IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN RE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN : CONSOLIDATED

ENTERTAINMENT CORP. STOCKHOLDERS: C.A. No.

: 2021-0468-KSJM LITIGATION

IN RE MSG NETWORKS INC.

STOCKHOLDERS CLASS ACTION

: CONSOLIDATED : C.A. No. : 2021-0575-KSJM LITIGATION

Chancery Courtroom 12C Leonard L. Williams Justice Center 500 North King Street Wilmington, Delaware Tuesday, January 17, 2023 1:30 p.m.

BEFORE: HON. KATHALEEN St.J. McCORMICK, Chancellor

ORAL ARGUMENT ON PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF TEXT MESSAGES, ADDITIONAL 30(b)(6) TESTIMONY, AND DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE DEPARTURE OF KEY MSGE EMPLOYEE and PARTIAL RULINGS OF THE COURT

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1 APPEARANCES: 2 KIMBERLY A. EVANS, ESQ. Block & Leviton LLP 3 -and-JOEL FLEMING, ESQ. 4 of the Massachusetts Bar Block & Leviton LLP 5 -and-MAE OBERSTE, ESQ. 6 ANDREW E. BLUMBERG, ESQ. Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP 7 -and-J. DANIEL ALBERT, ESQ. 8 of the Pennsylvania Bar Kessler Topaz Meltzer & Check, LLP 9 -and-DAVID TEJTEL, ESQ. 10 CHRISTOPHER M. WINDOVER, ESQ. of the New York Bar 11 Friedman Oster & Tejtel PLLC for Plaintiffs in C.A. No. 2021-0468-KSJM 12 13 CHRISTINE M. MACKINTOSH, ESQ. Grant & Eisenhofer P.A. 14 -and-ROBERT J. KRINER, JR., ESQ. 15 SCOTT M. TUCKER, ESQ. Chimicles Schwartz Kriner & Donaldson-Smith LLP 16 -and-CARL L. STINE, ESQ. 17 of the New York Bar Wolf Popper LLP 18 for Plaintiffs in C.A. No. 2021-0575-KSJM 19 20 21 22 23 Appearances Cont'd ... 24

THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. 1 2 Sorry to cram you in here. It's good to see you. 3 Shall we start with appearances. 4 ATTORNEY EVANS: Good afternoon, Your 5 Kim Evans with Block & Leviton on behalf of Honor. 6 the MSGE plaintiffs. Here with me today are my 7 colleagues: Joel Fleming from Block & Leviton, Dan 8 Albert from Kessler Topaz, and Mae Oberste from 9 Bernstein Litowitz. And in the back I have Andrew 10 Blumberg from Bernstein Litowitz, and Dave Tejtel and 11 Chris Windover are from Friedman Oster & Tejtel. 12 ATTORNEY TUCKER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Scott Tucker with Chimicles Schwartz Kriner & 13 14 Donaldson-Smith on behalf of the MSGN plaintiffs. 15 Today with me at counsel table are Robert Kriner from 16 my firm, Christine Mackintosh from Grant & Eisenhofer, 17 and Carl Stine from Wolf Popper. 18 ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: Good afternoon, 19 Your Honor. Raymond DiCamillo on behalf of Madison 20 Square Garden Entertainment. Here with me this 21 afternoon from Sullivan & Cromwell is Matt Schwartz 2.2 and Chase Shelton. And from my office: Kevin 23 Gallagher, Jordan Cramer, Caroline McDonough, and 24 Morgan Harrison.

I'm going to be doing the presentation on the text message motions. And with the Court's permission, Mr. Schwartz will address the 30(b)(6) and the Lorraine Peoples' motion.

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THE COURT: Have you conferred on an order of presenting the motions?

ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: We have.

ATTORNEY EVANS: Yes, Your Honor. So the parties have conferred, and with Your Honor's permission, of course, we'd like to do the two motions regarding text messages first, where I propose, if it's okay with Your Honor, for Mr. Fleming to present argument on that motion on behalf of the MSGE plaintiffs, followed by Mr. Tucker to address the MSGN motion on text messages, followed by defendants' response; and then the 30(b)(6) motion, where Mr. Albert, with your permission, will handle that argument on behalf of MSGE; and followed by the Lorraine Peoples' motion, if that's okay with Your Honor.

THE COURT: Great. Thank you.

22 ATTORNEY FLEMING: Good afternoon,

23 Your Honor. Joel Fleming of Block & Leviton for the

24 MSGE plaintiff. As Ms. Evans just explained, I'll

1 | address the motion to compel regarding text messages.

There have been a number of developments since we filed that motion and where we are today. Frankly, many of those developments are pretty troubling.

When we first filed the motion, we were seeking a Foulds chart; text messages from Cresitello, Danes, Kelly, Barnett, and Schoenfeld, as well as an attempt to recover texts that had been deleted by Lustgarten; and then, finally, the right to redepose any MSGE witness whose texts were produced after their deposition took place.

If Your Honor looks at Exhibit P to MSGE's opposition, you'll see that after we filed the motion, MSGE tried to get us to agree to withdraw the motion by offering to review text messages that were custodial to Cresitello, Danes, and Kelly. We rejected that offer.

So MSGE boasted in its opposition to the motion that it would be reviewing texts from Cresitello, Danes, and Kelly and assured the Court that the company was also "reviewing" the texts of Mr. Packman and Mr. Seibert.

What MSGE didn't tell us, or the

Court, was that Cresitello, Danes, Kelly, and Seibert had all deleted their text messages. MSGE didn't reveal any of that until after we filed our reply.

MSGE also didn't reveal until after we filed our reply that there was a similar story with Barnett, whose phone was wiped by MSGE in October 2021 after the litigation was already underway. And Your Honor can see all of that in the email chain that was attached to the first of two letters that we had to send the Court last week after learning new information.

So to sum up, there's now evidence that responsive electronic communications were deleted by seven senior officers of MSGE or MSGN: Lustgarten, Greenberg, Seibert, Danes, Kelly, Cresitello, and Barnett. That's in addition to texts or emails being deleted from at least three of the Dolan directors -- Charles Dolan, Kristin Dolan, and Marianne Dolan Weber -- that we learned about earlier in this case. A total of ten different custodians.

I've never seen a case with this degree of spoliation. And as Your Honor would probably expect, plaintiff will at some point be asking the Court to draw some adverse inferences. But

that's a question for a later day.

What's left of today's motion is the request for a Foulds chart, the request to redepose witnesses, and a request for a review and production of texts from Schoenfeld.

Let's start with the chart. MSGE says that we are not entitled to a chart because it has been "fully transparent" about its text message review and collection throughout the discovery process.

With all due respect, I don't think there's any way to look at the record here and agree with that statement. We gave some examples in the briefing, and I'm happy to discuss them if the Court has questions, otherwise I'd like to spend a bit of time talking about the 20-page affidavit and the 300 pages of exhibits that were dumped on us on Friday afternoon.

As we noted in the motion, MSGE's initial interrogatory response failed to identify texts as a possible source for any custodian. In its opposition, MSGE tried to portray that interrogatory response simply as a statement that it was refusing to produce text messages. But based on the affidavit that we received on Friday, MSGE does now seem to

concede that, as we had always argued, the
interrogatory response was actually denying the
existence of texts. That statement was, of course,
not true, as we now all know and agree. But still to
this day, MSGE has never supplemented or corrected
that interrogatory response.

- Now, I expect that when I sit down, Mr. DiCamillo will get up and say that whatever happened in the past, we don't need a chart because we now have the affidavit. Obviously, we object to receiving this affidavit on the last business day before the hearing. There's no reason MSGE couldn't have provided that affidavit with its opposition so that we'd have the opportunity to provide a proper written response in our reply rather than having to address it on the fly today.
- But I'm not asking the Court to ignore it. To the contrary. I'd urge Your Honor to read the affidavit very carefully. There's a lot in there. And most of it paints an extremely unflattering picture of the way that MSGE and its counsel discharged their discovery obligations.
- For the moment, I just want to focus
 on a couple of key points to explain why the affidavit

doesn't moot our request for a Foulds chart. Let's start with the last paragraph of the affidavit, paragraph 32.

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"Because MSGE was advised by all of the individuals who responded to the Document Collection

Questionnaires that their text messages did not contain potentially responsive information and because Plaintiffs have not requested that MSGE produce text messages from the remainder of the MSGE Custodians,

MSGE has not sought to determine [] whether these individuals potentially have responsive text messages or [] whether they deleted any potentially responsive text messages."

This is a surprising paragraph for a couple of reasons.

First, we have requested text messages for all MSGE custodians. We set that out in the motion and the accompanying exhibits. There are lots of examples. I'd direct Your Honor in particular to Exhibit 6, which is the email from Mr. Cook clearly seeking text messages for all MSGE custodians.

What actually happened is that

24 throughout the discovery process, we have been relying

on MSGE's representations that there were no text messages. We have pushed back where for specific custodians we have been able to identify evidence, either in emails or testimony, suggesting that there were texts. But the idea that we have only -- we only want texts from some subset of custodians is just not true.

It's also unacceptable that we're only learning on the eve of the hearing, months after the close of fact discovery, that MSGE never went back and asked custodians whether they had texts after receiving this clear evidence that the document collection questionnaire process had failed.

At paragraph 9 of the affidavit, it says that MSGE sent the questionnaire to 30 people, that it received 26 responses, and that no respondent identified text messages as potentially containing relevant information.

I'll note that nowhere in the affidavit does it identify who those four recipients are who just didn't return the questionnaire. I'll also note that the affidavit goes on to say in paragraph 9 that questionnaires weren't even sent to Mr. Lustgarten or Mr. Seibert, two of the most-senior

executive officers at MSGE after Jim Dolan.

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But in any event, we know that even though no one identified text messages on the questionnaires, there were texts, a lot of them.

According to paragraph 29 of the affidavit, there were more than 15,000 texts that MSGE ended up reviewing. How many of those texts were sent to other MSGE custodians who claim not to have texts?

We don't know, and the affidavit doesn't say.

But given that there were at least 15,000 texts that were reviewed by MSGE, why did none of these custodians identify texts as a potential source on the questionnaires?

I'm not sure if Your Honor has actually looked at the questionnaire itself. It's Exhibit 6 to the affidavit. It's worth looking at. The phrase "text messages" appears nowhere -- and I have a copy if that's easier.

THE COURT: Give me a second. It's just a lot to navigate here. I have a lot of exhibits, but I don't know where Exhibit 6 to the affidavit is.

Cheers for James.

ATTORNEY FLEMING: That was a test for

James, and he passed with flying colors.

So if you look at Exhibit 6, the phrase "text messages" appears nowhere on it. And I think, frankly, it would be hard for any reasonably intelligent layperson to read this questionnaire and come away with any understanding that they were being asked about text messages. And it's clear to me that many recipients didn't understand that given that no one identified them in response to this questionnaire even though there were tens of thousands of texts that hit on our key words.

There's a reason that this Court's practice guidelines, which we're now allowed to cite, use the word "interviews." They say very clearly that the procedures used to collect and review documents generally should include "interviews" of custodians who may possess responsive documents. MSGE knows that. And if they didn't know that, they should have learned that the last time we were here on a motion to compel text messages, where we briefed and we talked about Your Honor's ruling in the CVR case, where Your Honor gave very clear guidance to the bar that you will ask about text messages, custodians will say "oh, I don't text," and you are supposed to push back on

that. Clearly, that didn't happen here.

