed to me --

MR. PEEK: Objection. Nonresponsive, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. PEEK: He has to only say what --

THE COURT: Keep going, sir.

MR. PEEK: -- Mr. Potashner --

THE COURT: Mr. Peek, please. Thank you. Don't make

a speaking objection.

You may continue, sir.

THE WITNESS: I don't recall what Potashner said, but the intent of it was to talk to Juergen. I had no interest in talking to Ken Potashner. And I spoke to Juergen who assured me that 2014 and forward was not impaired and, in fact, that 2014 was benefited by the harm in 2013, because the business loss would be recaptured, and that's when he explicitly stated that his view, if anything, was that it was low.

And, in fact, we know at that point in time, that he was telling me that it was going to be 58 million-plus in EBITDA, that they were internally projecting a number less than half of that. And these are EBITDA numbers on a levered company. So less than half of that, to me, implies a value difference in the equity of 80 to 100 percent. And the other -- yeah, that's -- that's basically it.

BY MR. APTON:

Q Okay. And further up the page, you e-mail -- excuse me, let's see, you e-mail Mr. Potashner and you say, "Everything's satisfactory. Sorry. I missed this e-mail. When is the deal closing?"

What prompted you to send that e-mail?

A I don't remember exactly, but the deal should have been -- I don't remember if it should have closed like on the 2nd, or December 31st, or the 3rd. But if everything were on

the up and up, the deal should have been concluded --

- Q Shortly --
- A -- at that point in time.
- Q Shortly after the vote?
 - A Yes.

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Q Okay. And what did Mr. Potashner say in response, cc'ing Juergen Stark?

A He said, "The final step is administrative sign-offs by VTB banking entity PNC. That the PNC has the syndicate of several banks all requiring the sign-off. The process has now commenced, the holiday has impacted the speed of this."

- Q Okay. And did he mention anything to you outside of this e-mail about covenant breaches?
 - A No.
 - Q Putting the loan to work out?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q Any sort of restructuring?
- 18 A No.
 - Q And so let's see here, what happened after -- after the merger?
 - A Well, the next major event was the capital raise that occurred in the second half of April.
 - Q Okay. And -- and what was that capital raise?

 MR. KOTLER: Objection, Your Honor. It's outside the scope of the equity appropriation claim, and the Court has

already made rulings with regard --

2 THE COURT: Overruled.

Please don't make a speaking objection.

Keep going.

THE WITNESS: They issued approximately 4 million shares at \$10 even though the stock had been trading at over \$13 the previous day in order to repay themselves, so to speak. So they had issued a lot of subordinated debt, both in August and in December -- or sorry, January 15th, to the company, and they -- they issued the debt despite the fact that it -- Juergen had said a week or two prior that they had no need whatsoever for a capital raise, and based off of everything that Juergen had told me, there should have been no need whatsoever for a capital raise to occur.

BY MR. APTON:

Q All right. Let's fast forward a little bit,

Mr. Kahn. When did you first learn about the class action
lawsuit relating to this merger?

A Well, there's a class action lawsuit filed in relation to almost every single merger as a matter of course. Usually, there's several of them. So I've --

THE COURT: Yes. Okay. Keep going.

THE WITNESS: I -- I know -- it's hard for me to say like when did I learn about the class action related to this merger. Like if -- I'm sure I knew there was always ongoing

class actions related to the merger. I honestly didn't pay much of any attention to the class action until 2009. Or excuse me, sorry, 2019.

BY MR. APTON:

2.2.

Q And why 2019?

A Well, they -- whether through Bloomberg or -- or reading Turtle Beach's financials, I knew that it was coming to a close, and there would be possible settlement options, and you, as standard, can either, you know, everyone is part of the class for the -- the deal, that all shareholders are part of the class, and then you can either accept the terms or you can opt out. And so I wanted to make a decision whether to accept the terms or opt out. So I tracked down the -- the Complaint. And if I can -- well, I was going say, if I can make one suggestion to Nevada, it would be to please make your court cases way easier to access. But --

THE COURT: You've got to pay to have access here.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

THE COURT: Keep going.

BY MR. APTON:

Q So you found out --

A Yeah. I got the Complaint and read the Complaint.

And then shortly thereafter, I received a phone call from Barry

Weisbord, who indicated his desire to opt out of the class, and

that he either had retained or was thinking of retaining you,

JD Reporting, Inc.

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please.

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Q Okay. Mr. Kahn, when did you opt out of the lawsuit approximately?

A Well, the decision had to be made in March or April of 2020, so I guess I technically opted out, I believe, then. But the decision was made in the back half of 2019 to opt out of -- of the litigation.

Q And, I as your attorney, did I send a letter to the Claims Administrator opting out on your behalf?

A Yes.

Q Okay.

MR. APTON: I move to admit Exhibit 310 now.

THE COURT: Any --

MR. KOTLER: No, Your Honor. It's still -- I can -- I'd be happy to explain the issue with the document.

MR. APTON: That's not 310? Oh, yeah.

MR. KOTLER: It is 310.

MR. APTON: All right.

THE COURT: Okay. What is your specific objection?

MR. KOTLER: There is a page in this document, particularly, it's Plaintiff 24, Mr. Kahn's signed waiver, assigned this -- assignment of claim that had not been produced to us in this form before.

THE COURT: Okay. So you have an issue related to production, not the foundation?

1 MR. KOTLER: Well, this document has never been
2 produced in discovery whereas a different -3 THE COURT: That's -- that's not a foundation issue.
4 That's an objection that it wasn't produced to you prior to the

MR. KOTLER: That is correct.

THE COURT: Okay. When did you produce it?

MR. APTON: We -- we did produce this, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When? I'm just asking a question.

MR. APTON: After Mr. Kahn's deposition, to you

directly, Mr. Kotler.

litigation; is that correct?

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THE COURT: So, I need you to go find it. The timer is on you. Go find it. Somebody's got to have a copy. Tell me when it was disclosed or when it was produced by letter or some other format, or e-mail. But our timer is running.

And sir, if you want to stand up, you're welcome to, while he looks.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: There's nothing you can do to help him.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

MR. PEEK: Your Honor, if I may as well, if we're still on the record. The -- the other problem --

THE COURT: No, we can't make him do two things at once, Mr. Peek, please.

MR. PEEK: Well, while he's looking --

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about production, because it's not really a foundation issue,

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1	it's a production issue.
2	(Pause in the proceedings.)
3	MR. APTON: So, Your Honor, Karen's going to display
4	what was produced as ICEROSE-105 on March 10th, 2021.
5	THE COURT: Okay.
6	MR. KOTLER: Can we see the bottom of it?
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's Mr. Kotler.
8	THE COURT: We're going to look at the whole
9	document. So if you could zoom out for me.
10	Okay. If we could go to the bottom. And it has a
11	Bates Number ICEROSE105 and a signature with a funky line three
12	lines up. Okay. And this is the form it was presented in?
13	MR. APTON: Yes. This this is what was
14	THE COURT: And
15	MR. APTON: disclosed. This is what was
16	THE COURT: may I see the
17	MR. APTON: exchanged.
18	THE COURT: page that is contained in 310, which I
19	believe has number Plaintiffs' 24 on it.
20	MR. APTON: 310 dash 24.
21	THE COURT: Sure looks the same to me.
22	MR. KOTLER: Now, what may I state the basis for
23	the objection, Your Honor?
24	THE COURT: Absolutely.
25	MR. KOTLER: Can I ask for our side to have the video
	JD Reporting, Inc.
	ob hepoteting, the.

for one second, so I can demonstrate electronically?

THE COURT: Sure. We can release control.

MR. KOTLER: Pull up the PX1025. This was

Plaintiffs' Initial Rule 16.1 disclosure to us.

THE COURT: I don't want to look at the disclosure.

I want to look at the page that you say --

MR. KOTLER: Yeah. I'm --

THE COURT: -- you received. So if we could move --

MR. KOTLER: Yes. Okay.

THE COURT: -- there. Because right now, we're on

your dime.

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MR. KOTLER: David, go to page Plaintiff 24. And if you could -- so this is the page that was produced to the Court and to us. It is unsigned.

THE COURT: I see that.

MR. KOTLER: And in the Plaintiffs' Exhibits, in Plaintiffs' 310, with the same Bates Number, Plaintiff 24, is a signed version of the assignment that has never been disclosed to us. So at some point in time, the -- the plaintiff changed the exhibit.

THE COURT: Your objection is overruled. The ICEROSE document is identical to the document that is being proffered. You are not denying you received the ICEROSE document.

MR. KOTLER: I am not.

THE COURT: The fact you may have received a

different version at an earlier time, does not preclude them from using the document they produced to you.

Mr. Peek, you had an objection?

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MR. PEEK: Yes, Your Honor. The --

THE COURT: Because I've switched the timer to the defendants.

MR. PEEK: No. I understand, Your Honor. But let's focus on whether or not this document with that signature was sent with that letter --

THE COURT: Well, this is the witness who is --

MR. PEEK: -- so I --

THE COURT: -- going to tell me, Mr. Peek.

MR. PEEK: Okay. But, Your Honor, you have to lay a foundation before it comes into admission.

THE COURT: I'm aware of that.

MR. PEEK: So they have to lay a foundation that this document was attached to this letter, because there have been so many copies produced in various times, in various exhibit disclosures.

THE COURT: I understand your position.

MR. PEEK: So there has to be a foundation, Your Honor, that this document -- that this letter, with this signature, was attached to this letter, sent to the Claims Administrator.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that you want to

MR. PEEK: No.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. PEEK: But before it comes into evidence, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I am aware of that, Mr. Peek.

Okay. There does not appear to be an issue related to the production of the document. If you could link up the entire letter with the witness's knowledge of the foundation related to it.

So that's a ten-minute break that the defendants get credit for, so there's minus ten over here.

Okay. Keep going.

BY MR. APTON:

Q All right. Mr. Kahn, Exhibit 310 is the letter that was sent on behalf of you as well as the other signors to opt out of the settlement; correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And you, in fact, assigned your claims to PAMTP LLC; yes?

A Yes.

Q And is Exhibit 310-24 a true and accurate copy of that assignment?

MR. KOTLER: Objection to form, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: This is what I provided to you in order to opt out of the claim.

BY MR. APTON:

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Q And this assignment here, I quote it, says that, "IceRose Capital Management" --

THE COURT: You can't read from it until it -- you can't read from it until it's admitted.

MR. APTON: Oh, well, I move to admit --

THE COURT: There's still an objection on foundation. You have missed at least two steps.

BY MR. APTON:

Q Mr. Kahn, this is a true and accurate copy of the opt out letter that was sent to the Claims Administrator; correct?

MR. PEEK: Objection, Your Honor, leading. He needs to ask the question as to what the witness knows --

THE COURT: Can you rephrase your question.

MR. PEEK: -- not what he's --

THE COURT: Mr. Peek, thank you. Mr. Peek, thank you.

BY MR. APTON:

Q Mr. Kahn, is this the letter that was sent to the Claims Administrator --

MR. PEEK: Same objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kahn, what is this letter?

THE WITNESS: This letter is the letter that I

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first.

MR. APTON: Your Honor, I -- I think --

THE COURT: Wait. Stop.

A-13-686890-B | In Re Parametric | BT Day01 | 2021-08-16 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 1 BY MR. PEEK: 2 3 Were these assignments attached to this letter when 4 it was sent? I was not with -- Counsel --5 6 I'm sorry. What? Q -- I was not physically with counsel when he sent the 7 letter. I was in --8 When was -- when was the first time you saw this 9 0 10 letter? 11 THE COURT: Wait. You've got to let him finish. 12 MR. PEEK: I'm sorry. 13 THE COURT: Sir, could you finish? 14 THE WITNESS: I was informed that -- well, isn't this 15 attorney-client --16 THE COURT: It is. We don't want you to tell me what 17 your lawyer told you. 18 BY MR. PEEK: 19 I don't want to know what your lawyer told you. I

Q I don't want to know what your lawyer told you. I just want to know, when is the first time you saw this?

THE COURT: Which part of this?

BY MR. PEEK:

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Q Any part of it. The -- this -- the part with the letter, page one and two, the letter.

A Prior to it being sent.

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A-13-686890-B | In Re Parametric | BT Day01 | 2021-08-16
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               Yes.
          Q
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          Α
              Yes.
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              When?
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            I don't know.
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          Q
             So did you see it on or about April 22nd --
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              I saw it likely --
         Α
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          Q
             -- before it was sent?
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              -- before -- before that.
          Α
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          Q
               Okay. And when you saw it, were all these documents
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     attached to it, the -- all these assignments or not?
               I believe that he showed me everything that was being
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     submitted.
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              That's not what I asked you. Were they attached, yes
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     or no?
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            I believe so.
         Α
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         Q
              Do you know?
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               Do I -- there's 27 pages here. Do I have a specific
         Α
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    memory of --
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         Q
              Yes.
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             -- every single page that was --
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              Yes.
          Q
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              -- being sent? I can't tell you with 100 percent
     certainty, but I believe it to be true.
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              Okay. So you believe that these assignments were
25
     attached to the letter that your lawyer sent to the Parametric
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settlement, Gilardi & Company, on or about April 22nd; is that your belief?

A I believe so. But again, I did not physically sit there with Adam when he sent the letter, and I was not cc'd on any of it. I knew that this was going on, and I had been provided everyone's claims. I've seen all of this as part of my responsibility as a member — as a managing member of the LLC, in order to validate everyone's assignment and share count. So, you know, I've seen all of these documents and I've validated all of these documents. I don't know with specificity if I saw 100 percent of them. But I believe I did, prior to the letter being sent.

MR. APTON: Your Honor?

BY MR. PEEK:

Q You believe you did, but you don't know for certain.

And I -- and I think your lawyer maybe has some information on that. Were these attached?

THE COURT: Hold on, Mr. Peek. You don't get to ask the lawyers questions.

MR. PEEK: Maybe the lawyer will tell us whether they were attached.

THE COURT: Wait. Mr. -- wait --

MR. APTON: Well, the objection is changing, frankly.

THE COURT: Wait. Guys. Stop.

MR. APTON: Sorry.

CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. APTON:

- Q Mr. Kahn, the first two pages of Exhibit 310 represent the opt-out letter sent to the claims administrator; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q Please tell me what the next pages are, up until -- the next two pages are.
- A The formation of the LLC. The certificate they're on. And then the operating agreement for PAMPT, LLC.
- Q And attached to the operating agreement to PAMPT, LLC is what?
- A The acknowledgment and certification by every party represented by -- or that's a member of the LLC to join the LLC. And then following that you have the -- a page that shows the percentage interest at the time or what was believed at that time, and then the assignment of claims by each of the individuals.
- Q So regardless of whether the -- all these documents were sent with the opt-out letter in the first two pages, the remainder of the documents are as they purport to be, as you've described them; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - MR. KOTLER: Objection.
- 25 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. The document

is not admitted. You may have to break the document up into multiple parts because the document, which is the letter to the claims administrator, may not have had the enclosures that are attached to it. So I am not admitting it as it is.