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There's no way to completely fix the mess now. But at a minimum, we are entitled to a chart. And we need it for a couple of reasons.

First, because, as I said, down the road, we are almost certainly going to be moving for an adverse inference, and we're entitled to understand just how bad it was.

And second, when we get to trial, defendants are going to do what every defendant does: They are going to ask the Court to conclude that absence of evidence is evidence of absence. They'll say that Your Honor can conclude if there's no documents saying X, no documents saying Y, that must mean that X or Y didn't happen.

In order for us to have a fair chance to respond to that, we need to be able to push back and say, well, maybe the reason there's no documents saying X or Y is that the relevant custodian deleted all of their text messages. The chart helps us do that.

Unless Your Honor has questions on that point, I'd turn to the request for depositions.

As we framed that part of the request

when we filed, the motion was seeking the redeposition of any MSGE witness whose texts were produced after their deposition. Given what we now know about the various custodians who have deleted texts from whom we are not going to get any, I think this is really now just a request for a focused redeposition of FitzPatrick and Seibert based on the texts that were produced after their depositions.

Obviously, if Your Honor grants our other motion that Mr. Albert is going to discuss about 30(b)(6), the company may wish to designate

Mr. FitzPatrick as a 30(b)(6) designee again. Those are separate questions, but we could certainly combine that into a single deposition.

I want to focus the Court's attention in particular on two text exchanges that weren't produced until after the depositions.

Exhibit 4 to our motion. And we screenshotted it on the first page of the motion. This is the exchange between FitzPatrick and Danes where they discuss the drop in MSGE's share price after a Bloomberg News story reporting on a leak that talks were underway between MSGE and MSGN, and they discuss how the drop

was "100%" attributable to the potential deal because no one likes the idea. We agree.

The second text we didn't get until last Thursday night. It's attached as Exhibit 1 to the second letter that we put in. That was on Friday. And in that chain, we see -- in that chain, we see Mr. FitzPatrick and Mr. Seibert discussing a second drop in MSGE's stock price. This is the drop that happens on the day that the transaction is announced to the market. FitzPatrick suggests the drop is likely attributable to a market correction that was underway, a broader market correction affecting network stocks, like MSGN. Again, we agree.

These are very, very important texts. They are critical to understanding the damages story. We have now served opening expert reports. And one of the key areas of disagreement between the reports -- both experts agree that there were two statistically significant drops: one when the Bloomberg report comes out; one when the news of the deal is announced. Both experts agree that those drops are statistically significant and resulted in hundreds of millions of value being destroyed.

The key question is what caused the

- 1 drop. Our expert says it's news about the merger.
- 2 | Their expert says no, maybe it's the market inferring
- 3 | that MSGE had to do this merger in order to gain cash
- 4 | flows to pay for the Sphere. Again, inferences,
- 5 might.
- 6 That's not a dispute the Court has to
- 7 resolve today. But those texts go to the heart of the
- 8 question: What's causing these drops? And it
- 9 suggests that senior members of MSGE management agree
- 10 | with our expert and disagree with defendants. We
- 11 | should have the opportunity to ask the CFO and the
- 12 | vice chairman, Mr. Seibert, about them.
- Unless Your Honor has questions on
- 14 | that, the last issue is Schoenfeld. Just very briefly
- 15 here.
- We know he texted. There's a
- 17 | screenshot of a text exchange with him in Exhibit 10
- 18 to our motion. It's cut off. We can't see the
- 19 | substance of the text, but we know he was texting.
- 20 And we know from the context of the other texts that
- 21 | are in that exchange that this was a period when a lot
- 22 of texts were flying around about the merger.
- MSGE's opposition claimed that
- 24 | Schoenfeld was a litigator with "no responsibility at

all during the relevant period for any topic of relevance"

As we point out in our reply, you can see at Exhibit 24 it appears that Schoenfeld, in fact, was taking point on pulling together information about the value of MSGE's air rights. That's, again, something that's important to the valuation story, and we're entitled to any texts that he might have about it.

That's all I have, unless Your Honor
has questions.

ATTORNEY TUCKER: May it please this Court. Mr. Fleming just provided a pretty decent, detailed explanation of the text issue. The MSGN

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Fleming.

16 plaintiffs' motion is on a similar factual basis, so

17 I'll try to avoid duplicating statements.

The MSGN plaintiffs filed their second motion to compel seeking a forensic vendor to recover spoliated evidence. At the time of the filing of the motion, we had come to understand that a single custodian, Andrew Lustgarten, had deleted potentially relevant text messages. And, in addition, the parties, MSGE and MSGN plaintiffs had been negotiating

- production of additional text messages from

 Messrs. Seibert and Packman. And while MSGE had

 committed to producing such texts, they had yet to be

 produced coming up on their depositions. At this

 point, that portion of the motion is moot, so we won't

 have to worry about that.
- 7 We also moved to produce texts from 8 Mr. Schoenfeld and Ms. Barnett. Those two items are 9 still on the table. Mr. Fleming mentioned 10 Mr. Schoenfeld. MSGN plaintiffs I don't think were 11 ready to give up on Emma Barnett as a form of relief. 12 We would ask -- we know that MSGE has said that they 13 wiped her phone in October of 2021 when Ms. Barnett 14 left the company. That's concerning, as litigation 15 holds had already been sent out and within two months 16 MSGE, in its interrogatory responses, identified 17 Ms. Barnett as potentially having relevant information 18 in response to 11 separate interrogatories. We would 19 still ask that MSGE be required to also process 20 Ms. Barnett's custodial file, whatever they may have 21 backed up from the phone, if anything was backed up 22 from the phone, for any saved text messages that may 23 have survived the wiping of the phone.

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motion to compel, the pattern of MSGE slowly trickling
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    out information regarding the maintenance and
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    construction of text messages continued. After our
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    opening brief, but before the reply, we found out that
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    Andrea Greenberg had also deleted relevant text
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    messages and had been allowed to self-select based on,
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    as she testified, her own business judgment which text
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    messages were not responsive to discovery in this
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    action and which she could delete on her own.
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    such, in our reply we requested that an order be
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    issued that a forensic vendor also review
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    Ms. Greenberg's phone for spoliated evidence.
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                    And then after our reply was served,
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    again, on December 15th and 21st, MSGE notified the
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    MSGN plaintiffs that Gregg Seibert, Ari Danes, Colin
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    Kelly, and Mark Cresitello had all potentially deleted
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    text messages. We had filed a motion to file a
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    sur-reply. It's currently sub judice, but we felt
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    inclined that we needed to at least get that
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    information out to the Court's attention. Those
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    deletions have been addressed in Mr. DiCamillo's
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    affidavit, so I would suspect that they are ripe for
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    discussion today.
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As I mentioned, the big -- one of the

big requests that we have with our motion was to get 1 2 an affidavit from senior Delaware counsel describing 3 the steps that MSGE had taken to identify, maintain, 4 and produce text messages in this case. And 5 Mr. DiCamillo's affidavit, while providing answers to 6 some of the questions that the MSGN plaintiffs 7 specifically delineated in their motions and proposed 8 order, it has not addressed some very specific 9 questions. But it also has raised additional 10 questions. 11 In fact, after reviewing 12 Mr. DiCamillo's affidavit and the motion practice in 13 this case, it appears that MSGE, rather than outside 14 counsel, had an outsized role in the identification 15 and collection of relevant discovery, chose what to 16 produce to its counsel, and failed to adhere to its obligations to maintain potentially relevant discovery 17 18 materials resulting, in the end, in some blatant 19 spoliation.

The timeline of the events detailed in Mr. DiCamillo's affidavit really show that MSGE never put in place any effort to retain text messages.

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For example, at paragraphs 2 and 5 of Mr. DiCamillo's affidavit, he mentions that MSGE

issued hold notices to approximately 30 custodians to retain, among other things, text messages, and a subsequent hold notice was sent out in June. However, despite turning off automatic-deletion settings on emails on April 22nd and 30th, as stated in the affidavit, the record appears to demonstrate that MSGE took no steps to ensure custodians were retaining text messages, ensuring that any custodian turned off any auto-delete functions for text messaging, or collected custodians' text files in order to preserve any potential relevant text messages.

The fact that these litigation holds went out as early as April, May 2021 also raises significant questions as to why MSGE wiped

Ms. Barnett's phone, apparently without backing up the data first, when she left the company in October of 2021. And as I mentioned previously, MSGE identified

Ms. Barnett in response to 11 interrogatory responses as having potentially relevant information and produced nearly 2,000 documents from her custodial file in this case -- her email file, excuse me, just to clarify.

In addition, the DiCamillo affidavit mentions that due to some oversight, Gregg Seibert did

not receive a litigation hold. Due to the late 1 2 production of the affidavit, we have not been able to 3 submit a written response to that. However, in 4 reviewing the discovery produced to date, Mr. Seibert 5 and Jim Dolan both received litigation -- draft 6 litigation holds in April of 2021 and were asked to 7 review and for Mr. Dolan to approve them before they 8 were sent out to defendants. If the Court would like, 9 I brought copies of those. I can hand them up. 10 know you have a lot of paper. 11 THE COURT: I don't know if I need 12 additional paper. 13 ATTORNEY TUCKER: So to claim that 14 Mr. Seibert, due to some oversight, did not receive 15 the litigation hold and that somehow absolves him of 16 not deleting text messages, I believe, is a stretch. 17 Also the fact that Mr. Seibert and Mr. Dolan, neither 18 of which are attorneys, were given review/approval 19 rights of litigation holds before they were sent out 20 raises additional questions as to MSGE's outsized 21 control of the discovery process in this case. 22 I'd also note that Mr. Dolan waited 23 nearly a week to approve the litigation hold before it 24 was sent out. Just suspicious as to why it took that

long to approve something that should have been just been sent out by attorneys.

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process and bad faith conduct is also evidenced by the conferrals that the MSGN plaintiffs and MSGE had throughout this case regarding text messages. As Mr. Fleming mentioned, paragraph 32 of the DiCamillo affidavit states that MSGE has made no effort to review any custodial file for anyone that was not specifically mentioned by a plaintiff in this case. That has been the pattern of the text message meet-and-confers. Plaintiffs have to identify an issue. MSGE only looks at that person who was identified regardless of whom they were texting with.

For example, one of the custodians,

Mr. Lustgarten -- it was no later than August 9th that

plaintiff requested text messages from Mr. Lustgarten.

I say "no later than" because I know Mr. DiCamillo's

affidavit points to a letter from August 9th. Our

recollection is July. But to be nice, we'll say

August 9th.