MR. APTON: Your Honor, may I break them up now?

THE COURT: How are you going to do that? They've got to be submitted electronically.

MR. APTON: Is it possible to take a break?

THE COURT: We're going to take a break for lunch in 11 minutes.

MR. APTON: Okay.

THE COURT: But, no, not before then.

MR. APTON: Okay.

BY MR. APTON:

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Q So, Mr. Kahn, you assigned your claim to the LLC; correct?

- A Yes.
- Q And that was a claim on behalf of how many shares?
- A 489,761.
- Q And with respect to the LLC, when was that created?
- A The LLC was created on April 22nd.
- Q And what was your -- what is your role in the LLC?
- A My role is -- of the two managing members, my role was to make sure everyone's share count and assignment were accurate. In fact, there were two that weren't, mine being the

worst offender and we subsequently adjusted when we had the correct amounts of the shares. And then my other role is to help oversee the strategy and to make sure that the case is pursuing what I believe, to the best of my ability, to be the interest of the plaintiffs.

- Q And did you review each of the assignments from the assigners?
 - A I did.

Exhibit 245.

- Q And did you review the brokerage statements from each of the assigners, reflecting their ownership in Parametric stock?
 - A I did.
 - Q And what did those brokerage statements tell you?

 MR. PEEK: Objection. Hearsay, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: The brokerage statements all show — they're all January statements, other than Robert Masterson's, whose statement — it's a quarterly statement ending March 31st, but the basic principle is the same. Each one showed the holdings as of either January 31st, or March 31st in the case of Masterson. And the trading history for each of the individuals so you could quite fairly simply go back to January 15th and see the number of shares held as of that date.

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MR. APTON: All right. I'd like to move to admit

	A-13-686890-B In Re Parametric BT Day01 2021-08-16
1	THE COURT: Any objection to 245?
2	MR. KOTLER: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Is it a foundation objection?
4	MR. KOTLER: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Thank you.
6	Can you lay some additional foundation.
7	BY MR. APTON:
8	Q You just a moment ago said you received brokerage
9	statements from each of the assigners; correct?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Okay. Did you receive a brokerage statement from the
12	Etkins?
13	A Yes.
14	MR. APTON: Okay. Move to admit Exhibit 345 or
15	245. Excuse me.
16	MR. KOTLER: I still have an objection.
17	THE COURT: Me, too. Sustained. I don't have an
18	objection, I have a concern. But, okay, just because he
19	received it doesn't mean I admit it.
20	BY MR. APTON:
21	Q Did you receive it from the Etkins?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. And the brokerage statement you received from
24	the Etkins, when did you receive it?
25	A I can't recall the specific date, but I received it
	JD Reporting, Inc.

JD Reporting, Inc.

mean they were true and accurate when they were given to him,

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which is one of the things you have to hit, and you haven't hit that one yet.

MR. APTON: Thank you, Your Honor. One moment, Your Honor.

Your Honor, would it be possible to move to admit them subject to laying a foundation from the other side?

THE COURT: No. No, Counsel, I'm not going to provisionally admit them without that foundational requirement. You can talk to the witness all you want about the document as long as you don't read it. I'm happy to listen to why he looked at it, why he thought it was reliable, what he did as a result of that, but I'm not going to admit the document based on the testimony I've heard so far.

MR. APTON: Okay, Your Honor.

BY MR. APTON:

- Q In terms of the -- I'm just trying to -- you received a brokerage statement concerning your holdings in Parametric stock?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And that was from Morgan Stanley; correct?
- A Yes.
- Q And is Exhibit 410 the brokerage statement that you received from Morgan Stanley?
- A I wouldn't personally call it a brokerage statement, but it is a statement that shows all of the account activity at

BY MR. APTON:

Q Mr. Kahn, you held these shares in your brokerage account; correct?

A Brokerage account, it's not the word I'd choose, again, but, yes, I held this account at Morgan Stanley in a Morgan Stanley account of IceRose. I mean, this was the account that was held at Morgan Stanley, yes.

Q And when you say you held shares, what exactly does that mean?

A Well, I had a -- so to speak when you own shares you have a security entitlement. You don't directly own them, but you have a right to the economic returns, and I had control over the shares.

Q And so, who was it that actually held shares for the vote?

A Most likely Morgan Stanley. Well, who held shares for the vote?

Q Well, you -- yes.

A I'm sorry. For the vote the shares, presuming they were not in a merchant account, meaning they were held for cash, it would have been me. And I made sure that I had them in a cash account for the vote so that I could vote 100 percent of my shareholdings.

Q And in terms of Morgan Stanley, what did they hold on your behalf?

- A Morgan Stanley held -- was the holder of the actual -- holder of the 489,761.
- Q So, Mr. Kahn, going back a little bit, in your capacity as member manager, you said you checked to see that everyone's interests comported with their broker statements; correct?
 - A Yes.

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- Q And how many shares did the Etkins have on January 15, 2014?
 - A 7,000.
- MR. PEEK: Objection, Your Honor. Again, it's just a back door trying to get into that exhibit.
- 13 THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
- There may be another way to get it, but this isn't the way.
- 16 BY MR. APTON:
 - Q Mr. Kahn, if I could direct your attention to Exhibit 310 again, specifically --
- 19 THE COURT: Proposed Exhibit 310.
- 20 MR. APTON: Yes, Your Honor.
- 21 MR. PEEK: Just a moment, Your Honor, while I get to
- 22 | 310. That's the same letter that we talked about?
- 23 THE COURT: The one that you objected to, and I said 24 it had to be broken up.
- 25 MR. PEEK: Yeah.

BY MR. APTON:

Q Mr. Kahn, how did you go about checking everyone's or making sure everyone's interest in the LLC was as it should be in regards to the brokerage statements?

THE COURT: And, sir, don't tell me anything about numbers, just the process that you followed, please.

THE WITNESS: The process was to take the last position that was given as a quantity. In the case of everyone but Masterson I explained it was a January 31st number, and Masterson's statement was a quarterly statement so it was a March 31st number.

And the process was to take that share count and review the entire transaction history between the merger and the date at which I had it and figure out through simple addition and subtraction the number of shares that were held as of January 15th.

MR. APTON: Your Honor, subject to us breaking up Exhibit 310, may we break now?

THE COURT: We can break for lunch.

MR. APTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: My plan is to only give you numbers on how much time you use once a day, so hopefully that will work out.

MR. APTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Because Jill and I are going to have to

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cross-reference to make sure we're on the same page and nobody screwed up.

(Proceedings recessed from 11:46 a.m., until 12:59 p.m.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Are we ready to resume? Sir, I'd like to remind you you're still under oath.

BY MR. APTON:

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Q Thank you, Mr. Kahn. If you could please turn to Exhibit 310-20. Are you there, Mr. Kahn?

A Yes.

Q Is this a true and accurate copy of the assignment you received from Ms. Etkin?

A Yes.

MR. PEEK: I understand the effort to try to get this in, but this is still a hearsay document. He doesn't have that foundational knowledge; observed or signed in front of him.

THE COURT: He's -- Wait, Mr. Peek. He just asked him if this was a true and accurate copy of the assignment he signed. That would be something that --

MR. PEEK: That she signed. Somebody else signed.

THE COURT: Well, but they're both signing. Right?

MR. PEEK: This is by somebody else named Muriel

Etkin.

THE COURT: Well, at some point in time I will have to address the -- what appears to be an exhibit issue, but I'm not there yet. I have a foundation that's trying to be laid.

I don't know if it's going to happen or not. We'll see.

MR. APTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. APTON:

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- Q And the next page is 310-21. Is this a true and accurate copy of the assignment of claim you received from Ronald Etkin?
 - A Yes.
- Q And on the next page, is that a true and accurate copy of the assignment you received from Alan Goldberg?
- A Yes.
 - Q And on the next page, is that a true and accurate copy of the assignment you received from Anne Goldberg?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And the next page is your assignment of claim; correct?
- A Yes.
 - Q And you, on behalf of IceRose, signed this assignment; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And the page after that, is that the assignment you received from Robert Masterson?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And the next page is the assignment you received from Marcia Patricof; correct?
 - A Yes.

- Q And last -- the second to last, the next one is the assignment you received from Richard Santulli; yes?
 - A Yes.

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- Q And the last page, 310-28, is that the assignment of claim you received from Barry Weisbord?
 - A Yes.

THE COURT: Other than the one you signed, did you sign any of those assignments?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEEK: I didn't hear your question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Other than the one he signed, did he sign any of the other assignments?

BY MR. APTON:

- Q Mr. Kahn, can you please go to Exhibit 245.
- 16 A I'm there.
 - Q 245-1 and 241-2, is this a true and accurate copy of the brokerage statement you received from the Etkins?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Can you please go to Exhibit 246. And 246-1 to 246-7, is this a true and accurate copy of the brokerage statement you received from the Goldbergs, Alan and Anne?
 - A Yes.

THE COURT: Is that Alan Goldberg who used to be a judge in Chicago or some other Alan Goldberg?

MR. APTON: It's a different Alan Goldberg, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. I didn't want to have to go through disclosures in the middle of trial, but sometimes it happens.

MR. APTON: Oh, okay.

BY MR. APTON:

- Q Exhibit 251, Mr. Kahn.
- A Yes.
- Q Is this a true and accurate copy of the Morgan Stanley account statement you received from Robert Masterson?
- A Robert Masterson had two statements. There's the Morgan Stanley statement and the Oppenheimer statement behind it. They are true and accurate statements of his two separate brokerage accounts, I believe. Yes.
 - Q And could you please go to Exhibit 309.
- A Yep.
 - Q And are these true and accurate statements -- true and accurate copies of the account statements you received from Marcia Patricof?
 - A Yes.
- Q And they're Bates stamped Patricof 1 through Patricof 24; correct?
- A There are at least three, I believe three separate brokerage statements where they had shares in three different

	A-13-686890-B In Re Parametric BT Day01 2021-08-16
1	accounts and this is a true and accurate copy of those
2	statements.
3	Q And Exhibit 311, please.
4	A Yes.
5	Q Is this a true and accurate copy of the account
6	statement you received from Mr. Santulli?
7	A Yes.
8	MR. APTON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Kahn. No further
9	questions.
10	THE COURT: Cross-examination.
11	(Pause in the proceedings.)
12	CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. KOTLER:
14	Q Good afternoon, Mr. Kahn. You are a sophisticated
15	investor; correct?
16	A Sure.
17	Q Back in 2013 when you first became interested in a
18	position in Parametric, you were also a sophisticated investor;
19	correct?
20	A I believe I was. Yes.
21	Q The IceRose fund that owned the Parametric shares
22	that you bought, that's a hedge fund; right?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And that was true back in 2013 when you first
25	invested in Parametric; correct?
	JD Reporting, Inc.

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- Q As the advisor to the IceRose hedge fund, you understood that you owed a fiduciary duty to the fund's investors; correct?
 - A Yes.

Yes.

- Q And that includes being knowledgeable about the risks of the investments that you were making on their behalf; correct?
 - A To the best of my ability, yes.
- Q And that was true back in 2013 when you bought into Parametric; correct?
- A Yes.
 - Q And you told us earlier you got interested in Parametric back in the spring of 2013; right?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And you did your due diligence; correct?
- 17 A Yes.
 - Q And you came to the conclusion that investing in Parametric would be more speculative than the typical investment that IceRose made at the time; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And that was because Parametric's value was based off of the development and future performance of the HyperSound technology, in part; correct?
 - A In part. There would be many reasons why it would be

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dollars; correct?

Yes.

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Q And you also knew that its stock price was trading at a high multiple of the actual revenues that the company was generating; right?

A Companies like that don't trade on a revenue multiple so, I mean, by definition, yes. If they have low revenue, then the multiple of that to a stock price would be high, but there's plenty of companies that don't have any revenue that trade at an infinite revenue multiple.

Q Okay. So Parametric was pretty close to what you just described, they had really small revenues and they were trading at a high multiple. Fair?

A When you say high multiple, are you talking about to the current state of their revenues?

Q Yes.

A Yes. It is mathematically true, yes.

Q But given all this, you started buying Parametric shares on behalf of IceRose anyway; right?

A Yes.

Q By the time of the merger, your speculative investment in Parametric was IceRose's largest position, I believe. Isn't that right?

A Correct.

Q And I think the number which you have committed to memory was as of the merger 489,761 shares?

A Correct.

- Q Now, as a sophisticated investor at the time of the merger, with these fiduciary duties to IceRose's investors, you knew that you had a choice of voting IceRose's shares either in favor of the merger, against the merger or abstaining; right?
 - A And I did abstain until I spoke with Juergen.
 - Q You new the choice you had --
 - A Correct.

- Q -- right? And if you were not sold on the merger, such as because you thought the ratio was unfair or you were worried about Turtle Beach's financials, you certainly could have voted no or abstained; correct?
- A Which I did until I was sold on the merger by Juergen. Yes, that is what happened.
- Q I know you're a smart guy and a Penn graduate, so if you don't understand my question, just let me know. But otherwise, if you can, just try and answer my question. Is that fair?
 - A I believe I am just answering your question.
- Q Okay. But you didn't vote no and you didn't abstain. You voted yes on behalf of all 489,761 IceRose shares in favor of the merger; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q You shared some opinions earlier about the proxy that Parametric issued, and as a sophisticated investor I take it this wasn't the first proxy that you had read in detail; right?

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point --

anything.

MR. KOTLER: We would move -- seek admission of DX-916, which is the proxy.

THE COURT: Denied. We already have one version in

the record. We're not putting two in. That's why you're supposed to stipulate, so I don't have multiples.

MR. KOTLER: Okay.

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MR. PEEK: Your Honor, respectfully, that's going to be a challenge for all of us because all of our preparation was based upon the page numbers in 916.

THE COURT: Well, I'm sorry.

MR. PEEK: There's been no testimony from 244 at all. It was just marked.

THE COURT: I'm really sorry, Mr. Peek, because I would have assumed that counsel would have gotten together and agreed upon a stipulated set of exhibits that were common so that I wouldn't have duplicates. I have already admitted 244, which was the one that was offered. I understand you may have a difference of opinion related to the numbering on the bottom of the pages, but as you can see it says 1 of 340 on it. So I'm sure we can cross-reference between 244's 1 of 340 and DX-916's 1 of 340.

MR. PEEK: It makes it -- Your Honor, respectfully, it just makes it --

THE COURT: No, Mr. Peek, it doesn't. I understand what you're saying, and I appreciate it, but there is a step that apparently got missed, and I'm not going to have two of them in my record.