However, it appears that MSGE did not approach Mr. Lustgarten to collect his text messages until September 27th, more than a month and a half

- later, at which time Mr. Lustgarten advised MSGE that he had his phone set for a 30-day delete.
- Three days later, after MSGN
- 4 | plaintiffs followed up on the status of
- 5 Mr. Lustgarten's texts, MSGE just advised the MSGN
- 6 | plaintiffs that it was still collecting
- 7 Mr. Lustgarten's text messages without mentioning the
- 8 | auto-delete. In fact, it wasn't until
- 9 Mr. Lustgarten's November 4th deposition in which
- 10 Mr. Lustgarten testified he had deleted his text
- 11 | message -- he had the 30-day auto-delete function on
- 12 for his text messages.
- MSGE also concealed the fact that
- 14 Mr. Lustgarten had, in fact, exchanged his phone in
- 15 | September for a new phone until December 15th. Once
- 16 | plaintiffs in the MSGN action found out about that, we
- 17 | followed up to find out what was the exact date in
- 18 | which Mr. Lustgarten had exchanged his phone and were
- 19 | then advised that it was nine days before it appears
- 20 | that MSGE had even reached out to Mr. Lustgarten.
- 21 In addition, on July 6th, plaintiffs
- 22 requested text messages from Ms. Greenberg's custodial
- 23 | file. MSGE was supposed to produce text messages from
- 24 Ms. Greenberg by October 4th. We did not receive

anything that day.

On October 5th, the MSGN plaintiffs reached out to MSGE to ask what the status of the production was. MSGE explained the lack of production by stating MSGE searched Ms. Greenberg's text messages and none were responsive to the search terms.

During a call later that day, my co-counsel pointed out that there are text exchanges between Ms. Greenberg and one of the special committee members for MSGN, Mr. Cohen, and asked why those text messages had not been produced, to which he was told they had identified them but de-duplicated those off of Mr. Cohen's custodial file and just didn't produce the subsequent productions.

When we found out about

Mr. Lustgarten's deletion, we decided -- the MSGN

plaintiffs circled by with MSGE just to get a

confirmation that Ms. Greenberg's texts were, in fact,

identified and de-duplicated. It was at that time

that we were then informed by MSGE that, in fact, the

texts were not de-duplicated against Mr. Cohen's

custodial file but, in fact, had been deleted. And as

I mentioned earlier, during her deposition,

Ms. Greenberg stated that -- while she testified

although she didn't delete anything merger related, she still maintained the habit of deleting her text messages and determined, based on her own business judgment, what was responsive in this case and what was not.

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The pattern of discovery defaults appear to evidence MSGE had an outsized role in the discovery process and abused its role to spoliate, obfuscate, and obstruct relevant evidence. In the mind of the MSGN plaintiffs, the only plausible explanation — this is the only plausible explanation as to why it took nearly two months after we requested an affidavit from senior Delaware counsel for Mr. DiCamillo's affidavit to be produced.

In closing, I believe the only item -what plaintiffs are seeking is we request an order
that requires MSGE, their senior Delaware counsel, to
provide a subsequent affidavit that provides a
detailed explanation as to the steps taken to collect,
retain, and identify relevant text messages. This
includes, as Mr. Fleming had noted, the custodians
that have not been identified by name.

MSGE has stated in paragraph 32 of Mr. DiCamillo's affidavit that they have not even

- 1 attempted to go back to see who has relevant text
- 2 | messages or who has deleted relevant text messages.
- 3 And they point to this document collection
- 4 questionnaire, which, based on the evidence at this
- 5 point, there's no basis to rely on the answers to
- 6 those questionnaires.
- 7 We also ask that the affidavit state
- 8 | the specific reasons why Ms. Greenberg had been
- 9 allowed to use her business judgment to determine what
- 10 | text messages are potentially relevant to this case,
- 11 | why MSGE's counsel misled plaintiffs about
- 12 Ms. Greenberg's texts being de-duplicated from those
- 13 | produced by Mr. Cohen, and why Ms. Greenberg's
- 14 deletion of text messages was not disclosed to the
- 15 MSGN plaintiffs until November 22nd despite the fact
- 16 | that we asked for her texts in July.
- In addition, we would ask that the
- 18 | affidavit detail why Mr. Lustgarten was not asked
- 19 | about his text messages until approximately
- 20 | September 27th, despite MSGE having agreed no later
- 21 | than September 12th to produce his text messages and
- 22 | plaintiffs having requested those text messages a
- 23 month prior.
- 24 Unless Your Honor would like, I won't

go into why we're requesting the Barnett and
Schoenfeld text messages. I think it's pretty
straightforward.

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And as for the redeposing of witnesses, our request -- the MSGN plaintiffs' request was to have permission to redepose any previously deposed witness who was an author or recipient of text messages produced after the date of their deposition. At this point, we're going to keep -- we would like to keep it that broad because MSGE last night sent us an email confirming that they are running forensic scans on phones for those who were identified as deleting. We have no idea what, if anything, will be produced from that.

In addition, as I mentioned, there are a universe of custodians that have not been asked about what relevant text messages they may or may not have, and we would like the opportunity, if additional text messages are produced related to witnesses we have already deposed, to redepose them on those subsequent texts.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. DiCamillo, it's clear to me that

this was an imperfect process. It's not totally clear to me how bad it was or what relief is appropriate, if any. I wanted to flag that for you so you don't spend a ton of time telling me how perfect the process was, and then you can deal with my concerns.

Honor. I'm not going to stand here and tell Your
Honor that it was a perfect process. It wasn't.
Unfortunately, that's the case in many cases. We try
to do our best. Sometimes we succeed; sometimes we
don't. I think what -- and I won't try to convince
Your Honor that it was a perfect process.

What I will say before focusing on the things that are still at issue is if you do look at the back-and-forth, what it reflects is plaintiffs asking questions -- the MSGN plaintiffs starting in July, the MSGE plaintiffs starting in October, both shortly before depositions were about to embark -- about text messages, us responding, there being agreements and disagreements along the way.

THE COURT: I think there was a February email, too, about text messages long before that. I could be wrong.

ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: I think there was

an initial one in February. I think the heart of the discussion happened early in July extending into

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And what there was was an attempt to answer their questions. And we tried to answer their questions along the way. We had to do investigation along the way. And we continued to go back and forth. We have now -- with respect to particular custodians, we've agreed to either produce or do forensic examinations on all of the custodians that they have requested, with the exception of Barnett and Schoenfeld, which we'll talk about.

We've agreed to do the forensic investigation. We've provided the affidavit from Epiq, provided my affidavit that explains what happened. They may not like what happened. But the point of the affidavits was to explain what happened. We've explained what happened. They may have additional questions. And if they ask us additional questions, we will answer those questions.

THE COURT: Out of curiosity, who were the four custodians who didn't return the emails?

ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: I don't know for

24 sure. I can find that out. But they were none of the

- 1 | people that are at issue. I did ask that question.
- 2 But I can find out the answer to Your Honor's
- 3 question.
- So we've heard that they are going to
- 5 | make some motion for spoliation and adverse
- 6 | inferences. I fully expect that they will do that,
- 7 and we can deal with that at the appropriate time.
- 8 What I want to focus on this afternoon -- and,
- 9 obviously, I'll answer any of Your Honor's
- 10 questions -- is on what remains for this motion to
- 11 compel.
- 12 And as far as I can tell, based on
- 13 | letters and emails received and argument today, there
- 14 | are a few things that still remain.
- One is the production of a chart with
- 16 respect to text messages and searching for text
- 17 | messages. We have -- they've requested a chart for
- 18 every one of the 39 custodians in the case even though
- 19 | we've focused for the past few months on specific
- 20 people. But now they are looking for a chart for
- 21 | everybody, many of whom were not senior officers of
- 22 either company. The demand is burdensome but not
- 23 proportional to their stated need of understanding
- 24 | what happened with MSGE's text messages collection.

We've provided information. As I said, if they have additional questions, we will endeavor to answer them.

2.2

Also, we've already given them a chart. It's found in our opposition to the MSGE plaintiffs' motion at Exhibit X. It's also found in a couple other places. But it details custodians from whom text messages have been collected, search protocols, date ranges, a hit report, and dates on which the texts were produced. We also provided the 15-page affidavit from Epiq and my 20-page affidavit.

It's not clear to me what else they -I know they want it for every other custodian, so I
understand that. But with respect to the custodians
that they physically asked about, it's not clear to me
what else they want. Mr. Tucker says he wants a
detailed explanation of the process. I think we've
given that. As I said, they may not like it, but
we've provided the facts.

So in terms of a motion to compel, we think the chart is unwarranted, given the information that we have given them both informally and through the affidavits.

There's also the request to redepose witnesses. Until today, there was no attempt to

specifically identify what witnesses they wanted and on what topic. To his credit, Mr. Fleming did identify two things that they wanted today:

Mr. FitzPatrick and Mr. Seibert. Now that we have those specific requests, I'm certainly happy to take that back to the client and discuss that and have a discussion with Mr. Fleming about those witnesses.

Mr. Tucker's position is that they

Mr. Tucker's position is that they want a blanket order being able to redepose any witness who has produced text messages, but they have not -- they have identified a few text messages that have been produced. None of them are really about earth-shattering topics.

And if you look at -- and focusing back on whether there's been spoliation or not. There have been text messages produced from other custodians, and that's how they've been able to determine that certain of the MSGE custodians texted. They have those text messages, and they really haven't articulated how those text messages are not cumulative of the thousands and thousands and hundreds of thousands of pages of documents that have already been produced through emails and what they specifically need for deposition. If we have requests like that,

1 | we can consider them.

As I said, Mr. Fleming did make two specific requests today, which we will consider. But we don't think it's appropriate to have a blanket order that just says they get to redepose any witness they want just because a text message was produced, particularly given when they started asking about text messages.

And I think the final issue is

Ms. Barnett and Mr. Schoenfeld. Mr. Schoenfeld is a

litigation lawyer. The MSGE plaintiffs claim that he

was charged with pulling together work that MSGE

management had done on air rights. That's true, but

they received air rights documents. They have made no

demonstration of why they need text messages from a

litigation lawyer about a topic on which they received

discovery.

The MSGN plaintiffs argue that

Mr. Schoenfeld is an influential MSGE executive who

worked on problems with both Sphere costs and with

MSGE's credit quality stemming from the COVID-19

pandemic, but they have not alleged that

Mr. Schoenfeld was involved in Sphere cost estimates

and disclosures. They really only point to

Mr. Schoenfeld's involvement in the Sphere at all after the transaction was signed, and his only purported involvement related to costs already incurred, not the estimates the plaintiffs claim are central to this case.

And I'll point out that Mr. Schoenfeld was not an identified custodian in this document, and neither was Ms. Barnett. So they haven't made any showing as to why they'd need his text messages in particular and that any text messages are likely to shed new evidence that they don't already have.

Really the same with Ms. Barnett.

She's also a lawyer. She was involved with the post-signing disclosures. Her superiors, Scott Packman and Mark Cresitello, are text message custodians. Plaintiffs point to one pre-signing text that she was on. They also point to the fact that she was "the baby-sitter of the board," and they also argue that she was tracking the Sphere costs.

Whether or not she was tracking the Sphere costs really is irrelevant. They have not alleged that she was involved in approving the Sphere cost estimates, drafting disclosures for the Sphere cost estimates, or presenting Sphere cost estimates to

the board. Whether she collected documents to
transmit to another MSGE custodian, Mr. Packman, is
irrelevant to this action. It's also irrelevant
whether she was "the baby-sitter of the board." That
phrase was used, but all it implies is she was
involved in scheduling board meetings, and that's what
she meant.