Keep going, Counsel. We'll refer to 244.

THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.

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THE COURT: Or it was a minute ago.

MR. KOTLER: It will be.

MR. PEEK: Respectfully, we have a much better copy of it in 9--

THE COURT: Isn't that nice, Mr. Peek?

MR. PEEK: Yeah. We have a much better copy.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I see it.

BY MR. KOTLER:

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Q You don't have any basis to dispute that statement; do you?

A It's a risk factor. Something that may happen in the future.

Q And you don't have any basis to call that statement a lie; do you?

A Correct.

Q Okay. I'm going to direct you to page 47 of the proxy.

A Okay.

Q There is a heading there called, Background of the Merger. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q And since you are familiar with proxies, you understand that proxy statements contain a detailed description of all of the facts and events leading up to the transaction; right?

A Well, I would say that they are supposed to contain a detail of the facts and events, but through discovery and this

litigation I've learned that this is not, in fact, a true and complete history of the events that occurred in this transaction.

Q All right. Well, let's talk about that. Let's look at the following page, 48, the very first paragraph.

COURT RECORDER: Judge, can you give me one second?

THE COURT: Yes. Hold on a second. We're getting background noise from somebody. All right. Let's keep going.

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q The very first paragraph at the top of 55, it says -- sorry, page 48. Excuse me.

"From April 1st, 2013 to April 22nd,
2013, representatives of Houlihan Lokey
contacted and held varying levels of
discussions with a total of 13 parties other
than Turtle Beach regarding a transaction
involving Parametric. During this time
period, all such parties advised
representatives of Houlihan Lokey that they
were not interested in pursuing an acquisition
of Parametric."

Did I read that correctly?

A I believe so.

Q You don't have any basis to dispute that statement; do you?

I have a basis to believe it might not be credible 1 Α 2 given that I know that Potashner intentionally was hurting the 3 price of Turtle Beach during this -- of Parametric during this 4 period in order to better consummate the transaction. And the 5 lengthy history of Potashner's actions, including other board 6 members telling him he has no idea what fiduciary means among 7 other things, and that a CEO can very easily sabotage -- or, sorry, an executive chairman in this case -- any process they 8 9 want.

So based on Potashner's pattern of behavior, honestly, I have no idea whether this is accurate or not or whether it's only accurate because Potashner intervened in a way that made the other parties not interested in pursuing an acquisition.

- Q You understand you're under oath today; right?
- A A hundred percent.

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- Q Okay. Good. So under oath, as you sit here in this courtroom today, do you have any basis to say that the statement that during the period from April 1st to April 22nd, 2013, when these 13 parties were contacted, all such parties advised representatives of Houlihan Lokey that they were not interested in pursuing an acquisition of Parametric. Yes or no?
 - A Can you repeat the question.
 - Q Sure. Do you have any basis to sit here today and

say that the statement that during the period between

April 1st, 2013 and April 22nd, 2013, the 13 parties advised
representatives of Houlihan Lokey that they were not interested
in pursuing an acquisition of Parametric is a lie? Yes or no?

A I would need a lot more context. I have as much basis to believe it's true as to believe it's a lie.

- Q You have no basis, as you sit here today, to say that that statement is a lie; correct?
 - A I have a lot of basis to say that it's a lie.
 - Q So which of the 13 parties --
- A Well, I guess the intent of the paragraph is that these 13 parties had a fair shake and weren't interested. The word-for-word I have no reason to believe isn't true. But what the paragraph is conveying is that there were 13 people that gave it a fair shake and those 13 people passed. And I have very significant reason to believe that that could not be true; yeah.
 - Q Who are the 13 people that were contacted?
 - A I have no idea.

- Q Which of the 13 people do you believe was not given a fair shake?
- A So I can give you an example, not from here, but that would highlight what I believe the issue would be.
 - Q Can you answer my question?

 THE COURT: Sir, I don't -- Wait. Wait. Sir, I only

Parametric and Turtle Beach began conducting due diligence on each other."

Do you have any basis to dispute that statement?

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No.

Q Good. The next sentence,

> "Representatives of Parametric, Turtle Beach, Houlihan Lokey, Sheppard Mullin, counsel to Parametric, Dechert, counsel to Turtle Beach, and McGladrey, Turtle Beach's auditor, provided numerous information requests, organized and provided information and documentation in response to such requests, and corresponded and held numerous telephonic meetings with respect thereto." Any basis to dispute that statement?

Q Let's go over to the next page, please. At the very bottom there is a bullet underneath a reference to April 22nd, 2013. Do you see that? The bullet that begins with Houlihan Lokey. Are you with me?

A Yes.

Q Okay. So it's referencing a discussion that occurred at a telephonic meeting of the Parametric Board on April 22nd, 2013. And the proxy states,

"Houlihan Lokey presented regarding business and financial considerations related to the proposed transaction, including an overview of and comments regarding Turtle Beach and its business, the historical financial performance of Parametric and Turtle Beach, a discussion of strategic rationale and possible opportunities for growth that such a transaction could offer Parametric, an overview of the April 21st term sheet, illustrative valuation information, key items for the Parametric Board to consider and a summary of the exclusivity terms."

You don't have any basis to call that statement a

You don't have any basis to call that statement a lie; do you?

A I actually do. We found out later that historical Turtle Beach's financials were not accurate. So I have no

basis to believe that they didn't present what they thought were the accurate financials for 2012 Turtle Beach, but I have reason to believe that they were not, in fact, accurate financials of Turtle Beach.

Q You don't know what was presented at this board meeting; do you? You don't know what Turtle Beach financials were presented; do you?

A I know that the numbers that were shown initially were not the accurate numbers. But I think it would be far more likely than not that the numbers shown here would be the numbers that were presented initially. But, no, I was not attending that board meeting.

Q Okay.

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A So your question was, do I have any basis? Do I know it's false? No. But do I have a basis to believe it might be false? Yes.

Q Okay, fair enough. You weren't at the board meeting and you don't know what numbers Houlihan Lokey presented to the Parametric Board; correct?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Let's go over to page 52. About three-quarters of the way down there's an item on June 25th.

"On June 25th, 2013, a meeting of the Parametric Board was held with its financial and legal advisors."

Is that one false?

"At the meeting, the Parametric discussed

with representatives of Sheppard Mullin and

Houlihan Lokey the general status of merger

agreement negotiations with Turtle Beach and

financing issues surrounding the merger, the

issues, a proposed go-shop provision and other

Do you think that discussion didn't happen?

post-merger ownership ratio, termination

related issues, including tax issues,

transaction items."

I would assume it did.

All right. Continuing on.

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- Α The full paragraph?
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- No, just the sentence. Do you think the meeting didn't happen on that day?
- 3 4
- I have no reason to believe it didn't.
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- 0 Good.
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- presented to the Parametric Board regarding the status of its business and financial due diligence of Turtle Beach."

"Representatives of Houlihan Lokey

- Do you believe that Houlihan Lokey did not in fact make such a presentation?
 - Α I'm sure they did make such a presentation.
 - "Representatives of Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum 0

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discussed with the Parametric Board future planned meetings with Turtle Beach and McGladrey regarding Turtle Beach business and financial due diligence matters."

Do you believe that that discussion did not occur?

A I'm sorry, it's a little tricky. Do I -- I believe that discussion occurred.

Q Thank you.

"The Parametric Board discussed licensing initiatives and the impact of the merger discussions thereon."

Do you have any reason to dispute that that discussion occurred?

A Based on what the actual merger agreement was, I would say they didn't do a thorough job discussing it, but I have no reason to believe that they didn't discuss it.

Q Thank you. Same page at the bottom, on June 26th. Do you see that entry there?

"On June 26th, 2013, representatives of Dechert communicated to representatives of Sheppard Mullin that Turtle Beach would require termination of the HHI stock options" --

Which is defined elsewhere.

-- "and/or an amendment of the HHI license agreement between Parametric and HHI,

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a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parametric, prior to signing a definitive merger agreement."

Do you have any reason to dispute that the representatives of Dechert did not so communicate to the representatives of Sheppard Mullin on June 26th, 2013?

- A I have no reason to dispute that.
- Q The next page. So we're on page 53 of the proxy. Halfway down or about a third of the way down, the first on July 1st, 2013 entry. "On July 1st, 2013, Mr. Putterman" --
 - You know he's a director of Parametric; correct?
 - A I do.
- Q " -- held a telephonic meeting with Mr. Barnes."

 You know Mr. Barnes is the CFO or was the CFO of

 Parametric; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q "-- and Mr. Stark at Turtle Beach's San Diego offices, at which various HHI-related matters were discussed, including the structure and rationale for HHI, the financing to date of HHI by Parametric and the ownership of HHI's intellectual property."

Do you have any reason to believe that that discussion between those people did not occur on that date?

A So this is where it gets a little tricky. Because while that may be true and the preceding paragraphs that you read that I said were true, what happens is you are conveying

through this history of the merger that that are the material events that occurred and that Dechert asked Potashner to step away.

There was this conversation on the 1st; Potashner is away. But, in fact, we know that even though Parametric's board told Potashner to step away on the 1st, he was communicating with Juergen basically every single day thereafter, aggressively arguing for various things relating to HHI. And he totally ignored the board's wishes. And we also know that Juergen and Potashner —

MR. PEEK: Objection. Hearsay, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: We also know from documents that

Juergen and Potashner were in discussions via text message

related to HHI, substantive text messages that someone else -
or, sorry, I think it was Juergen and Andrew Wolfe were in

discussions over HHI, which was communicated to Potashner.

These text messages show that Potashner was still very much

involved in the HHI-related matters.

So the paragraphs you read are true as a stand-alone, present this context that the HHI transaction was done at arm's length from Potashner when the evidence clearly shows that that wasn't the case and that Potashner was still very much involved and focused on HHI and his compensation resultively (phonetic).

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q You understand the English language; correct?

MR. APTON: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KOTLER: Okay.

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q My question was very simple, okay. My question was very simple.

Do you have a basis to say that the statement that this discussion occurred on this date between those people did not happen, yes or no?

A But your question relates to the background of the merger section of the proxy, and the background of the merger section of the proxy is supposed to tell you the important events that happened. And if you say that A happened when B also happened and B is far more material, to say that A happened, A may be true, but it's not creating a true and accurate picture of the background of the merger. So these specific paragraphs may be accurate, but, to me, it presents a very false picture of the background of the merger.

So, yes, your statement may technically be true, but its context or the whole truth, so to speak, it is not true.

Q You've been very involved in following this litigation; correct?

A Yes.

- Q You reviewed the complaint that Mr. Apton filed before it was filed; correct?
 - A Yes.

- Q You have been following closely all of the Court rulings; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q So you know that there is not one single claim in this case that has to do with whether or not the background of the merger or the proxy is misleading. You know that; right?
- A I don't think that that's, like, relevant. Why would we say the proxy is misleading? If the other things we say happened, then by definition the proxy is misleading. So we don't technically call the proxy misleading. But if you look at the arguments we make, then if those are true, which they are and there are documents that are indisputable that say they are true, then by definition the proxy is misleading. So, no, we never say the proxy is misleading, but we do say from July 1st to July 15th that Potashner was in contact with Stark about HHI X number of times. And that does in fact make the proxy misleading.
- Q All right. Well, looking back at the proxy that you agree is not alleged to be misleading in your complaint, it says in that same entry --
- THE COURT: So, Counsel, you remember that most of the time proxies are alleged to be misleading before the merger

is finalized. When somebody is here on injunctive relief and asking me to make them change the proxy statement --

MR. KOTLER: I do know that.

THE COURT: Okay. Because in this case we're, what, seven years past by the time the complaint gets filed?

MR. KOTLER: I agree with that, all that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. KOTLER: I do agree with that.

THE COURT: Let's keep going.

BY MR. KOTLER:

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In that same entry, the same July 1st entry,

"Mr. Stark reiterated Turtle Beach's

position that either the HHI stock options

would have to be terminated prior to signing a

definitive merger agreement or that HHI would

have to be dissolved prior to signing a

definitive merger agreement."

Do you have any basis to say that it is a lie that Mr. Stark made that statement on July 1st, 2013?

A No, but I do know that Potashner in response asked for a gentleman's agreement where he would be compensated if that in fact were true, despite the fact that the HHI options agreement had no change of control and could have been terminated at any time by the Parametric Board. So he had no rights or he didn't give up anything, Potashner didn't give up

anything, and in fact he did ask for something in exchange for this.

Q Well, good thing you bring up the ask. Let's go over to the next page. The bottom of page 54 of the proxy. "On July 21st, 2013."

Do you see that? Are you with me? The very bottom of the page.

A Yes.

Q "On July 21st, 2013, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Potashner, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Stark held a telephonic meeting at which Mr. Stark stated that the proposals from Mr. Potashner and the consultant" -- who I believe is this Mr. Todd -- "regarding HHI stock options were unacceptable and that Turtle Beach would not continue negotiating the merger agreement until HHI ownership issues were resolved."

Is that statement a lie? Did that conversation not happen?

A Well, that's where, I believe, Potashner asked for the gentleman's agreement for compensation for agreeing to that.

- Q All I'm asking is did this conversation as described in the proxy --
 - A I have no reason to believe it's a lie.
 - Q -- did it not happen; yes or no?

 THE COURT: Only one of you can talk at a time, so

A Yes.

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Q Thank you. If you go to page 73 of the proxy. In the first paragraph under "Certain Financial Information" it says,

"In the course of the discussions described under Background of the Merger, the management of Parametric prepared and provided to Turtle Beach internal financial projections for the fiscal years ending September 30th, 2013 through September 30th, 2017."

Let me stop there. Do you have any reason to dispute

that Parametric management prepared and provided its internal financial projections for those years to Turtle Beach?

A Yes.

- Q They did not -- so it's your testimony under oath that they did not provide those projections to Turtle Beach?
- A No. It is my testimony under oath that they prepared the financial projections specifically for Parametric, but that there were other financial projections floating around Turtle Beach that weren't the same and actually worse. And so to say internal financial projections, they didn't provide all of the internal financial projections. And if you look at the basis for which those internal financial projections were made
 - Q I didn't ask you about the basis.

THE COURT: Sir, please don't interrupt him.

THE WITNESS: Well, I need to say what the basis --

THE COURT: Wait. Can you let me talk for a minute?

THE WITNESS: I apologize.

THE COURT: So when he's answering, you may not like the answer he's giving. There's no jury here. I'm going to let him finish.

MR. KOTLER: Okay.

THE COURT: So, sir, finish your answer.

MR. KOTLER: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then if you need to follow up, that's fine.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry I got a little distracted. I didn't mean to be rude to the judge. Can we go back to the question then?

MR. KOTLER: Sure.