2.2

So there's been no demonstration that she has any noncumulative -- or that she's likely to have any noncumulative evidence. And as we indicated in my affidavit, her cell phone has been wiped. So we think it's unlikely there's any text messages on her phone.

THE COURT: Let me pause and say the term "baby-sitter" seems to be -- you seem to be narrowly defining that. What's the record basis for the notion that it just means scheduling? In my world, as a mother, "baby-sitter" implies keeping people from harm as well.

20 ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: I agree with 21 that.

If you look at the text, it certainly doesn't imply anything other than scheduling meetings and organizing meetings, getting people together for

meetings. And certainly we've talked to the client, and that was her role, organizing meetings. And we've indicated what her role was.

So that's the basis for the position that -- there's really no evidence that "baby-sitter" means anything other than acting in an administrative function and scheduling and organizing board meetings.

Just in conclusion, Your Honor, there's various questions that they say they want answered. I believe that my affidavit and the Epiq affidavit answer all, if not most, of those questions. And as I said, to the extent that there are -- they have specific questions based on my affidavit, they should ask them, and we will endeavor to answer them. But we don't think it's necessary to compel a further affidavit from me or anyone else.

With that, given the remaining -- I just don't think there's anything left to compel here, Your Honor. They will have their opportunity to argue that there's been spoliation and that there are -- may be consequences that flow from that, and we can argue that at the appropriate time. Otherwise, the motions that they brought here today should be denied.

THE COURT: Thank you.

1 ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: Thank you, Your

2 Honor.

THE COURT: So you are free to respond, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Tucker. I'm going to give you an indication of what I'd like to see happen first.

I'm going to take these two motions under advisement. What I'd like to see happen before the end of the day tomorrow -- so midnight tomorrow -- is the plaintiffs confer on a joint form of order that will identify what remains of their requests for relief because it's been a moving target. I just need you to put a fine point on what specifically you are asking for.

I'd then like for Mr. DiCamillo to take 24 hours to look at what you are asking for and determine whether it's stuff he's already agreed to give or which he would have been willing to give had the discussion occurred before today.

Then, Mr. DiCamillo, you can write to me and let me know your position on the form of order proposed. I'll then take those documents and continue thinking about what the appropriate outcome is as to these two motions.

ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: Can I just ask 1 2 one question on that, Your Honor? 3 THE COURT: Sure. ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: 4 The plaintiffs 5 are to confer about a form of order. Are they then 6 supposed to submit that to Your Honor or just to me? 7 THE COURT: How about they just send it to you. That way you can decide what remains that 8 9 you are willing to give or what you've already agreed 10 to give. And then you can all submit whatever is left 11 of the dispute by midnight on Thursday. 12 So does that process make sense to 13 you, Mr. DiCamillo? 14 ATTORNEY DiCAMILLO: It certainly 15 makes sense to me, Your Honor. 16 ATTORNEY FLEMING: I think it makes 17 There are slightly different requests between sense. 18 the two motions, so we might identify them as MSGE 19 plaintiffs or as MSGN. 2.0 THE COURT: I would appreciate that. 21 But if there are overlapping requests, that both sets 22 of plaintiffs are requesting this, the Entertainment 23 plaintiffs only are requesting this, the Networks 24 plaintiffs only are requesting this, that would be

1 good.

2 ATTORNEY TUCKER: We have no objection

3 to that.

THE COURT: Thank you. Do you want to make some points on reply, Mr. Fleming? I didn't mean to cut you off.

ATTORNEY FLEMING: Sure. I'm aware that we have some other stuff to talk about today and a short time period.

Again, I heard a couple responses to this idea that we started asking in October. I think Your Honor has got it. Exhibit 6 to our motion is a February 18th email. Our document requests defined "documents" to include text messages. We didn't get even answers to those document requests until January. We have been asking about texts from the very beginning of the case. It wasn't until the fall of last year that we actually had evidence to show that MSGE's representations in the interrogatory that there were no texts were false. But the idea that we have not been asking for texts for every single MSGE custodian is not supported by the record.

Why we need a chart from all custodians? Because they never asked, which we

learned on Friday. They had an obligation when they served that interrogatory response representing that none of those custodians had texts as a possible custodial source -- they should have talked to each and every one of those people. It's not a burden to now go back and do what they should have done more than a year ago. That's on the chart.

2.2

On the redeposition. It has been a moving target because we've been learning new things since we filed the motion and since the briefing was complete. The request was always for redepositions of witnesses whose texts were produced after their depositions. It now appears, and it should have been pretty obvious to MSGE, that the only people that seems to apply to are FitzPatrick and Seibert.

Currently under the schedule, rebuttal expert reports are due January 30th. So getting kicked back into a meet-and-confer process where they go talk to the client to see if maybe FitzPatrick and Seibert would agree to this -- we've been asking for a redeposition of FitzPatrick both on texts and on 30(b)(6) for months. It would be great if we could get that to incorporate in the rebuttal report rather than having it sucked up into a meet-and-confer

1 process.

And then, finally, as to Schoenfeld and the fact that he wasn't originally identified as a custodian. True. But again, we're confronting a scenario where ten custodians have deleted texts.

So I think as Your Honor recognized in the Twitter v. Musk case, when you have spoliation, that requires going out and doing things -- maybe it's a broader collection and protection of texts either from other custodians or without keywords or something to account for the fact that there has been spoliation and deletion. So maybe Mr. Schoenfeld wasn't originally a custodian, but through his texts, maybe we would be able to get text messages with another custodian who deleted theirs.

That's all I have, unless Your Honor has questions.

THE COURT: I do not. Thank you.

19 ATTORNEY TUCKER: I'm going to

20 piggyback off Mr. Fleming to keep this short again.

In addition, for Mr. Schoenfeld, he
was also identified in no less than five
interrogatories as having relevant information related
to the planning and structuring of the transaction,

providing and requesting diligence or evaluation

materials, and other matters of providing public

disclosures and drafting proxies. They identified him

as relevant. I don't know why now they are claiming

he's not.

mentioned "noncumulative" several times as to reasons why redepositions should not be allowed.

Noncumulative is not the standard for discovery. So I would not put much weight behind that. Also, how do we know it's not cumulative when so much has been destroyed or we don't know what's been destroyed and, you know, to the point of not speaking with other

And just to circle back, Mr. DiCamillo

Thank you.

custodians, what hasn't been produced yet.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. Next motion.

Honor. It's a pleasure to be before the Court again. We are here now on plaintiffs' motion to compel additional Rule 30(b)(6) testimony. I can tell you, Your Honor, that plaintiff does not relish having to bring yet another motion to compel in this matter. But I think, as Your Honor has recognized, the

discovery process in this action has been, let's charitably say, less than optimal, and plaintiff is simply striving to present this Court with a complete and accurate factual record for trial.

As Your Honor is well aware, a

Rule 30(b)(6) deposition is very different than a

deposition on an individual defendant's personal

knowledge. A Rule 30(b)(6) deposition is not directed

at an individual but, rather, at an organization. In

this case, it's Madison Square Garden Entertainment.

As the Court of Chancery rule states, a person designated as a Rule 30(b)(6) deponent "shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization."

As the case law indicates, this requires a different degree of preparation than simply preparing for a deposition based on the deponent's personal knowledge, especially where, as here, MSGE chose to designate one deponent across numerous topics and where Mr. FitzPatrick was clearly not the most knowledgeable person concerning those topics.

The Court's colloquy in $Fitzgerald\ v$. Cantor, which is at 1999 WL 252748, I think, is quite instructive on this matter. As the Court stated,

"Another approach is for an organization to designate as a witness a person or persons from within the organization who may not be the most knowledgeable on the matters set forth in the subpoena and to prepare the witness or witnesses to testify on the corporation's behalf in response to questions on each matter set forth in the subpoena. ... This approach most likely will require more preparation on behalf of the designated witnesses." That's at page 3 of the opinion.

Here, however, just one week before his scheduled individual deposition, MSGE chose to designate Mr. FitzPatrick as its 30(b)(6) designee. This was despite the fact that Mr. FitzPatrick had been fired by Mr. Dolan effectively in late 2021 and ended his official tenure with MSGE in April 2022 — that's at pages 343 and 344 of Mr. FitzPatrick's deposition — and no longer had any contact with his former MSGE colleagues or any access to MSGE's materials. As a result, Mr. FitzPatrick's ability to prepare and testify as to matters known or reasonably available to MSGE was severely curtailed.

Indeed, Mr. FitzPatrick testified that his only preparation for his Rule 30(b)(6) deposition

1 | was to meet with Sullivan & Cromwell for two days

2 directly after he was designated as MSGE's

3 Rule 30(b)(6) witness to review a circumscribed

4 | selection of documents curated exclusively by Sullivan

5 & Cromwell. That's at pages 20 to 21 of

6 Mr. FitzPatrick's deposition. I believe this, in and

7 of itself, calls into question the adequacy of

8 Mr. FitzPatrick.

But to further highlight the lack of earnest preparation demonstrated by Mr. Fitzpatrick for his 30(b)(6) deposition, when initially presented with a 30(b)(6) deposition notice at his deposition, Mr. FitzPatrick's response as to whether he had seen the document before was "No." After I began to explain what the document was to Mr. FitzPatrick, he recanted and, almost as a question, turned to his counsel and said, "This is the one you guys showed me the other day, yes?"

Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony did not get any better concerning his preparation for the 30(b)(6) topics for which he was designated. When asked what he had done to prepare for Topic 1 in the 30(b)(6) notice, Mr. FitzPatrick responded that he "looked at the projections." That's at page 23 of his

1 deposition.

When asked if he had any conversation with anyone at MSGE to prepare for Topic 1, he responded, "No."

When asked if his answer as to how he prepared for all the other topics he had been designated for would be the same as his answer for Topic 1, he answered, "Yes." That's also at page 23 of his deposition.

Based on Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony, I don't think that MSGE gets the benefit of the doubt that it attempted to adequately prepare its corporate designee, Your Honor. Considering the foregoing, it is unsurprising that the thrust of MSGE's opposition is generally to sidestep these preparation issues and argue that Mr. FitzPatrick did a good enough job in the topics he was designated for, so effectively no harm, no foul.

Well, plaintiff takes issue with Mr. FitzPatrick's adequacy with regard to numerous topics, as outlined in plaintiffs' briefing. I intend to focus my presentation today on Topic 7 regarding MSGE's valuation of air rights over Madison Square Garden, where Mr. FitzPatrick's lack of adequacy and

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preparation is abundantly clear because
 1
 2
    Mr. FitzPatrick was simply not aware of MSGE's
 3
    valuation analyses of MSG's air rights. And it
 4
    appears clear that the documents concerning the
 5
    valuation of MSG's air rights, which were only
 6
    produced to plaintiff after Mr. Fitzpatrick's
 7
    deposition, were never put before Mr. FitzPatrick in
 8
    preparation for his deposition. As a result,
 9
    Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony regarding MSGE's valuation
10
    of MSG's air rights was unknowledgeable, incomplete,
11
    and factually inaccurate.
12
                    I'd like to start with
13
    Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony concerning MSGE's
14
    valuation of MSG's air rights. In response to the
15
    question "While you were CFO of Madison Square Garden
16
    Entertainment, did management ever attempt to value
17
    Madison Square Garden air rights?" Mr. FitzPatrick
18
    testified, in his individual capacity, "I did not.
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    was not involved in the valuation. I did not do it,
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         I can't say somebody did it within the
21
    organization, but I was never involved." That's at
22
    page 172 of his deposition.
23
                    This testimony alone demonstrates
24
    Mr. FitzPatrick's inadequacy as an MSGE designee on
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the topic of the valuation of air rights and shows he did nothing to inform himself on the topic beyond his individual knowledge, which he explicitly recognized was incomplete.