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q Well, you were about to tell -- I'll give you the easy question, all right. You were about to tell me how Parametric's projections that the proxy describes as being provided to Turtle Beach were not actually provided to Turtle Beach. So what were you going to say?

A That's not what I was going to say. But if you look at the basis for the projections that were handed over, they just assume like this straight line growth and various margins that were very, like, I don't know, I would call them novice. Although they were reasonable, they were different than the more detailed internal financial projections that Turtle Beach had that they were not sharing with Parametric.

Q I just want to understand your question (sic). So you said that the Parametric projections that Parametric prepared and handed over to Turtle Beach, those were the novice --

A Oh, sorry, sorry. I read this wrong. I need to retract my prior two answers. I was reading it as the management of Turtle Beach prepared.

Q Okay.

- A So I apologize for that. I --

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question about Parametric? And then I'll ask you about Turtle Beach, I promise you, okay?

A Uh-huh.

Do you want me to back up and ask you a separate

- Q So the Parametric portion, do you have any reason to dispute that Parametric management prepared and provided to Turtle Beach internal financial projections for Parametric for the years listed in the proxy, September --
 - A I do not.
- Q Thank you. Okay. Now, on the Turtle Beach side, the proxy says, "Management of Turtle Beach prepared and provided to Parametric internal financial projections for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2013 through December 31, 2016."
- Do you have any reason to dispute that Turtle Beach management did not prepare those projections, yes or no?
 - A No.
- Q Do you have any reason to dispute that Turtle Beach did not provide to Parametric the internal financial projections that it prepared?
- A When you say "the," yes, because they did have several different internal financial projections. A internal financial projection, no.
- Q Such -- the proxy goes on to state, "Such projections were also furnished to the Parametric Board."

Do you have any reason to dispute that the Parametric Board didn't receive these financial projections?

A I do not.

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Q They were also "furnished to Houlihan Lokey and Craig-Hallum in connection with the Parametric Board's consideration of the merger and Craig-Hallum's fairness opinion analysis."

Do you have any reason to dispute that that happened?

- A I do not.
- Q The next paragraph. The proxy states, "Parametric and Turtle Beach do not usually publicly disclose internal financial projections of the type referenced above."

Do you have any reason to dispute that statement?

- A I do not.
- Q And it continues, "And even though such internal financial projections are being disclosed in this section, they were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure."

Any reason to dispute that portion?

- A Yes.
- Q So was it Parametric that prepared the financial projections with a view towards public disclosure or was it Turtle Beach?
- A I am unsure of Parametric, but I do know that Turtle Beach had several times, and I'm not one hundred percent certain in this instance, designed the projections in order to

consummate the merger, in which case it would not be solely for internal work.

Q All right, continuing on.

"Such internal financial projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain and may be beyond the control of management, including, without limitation, factors related to general economic and competitive conditions."

Is that statement a lie?

A No.

Q It continues on. "Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the internal financial projections reproduced in this section below."

Is that statement a lie?

A It is not, but there's more context that would be relevant to that statement that would shed light on the issue.

Q Okay. Continuing on.

"The internal financial projections were prepared by the management of Parametric and Turtle Beach in good faith and on a reasonable basis based on the best information available to them at the time of their preparation. The internal financial projections, however, are not actual results and should not be relied

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upon as being necessarily indicative of actual future results, and readers of this proxy statement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this information."

You were a reader of this proxy statement; correct?

- A Right.
- Q So you would have been cautioned not to place undue reliance on the projection information; correct?

A As you don't place undue reliance on any. However, as the proxy also makes clear, the numbers in 2013 were supposed to be far less uncertain than numbers beyond 2013. I can read that section of the proxy for you if you'd like.

And at the time that the projections were made, the company was already fully aware of all of the issues pertaining to the -- pertaining to the console transition. And so for the company to go miss it from the 40 to whatever it ended up being, 1113, is way beyond the scope of what I would call a good faith miss.

Q Just to be clear, when you are -- all these views you have about what Turtle Beach missed and how the projections weren't accurate, these come from your review of the discovery materials and the complaint that was filed in this lawsuit; correct?

- A Yes.
- Q Okay. Thank you. If you go to --

A I'm sorry. They may also have come from the complaint that I read in 2019. I do not know if that's true or not, but that would be an additional place that they may have come from.

Q Fair enough.

THE COURT: And that's the original class action complaint?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q If you go to page 73 of the proxy, at the bottom it lists "Parametric's Internal Financial Projections."

Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q You now know that Parametric came nowhere near its total revenue projection of 1.0 million for fiscal year 2013; correct? Since you studied the discovery, you know that; right?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And you now know, since you're an expert on the discovery, that Mr. Barnes viewed these projections as aggressive; right?

A I would not say that I'm an expert on the discovery. I certainly didn't read it all, but I did read a fair amount of it.

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I would also say that, while aggressive, we know that Ken was being chastised by the rest of the board members for not focusing at all on the business for which he was supposed to be making sales due to the work he was doing on behalf — work with the VTBH, with Stripes, and so he was not doing the work to generate the revenue, and that further he sabotaged and slow-rolled possible revenue-generating activities in order to consummate the merger.

Q You know, since you perused the discovery with quite fervor, that the \$23 million fiscal year 2014 projection was a lot lower by the time of the merger. You know that; right?

A Right. But we're talking about a nascent technology company that can have numbers anywhere.

Q You know that by the time of the merger that a projection for fiscal year 2014 revenues was less than \$2 million, not 23.1. You know that; right?

A None of the investments that would need to have been made in order for the company to have achieved that 2014 number were made, and as a result at least in part of Potashner refusing to do it and slow-rolling all of the license deals. So based on the actions that he did in the context of the merger, it was impossible for them to hit those numbers.

Q You know the projection for fiscal year 2014 by the merger was less than \$2 million in revenue, yes or no?

A I believe you, but I don't know that.

Q If you go to page 74, towards the bottom there's a thing in bold. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q "You should not regard the inclusion of these projections in this proxy statement as an indication that Parametric, Turtle Beach or any of their respective affiliates, advisors or other representatives considered or consider the projections to be necessarily predictive of actual future events."

Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q And since you are a careful reader and a sophisticated investor, you understood that at the time that you read the proxy and voted for the merger; correct?

- A Here's where --
- Q Yes or no?

A Well, no, I can't answer that question with a yes or no because you are assuming that the numbers in the proxy weren't known to be false at the time that the proxy was released. And, in fact, we knew -- we could have known and Turtle Beach certainly knew at the time of the proxy in early August that the numbers couldn't be true. And nothing in here indicates that the numbers are already wildly above, and so there's nothing that says -- there's no projection related to -- you know, it's like a risk factor. It's supposed to be

something that may happen in the future. If something has already happened and you know it to be false, that's very different than saying, well, this may or may not happen.

- Q Simple question. You read this at the time that you voted. You knew this at the time you voted for the merger; yes or no?
 - A I mean, I likely read the sentence, yes.
- Q Thank you. Let's go over to page 128 of the proxy, please. I'm sorry, 127 at the bottom. I apologize. Do you see there's a heading called "Seasonality"? Are you with me?
 - A Yes.
- Q "Turtle Beach's revenues, operating profit and operating cash flows are affected by the seasonality of its business, with sales of console gaming headsets having historically been weighted towards the holiday period in the fourth quarter."
- You knew that at the time that you voted in favor of the merger; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q "In past years, more than 50 percent of Turtle
 Beach's revenues have been generated from September through
 December."
- So you knew that as well at the time you voted for the merger; correct?
 - A Yes.

Q The next sentence,

"Although Turtle Beach expects to experience a similar concentration of revenue in 2013, the percentage of annual sales concentrated in the equivalent period in 2014 may be reduced if the launch of gaming consoles in November 2013 drives demand for gaming headsets into the first half of 2014."

So you knew that at the time of the merger; correct?

A That last sentence is confusing to me because "a similar concentration of revenue in 2013," and it says, "drives demand for gaming headsets into the first half of 2014."

So is it saying that -- if it's saying that sales may go from Q4 of 2013 into the first half of 2014, that is -- I believe that to be true, and that is what Juergen told me on the phone in December. See, it's comparing 2014 to a potential 2013 that hasn't occurred. So it's a confusing sentence to me.

Q Fair enough. I'm actually not going to disagree with you on that. But I have one that I think is a little clearer. I'm going to ask you to flip back to page 26 of the proxy.

MR. PEEK: What page?

MR. KOTLER: Page 26.

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q There is -- under that first full heading about "Turtle Beach must make significant expenditures," there's a

paragraph that begins, "In addition." And it states, "In addition, Turtle Beach's Xbox One headsets require Xbox One console-specific components and software to function."

That's a true statement, isn't it?

A Yes.

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Q "If the required components are not produced in sufficient quantities or the required software is not released, Turtle Beach's ability to sell headsets for the Xbox One would be reduced or eliminated and Turtle Beach's business and financial results could suffer."

You're okay with that one, too, aren't you?

A Yes. But what I am not okay with is saying that that is the reason why Turtle Beach's projections missed so badly compared to what was in the fairness opinion because we know that in August when there were covenant violations at the end of June and they refinanced the subordinated debt in August of 2013, that there were already material issues with the rate and progress of Turtle Beach's financials, and this is talking about something that may hurt in the future. But before that and unrelated to the console transition, which is disclosed nowhere, we know that they were already well behind on their projections.

Q Just to be clear, neither Mr. Apton nor I have asked for your view in reading the discovery, your opinion as to why Turtle Beach missed its projections in 2013.

Do you recall hearing that question from anybody in this courtroom today?

- A I am familiar with the context of these statements and the intent of what the statement or what the statement implies. And if I don't believe that this statement is implying a factual thing, then I am going to point that out.
- Q So you now know what was intended by this statement? Is that your testimony?
 - A I have a belief.
 - Q Ahh. Okay.

- A I did not say I know.
- Q Okay. I take it, given your beliefs and your study of the discovery materials that you have conducted a thorough review as to Turtle Beach's business in 2014 and the causes and effects of its financial performance; right?
- A I have not done that much beyond the first few months of 2014.
- Q Oh. But you're convinced that the revenue shift issue was why Turtle Beach suffered poor financial performance in 2014?
- A No. What I am convinced of is information that was knowable at the time. I am not concerned about the fact that they missed projections. In fact, that's the reason I didn't originally plan on suing or doing anything about the companies. I thought that they were just incompetent and that they did not

1 act in bad faith.

But what I do now know is that in December of 2013 the EBITDA projections internally for 2014 were lowered below 30 million while they were being communicated to me at over 60 million and were 58 million in the proxy.

Additionally, what you read to me in terms of if this happens in 2013 it might push into 2014 again implies that if there's a miss in 2013, 2014 will be better. However, in December of 2013 Turtle Beach's management was already internally projecting and telling PNC that the EBITDA number would be below 30.

So this isn't a question in my mind of what transpired during 2014. This is a question of what was normal at the time in December before the merger closed, and that is what I am focused on.

- Q Okay. Well, let's talk about something else that's knowable. You have told the Court several times today that IceRose owned 489,761 shares of Parametric common stock at the time of the merger; right?
 - A Yes.
 - Q You're sure about that number; right?
 - A Yes.
- Q By the way, with a position that size, was IceRose a controlling shareholder of Parametric at the time of the merger?

1 A No.

Q You would agree that for someone to be a controlling shareholder at the time of the merger a person would have to have at least owned a larger number of voting shares than the 5 percent that IceRose owned?

- A I would certainly not agree to that.
- Q No? You could be -- you aren't a controller at 5 percent, but someone could own less than 5 percent and be a controlling shareholder? Is that your testimony?

A My testimony is that there is a lot that goes into control of a stock. Will people do what you want? Can you dictate what happens at the company, even if it's not in the company's best interest? Can you slow down, speed up the release of products? Can you make things that happen that increase/decrease the stock price? Do you have the ability to control other people's votes through various either direct or indirect means? A controlling shareholder is someone that can exercise control over the company.

- Q You would --
- A It's, I think, fairly straightforward.
- Q I apologize for interrupting you, sir. Were you done?
 - A Sure.
- Q I didn't mean to interrupt you. Would you agree with me that a controlling shareholder has to own at least one

1 voting share or not?

A Well, they would not be a shareholder if they did not own -- so, yes, I would agree with you that a controlling shareholder must own at least one share.

Q Good. Now, IceRose has not always been truthful about the number of shares that are owned at the time of the merger; right?

A I think that's a little offensive. I was wrong, obviously, when I put the shares. So to say not truthful states I was lying. I was wrong in my initial disclosure so it was inaccurate. But to say I wasn't truthful -- no, I definitely intended and I wasn't trying to harm myself by suggesting I own less shares than I actually owned. There would be no reason for me to do that.

- Q Well, you were wrong --
- A Correct.
- Q -- to be fair, or not truthful, to use my words, on more than one occasion about the number of shares; right?
 - A I don't know.
 - Q Okay.

A I thought there was a certain number of shares, and I had reason to believe that it was the share count. And then when I did the real due diligence and finally got the statements, which wasn't easy, I realized I was wrong about my historic understanding of 13Gs.

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I can explain how I got to the number I got to. It was the number that was taken from the public filing of the 13G. And by 2019 I had been in the business for a few years, 4 and I had conflated in my head 13Ds and 13Gs, and I thought that I couldn't transact in the stock, and so I thought that 6 the number in the SEC filing was the accurate number. But, in 7 fact, I was able and I did transact in the stock, and so when I 8 got the Morgan Stanley statements and it was clear that the 9 number was wrong, I immediately told counsel, like, hey, I 10 screwed up, I gave you the wrong number of shares. 11 happen, yes.

Just to be clear, in the operating agreement itself it does not list as IceRose Capital Management shareholdings 489,761 shares?

In the operating -- well, in the current operating agreement it does.

Hold on. We'll get there. In the operating agreement that was produced in this lawsuit, which I examined you on in your deposition, it lists 362,496 shares for IceRose Capital Management; correct?

I don't have it in front of me, but I do remember in Α the deposition where I explained to you that in fact it was the incorrect number and how I got there and what the correct number was.

We'll pull it up for you. Can we pull up the --0

BY MR. KOTLER:

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- Q You've seen this document before, Mr. Kahn; right?
- 3 A I don't know.
 - Q Okay.
 - A I'd have to see more of the document.
 - Q Fair enough. Well, I'm going to direct you to the first page of it. It says Plaintiff PMT, LLC. You know what PAMT LLC is; right?
 - A PAMTP? Yes. That one.
 - A I do know what that one is, yes.
 - Q Right. That's the entity for which you are the managing member; correct? One of them?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And it says, "Initial Rule 16.1 Disclosure Statement." And it was electronically filed with this court -- or, sorry, electronically served November 2nd, 2020.
 - Do you believe that in your capacity as managing member of PAMTP LLC and a keen observer of this litigation that you reviewed this document at or about the time of its service in this case?
 - A I honestly don't know. There are many, many documents filed in this case.
 - Q Okay.
 - A I did not thoroughly read all of them. I'm one man.
 - Q Okay. I am going to turn you to -- we're going to go

to page -- we'll go to Plaintiff 5, please. And you'll see in the second paragraph that this document provides that PAMT, LLC was formed on April 8th, 2020. Do you see that?