Fitzgerald v. Cantor makes abundantly clear that this does not satisfy the standard for a Rule 30(b)(6) designee. As it states, "the deposition testimony should be based on the organization's full knowledge and the information readily available to it and not limited to the witnesses' personal first-hand knowledge of the matters at issue." That's at page 2 of Fitzgerald v. Cantor.

Ultimately, in Fitzgerald, the Court held under similar circumstances that the CFO 30(b)(6) designee was inadequate in part because he failed to speak to anyone at the company concerning the topics for which he was not the most knowledgeable and only relied on his outside counsel.

Later in his deposition,

Mr. FitzPatrick subsequently attempted to testify on
behalf of MSGE as a 30(b)(6) witness in connection

with the air rights topic, which resulted in entirely
factually inaccurate testimony. At the deposition, I
asked: "[I]s your testimony that you don't know

during your time period as CFO whether anyone attempted to value the air rights, or you just didn't discuss the value of the air rights with anyone during your time as CFO?"

To which Mr. FitzPatrick responded:

"My testimony is that while I was CFO there -- not at

the executive level was there a discussion of the -
how to value, and value those air rights."

However, as demonstrated by

Exhibits A, B, and C to plaintiffs' reply brief, there
were extensive discussions concerning the valuation
and monetization of Madison Square Garden's air rights
in 2020 and 2021 at the executive level, including,
among others, Mr. Lustgarten, the company's president;
Mr. Burian, the executive vice president of corporate
development for MSGE; Mr. Packman, the company's
general counsel; and Colin Kelly, the vice president
of corporate development and Mr. FitzPatrick's direct
report.

Now, Mr. FitzPatrick's inaccurate testimony is not his fault per se because for some unknown reason, which plaintiff would certainly like to investigate in a proper 30(b)(6) deposition, despite being the company's CFO, Mr. FitzPatrick was

studiously left off the valuations and analyses done
by MSGE management and his third-party consultants in
valuing Madison Square Garden's air rights that were
performed in 2020 and 2021 during his tenure.

However, this is exactly the reason that MSG knew or should have known that

Mr. FitzPatrick was an inadequate 30(b)(6) deponent with respect to this topic. And for him to have testified competently, he would have needed to be extensively prepared regarding the company's air rights valuations and analyses.

Defendants make three arguments concerning Mr. FitzPatrick's adequacy regarding the air rights topics. So let's go through each of those in turn.

First, MSGE points to five pieces of Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony regarding air rights that it purports demonstrate that he was an adequate designee.

First, MSGE cites that Mr. FitzPatrick testified that "he did not attempt to value the air rights during his tenure." This is wholly irrelevant to his adequacy as a 30(b)(6) designee and purely goes to his individual knowledge.

1 Second, MSGE cites that

Mr. FitzPatrick testified that management "talked about that they had value. We didn't talk about how much they were valued at."

This testimony is simply inaccurate, as demonstrated by the exhibits attached to plaintiffs' reply brief. Management did discuss the value of air rights, receiving a valuation from third-party consultants that the MSG air rights were worth \$1.1 billion discounted back to a present value of 290 to \$360 million. That's at Exhibit C at MSGE 429435 to 436, which is attached to our reply brief. Mr. Fitzpatrick just wasn't privy to those discussions.

Third, MSGE cites that Mr. FitzPatrick testified that he was informed that there was a discussion with a third party, Vornado, of potentially monetizing those assets, but the "transaction never came about." Plaintiff believes this is in reference to certain discussions MSGE had with Vornado in 2017 and 2018 which were not the subject of the 30(b)(6) deposition. And Mr. FitzPatrick's knowledge of those discussions does not mean that he was adequately prepared to discuss the company's consideration of the

valuation of MSG's air rights in 2020 and 2021.

Fourth, MSGE cites that

Mr. FitzPatrick testified "there was never a discussion about a tangible opportunity to monetize them" during his tenure at MSGE because "there was no market for them".

Again, this is simply not accurate. There were discussions surrounding an analysis that management retained third-party consultants to do in June 2020 regarding a potential monetization of the air rights through a sale of the Hulu Theater to the State of New York in connection with the modernization of Penn Station. That's also Exhibit C, which is attached to plaintiffs' reply brief.

Moreover, again in July of 2021, just after the merger closed, management began discussing potential monetization scenarios and analysis for the air rights at the direction of Andrew Lustgarten and Jim Dolan, as detailed in Exhibit A to plaintiffs' reply brief at MSGE 00426983. However, once again, Mr. FitzPatrick was not privy to these discussions.

I would further point out, Your Honor,

that since the filing of plaintiffs' reply brief on December 6th of last year, MSGE produced another

approximately 90 air rights-related documents on December 27th that show throughout July, August, and September of 2021 significant additional analysis by management of the value of the air rights and potential monetization. These documents detail that in August 2021, the company's outside consultants stood by their valuation of MSG's air rights within a range of \$275 to \$375 per square foot, which was consistent with the valuation analysis those consultants presented to MSGE in June and July of 2020.

The fifth and final piece of testimony that MSGE cites is Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony that "at the executive level" there was not a discussion of valuing the air rights during his tenure. As I have already addressed, this testimony is clearly uninformed and inaccurate.

MSGE's second argument is nothing more than a post hoc semantical justification for failing to adequately prepare Mr. FitzPatrick on the topic of air rights. MSGE argues that Topic 7 sought testimony regarding any valuation of the air rights over Madison Square Garden at the time of the merger, suggesting that this absolved MSGE of needing to prepare

1 Mr. FitzPatrick for any valuations of the air rights
2 performed by MSGE that were known at the time of the
3 merger and its negotiations.

MSGE further argues that the relevant period for the 30(b)(6) notice was from November 1st, 2020, through the close of the merger and then states -- I would say disingenuously -- the plaintiff pointed to no valuations of the MSG air rights done during the relevant period, which, of course, plaintiff could not have done because MSGE had withheld these air rights valuation documents at the time and only produced them after plaintiff filed yet another motion to compel those documents.

There are several problems with MSGE's argument.

First, discovery is not supposed to be a game, Your Honor. We had sought documents related to air rights for months. Had MSGE not improperly withheld those documents, then plaintiffs' 30(b)(6) notice would have obviously addressed the time period under which those valuations occurred. But moreover, these valuations were pending during the merger negotiations and the relevant period, as made clear by the documents themselves.

Second, MSGE never objected to lines of questioning of Mr. FitzPatrick that sought his knowledge as a 30(b)(6) deponent during his tenure at the company relating to the valuation of air rights, and their failure to do so at the time should operate as a waiver to making this argument now.

2.2

It should not be the case that the record before the Court contains inaccurate testimony because Mr. FitzPatrick was not apprised of these valuation analyses in his preparation for his 30(b)(6) deposition. If MSGE made a conscious decision not to share these documents with Mr. FitzPatrick in his deposition because MSGE purports to have taken a narrow reading of the scope of the 30(b)(6) notice and these documents purportedly fell outside of that scope, then I think MSGE must make that affirmative representation to Your Honor on the record today rather than merely implying it, as it has done in the opposition brief.

Third, Mr. FitzPatrick testified as to his knowledge of the Vornado negotiations in 2017 and 2018, which was well outside of the scope of the time period for the 30(b)(6) notice. And not only did MSGE not object to that, MSGE cites that in its opposition

as a justification for why Mr. FitzPatrick was adequately prepared. MSGE cannot have it both ways.

MSGE's third and final argument, Your Honor, is that plaintiff obtained limited testimony from certain other witnesses concerning MSG's air rights and, thus, apparently plaintiff was not prejudiced by Mr. FitzPatrick's lack of knowledge. This argument is specious at best.

First, the testimony of Mr. Burian,
Mr. Seibert, and Mr. Lhota, in their individual
capacities, is no substitute for a 30(b)(6) deposition
seeking MSGE's knowledge regarding the valuation of
MSG's air rights.

Second, with respect to Mr. Seibert and Mr. Lhota, who do not appear on any of the communications concerning the valuation of air rights, they, just like Mr. FitzPatrick, would not have been able to provide testimony concerning MSGE's valuation of the MSG air rights.

With respect to Mr. Burian, he was aware of MSGE's valuation analyses in 2020 and 2021 -- he's on these documents -- and he appears to have affirmatively chosen not to volunteer that information in his deposition in an individual capacity. Thus,

his testimony on air rights is inadequate to satisfy
MSGE's obligation to provide information known or
readily available to MSGE.

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My colleague Mr. Fleming kind of raised this in his rebuttal, but the final point I would make, Your Honor, is that there is real prejudice being suffered by plaintiff in connection with the air rights issue as a result of plaintiffs' inability to gain a full understanding of MSGE's valuation analyses of MSG's air rights and efforts to monetize them in 2020 and 2021. As Mr. Fleming pointed out, plaintiffs' rebuttal report to the expert report of Susan Fine concerning MSGE's ability to monetize MSG's air rights is due on January 30th. While plaintiffs' rebuttal expert can rely on all these newly produced documents without testimony of a duly designated 30(b)(6) witness to provide context to these documents, plaintiffs' rebuttal expert's opinion risks incompleteness and inaccuracy.

For this reason, plaintiff respectfully submits that the Court order a 30(b)(6) deponent knowledgeable of MSG's air rights valuation analyses be designated and that their deposition be scheduled within the next seven days so the plaintiff

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1 may incorporate that testimony into plaintiffs'
2 rebuttal expert's report.
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2.2

If Your Honor would like, I can go into the other inadequacies in Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony concerning the other 30(b)(6) topics, but I believe those issues are well laid out in the briefing.

THE COURT: So you covered Topic 7,
but not Topics 1, 3, and 8; is that correct?

ATTORNEY ALBERT: Yeah, I focused on

Topic 7. I mean, I'm happy to talk about the other topics --

THE COURT: I just want to make sure

I'm following. That's fine.

ATTORNEY ALBERT: Mr. FitzPatrick had no knowledge of what management conveyed to the special committee's financial advisors regarding valuation assumptions, which was primarily done by Mr. Kelly. He never spoke to Mr. Kelly, so he didn't have any idea of what that information was and couldn't testify to it. He had limited if no information regarding the company's tax treatment and use of its net operating loss carryforwards with respect to MSGE's interest in Tao nightclubs and how

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the NOLs were applied over the projection period.
 1
 2
    wasn't prepared for the basis for the significant drop
 3
    in revenue in MSGE's final-year projections heading
 4
    into the terminal period, which obviously impacts the
 5
    valuation. And he also wasn't prepared to address the
 6
    company's projections related to the Las Vegas Sphere
 7
    and what management communicated to the special
 8
    committee concerning those projections.
 9
                     I would rest there, Your Honor, unless
10
    you have any questions.
11
                    THE COURT: I have no questions.
12
    Thank you.
13
                    How long of a deposition do you think
14
    you'd need?
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                    ATTORNEY ALBERT: I would say
16
    certainly under three hours.
17
                    THE COURT:
                                 Thank you.
18
                    ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Your Honor,
    Matthew Schwartz from Sullivan & Cromwell.
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20
                    If I may, Your Honor, I have a
21
    demonstrative. I hate to add to the paper you already
22
    have, but I hope this will help simplify things.
2.3
                    THE COURT:
                                 Sure. Pass it up.
24
                    ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ:
                                         So, Your Honor,
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throughout the arguments today we've been called disingenuous and lots of other things. But I think what we're seeing right now is the attempt to sort of prejudice the Court on issues of fact by making arguments concerning discovery. I think it's inappropriate.