- A It says PAMTP. Yes.
- Q Okay, good. And that's consistent with your understanding as to when that LLC was formed?
 - A Yes.

- Q And you understand that the operating agreement governs the rights and responsibilities of you and your fellow assigners; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q And if you look at page Plaintiff's 6, you will see that the business purpose of this LLC is -- includes litigation prosecution of a lawsuit commonly known as an opt-out claim related to the class action. Do you see that?
 - A Yes.
- Q And that's consistent with your understanding; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q There was no reason for you to be anything but completely accurate and truthful about how many PAMT shares IceRose held on the date of the merger for the purposes of this operating agreement; correct?
- A I believed that I was at the time. I can say again that I was wrong and I know why I had my false belief. And as

soon as I realized it, I corrected it.

- Q Well, hold on. Hold on. You told us earlier that you were the one whose job it was to validate the number of shares that everybody held; right?
- A And part of that process was me figuring out that I was wrong.
 - Q But you took that job seriously; right?
 - A Yes.

- Q You understood it was important to get that information correct; right?
 - A Yes.
- Q Now if we go over to -- go over to page Plaintiff 12, which will come up on the screen. That's your signature there?
 - A Yes.
- Q It doesn't have a signed date. Do you have -- can you tell us under oath what day you signed this thing?
- A I cannot. But it was in early April, I would be very certain. Early April 2020 I signed this.
 - Q What makes you so certain?
- A It was formed around then and that's just how almost one hundred percent of document signing works. You sign prior to the completion. So I'm almost certain and that's when this was going on. Maybe it was in late March, but I would have signed before the formation and that's when it makes sense.

 And we were still working on the LLC, the setup, so I'm fairly

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24 25 certain that this was signed close to but before April 8th, 2020.

- And the number of shares there, that's 362,496, right 0 next to your signature there. Do you see that?
 - Α Yes.
- Now, if you go over to Plaintiff 18, we've got Q ourselves a little handy-dandy chart of each of the assigners and the number of shares that they are signing, which it was your job to validate and make sure those numbers were correct. Do you see that?
 - Α That happened after the formation of the LLC.
 - Oh, it was after the formation of the LLC? Q
- That I went through and validated the -- I did not go Α through Masterson, Santulli and Patricof. I did not go through those documents in the brokerage detail until after. In fact, I knew that they owned shares, but I didn't have in my possession the information to tell you what the share count had turned out was on April 8th, 2020. I didn't have the ability on that date. I thought I did. I was wrong. I didn't even have the ability on April 8th, 2020 to know what my share count was on January 15th.
- So you were -- when did you do this validation, this auditing of everybody's shares? When did that happen?
- I don't remember precisely, but when I finally got my statements from Morgan Stanley and saw that my number was

wrong, I was like, oh, and I went through everyone's statements. And then it looked -- everyone except for one where there's an issue, and then I again validated them like a month or two ago.

- Q So it wasn't until a month or two ago that you figured out that the operating agreement that you signed had -- was off by 127,000 shares for you?
 - A That's not what I said.
 - Q Okay.

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- A I said I validated them the second time then.
- 11 Q Oh, I'm sorry. I missed that. When was the first 12 time?
 - A It was many months ago.
 - O When?
 - A At least several months ago. These were -- I don't -- if I tell you January or March, there's nothing I have in context of other events to tell you exactly when.
 - Q Okay. Well, I realize time is frozen over the last couple years. Can you give me a year?
 - A I believe it was 2020, but...
 - Q Okay. Well, so sometime in 2020 in the course of taking your job seriously as the validator, you discovered that the number of IceRose Capital Management shares that you listed was off by 127,000. Is that fair?
 - A Yes. I believe that's true.

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And what you did then is you immediately raced out 0 and amended the operating agreement to correct that number and make sure that it was accurate for purposes of this lawsuit; didn't you?

What I immediately did was notify the counsel of the error and the other members, including the CEO and other managing members of the LLC to let them know that I had screwed up, and we agreed on a path to move forward.

So sometime in 2020 you realized that you had screwed up on the number of shares, and nonetheless in November of 2020 this operating agreement gets produced with the screwed-up number of shares. Is that what happened?

I said that I believe it was in 2020 and it took Α No. some time to get -- like, to even get that statement from Morgan Stanley was a couple month process. And so there were a lot of moving parts that occurred over time. And I knew that the number was wrong before I knew what the correct number was, and I don't remember the exact cadence because I had -- to me, I had screwed up.

I was up front about it immediately, and it just was what it was. It was something that needed to be corrected. There was no -- in my mind, once everyone was properly informed that I had screwed up -- rush to make the change that day. Maybe you will argue that there was. I don't know. But this wasn't -- I screwed up, and I shouldn't have. I admit it, but

it wasn't this huge -- you know, to me, this was just something that happened. It was just not a big focus of mine.

- Q So it was just something that happened that you were off by 127,000 shares. That's your testimony, just something that happened?
- A It was unfortunate. I mean, I am much better off with the 489,000. I was not pleased with myself for being wrong and also for misremembering the rules of 13Gs and 13Ds. I don't like when I make mistakes. Clearly, I made a mistake here, and, yeah, it happened. I don't know what else to say about it.
- Q You remember that you were deposed in this case; correct?
 - A Yes.

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- O In fact, I took your deposition. You remember that?
- A Yes. It was by Zoom. March 10th, I believe was the date.
 - Does that sound about right to you?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And you remember during your deposition I raised this issue with you about the screw-up in the number of shares and as of that time the screw-up had not been fixed. You remember that; right?
 - A I do not remember if the screw-up was fixed or not. I do remember that I was 100 percent aware. And I believe,

because there's one explanation for it, I would very much likely give you the exact same explanation in the deposition that I'm giving you now because it's the accurate explanation of what happened. I don't know the date that it was amended and I don't remember whether or not it was amended prior to 6 that meeting. I do, again, know that the share count was wrong 7 and I believe I told you at the deposition, walked through both 8 why I was wrong and also how to get to the 489,761 number.

In fact, the LLC agreement has never been amended and provided to the defendants in this case with the correct number; has it?

I don't control what is and what isn't presented to the defendants. I have no basis to say it was or it wasn't presented to the defendants. I talked to Adam. There's documents going back constantly.

I'm not asking -- I don't want to ask about your conversations with Mr. Apton. So if you remember --

I do not know whether or not it was provided to you. Α I don't.

Did you sign an amended LLC agreement on behalf of IceRose with the correct number of shares at any point in time from April of 2020 until this day while you're sitting here in this witness stand?

Α Yes.

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You signed an amended LLC agreement with the correct 0

JD Reporting, Inc.

MR. PEEK: All right.

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THE COURT: I got to have social distancing and masks and all this other stuff. Although I am letting you drink.

(Pause in proceedings.)

THE COURT: There's only one volume; right?

MR. APTON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Great. You're opening the hermetically sealed envelope.

Sir, in a minute they're going to stamp the words
Published on it, and then somebody's going to hand it to you.

In Nevada we still follow a very old-fashioned procedure where
the original deposition comes in a sealed envelope, and then
before we could use it in court, the clerk has to publish it.

When he refers you to a particular page in the deposition, you
can look before and after to give yourself context, if you'd
like. Sometimes they will also show you the transcript or
portions of it on the video. You can ask them to stop or go
forward if they do that.

But Ramsey's going to bring it to you in just a second. It is the only time we will hand you paper, because it's an original. We've only got one.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: The deposition has been published.

MR. KOTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. KOTLER:

Q You mentioned before, Mr. Kahn, do you remember that

Q Those were down by then; right?

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- Α Some amount of them were.
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- We'll get to that. Mr. Apton covered with you his April 22nd, 2020, letter in which he exercised IceRose's right to opt out of the class-action lawsuit; you remember that discussion earlier?
 - Α Yes.
- So when -- and I can pull it up if you'd like, but you'll recall that letter also showed the 362,000 shares that were being opted out by IceRose; right?
 - I believe that's what it said, yes.
- And to your knowledge, there has never been anything that you've seen that has been filed with anybody to correct that number of shares that was opted out of the class-action lawsuit; correct?
- I mean, I communicated that I wanted to opt out all the shares. So to the extent that wasn't all the shares, but I didn't see anything -- can you repeat the question, please?
- Sure. Since you actively follow litigation, have you seen anything that has been filed with anybody, any court, any claims administrator, correcting what you claim is the error or the screw-up as to the number of the IceRose shares that opted out of the class-action lawsuit?
 - Α Yes.
- Yet you're aware of a letter that was filed correcting the number of shares?

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No, your question wasn't a letter, your question was Α there a filing in court or elsewhere that corrected the number of shares, and I am aware of filings in court that corrected the number of shares.

Well, let's look at -- let's go back to Plaintiff's Exhibit 310.

So you understand that there are certain exhibits that -- the plaintiff, you, Parametric, PAMT LLC, has offered to be put into evidence in this case; right? You understand that?

Α Yes.

Okay. And PAMTP310 lists right there on the first page the number of IceRose Capital Management shares as 362,496, doesn't it?

It is indisputable that as of April 22nd, that is the number of shares I owned and that I believe that I'd owned and that that's what the communication said, yes. Never disputed t.hat.

And that LLC agreement that we spend so much time talking about, which PAMTP provided as a potential trial exhibit in this court; right? When you look over at page --Plaintiff -- there it is -- Plaintiff 18, we've got that same handy-dandy chart. How many shares does it say for IceRose Capital Management on your copy?

Any -- it's just getting very repetitive. Any Α

BY MR. KOTLER:

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your fellow signers. Going to -- you were asked some questions about Mr. and Mrs. Etkin and their brokerage statement.

Α Yes.

MR. PEEK: It's not in evidence.

1 MR. KOTLER: Understood.

BY MR. KOTLER:

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- Q You ever met them in person?
- A I have not.
 - Q Could you pick them out of a lineup?
- 6 A I could not.
 - Q So you didn't know them back in January 2014; correct?
 - A I believe it would -- it's possible I met them in person, but it's very unlikely. I have no knowledge of meeting them in person.
 - Q And you didn't have anything to do with their purchase of Parametric stock prior to the merger; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Correct, you did not?
- 16 A Correct.
 - Q And you didn't have anything to do -- other than saying that you received their brokerage statements at some later point in time, you didn't have anything to do with their brokerage accounts, did you?
 - A Correct.
 - Q So you don't have any way of knowing if the brokerage statements that you said were true and accurate copies are accurate or complete forgeries, do you?
 - A I think that's a little silly, honestly. I think you

could say that about 100 percent of the documents in the case, basically, I have seen many documents and brokerage statements, it looks authentic to me. There's no reason to say they'd lie or to believe anything to the contrary. You could literally say that about any document that I didn't personally make.

Q Right. I agree with you on that. So how many of Mr. and -- how many shares of -- that Mr. and Mrs. Etkin are listed as owning back in January -- January 15th, how many of those they still own today?

A I believe that they had said that they don't own any, but I'm not certain, and I did not diligence that matter.

Q And you don't know if they sold, when they sold, or how much they sold; right?

A Correct.

Q You don't know how they sold their shares or to whom they sold their shares?

A I doubt they know to whom they sold their shares.

Q So you have no idea, when they sold their shares, they entered into an agreement with any subsequent purchaser of those shares in which the Etkins reserved any of the rights they had with respect to those shares; right? You don't know that.

A I do know that, because there, to my knowledge, have not been any over-the-counter transactions in Parametric Sound since then. And they never actually owned the certificates,

they just had the security -- it's called the security
entitlement. And when you buy yourself securities as I'd say
99.99999 percent of transactions in public securities occur,
then the rights -- there's nothing related to the transferring
of rights to a different party when you buy or sell. No one
knows who they're buying or selling stock from. It's not even
traceable in a lot of instances.

Q Right. My question was just a little different, but very simple. You have no idea if when they sold their shares they entered into an agreement with any subsequent purchaser in which they reserved any of the rights they had with respect to the shares, yes or no?

A I have an idea. And the idea is that that is a silly question. And that they did not transfer the shares with any sort of right. Like, the question, the way you're asking it, doesn't even make any sense as a general way that the stock market and securities work.

- Q So for all you know, they sold their January -- the shares that they held as of the date of the merger, they sold them into the open market, not strings attached; right?
 - A That's how transactions occur.
- Q Cool. Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, you ever met them in person?
 - A I do not believe so.

Q You didn't have anything to do with their purchase of

the Parametric shares that they claim to have held as of the date of the merger; correct?

A Correct.

- Q You have no idea if Mr. or Mrs. Goldberg still own today any of the shares they held as of the date of the merger; correct?
- A I believe, from -- that I am the only person that owned any shares. Although I did not ask for any documentation and I did not diligence that matter for anyone else. But I believe that no one beside myself still own shares.
 - Q Okay. We'll get to yours, but that's helpful.
- THE COURT: So at the time the LLC was created, you believe you were the only one of those who opted out who still held shares?
- THE WITNESS: As of the beginning of this year, when the issue was brought to my attention, I believe I was the only one that still owned shares.
 - THE COURT: So in 2021?
 - THE WITNESS: Correct.
 - THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
- BY MR. KOTLER:
- Q And same question for the Goldbergs as it was for the Etkins. For all you know, they sold all of their -- the shares that they held as of the date of the merger into the open market with no strings attached. In fact, that's how you

expect they did it?

A Yes, I expect, as I'm sure anyone in this room who has transacted stock in a public company has done, and wasn't doing it from a insider primary share insurance, that they sold the shares on — bought or sold on the open market, whether through a known counterparty or dark pool or other, where the counterparty isn't even known.

- Q For Mr. Masterson -- you ever met him?
- A I believe I've met him once.
- Q Did you know him back in January 2014, as of the time of the merger?
- A I'm not sure. It's like I don't know if I met him. I spoke with him. I did -- I don't believe I knew him at the time of the merger, but I'm also not certain of that.
- Q Did you have anything to do with his purchase of the premerger Parametric shares --
 - A I do not.
- Q -- that you couldn't sell? Did you have anything to do with his brokerage accounts in which he claims to have held those shares as of the date of the merger?
 - A No, I did not.
- Q Do you know if Mr. -- I take it -- strike that.

 Based on what you said before, it's your understanding that

 Mr. Masterson still does not own any of his per-merger

 Parametric shares; correct?

1 A Correct.

Q And you don't know when he sold, how he sold, other than that, you would expect it was into the open market, no strings attached, fair?

A Well, you keep saying no strings attached. Like, I don't know what you mean by that little extra. But I believe he sold it to the open market. That's how I would believe that he would have sold it, yes.

Q Okay. What I mean is that when he sold into the open market, he did not enter into an agreement with any subsequent purchaser of that stock in which he reserved any of the rights that he had with respect to those per-merger Parametric shares?

A I can tell you that I've been -- I was in the hedge fund industry, I've been trading stock since I was 13, and have been in the hedge fund industry not in -- well, really -- for -- but was for 15 years, and I've never once seen a public market transaction with the strings you're suggesting. It has never once occurred.

- Q Okay. Mr. and Mrs. Patricof, you know them?
- A I do not.
- Q Oh. So I take it you did not have anything to do with the -- their purchase of premerger Parametric stock?
 - A Correct.
- Q And you did not have anything to do with their brokerage accounts?

1 A Correct.

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- Q And you have said you believe they no longer own their premerger Parametric shares?
 - A I believe that. Correct.
- Q And you have no idea how they sold and when they sold?
 - A Correct.
- Q And as with the others, you would expect they sold into -- they sold all of their premerger shares into the open market without entering into the agreement that I keep asking you about?
- A I'd love to see one of these so-called agreements that actually exists out there, so I know what you're even referring to. It's not a way that security -- public securities are transacted, but --
- Q Well, all I'm asking is you're not aware that Mr. and Mrs. Patricof entered into one of these agreements when they sold their premerger shares; correct?
 - A I'm not aware.
 - Q Okay. Mr. Santulli, do you know him?
 - A I believe I've spoken with him.
- Q Did you know him back in January 2014, prior to the merger?
 - A Doubtful.
 - Q So I take it you didn't have anything to do with his

A I do not believe so.

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Q Okay. So I take it you did not have anything to do with Mr. Weisbord's purchase of his premerger Parametric

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And I suspect this is true. When IceRose sold all their shares and sold them into the open market; correct?

They were not -- yeah, they were negotiated transactions. Yes.

So as with all the other signers, you have no idea --0 well, strike that.

Do you know to whom IceRose sold any of the shares it held as of the time of the merger?

Α

And, I take it, IceRose did not enter into any agreement with any subsequent purchaser of its pre-Parametric shares when it sold any of them after the merger; correct?

That is correct. Α

MR. KOTLER: I'm going to call up DX1037, which was admitted earlier.

> THE COURT: 1037. It's not admitted.

MR. KOTLER: I'm sorry, I apologize.

THE COURT: So far I've only admitted one defense exhibit.

> MR. KOTLER: Oh.

THE COURT: So.

MR. KOTLER: I'd like to introduce DX1037.

THE COURT: Any objection to 1037?

MR. APTON: It's already been admitted as 410.

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               THE COURT: So it's 410?
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                          It is, Your Honor.
               MR. PEEK:
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               THE COURT:
                           Great.
               MR. KOTLER: 410 is a portion of DX1037, but it's not
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     all of it.
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                          Darn. How big is 1037?
               THE COURT:
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               MR. KOTLER: It is 376 pages.
               THE COURT: Yeah, you're going to have to break it
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     down.
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               MR. KOTLER:
                            Okay.
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    BY MR. KOTLER:
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               We talked a lot about the amount of shares that
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     IceRose claims to have held on the merger date. It's your
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     understanding that, subsequent to the merger date, IceRose sold
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     all 489,671 or 362,000 shares, whatever the right number is, it
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     sold all of those shares; correct?
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               I'm sorry?
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               After the merger dates, okay, with me?
          Q
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          Α
               Yeah.
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               January 15th, 2014.
          Q
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               I thought you said before the merger.
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               No, after.
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               Okay. I got it.
          Α
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          Q
               Okay? So I'll go with your number --
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          Α
               Okay.
                           JD Reporting, Inc.
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- Q -- make it easy, 489,671 shares sitting in the Morgan Stanley account on behalf of IceRose as of the merger date; you with me?
 - A Yeah.

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- Q At some point after the merger date and before you opted out from the lawsuit, IceRose sold all 489,671 of those shares; correct?
 - A No.
 - Q No? Sure about that?
- A I am sure that IceRose still owned shares. And, typically, you use LIFO for the shares. So that would suggest that no, I did not sell all 489,761.
- Q It's your testimony that is typical to use LIFO and not FIFO with regard to accounting for share transactions and in a brokerage account; is that your testimony?
- A It's my testimony that that's what I'm more familiar with for this type of transaction.
 - Q Okay.
- A But I'm not an expert in the accounting treatment of -- and tax treatment of securities. That's not where I have expertise. If you -- I could be convinced that that is incorrect, but that's what I believe to be true, yes.
- Q So you -- and you don't know how Morgan Stanley accounted for the shares?
 - A Well, to be fair, the shares are mostly sold at

interactive brokers.

Q Okay.

A But I am not certain how it was counted, and I'm not certain if, for instance, in a lot of accounting places, you can use different treatment for book and for tax. So it could be, in fact, that there — one was done one way and one was done another way. I'm not sure whether, from a book perspective, if it was LIFO or FIFO, from a tax perspective whether it was LIFO or FIFO, whether it's a different method or whether it was a combination of the methods for different aspects of the treatment.

Q Do you have any reason to dispute that between the merger date on January 15th and the end of 2014, there were sale transactions in excess of the 489,761 Parametric shares that IceRose owned on the date of the merger?

A I don't remember the trading history to that degree. So --

- Q It would be in the broker statement; right?
- A Well, it's not in this brokerage statement.
- Q No, I understand. But if we were to look at the brokerage statement that showed the trading history for post-merger through the end of '24, you'd be able to count up with me the number of shares that IceRose sold and --

A It just makes sense to me, because of the tax position of the fun going forward, that LIFO would have been

the better method to use. And that's why it would have been selected. But I don't know what was used and I don't know the number of shares that are sold in 2014.

Q Okay. And I'm not going to argue with you about FIFO or LIFO. But I am going to say if we wanted to know the number, the best way to do it would be to go through the brokerage statement. And we can just add up the number and if it's more than 489,000, then it's more than 489,000; correct?

A Well, if we -- if you -- if the number adds to more than 489,000, yes, that is more than 489,000.

Q Good.

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A Is it correct that I sold all the shares? No. That's why it may or may not be true. That gets back to the other conversation.

Q I understand. I'm not going to argue with you about LIFO or FIFO. We'll leave that for somebody else. Well, I'm going to argue with you one degree.

If it is FIFO, just hypothetically, then -- and the brokerage statement shows that by the end of 2014, IceRose had sold way more than the 489,000 shares that it owned at the time of the merger, then all of the shares at the time of the merger were gone; correct?

A I think that you may only be referring to the Morgan Stanley, which would have shown the transfer and their interactive brokers. And you might be thinking that all the

shares were sold --

Q Okay.

A -- when, in fact, that is not the case. They were just transferred to interactive brokers. But I don't -- if you --

I need to repeat the question -- you to repeat the question to answer it.

Q I will try.

A Okay.

Q I will try. It was a unclear cue. IceRose lost a good deal of money on its speculative investment in Parametric; correct?

A Well, the investment should have been less speculative post-merger, which is when the money was lost. So I would not say it's correct that IceRose lost money in its speculative investment in Parametric. In fact, I probably made money on that speculative investment -- or IceRose probably made money on the speculated investment in Parametric.

Q You told us earlier that when you invested in Parametric it was a speculative investment. You want to change that now?

A No. But post-merger, it was a different sort of situation. It ended up being speculative, but I wouldn't have described the position I held when I lost the money as a speculative position. There was a true statement that it --

when I invested in 2013, prior to the merger, it was a speculative investment. Yes.

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Q Okay. So you invested money at the time it was a speculative investment. And at some later point in time, you lost a lot of money.

A I invested some amount of money when it was a speculative investment. It should -- you know, what does speculative mean? Not much. But if the -- when the merger was announced that the deal was happening, it should have de-risked at least the speculative nature of it and more shares were purchased then. So I wouldn't -- it's not cut and dry.

Q In fact, the amount of money that IceRose lost on its investment in Parametric, whether you stick with speculative or not, was one of the main reasons that you had to shut down the IceRose hedge fund; correct?

A I didn't have to shut it down. In fact, it still exists to this day. So I certainly didn't have to shut it down. It was one of the reasons I chose to unwind and -- I don't have employees. It's not what I do day to day. So it is, yes, in part, definitely, the fact that I lost a significant (indiscernible) IceRose, of which I was the largest investor. I lost a significant amount of money. Parametric certainly contributed to my decision to unwind the day-to-day operations of IceRose.

Q In the months after the merger, we've touched on this

a little bit earlier, although Parametric, now Turtle Beach's, stock price was dropping, you still believed in the company.

You just thought it was being mismanaged. Right?

A Correct.

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Q And you thought that the answer to Turtle Beach's mismanagement problems was for them to bring you onto the Turtle Beach board and come to the rescue; right?

A No, it's not for me to bring on. I wanted likely someone else. I offered myself for someone else. I never said it had to be me, and I figured, one, I had no idea if I could or wanted to do it in terms of the restrictions around other trading; and two, that if I -- who was in confrontation with Juergen also said me or someone else, it was more likely that someone else, and they actually get the real -- that's -- I wanted someone on there, for sure.

Q True or false, you suggested to Juergen Stark that you would agree to the associated trading restrictions and be a Turtle Beach board member?

A I don't recall. It would at least surprise me if I did, and I know I said that I was interested in me or someone else joining the board. If you have a document that says that, I'm sure that I did say it. I don't recall whether I specifically said that.

Q That's funny, I do.

MR. KOTLER: DX949.

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definitive. But it looks clear and yeah, sure, I was saying I

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would do it, but, also, I could provide other people.

- Q Right. When you wrote this, you meant what you wrote; that's all I'm asking you.
 - A Very -- I believe --
 - Q Okay.

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- A I usually mean what I write.
- Q Okay. Well, good. Next e-mail, Juergen Stark responds to you, and he didn't take you up on your invitation to join the board. In fact, he didn't even ask you for a recommendation as to who you thought would like to be added to the board; correct?
 - A In that e-mail, that is correct.
- Q Okay. And then above that, you respond. And in the second paragraph, you tell him that you have retained advisors and legal counsel in hopes of making a fully financed all-cash offer for the company in the immediate future. You meant that when you wrote that to Juergen Stark; correct?
- A I'd say that that was not -- I was definitely thinking about it. I forgot about this until you showed it to me at the deposition and it went away quickly. So this wasn't a material or a lengthy thing. I moved on from this quickly. But I was certainly thinking about it, and I certainly wanted to cajole Juergen and the board into adding an independent advisor. And I certainly hired a (indiscernible) counsel that I had discussions with about this topic.

Q I'm just trying -- you just told us before if you write something, that you believe it to be true. So when you wrote, "I plan to bid \$12 and more than a 35 percent premium to last for the shares," was that true when you wrote it?

A It's -- I mean, it was likely true. I don't remember exactly. But it wasn't, like, I was definitely considering it. And as I told you, my real intent, which was -- at the time, the thing I recall is trying to get the company to -- what I thought was incompetence, and turned out it was fraud, but I was trying to get the company to stop or at least have what I thought was adult oversight, and I was willing to take measures to try and effectuate that. And this would be a measure to try and effectuate that.

- Q This was a bluff?
- A It wasn't.

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Q It was a bluff.

A I'd hired Kirkland and Ellis and we discussed this in detail. So I wouldn't say it was a bluff. I would also say it's not 100 percent, like, this was definitely happening or definitely in the plans. I don't actually -- I didn't remember this happening until you showed me this document, which did trigger memories of the discussions and related with Kirkland. But I would -- it's somewhere -- I think maybe I described it previously as somewhere between a bluff -- in between a bluff and directly accurate.

Q So when it comes to communicating with Juergen Stark, some of the things you write are true and some are bluffs; is that fair?

A It's fair to say that at this point in time, in April, my intent was to get adult supervision at the company, and it would be e-mails. And what I was doing was directed toward that end. But it's -- I did have legal counsel where we very thoroughly did discuss a potential -- purchase the company. It's not like there's no truth in here. And Kirkland and Ellis was more than qualified, the people I was working with were all more than qualified to offer that advice, and it was discussed.

Q This statement where you wrote, "I plan to bid \$12 or more," that wasn't completely true, was it?

A I didn't have a specific plan. But I don't -- I can't tell you on April 28th, 2014, whether I planned to do that or not.

Q Okay. And, in fact, you ended up not making this plan offer that you bluffed in this e-mail; correct?

A You just asked a question with something I disputed. So it's -- I'm not going to say correct, the bluff e-mail, when I told it wasn't a bluff. So it -- it just seems like a little bit much.

Q I'll ask you a better question. That's fair. You never made a \$12 --

- 1 A Correct.
- 2 Q -- or more bid; correct?
- 3 A Correct.
 - MR. KOTLER: DX950 will be next.
- 5 THE COURT: 950?
- 6 MR. KOTLER: 950, yes.
 - THE COURT: Thank you. Hold on a minute. Any
- 8 | objection?

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- 9 MR. APTON: No objection, Your Honor.
- 10 THE COURT: Be admitted.
- 11 (Defense Exhibit Number(s) 950 admitted.)
- 12 BY MR. KOTLER:
 - Q So instead of after your offer to join the Turtle
 Beach board was rejected, and after you thought about, but
 didn't follow through on your plan to make the all-cash offer
 for the company, it looks like nine days later, you accuse Mr.
 Stark and Turtle Beach's CFO of violating Nevada law and being
 willfully deceitful; right?
 - A That does indeed what it looks like, yes.
 - Q Okay. So that -- let's look at your May 7th e-mail. When you wrote this, you -- was this one of the ones you meant or was this one of the bluffs?
 - A This was in relation to the secondary offering, and I'm fairly certain that I believe this to be true. But I'm -- don't recall my mindset --

1 Q Well, it --

- A -- on May 7th.
- Q Okay. If, in the course of testimony today, you get some recollection as to whether this is one of the true ones or one of the bluff ones, just let me know, okay?
- A So you keep referring to the bluff, when all of these actions that came in this time period all have the same intent, which was to get adult supervision at the company. And I wanted to maximize the value of investment and this was what I believed at the time was to get to pressure the company into doing the right thing.
- Q So you'll say what you think you need to say in order to get to the result that you think you want to get to; right? That's what you were doing here.
- A I believed that this was true. I already told you that I believed --
 - Q Right.
- A -- that the e-mail was true. So I don't know what you mean, Say what you need to say? I wouldn't make things up or have people rely on false -- there's nothing in here that anyone -- none of these have any group reliance by the people. I'm not causing or leading anyone astray about what's happening or anything relevant. I'm pressuring them.
- But I could -- there's a certain playbook that's used in special situation activist situations. And these are part

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of that. But I -- there's -- this is -- I could tell you why -- you said this, like, that Juergen told me in December that business was going to be better and recapture. And then two weeks before they did the secondary, which they very much needed to do, they -- Juergen said they had no need for it. And, in fact, we know they had the need for it before the merger even closed because it was discussed in November and December of 2013. I don't believe I knew that at this time when I wrote the e-mail. But it was discussed in November and December of 2013 that they were going to have to do the massive (indiscernible) in the March/April time period.