2.2

THE COURT: Isn't that the purpose of every discovery motion?

ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor, but it's not usually this transparent. And, of course, Entertainment, in this particular motion, is a nominal defendant. So the defendants that they are focusing on are not here to argue those merits. And in the Networks' case, we are a third party. So, again, the actual defendants are not here to defend themselves on those particular merits.

I will say that what we've heard a lot over here, especially as to air rights, which I'll get to, is completely inaccurate and ignores tremendous amounts of the testimony and the documents that have been presented in this particular litigation. Again, I'm not here arguing about that. That's for the defendants to argue. But I will address some of those inaccuracies based on the accusations that have been

1 made.

2.2

The first thing I'd like to do is correct the record again as to one of the accusations against counsel that's been made in the papers.

On the October 11th, 2022,

meet-and-confer, parties agreed to narrow several of the topics. I think that's why Mr. Albert just completely skips over Topics 1, 3, and 8, because he knows that this narrowing is really harmful to his particular argument.

Specifically, Entertainment explained to the plaintiffs that it could not produce a witness to testify to the financial projections made by
Entertainment's special committee's financial advisors and its evaluations made by Entertainment's special committee's financial advisors. We weren't going to do a 30(b)(6) on what the financial advisors did. We couldn't do that. We were management. We have never said that the parties agreed that the 30(b)(6) witness did not need to be educated about what Entertainment management communicated to the special committee's financial advisors. We would not have done so, frankly, because nothing in the 30(b)(6) topics put us on notice that plaintiffs sought testimony about

management's communication with the special committee's financial advisors.

2.2

Second, Mr. FitzPatrick was properly prepared to give 30(b)(6) testimony on these topics. He met with outside and inside counsel twice. They reviewed numerous documents with him, and he was educated on topics to which he did not have personal knowledge. The fact that Mr. FitzPatrick did not speak to other current or former MSGE employees is not an issue. Mr. FitzPatrick was the CFO during the relevant period and so responsible for the process of putting together the financial projections on which the plaintiffs focus.

Furthermore, given the breadth of the topics -- and these are extraordinarily broad topics, Your Honor, without any actual detail in them -- it would have been impossible for Mr. FitzPatrick to know what questions to ask to other people.

So they complain about not knowing about the tax rate as an input -- one of the tax rate inputs as a particular model. These models have dozens of tabs and hundreds of different inputs. How is Mr. FitzPatrick supposed to sit there with any MSGE employee and actually go through every single model

and every single input and ask "what about this one?"

"what about this one?" and then go off and memorize

those and come into the 30(b)(6) testimony? That's

not how a 30(b)(6) testimony works.

Mr. FitzPatrick testified for over 13 hours, and they have come up with a handful of questions that they want, most of which are not in the topics that were noticed, are highly detailed, or were answered by Mr. FitzPatrick.

And, third, they are trying to infect this motion, again, with all sorts of merit stuff and with all sorts of stuff about texts. Obviously,

Mr. FitzPatrick's texts do not go to his adequacy as a 30(b)(6) witness. They might go to the issue that

Mr. DiCamillo spoke about, about as an individual witness, but they don't go to him as a 30(b)(6)

witness.

So, Your Honor, I'd like to go through the specific questions that plaintiffs complain about, because the devil is actually in the details on this.

So if Your Honor could turn to Slide 3, please. This is what Topic 1 is as modified by the meet-and-confer.

And if we go to Slide 4 and the next

few slides, they point to seven questions they believe show Mr. FitzPatrick was unprepared to testify on Topic 1. None of these is availing.

First, two of the questions do not fall within the topic. Plaintiff says that

Mr. FitzPatrick should have been prepared to testify about whether management discussed its long-term projections or five-year projections for the Sphere with the special committee. But, again, Topic 1 asked only for financial forecasts or projections created by MSGE. It does not mention any discussions with the special committee even once. They are just reading their topic overly broadly and saying that anything that happens to do with anything involving the financial projections needed to be covered by

Mr. FitzPatrick. That's not in their topic, and it's not reasonable to prepare a witness for this.

And while I'm talking about preparing a witness, the idea that a layperson, a nonlawyer, who when they sit down in a deposition and is shown a legal document, a 30(b)(6) deposition notice, and doesn't remember that that was one of many, many documents shown to that person during the time period, it's absolutely ridiculous to say that that means that

that person didn't see that notice or wasn't prepared.

It's a typical thing that happens with witnesses, Your

Honor. Anyone who has prepared a witness knows that

that's what happens. The idea that this is some great

piece of evidence that he wasn't prepared on is

completely absurd.

Second, several of these topics, if you go to Slide 5, are just too detailed to be reasonably within the notice of the broad topics.

They complain that he did not recall the exact date on which the development of the fiscal year 2021 budget and long-term plan began and who decided that the long-term plan would cover five years. It's not clear from the face of the notice that plaintiffs sought testimony on this particular minutia. I mean, their topics are so broad, Your Honor, you could spend weeks and weeks trying to get everybody to cover everything to anticipate the questions that Mr. Albert asked during the deposition.

In complaining that he didn't recall the exact timing of the development of the fiscal year '21 budget and the long-term plan, they ignore that he testified extensively about the development of the budget and the long-term plan. He explained the

bottom-up process for developing the long-term plan
and the differences between the long-term plan and the
budget.

That's what this is, Your Honor. He gave extensive testimony. He was there for 13 hours.

They also complain that he didn't know the exact reason for the drop in the revenue between fiscal year '24 and fiscal year '25 in the long-term projection and a 30 percent EBITDA limit in one of Entertainment's financial models. As he explained, these models are massive. They contain tens of tabs, hundreds of rows showing multiple inputs.

They contend that Delaware law requires us to prepare Mr. FitzPatrick and for him to prepare himself to know everything about all those inputs and anticipate what questions Mr. Albert is going to ask. That's not what Delaware law requires. This is not a memory contest, Your Honor.

And, third, despite their contentions, he actually responded to at least one of the questions. You can see this on Slide 6. This is specific. They say he didn't testify about how one quarter lag between Tao's financial reporting and Entertainment's reporting impacted the company's

long-term projections.

Not only did he directly answer the question, explaining that the lag "impacted the comparison in the growth ... not the numbers in the forecast," but he also testified that management adjusted the timing to remove the lag and how removing the lag allowed Entertainment to align Tao's revenues with Entertainment's revenues.

They might not like that answer, but it's clearly a prepared answer.

Topic 3, again, something Mr. Albert didn't cover. If you look at Slide 8, this is how this is modified after the meet-and-confer.

We can go to Slide 9. Nearly every question about which the plaintiff complains for Topic 3 was not within the notice of the topic. Of the eight questions that they cite as evidence that Mr. FitzPatrick was not prepared to respond to Topic 3, six are about what MSGE management told the special committee's financial advisors.

You can see them here, Your Honor.

I'm not going to go through them, every single one of them, to spare the Court's time. But, again, this is not within the topic that was noticed.

They try to rewrite the record in the reply and, for the first time, make new complaints about his testimony regarding management's views on these topics as opposed to what was said to the special committee's advisors about these topics. They asked him one question during those 13 hours about management's views of the perpetuity growth rate as calculated by the financial advisor to the special committee, and he responded that the growth rate was consistent with management's views. They didn't ask him about management's views about whether certain peer companies were appropriate, so they wouldn't have gotten that particular answer.

2.3

They also didn't ask him whether management independently calculated a perpetuity growth rate or assessed appropriate peer companies.

They merely asked whether management ever had discussions with the special committee about the advisors' perpetuity growth rates and the advisors' choice of peer companies and whether Mr. FitzPatrick had a personal belief as to whether that growth rate and those peer companies were appropriate.

Your Honor, I could certainly go on. This is the basic idea for all these topics. I do --

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because Mr. Albert spent a lot of time on Topic 7, I
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    do want to talk about that. Obviously, what he was
 3
    doing is making a merits argument on this topic, Your
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    Honor. He didn't like the testimony that
 5
    Mr. FitzPatrick gave. He didn't like the testimony
 6
    that they have gotten from every single witness that
 7
    they have asked about. But the testimony
 8
    Mr. FitzPatrick gave was adequate, it was honest.
                                                        And
 9
    I'm going to go through it right now.
10
                    First, their concerns with his
11
    testimony are confusing. The notice asks for
12
    testimony about "Any valuation of the air rights over
13
    Madison Square Garden at the time of the Merger ...."
14
                    Mr. FitzPatrick testified, as
15
    Mr. Albert said, that when he worked at the company,
16
    there was never a discussion at the executive level
17
    about an opportunity to monetize the air rights
18
    because there was no market to do so. He reiterated
19
    that during his tenure as CFO, there was not even a
20
    discussion at the executive air rights about how to
21
    value -- at the executive level about how to value the
22
    air rights.
23
                    There's a lot of smoke and mirrors
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It's not

going on on the other side, Your Honor.

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clear what more they want about the air rights.
 1
 2
    asked about the time of the merger, and
 3
    Mr. FitzPatrick testified about that. The documents
    that they point to show that there were discussions
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 5
    about air rights in 2020, before the merger, and in
 6
    2021, after the merger. There was no valuation of the
 7
    air rights at the time of the merger, which, of
 8
    course, is the topic that he was prepared on.
 9
                     The emails that they referenced from
10
    July 26th, 2021, postdate the merger by several weeks.
11
    They don't even mention efforts to value the air
12
    rights at the time of the merger.
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                    As they concede, other valuations were
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    done in 2020, which was a full year before the merger.
15
    And what they don't tell Your Honor is that these
16
    valuations were done by third parties advising
    Entertainment.
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18
                    And that particular one noted that
19
    "we assume the parcel would not be sold for 25 to
20
    30 years .... " And it also states, consistent with
21
    Mr. FitzPatrick's testimony and the testimony of all
2.2
    other witnesses and documents produced by
23
    Entertainment, that the air rights "are valuable only
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to the extent that they can be monetized through

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on-site development or sold to enable development on another site," which, given the current regulatory limitations and laws, cannot be done. And it explains that to monetize the air rights, the state would have to grant additional air rights and enable Madison Square Garden to monetize them from an off-site transfer.

So that the value of the potential air rights granted will depend not only on receiving approval from the state, but also on "the amount of air rights granted, [] the number of potential sites/buyers for the air rights, [] the likely use on the receiving sites, [and] [] the alternative options available to the buyers."

It's very clear, Your Honor, that what they are talking about, these numbers that they are calculating over here, again, which should be the subject of expert reports and testimony before Your Honor when the time is correct, not on a discovery motion — they are not telling you the entire story, Your Honor. They are trying to make it seem like a humongous deal when, in fact, the laws and regulations prevent any monetization of the air rights right now.

There's testimony from lots of other

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witnesses. Mr. Burian, who they said didn't testify about certain documents, he testified at length about this. He was asked multiple times about the air rights, and he gave the exact same testimony that I just gave, which, of course, the plaintiffs don't like.
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So, Your Honor, I don't really even know what to say about this. He testified for 13 hours. If you look at the actual questions that they are concerned about as opposed to their attempts to argue the merits here, he answered all of these questions or they weren't in the topics that were noticed or they were just way too detailed to ask any 30(b)(6) witness to reasonably answer.

Thank you, Your Honor

THE COURT: Thank you.

ATTORNEY ALBERT: I'll be brief, Your

18 Honor.

I'm not sure how many times my colleague referenced 13 hours, but I certainly didn't depose Mr. FitzPatrick for 13 hours. It was a joint deposition between the MSGE plaintiffs and the MSGN plaintiffs. I went the first day; the MSGN plaintiffs went the second day. So it's not like I had this guy

hostage for 13 hours.

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Another remark that my colleague made was that MSGE is not a defendant here. Well, I'm pretty sure Your Honor is aware that MSGE is controlled by the Dolans. The Dolans are defendants, and they are the ones that are dictating strategy here for how MSGE is responding to discovery.

There's some other things that he mentioned. You know, this idea about the special committee's financial advisors and that this was limited. We addressed that in our reply brief, Your Honor. We agreed that a 30(b)(6) designee from management would not be responsible for testifying about the valuation analyses done by the advisors. But as we explained in our reply, we specifically said that any communications between management and the advisor about management's views of the valuation assumptions and what was being communicated to the special committee's advisors was certainly within the purview of that topic. And Mr. Kelly had extensive communications with the special committee's financial advisors regarding valuation assumptions that Mr. FitzPatrick was totally unaware of.

Then my colleague also said that, you

know, with these broad topics -- which I don't think they're that broad, Your Honor. I mean, they served my client with a 22-topic 30(b)(6) in a shareholder derivative action, where they are not even contesting the adequacy of my client, that was far broader than what I served -- than what we served on MSGE. And he says you can't know the minutiae of everything that could possibly be within the projections.

comfortable with the tax treatments of things, then Mr. FitzPatrick is not the right 30(b)(6) designee. Because as he explained in his testimony, Mr. D'Ambrosio could respond to all of these questions. So he either needs to talk to Mr. D'Ambrosio about tax treatment, or Mr. D'Ambrosio should be the one that's designated as the 30(b)(6) witness.

Well, if Mr. FitzPatrick isn't

again, he's talking about the models that -- you know, he couldn't be expected to know why revenue decreased in the last year of the projection period. That's a pretty big deal, the revenue of the company in the five-year model, why it decreased substantially right before the terminal period. I think actually that is

something that Delaware law would say a 30(b)(6) designee should know.

2.2

He talks about the perpetuity growth rate. As I said, this goes to -- and the peer companies. I mean, you can look at the transcript. It's cited in our briefing. These were things I specifically asked him about because Mr. Kelly had these communications with the special committee's financial advisors.

The last thing I'll talk about is with the air rights. You know, I think he's projecting a little bit that he wants to have a merits debate here. This idea that the -- that there's something -- that these documents don't show what we're saying they do. You know, yes, these memos say that the air rights would -- you know, the valuation would be based on monetizing the air rights 25 to 30 years from now because Madison Square Garden would inevitably have to be relocated. I mean, it just wouldn't be able to continue as a facility in its current location. That's why the \$1.1 billion is discounted to present value in the 250 to \$300 million range. That's what the document actually says.

And it says, in fact, that if Madison

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Square Garden is relocated, which is an inevitability,
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    then none of these restrictions about zoning and stuff
 3
    like that are even in play. The restrictions about
 4
    zoning and things like that that they are talking
 5
    about relates to whether or not they could have
 6
    immediately monetized the Madison Square Garden air
 7
    rights in connection with something where there would
 8
    be some sort of special administrative zone put into
 9
    place or they would sell the Hulu Theater to the state
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    and get bonus air rights. That has nothing to do with
11
    the valuation. And that's all in Exhibit C, Your
12
    Honor.
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                    Unless you have any other questions, I
14
    don't have anything further.
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                    THE COURT: I do not. Thank you.
16
                    ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, could
17
    I get one second?
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                    THE COURT:
                                Sure.
19
                    ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Again, we're
20
    hearing testimony from counsel. Counsel gets up and
21
    says the Dolans are directing what Entertainment does
22
    in this litigation. There's no evidence for that
23
    whatsoever. He just gets up and makes that up, again,
24
    in order to try to infect the discovery process by
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prejudicing Your Honor with the merits. The Dolans
are represented by Debevoise and Potter Anderson.

There's just no basis for so much of what's been said.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Anything further?

ATTORNEY ALBERT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I am prepared to give you a ruling on this motion. I actually have a lengthy bench ruling, but I'll spare you that and cut to the chase.

2.2

There are clear gaps in the testimony of Mr. FitzPatrick. I think that defendants even acknowledge that and claim that these gaps really speak to the minutiae, you know, at best. And I'm sympathetic to the idea that it's very difficult to prepare a Rule 30(b)(6) deponent to deal with minutiae or even all the aspects of valuation models or projections used by the company, particularly when that witness has been away from the company for over a year.

Typically, I would simply do what defendants suggested and allow for these gaps to be filled through interrogatories. But at this stage in

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the game, I'm worried that interrogatories will simply
lead to further disputes. And so I'm willing to
permit an additional two hours of 30(b)(6) deposition
testimony.
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I think it would be a mistake to select Mr. FitzPatrick as the 30(b)(6) deponent this time around. He stated in his deposition that at least two other individuals were more knowledgeable about the areas that the Entertainment plaintiffs are particularly focused on, and it seems more logical that those two persons would be easier to prepare for a 30(b)(6) deposition. But that's not my choice. At least I'm not making it my choice today. I'll leave it to defense counsel to select an appropriate witness and prepare them accordingly, and it's at your own risk. If the witness is not prepared this time, it will be problematic.

So thank you.

ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, may I ask one question on that?

THE COURT: Sure.

22 ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Should the
23 preparation be limited to the specific questions that
24 the plaintiffs have identified as not being answered

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by Mr. FitzPatrick in their testimony? Because,
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 2
    again, otherwise, it's going to be very difficult to
 3
    prepare an individual as to the very broad topics.
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                    THE COURT: I read their papers and
 5
    thought they were relatively limited in what they were
 6
    striking at. I don't think it would be that difficult
 7
    to prepare a witness on the issues that they are
 8
    focused on now. If they ask questions that go outside
 9
    of that issue, it's a waste of their time because
10
    that's not why I'm ordering the deposition.
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                    ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your
12
    Honor.
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                    ATTORNEY ALBERT: Just to be clear,
    Your Honor, with respect to the air rights, I assume
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    that we can ask about all the new air rights documents
16
    that were produced?
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                    THE COURT: Actually, I'm glad you
18
    raised that. Yes.
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                    ATTORNEY ALBERT:
                                       Thank you.
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                    ATTORNEY TUCKER: I believe this is
21
    the last one of the day. Your Honor, I'm going to
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production of documents regarding the departure of

Lorraine Peoples, MSGE's former vice president of

address the MSGN plaintiffs' motion to compel

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internal audit. Plaintiffs are seeking a very narrow set of documents with this motion. Specifically, documents from the custodial file of Ms. Peoples from the time period of December 1, 2020, through the date of her departure on February 9, 2021, and materials that MSGE Management provided to Deloitte as part of Deloitte's investigation into Ms. Peoples' departure from the company.

The relevant standard here is that if there's any possibility that discovery will lead to relevant evidence, it should be ordered. The discovery sought here is directed at uncovering relevant evidence related to Jim Dolan's and his beholden executives' efforts to suppress and conceal information concerning the increasing Sphere costs in the midst of the negotiation of the transaction.

Now, the Sphere has been characterized in this litigation as a one-of-a-kind entertainment venue that MSG was developing in Las Vegas and is Jim Dolan's passion project. As part of the analysis of the transaction, the Sphere project constituted a substantial part of MSGE's future financial performance for purposes of the consideration and analysis.

In plaintiffs' motion, we detail
Mr. Dolan's repeated efforts from the period of 2019
through early 2021 to conceal the escalating costs and
build the Sphere. I won't go in-depth on that now.
The real focus is on a period of February 2nd to
roughly February 8th.

2.2

2.3

On February 2nd, Jim Dolan was presented with revised Sphere cost estimates of \$1.842 billion by Jayne McGivern and Urenay Gokay, who were in charge of overseeing the Sphere project. The evidence has shown Mr. Dolan wanted no business with these projections. He refused to acknowledge them or discuss the estimates.

These revised numbers, however, in the next week appeared to have triggered a flurry of activity, because at that time, the only number that had been publicly disclosed regarding the Sphere cost estimates was a \$1.66 billion number, and that was disclosed a year prior in February 2020. That is also the number that was provided to both the MSGE and MSGN special committees for their analysis in this transaction.

The efforts to conceal this number was actually evidenced in an email exchange from Mr. Wong

to Joseph Yospe, who was the SVP, corporate controller, and Ms. Peoples' boss on February 5th, where he received an email that says, "Just to confirm, we don't want to flag the \$1.66 [billion] Sphere estimate cost that is being reviewed/revisited, right?" To which Mr. Yospe responded, "Looks that way"

On that evening, Friday, February 5th, there was a disclosure committee meeting, at which Ms. Peoples attended and her subordinate, Mr. Singh, where they met to discuss the disclosure language of the Sphere that would be included in the Form 10-Q, which still indicated the \$1.66 billion number. The actual language being discussed at that meeting stated, "Our cost estimate, inclusive of core technology and soft costs for MSG Sphere at The Venetian, is approximately \$1.66 billion." That language indicates a present tense cost estimate.

That is the same language that was included in a draft 10-Q provided to the audit committee later that evening for a meeting that was scheduled at 9:00 a.m. the next Monday. During the ensuing weekend, there was a flurry of activity surrounding the Sphere language, resulting in revised

language, which stated, "On February 7th, 2020, we announced that our cost estimate, inclusive of core technology and soft costs for MSG Sphere at The Venetian, was approximately 1.66 billion, "now indicating a past tense reference, but still concealing the fact that there was a \$1.842 billion number that was presented just earlier that week to Mr. Dolan. However, late on Sunday evening, hours

before the audit committee meeting was scheduled,

Ms. Peoples and Mr. Singh were abruptly instructed not
to attend the audit committee meeting the next morning
despite the fact that they were on the agenda to give
an internal audit update. This instruction came from

MSGE management despite the fact that the audit
committee charter and the internal audit charter
expressly state that internal audit reports directly
to the chair of the audit committee, Frederic Salerno
at the time.

Now, plaintiffs would not have learned of this instruction to Ms. Peoples until

November 23rd, 2022, a week after the fact discovery deadline in this case when MSG produced a text exchange indicating that instruction to Ms. Peoples to

not attend.