And so Juergen's statement was categorically false.

Q All right. Just to be clear, what we're talking about here is the equity raise that Turtle Beach did in April of 2014. So three months after the merger; correct?

A Yes, this has nothing to do with the merger. I'm just talking about statements that were made prior to the merger.

Q Okay. Go over to the second page, please. I'm going to show you something at the bottom of the page.

So even after you've just finished accusing Mr. Stark and Mr. Hansen of secure -- of statutory violations and willfully deceit comments, at the very bottom there, you write, "I must impress upon you the need for myself or a mutually agreeable third party to be appointed to the board."

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So you were so concerned with their statutory violations and willful deceit that you were looking to join the board?

A I was concerned by the way they were managing of the company, because I still, at that time, thought they were acting in good and didn't need to do the equity raise, because I was relying on the statements. And so, yeah, I thought that they lied about not doing the equity raise and then doing it. But that's very different than continuous bad-faith actions. And in the market, it isn't uncommon for companies to say that they don't need to do an equity raise, and then subsequently do one.

However, it is usually true that they don't need to do the equity raise, but they choose to do it when they subsequently do it.

- Q All right. Let's go back up to the first page of your e-mail here. You then forwarded it to a Ken Fox at Stripes Group; you see that?
 - A Yes.
- Q And you know -- you now know Ken Fox to be very senior person with Stripes who was part of the --
- A I believe at this point in time, he was the chairman of Turtle Beach.
 - Q Okay. Of Turtle Beach?
 - A Yes.

1 Q Or BTBH, what --

- A Well, that's a public company now. So --
- Q Right. And you hadn't spoken to Mr. Fox before; right? You wrote that in your e-mail. But you thought as part of your playbook, that you should forward your e-mail to him and make him aware of your allegations against MR. Stark and Mr. Hansen; right?
- A Yeah, I had no idea his involvement or what he knew or didn't know and what have you.
- Q But, again, as part of what you just described as the activist playbook, you thought it was a good idea to take your e-mail, forward it to the chairman of Turtle Beach, and then write,
 - "Before I'm forced to escalate the situation and directly involved parties that I imagine neither of us would like to, I'd like to ensure you are aware of an e-mail I sent to Juergen this afternoon."

 You wrote that; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And you meant that when you wrote it; correct?
- A Not -- I mean, I --
 - Q No?
 - A I don't know if I would -- I don't think I was ever really planning on escalating the situation. But I'm -- not

that I wanted the -- it to change, that I wanted the change to occur.

Q Is that part of the playbook, to say things but not really mean them? Like this to Mr. Fox, the chairman of Turtle Beach?

A Is it part of the playbook to say that there -- it's going to escalate when things -- yeah, because there's -- you're -- there's a course of action that isn't occurring and you need to apply pressure. I don't know -- I'm pretty positive I wasn't planning on actually suing the company, but I don't remember my precise state of mind on May 7 of 2014.

Q Okay. But despite your playbook and your threats, you never ended up being asked to join the Turtle Beach board, did you?

A I never really -- I don't know if I wanted to.

Before I moved on, I was offered by your colleague, Josh, as a (indiscernible) for there to be a third party added to the Turtle Beach board. And I decided to just move on from the situation entirely and didn't pursue it. But there were negotiations between lawyers happening, and there was that progress. It was definitely possible that I would have achieved the aims, had I continued on this path.

Q Well, speaking of lawyers, DX951.

MR. KOTLER: 951.

THE WITNESS: Again, I don't know --

1 MR. KOTLER: Any objection? It's a yes or no. 2 You've got an objection? Just tell me.

MR. APTON: Could we see a foundation first?

THE COURT: That's an objection.

MR. APTON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So can you lay some foundation, please.

MR. KOTLER: Most certainly.

THE COURT: Lovely.

BY MR. KOTLER:

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- Q Mr. Kahn, during the 2014 period we're discussing, IceRose retained the Kirkland and Ellis Law Firm; correct?
 - A Correct.
 - Q A fellow named Jay Lefkowitz; correct?
- 15 A Yes.
 - Q And you authorized Mr. Lefkowitz to engage in discussions and correspondence regarding the issues following the equity raise that we just discussed; correct?
 - A And they did attempt to get adult supervision on the board. Correct.
 - Q Yes. And you understand that Mr. Lefkowitz, in fact, did prepare and send out correspondence on behalf of IceRose with respect to Parametric and Turtle Beach; correct?
 - A Yes.
 - MR. KOTLER: Again, I'll seek the admission of DX951.

- Q Does it appear to be -- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to you step on your answer.
 - A It looks to be accurate.
- Q Does it appear to be a true and accurate copy of a letter that was sent by Jay Lefkowitz of Kirkland and Ellis to Joshua Hess of Deckert on May 14th, 2014, regarding Parametric Sound Corp., Turtle Beach, documents must be preserved?
 - A I have no reason to believe otherwise.
- $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ KOTLER: At this time I move for the admission of DX951.
 - THE COURT: Any objection?
- 12 MR. APTON: No. Thank you, Judge.
- 13 THE COURT: Be admitted.
 - (Defense Exhibit Number(s) 951 admitted.)
 - BY MR. KOTLER:

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- Q In the first paragraph of the letter, you see that Mr. Lefkowitz wrote that he was writing on behalf of IceRose Capital Management. You understood that IceRose had retained Mr. Lefkowitz in the Kirkwood and Ellis firm at that time?
- 20 A Correct.
 - Q In the second paragraph, Mr. Lefkowitz wrote.
 - "IceRose has raised serious questions regarding whether the board of directors of Parametric acted in accordance with his fiduciary duty with, among other things" --

(Defense Exhibit Number(s) 952 admitted.)

BY MR. KOTLER:

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- Q DX952 is another letter on behalf of IceRose from Mr. Lefkowitz; correct?
 - A I have no reason to not believe that.
- Q Now, unlike your last letter, this letter didn't -- or prior correspondence, this letter didn't just threaten the lawsuit, it actually attached the draft complaint; isn't that right?
 - A I didn't -- do recall seeing that in discovery, yes.
- Q Okay. Well, let's go to the second page of the letter. You see right at the bottom, "Absent a prompt amicable resolution, we intend to file the attached complaint."

Did I read that correctly?

- A You did.
- Q The amicable resolution that you had in mind at this point was still to add new directors to the board, potentially including yourself?
- A I don't remember if it -- potentially included myself or not. But yes.
- Q All right. Let's go over to the draft complaint, which is on page 3 of 63 of the documents.
- According to the draft complaint that was prepared on behalf of IceRose, IceRose Capital Management would have been the plaintiff; do you see that?

Α Yes.

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So this was going to be IceRose's lawsuit against all of those folks listed underneath the V; right?

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Right. There was never an intent to file the lawsuit, but yes.

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Let's go back to the last -- second page of the document, the letter.

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Absent a prompt amicable resolution, we intend to file the attached complaint.

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Is that not true?

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Α That is not true. Yes, that is definitely not true. I mean, he wrote it. That is true that he wrote it. But, I quess you could say the same thing about Jay that you said about me. And they -- we were offered a board set for at least -- I forgot the specifics of it. But the last I recall, they were offered to add -- offering to add an independent third party to the board and it was our turn to respond, and we

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jus stopped.

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So to me that's not intending to file an attached complaint. Progress was being made and we walked away. It's

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not an intent to file an attached complaint.

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Q Fair to say that you reviewed this letter and the draft complaint before it was sent out on August 11th, 2014?

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Α Yeah. Yes.

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And when you reviewed this draft complaint, you 0

believed its allegations to be true and accurate to the best of your knowledge at the time; correct?

A Well, I was focused on the secondary offering, as you can see from all the other complaints. And the self-dealing and the math, which I believe are what this referred to mean. There was a materially adverse (indiscernible) the merger shouldn't, then, have closed. I believe those things to be true at the time. I mean, they were objectively true at the time, based on publicly available information.

Q According to the complaint that was drafted and that you reviewed before it went out the door, it was, "Complaint for breach of fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty."

Did I read that correctly?

- A I believe -- yeah, that's what it says.
- Q And listed among the defendants are Juergen Stark; right?
 - A Right.

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- Q The same Juergen Stark who is a defendant in the lawsuit that we're here for today; correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q And Kenneth A. Fox, the same Kenneth A. Fox who was a defendant in the lawsuit that we're here for today; correct?
 - A Correct.
 - Q And the Stripes Group, the same Stripes Group that is

a defendant in the lawsuit that we're here for today?

A Yes.

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Q So based on this draft complaint and the letter that you authorized and reviewed, as of August 11th, 2014, IceRose had come to the belief that Mr. Stark and Mr. Fox and Stripes Group had aided and abetted in some breach of fiduciary duty in connection with the merger; correct?

A I have no idea if that's true, and I would have to review the complaint to see if there — the allegations against them had anything to do with the merger or they had to do with the other claims in the complaint. I'm not familiar enough to say that that is true or not true.

Q Fair enough. So even after Turtle Beach refused your request to be put on the board or to have adult supervision, as you describe it, even after you accuse their senior leadership of violating Nevada law and being willfully deceitful, and even after you threatened, but actually didn't mean to threaten, Turtle Beach's CEO for breach of fiduciary duty, I presume you sold off whatever shares of Turtle Beach that IceRose still held; right?

A So I -- the threat of the breach was, obviously, not in relation to the merger. I told him that I thought he did it with respect to the equity offer. And, no, because I -- until further actions in 2016, didn't believe that the management was acting in bad faith, that they were acting contrary to the

interests of the shareholders. And there was a ton of information that I wasn't aware of until 2019 related to what I would consider to be bad actors.

And at the time, I -- you know, I wasn't pleased and I thought they were doing a piss-poor job, but I really thought it was incompetence.

Q In fact, you were so disturbed after sending this draft complaint, that less than three weeks later, you went on a buying spree of Turtle Beach stock; isn't that right?

A I don't recall. But every stock has a value. And as I've told you previously, that there -- I didn't believe them to be bad-faith actors, even if they made a claim that wasn't true. And that there still could have inherent value in the securities. Obviously, if I bought the stock, and I'm sure you're right on this, that I believe the stock to be undervalued. But I was still relying on what I now know to be completely false misrepresentations from Juergen Stark.

Q You recall in this lawsuit that IceRose ultimately produced its brokerage statements, not just in the piece that was in the plaintiffs' exhibit, but for all of its purchases and sales after --

A I recall that my counsel asked for them and said that they were needed for the lawsuit.

Q Okay.

A Again, I'm not -- there's so much, I don't know what

was produced, what wasn't produced.

Q So if I were to tell you that between September 3rd, 2014, and September 15th -- or September 16th, 2014, IceRose went out and bought 167,000 shares of Turtle Beach stock during that period, just less than three weeks after you had threatened to sue them for aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty. Any reason to disagree with that?

A So I think that that kind of speaks to the fact that I didn't strongly believe in the case, and at that time, the stock may have been a dollar, I have no idea. So I don't recall where I was trading in that period of time in 2016. So it's not like buying 167,000 when the stock was at 20. And I think that just speaks to my view that the issues at Turtle Beach, which were wrong, were — at least the vast majority of them, were due to incompetence.

Q So all of those words that we just talked about in our tour through 2014, you didn't really believe any of that, even though you were communicating with Juergen Stark and having lawyers write letters and forwarding to --

A What do you mean, didn't believe any of that? There was a Mac; right? But there's -- things happened. And if they weren't aware of it, they needed to do something on the last day, because business had actually fallen apart that week, which was what I was informed and told. Then, that to me is a forgivable sin. And I can value a security and if it's

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Q 167,000 of those securities in a two-week period right after you finished threatening everybody and their uncle with lawsuit sand violations and willful deceit; correct?

A I'd have to see the timeframe. And it also may have been because I knew I was getting restricted starting sometime in late 2014 in the security, and I wanted to increase the purchase into that restriction. I don't remember the price of the security in that window in 2016 or other aspects, but it wasn't, like, I can tell you everything I subsequently learned that changed my view, if you would like me to.

- Q Well, I think we've heard that.
- A No, you haven't.

MR. KOTLER: May I have 30 seconds, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You can. Apparently Mr. Hess is in charge.

- MR. KOTLER: Yes, that's obvious.
- MR. HESS: Hardly the case, Your Honor.
- MR. KOTLER: I don't have any further questions at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Is this a good time for our afternoon break?

We went two hours and two minutes, by the way.

(Proceedings recessed at 3:08 p.m., until 3:11 p.m.)

(Pause in the proceedings)

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was not depressive, as you can see. I don't think the merger

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is mentioned anywhere in the top several paragraphs of this letter. Whether those claims against them had anything to do with the merger or not, and --

- Q Well, let's just -- let me just have you take a look, then, at some of the allegations of your lawyer -- by the way, did you review this complaint before he sent it off?
 - A I would be very surprised if I didn't.
- Q And so when your lawyer said, "We intend to file the attached complaint," was that just not truthful?
 - A That was not truthful. That's correct.
 - Q So your lawyer was lying for you?
 - A I mean, I --
 - Q Did you tell him to lie for you? Did you --
 - A The objective --
 - Q -- tell him to say --
- THE COURT: Wait. Wait. One at a time, please. Let Mr. Peek finish, and then he'll do you the same courtesy.
- 18 ∥ BY MR. PEEK:

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- Q Did you tell him to lie and say we intended to file a complaint, knowing that you did not?
- MR. APTON: Objection. Attorney-client privilege,
 Your Honor.
 - THE COURT: Sustained.
- We don't want to know what your lawyer told you or what you told your lawyer.

1 BY MR. PEEK:

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- Q But in any event, you had no intent to file the complaint; is that correct?
- A I don't know if I had zero, but the plan was never -I've never previously filed suit against a company. I've never
 been involved and I have no desire to --
 - Q Didn't ask you all those questions. I just asked --
 - A I'm just answering the question --
 - Q -- do you intend to file the complaint? Yes or no.
- A You're asking a question about my state of mind in 2013. The best way I can answer that, because I don't know my specific -- sorry, in 2014. I don't know my specific state of mind, but I do know that historically, I --
 - Q I don't want to know historically. I just want to know --
- THE COURT: Mr. Peek, you've got to let him finish his answers.

18 ∥ BY MR. PEEK:

- Q -- whether at that time you intend -- that's a yes or no, or I don't know.
- 21 THE COURT: Sir, were you done with your answer?
- 22 THE WITNESS: I was not done.
- THE COURT: Okay. Could you finish your answer, please.
- 25 THE WITNESS: There is a lot of reasons you don't

want to go into litigation. I would avoid almost anything -- I know that at that point in time, there was nothing that suggested to me that I wanted to go forward with the process of --

BY MR. PEEK:

2.2.

Q So you don't want to go into litigation, but you want to threaten litigation. Is that your style of negotiation, then?

A I have never otherwise threatened litigation in -with a complaint against anyone, to my knowledge. So that
would not be my style. I don't even know if it was my idea or
the idea of the counsel. And to do so, it could not even have
been my strategy. I don't remember.

Yeah. Could you repeat the question again?

Q I'm sorry it's difficult. You hired this lawyer to represent you and do the actions that you directed him to take; correct?

A The counsel was hired in order for us to pursue what I thought would be value-maximizing for the equity position, and suing the company isn't particularly value-maximizing for that equity position. I'm sure that there were discussions on strategy that I had with Kirkland that I know I'm not supposed to talk about and, fortunately, also don't recall.

Q Well, you can talk about it if you want. You just have a right not to, but you can talk about it if you want.

Nobody's restricting you from talking about it. You have a protection, but if you want to talk about it, you can.

THE COURT: You are the one who may waive the privilege.

MR. PEEK: Correct.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: You may make --

MR. PEEK: If you want to talk about --

THE COURT: -- an intelligent decision to waive it if you decide to. You might want to talk to your lawyer before you make that decision.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: So it's up to you.

BY MR. PEEK:

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Q In any event, it's somebody's negotiating style -whether it's yours or the lawyer -- to send a threatening
letter and attach to that letter a draft complaint that you say
we intend to file it without an amicable solution.

A To me, when you say it's someone's style, if someone does something once, does that make it their style? This happened. This is in evidence. I have never otherwise done this. So to say it's my style, I would not say it's my style. It occurred. I believe this document is valid.

Q As we look through those emails, beginning with 949 -- 950, 940 -- 949, 950, 951, and 952, all those

correspondence with Juergen and then later with the lawyer, they're all rather threatening, are they not? If you don't do this, then I will do that.

A They were -- so you're saying it was my style in this instance to do this? I'm saying it didn't happen in any other case.

Q It happened in this case. So we at least know -- I don't care about your other cases. I'm just talking about this case. In this case, what we saw through your emails, Exhibits 949, 950, the letters of 950 and '51, you're threatening them, If you don't do something for me, I will take this other action against you. You said that, didn't you?

A I would not say that because, in my mind, appointing an independent director, which was the endgame, wasn't for me. It was for the interest of all Turtle Beach shareholders, which also would have benefited me as a Turtle Beach shareholder. But I wasn't doing it for personal benefit.

Q So you say in your complaint that you currently own 1 million shares of Turtle Beach; correct?

- A I don't have the complaint in front of me.
- Q You have it in front of you. It's just Exhibit 952.

 THE COURT: You can move it to another page, if you'd like him to page through it.

24 BY MR. PEEK:

Q If you'd like to look at page 4 --

THE COURT: Or they can blow it up for you.

BY MR. PEEK:

- Q -- of the complaint, on page 4 of that exhibit.
- A How do I do that?

THE COURT: You just ask them nicely.

MR. PEEK: Would you turn to page 4 for me, please, Ryan, so that the witness and I can both see the 1 million shares.

THE COURT: Once you're on the screen, you can blow it up as large as you want or move it before or after, if you'd like to see other parts.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I imagine that that was after, yes.

BY MR. PEEK:

- Q You provided that information to your lawyer and put it in the complaint; correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q And then moving on to the next page, you also talk about the merger, do you not, on paragraph 8, paragraph 9, paragraph 10? Do you see that?
- A Yeah, that's -- I believe those are factual statements about what happened in that period of time around the merger.
- Q And you also say in paragraph 11 that Parametric was a financially distressed company; correct?

- A Can you unblow it up so I can read the rest of the sentence, please.
- Q Well, I'm just going with the one sentence. I took the sentence by itself.
 - A Right, but it's -- I need to see the context.
- Q Okay.

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THE COURT: And I told him he's allowed to see the context. So do you want to see above or the next paragraph or above it?

THE WITNESS: So can you repeat the question, please.

BY MR. PEEK:

- Q You at least alleged, because you believe this, that in March 2013, Parametric was a financially distressed company.
- A I believe that -- well, what's financially distressed? Turtle Beach was a financially distressed company as much as Parametric was, but I don't recall whether I went line by line of the complaint and believed or didn't believe any of the statements. In the, I guess, draft of --
 - Q You said this at least in the complaint; correct?
 - A I'm sorry?
- THE COURT: Mr. Peek, you have to let him finish his answer.
- 23 MR. PEEK: Well, Your Honor --
- 24 THE COURT: I know.
- 25 MR. PEEK: -- when he starts answering the questions,

it would be a lot easier for me --

2 MR. PEEK: Mr. Peek.

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MR. PEEK: -- but he's not answering the questions --

THE COURT: Mr. Peek.

MR. PEEK: -- and you know that.

THE COURT: Please, do not interrupt the witness.

THE WITNESS: It's a draft complaint that wasn't filed. It does, in fact, say complaint right there. It was never filed. So in my mind, that's not — it's not a complaint until filed. I'm not a lawyer. Maybe it is a complaint in draft form. It was something sent to them, sent, as we've seen here, from Lefkowitz to, I believe, Josh Hess.

BY MR. PEEK:

Q Let me know when you're done, so I can ask the next question.

A I'm done.

Q Okay. And then in your next sentence, you say, "Desperate to find the capital to keep itself afloat, Parametric entered into negotiations with VDP -- VTB."

Did you believe, as is stated here, that

Parametric -- at least your lawyer is saying that -- was

desperate to find capital needed to keep itself afloat?

A No.

Q You didn't believe that?

A I don't -- I don't --

- Q So that was a lie when you wrote -- when your lawyer wrote this on your behalf?
 - A On the behalf of -- a draft complaint on the behalf of IceRose?
 - Q Was it a lie when your lawyer wrote this, and he sent it to, what, Josh Hess? Yeah, sent it to Josh, the lawyer sitting over here.
 - A I mean, it's like one of those statements that's wishy-washy. They needed capital desperate. Like, that seems like a loaded word. I don't know if they were desperate. They needed capital to keep themselves afloat. Lots of companies that even have over \$100 billion market caps continually need influxes of capital to keep themselves afloat. It doesn't suggest there's an issue with the equity, per se. There are many large cash-burning entities that constantly need access to capital markets in order to keep themselves afloat.
 - Q Well, he goes on and said because they were desperate to find -- to find the capital to keep afloat, it entered into negotiations with VTB. Is that a truthful statement as well, that whole phrase?
 - A I mean, it depends on the --
 - O Sorry?

A -- meaning of the word "desperate." I don't know if "desperate" -- if I agree with that word or not, but it's true that they were in search of capital and did strategic

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alternatives, and as part of that, they entered into negotiations with VTB.

- At least it's the words that your lawyer used when he sent the draft of the complaint to this lawyer over here, Josh Hess; correct?
 - Α It appears to be so, yes.
- And I guess you're telling us that before this complaint was even drafted and forwarded to Mr. Hess, you didn't review either it or the letter sent with it; is that your testimony, Mr. Kahn?
- This is just amazing to me because there are so many more obvious falsehoods in the opening statements by you and your co-counsels, that you would sit here and go after this one line of a draft complaint that was never introduced in a court and I have no rational reflection of from 2013 and ask me about it. I quess, yes.
- So I guess now you're just accusing me now of making this statement because you didn't like my opening statement and the facts that we will present from that witness chair and from those documents in this repository; is that -- is that what you're saying now?
- If you'd like, I can tell you -- well, it's not factual about parts of your opening statement and why I know them to be false.
 - Well, you and I will get to that, and so will the 0

Court get to that, and the Court will ultimately make that decision as to whether or not the statements were or were not false.

What we do know, at least, is in August of 2014, your lawyer writes that Parametric was desperate to find capital and sought out VTB for a merger. We know those -- that fact; correct? And you're saying that's a lie?

A I'm saying I don't know if the word "desperate" is right or not, but the rest of it is accurate. It wouldn't be the whole truth, but it's truthful.

Q Okay. Got part of it then.

Then going on in your complaint, it still talks about the merger on paragraph 12, the next page, paragraph 13, paragraph 14, all talking about the merger; right?

A And so the complaint was about the soft dealing relating to the debt which was required for the close of the merger. That's my understanding of the complaint. I never denied -- you know, I was never -- said -- the complaint -- the merger, I believe, was all Kirkland that introduced the stuff, but it talks about the merger, and I did think that the soft dealing was, you know, an issue. And it was apparent that the PNT Credit Agreement should have been in that when the deal closed, but, yes. Those -- that -- those things you highlighted, indeed, include the word "merger."

Q That's all I asked was a simple question: Does it

refer to the merger?

2.2.

Now, you reviewed this complaint before it was filed, didn't you?

- A The complaint was --
- O Or before it was sent?
- A -- never filed.
- Q You reviewed it before it was sent; correct?

A I mean, there were a few iterations. I may have just approved the final one without a final review, but I either reviewed this draft complaint or a substantially similar draft complaint, yes.

Q Well, it's fair to say that you reviewed this letter and this draft complaint before it was sent out on August 11th; correct?

A I believe I just answered that question. There are several drafts. I may have given them final approval without reading the final draft, but I either reviewed this or something substantially similar to this.

Q So may I have his deposition. Again, I believe you have it, and it's already been opened and published.

Let me refer you to page 25 of your deposition, lines 19 through 25, and then the follow one, pages [sic] 1 through 3. Do you have those -- do you have that?

THE COURT: Sir, please remember you can look before or after to give yourself context, and we also have a copy that

is showing up on the screen, if you want to look at that as well.

BY MR. PEEK:

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- Q I'll go ahead and let you read whatever you want, both before and after, until I ask the question and whether this question was asked and this answer given of you.
 - A Okay.
 - Q You ready?
- A Yes.
- 10 Q So was this question asked of you, Fair -11 Question: "Fair to say that you had reviewed the

letter and the draft complaint before it was sent out on
August 11, 2014?"

And you answered: "Sure."

A Yep.

Q Question: "So it also fair to say that when you reviewed the complaint, just as you reviewed the actual complaint in this case, when you reviewed the draft, you believe that the allegations in there were accurate to the best of your knowledge at the time?"

Answer: "Yes."

You -- those questions were asked, and those answers were given by you in your deposition when you were under oath; correct?

A Yes. I'd like to add that --

- Q Nobody's asked you to add anything.
- 2 A Okay.

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THE COURT: Your counsel will make a note to follow up in this area when it is his turn for redirect. Right?

MR. APTON: Yes.

BY MR. PEEK:

Q Now, the other thing that Mr. Kotler asked you was whether, three weeks later, after making this -- after your lawyer made this threat that you reviewed before it was sent, you bought another 167,000 shares over a period of two weeks, from September 3rd until September 16th.

Do you remember that question?

- A Yes.
- Q And that's, in fact, what you did do; correct?
- A I have no reason -- I don't remember specifically doing that, but I'm sure it's accurate.
 - Q You're sure it's accurate. Okay.
 - A I have no reason to doubt it.
- Q Okay. So you went from 1,024,423 shares to 1 million-almost-300,000 shares after making this threat; right?
- A I don't know if there was any trading in the three-week period that wasn't discussed, so I don't know if that's correct or not. But it's directionally right, yes.
 - Q My math is correct?

- A Well, but there's a three-week window that's missing, and I have no idea if I transacted --
 - O Well --

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- A -- because you said --
- Q Why don't we do this --
 - A -- the period started three weeks after --
- 7 | Q Let me --
 - A -- the complaint was sent.
 - Q -- have you take a look at Exhibit 1037.
- 10 THE COURT: Proposed.
 - MR. PEEK: Your Honor, I'm going to ask him to identify it first, and then I'm going to ask him if he recognizes it as his brokerage statements for the period 2014. And I'm going to ask him specific questions in that area after August 11th when the letter was sent and in that two-week period of September.
- 17 BY MR. PEEK:
 - Q So is that your brokerage statement for this period of time?
 - A I don't see anything.
 - THE COURT: Do you have it in your book there?
- 22 MR. PEEK: I can show him a hard copy, Your Honor.
- 23 THE COURT: You'll have to do that then.
- 24 MR. PEEK: This is DX-1037.
- 25 May I approach the witness, Your Honor?

1 MR. PEEK: It goes, actually, all the way up to '21.

THE COURT: Any objection?

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MR. APTON: Your Honor, this was previously raised.

So the first 97 pages or so are already entered as Exhibit 410.

THE COURT: Thank you. I already handled this,

Mr. Peek, and said I wasn't going to admit it because it was

admitted as 410. We will have to separate out those pages --

MR. PEEK: I'll do that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- that are not part of 410.

Unfortunately, because we are using electronic exhibits, that gives us a different issue. But, yeah.

MR. PEEK: So what do you want me to do, Your Honor? I mean, I can tell you what the page numbers are for 410.

THE COURT: I am not in charge of reformatting electronic exhibits. That's not my job.

MR. PEEK: No. No, I understand that, but I want to get this introduced.

THE COURT: I can't introduce it as 1037 because it includes 410. So what I'm trying to suggest to you is we need a new number. IT has told me I'm not supposed to use A, so I have to use a new number at the end of your series.

Mr. Cassidy is on it; I can tell. So he's trying to get it reformatted for the next in order for the defendants.

Look how good he is.

If you want the witness to look at the paper version

and answer the questions based on a Bates number on the bottom of the page --

MR. PEEK: That's what I'm going to do.

THE COURT: -- that will make your record much --

MR. PEEK: That's what I'm going to do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- clearer at some point in time.

BY MR. PEEK:

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Q So let me have you take a look at -- in that exhibit, you'll see page 101 of 376, is where I want you to start.

A Okay.

Q But if you want to look before that in whatever your lawyer can show you, that's up to you. But I want you to look for this period of time of September 3rd. I believe it's up until September 16th, which ends on page 107. Those are all purchases by you, are they not, of Turtle Beach stock?

A Correct.

Q And I'm not going to ask you to do the math. I can do the math later. But in any event, you agreed with me that you -- that I -- my representation that you bought about 167,000 shares of stock from Turtle Beach in that period of time is accurate; correct?

- A Which period?
- Q September 3rd through September 16th.
- A Okay.

THE COURT: So does it look accurate to you, sir?