2.2

In addition, MSGE produced an email exchange from February 11th, which indicated

Mr. Salerno was very displeased with the situation, with everything that happened with Ms. Peoples, and was demanding that the company's audit committee charter be amended and MSGE's executives undergo compliance testing.

In their opposition to the motion,

MSGE argues that -- and in the conferrals -- that

Ms. Peoples' departure had nothing to do with the

disclosure; it was all related to her uploading of a

proprietary template from a prior employer. However,

the language that -- strike that.

This is not a situation where a single low-level rogue employee was fired for cause. This is a high-ranking audit employee of MSGE and MSGN being abruptly fired on the eve of an audit committee meeting after a weekend full of edits and changes to language of a cost estimate that the controller and CEO did not want disclosed in the midst of a merger negotiation. In the best of circumstances, these events cry out for a further inquiry in this action.

with its opposition don't allay any concerns or 1 2 questions. In fact, I would say they heighten them. 3 Not a single document identifies this prior employer. Ms. Peoples' prior work history is public knowledge. 4 5 It's on LinkedIn. There's no need to redact the name. 6 The document is described as a 7 template. And MSGE states in the opposition that this 8 template contained a prior employer's confidential 9 information. There's no way for the Court or the 10 plaintiffs to test that. 11 MSGE also provided an email exchange 12 between John Eversole of MSGE's threat management 13 department. Mr. Eversole was discussed, I believe, at 14 the motion to compel hearing we had a few months ago 15 back on the attorney banning and scanning of faces at 16 MSGE-owned properties. He is known for utilizing 17 technology to, say, snoop into employee's emails and 18 monitor all actions at the company. 19 In fact, attached as Exhibit 1 --20 Exhibit 41 to the reply, there is a presentation on 21 page 25 from the threat management department which 22 indicates the depth of the threat management

They're able to identify employees who were planning

department's ability to invade employee emails.

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1 on ending their employment at MSGE.

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And the reason this is important and raises significant questions about the process that led to Ms. Peoples' departure is there's already evidence of another situation in which Mr. Dolan directed John Eversole and the threat management department to dig into employees' emails and then covertly record them to manufacture reasons to fire them. Those two individuals were Mr. Gokay and Ms. McGivern, the people who oversaw the Sphere and were pushing for the disclosure of the higher 1.842 number.

Those details are in our reply brief.

14 But specifically, Exhibit 39 is Mr. Dolan's

deposition, where he admitted he instructed

16 Mr. Eversole to do these things.

Exhibit 40 is emails from Ms. McGivern

where she alerts individuals that she believes

19 Mr. Eversole is snooping in her email.

20 And I just mentioned Exhibit 41.

21 Exhibit 42 and 43 also relate to that topic.

Now, how does this relate to the memo
that's produced with MSGE's opposition? The memo is
dated February 8th. And according to that memo, the

threat management department learned of the issue
February 8th, had the time to download, it appears to
be, quite a bit of emails to go scour through, draft
up the email, and create an action plan.

Now, MSG's opposition makes it appear that Ms. Peoples was told not to go to the audit committee meeting after threat management got involved. That's not true. Ms. Peoples was instructed not to go to the audit committee meeting the evening of February 7th. The text exchange that discusses that is actually at GMT time, so there's a five-hour lag.

In addition, MSGE provided a single email that allegedly shows Mr. Eversole communicating with Peoples' former employer. However, the redactions to this email make it impossible to verify who Eversole was emailing and only seem to demonstrate that Mr. Eversole was the driving force in that exchange. That was Exhibit C to our reply brief.

MSGE also tries to walk away from the contemporaneous text exchange that Ms. Barnett participated in on February 11th where she was reporting that Mr. Salerno had requested an amendment to the audit committee charter and wanted compliance

1 testing for Mark FitzPatrick, Scott Packman,
2 Ms. Barnett herself, and two individuals named John
3 and Joe. I'm not sure who they are.

However, when Mr. Salerno was deposed, plaintiffs only had a highly redacted version of this text chain, which was Exhibit 10 to our opening motion. Exhibit 49 is an unredacted version of the text chain, which was provided to us after Mr. Salerno's deposition.

During Mr. Salerno's deposition, he testified that he never asked for the audit committee charter to be amended, and neither did he ever ask for compliance testing. Yet when we received the unredacted version of the text chain, that's not accurate. He actually not only requested the audit committee charter to be amended, he provided the language he wanted to see.

which Ms. Peoples was removed from the company, the fact that her entire internal audit committee department was out of the company no later than April, according to their own LinkedIn profiles, and that the audit committee's oversight of Sphere was shifted out of the audit committee's oversight to Mr. Eversole's

threat management department, there are significant questions as to the reasons behind her departure.

Among them being she was scheduled to be meeting with the audit committee that Monday, where they were going to discuss the Sphere disclosure. And in her role as MSGE's internal audit -- it was actually a dual role with MSGN and, as a MSGN employee, she would have had knowledge of that number, the 1.842 number as well.

Unless Your Honor has any other questions on the facts, I was just going to touch on --

THE COURT: I will need you to move a little faster. Unfortunately, we are over time.

ATTORNEY TUCKER: Sure. Just on the timeliness factor. MSGE is arguing timeliness. Prior to that November 23rd text message, plaintiffs had no documents to indicate Ms. Peoples was fired, whether she left voluntarily, the date at which she left, or the speed at which she left.

THE COURT: Thank you. Again, you are asking for ESI from December 1st, 2020, through February 2021, as well as whatever materials Entertainment provided to Deloitte as part of the

investigation?

ATTORNEY TUCKER: Correct. And we picked that narrower time frame for her email file because we were trying to get information related to that time period around the disclosure committee meeting and leading up to it, what did she have related to the Sphere and other issues.

THE COURT: Understood. Thank you.

ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your

Honor.

Of course, before we got a preview of why the Entertainment plaintiffs think that
Entertainment overpaid for Networks, and now we get a preview on the merits, again, from Networks plaintiffs about why the Networks plaintiff thinks that it was underpaid. I'm just going to try to stick to the actual discovery dispute here.

First, this motion is clearly untimely. In fact, discovery closed on November 16th, 2022, more than two weeks before they asked for documents concerning Ms. Peoples' departure. They knew about the investigation surrounding Ms. Peoples' departure since at least June of 2022.

On June 24th, we produced to the

Networks plaintiffs the draft report from 1 Entertainment to Deloitte, and the report said that it 2 3 was as of March 31st, 2021. And it stated, "We have 4 disclosed to you the results of all investigations or 5 actions undertaken by the Company and its Board of 6 Directors as part of their assessment of the cause and 7 circumstances behind Lorraine Peoples' departure from the Company. Further, we have provided all details to 8 9 you [regarding] her separation." 10 In other words, in June, they knew 11 that Ms. Peoples had been terminated before 12 March 31st, 2021. And counsel just very candidly said 13 that they could have looked at our LinkedIn profile 14 and seen that around that time as well. And that's, 15 of course, the March time period. February, March is 16 when they are claiming that there were discussions 17 about the Sphere costs that they are interested in. 18 Yet, they waited six months until after getting that 19 to make their current requests. 20 They try to excuse the lateness of 21 their requests because of so-called belated 22 productions of certain texts, and they state that the 23 timing of this motion was solely due to

Entertainment's dilatory discovery practices.

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Now, let's put aside the dispute over 1 the production, timing of those particular texts. 2 3 They knew from the June 24th, 2022, production that Ms. Peoples had departed and what her timing was, and 4 5 they knew what her role was. They knew that she was 6 in the audit team. They knew that --7 THE COURT: Did they know that she was asked to leave the day, the precise day -- was it 8 9 February 8th? 10 ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: I don't think they 11 knew that, Your Honor. But, of course, they never 12 asked, right. They knew that she was gone before 13 March 31st, 2021. They never followed up on that, Your Honor. 14 15 And I'll point out that additional 16 documents discussing her departure and the 17 investigations, including drafts of the May 6th, 2021, 18 representation letter and emails between Deloitte and 19 Entertainment related to fiscal year 2021, were also 20 produced to the Networks plaintiffs in June 2022. And 21 one such email even discussed, "Investigation report 22 from MSGE's chief security officer concerning 23 Peoples's departure."

So now they are coming to Your Honor

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months and months later after filing an untimely request for documents and they're saying, oh, we knew all of this about Ms. Peoples except for the exact date on which she left. Well, of course, they could have asked about this, Your Honor.

And they spent one paragraph in their reply on timing of it. But when they go into the actual reason why they want those documents on pages 2 through 4 of their reply, they quote from 16 documents. Of those documents, one was produced in May of 2022; seven were produced in June of 2022; two were produced in July of 2022; one was produced on September 3rd, 2022; one was produced on October 26th, 2022; and one was produced -- and that's the one we've been talking about -- on November 23rd, 2022. And the remaining documents that were produced after November 23rd that they cite, of course, are all in our opposition brief, which goes to show why their motion is not meritorious.

So the timing and the production -just two of the documents that they rely on for their
timeliness argument -- for their entire argument about
why they are entitled to this stuff was produced after
the discovery deadline. They have all these reasons

- 1 | for why they're suspicious about her departure.
- 2 | Almost every single thing predates it.
- 3 They say that they didn't know that
- 4 Mr. FitzPatrick was on the hook for signing the 10-Q
- 5 | concerning Sphere costs. He was the CFO at the time.
- 6 Of course he's signing the 10-Q, Your Honor.
- 7 They say that they weren't aware that
- 8 Ms. Peoples did not attend the February 8th, 2021,
- 9 audit committee meeting. They were aware of that,
- 10 Your Honor. We produced to them on June 24th draft
- 11 | minutes of the meeting, which do not include
- 12 Ms. Peoples as an attendee.
- And as we explained in our opposition,
- 14 Mr. Salerno testified that he was frustrated that the
- 15 | company would have to replace what he viewed as a
- 16 | competent employee. His disappointment has nothing to
- 17 do with the Sphere costs at issue in this action.
- 18 They have already received voluminous
- 19 | emails, texts, and deposition discovery in this
- 20 action. They have had more than 390,000 documents.
- 21 | They've had more than 39 depositions. It's just
- 22 | constantly demanding more and more and more. This was
- 23 untimely. They knew more than enough before the end
- 24 of the discovery deadline, Your Honor, and they are

just pointing to one document after the discovery deadline to say, aha, that's the reason we didn't know enough to ask.

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They knew she was terminated. They knew there was a security investigation. They knew she didn't go to the February 8th audit committee, despite her role on the audit team. These are all reasons why they should have asked for documents before the cutoff of discovery.

But, in any event, the discovery that they asked for is not relevant. She was terminated because she was found to have stored proprietary and confidential information from her employer on Entertainment systems; that she transmitted this information to other Entertainment employees; and that she attempted to use this information as a template for documents she was generating for Entertainment.

I want to address two things. First of all, this idea that there's something nefarious about the ability of a corporate employer to look at corporate employees' emails. Your Honor, they were just here several months ago pointing out that that ability to do that should breach privilege reasons and things of that sort. Your Honor knows, based on

everything that goes on in society, that this is a normal thing for corporations to do, and it's important to the security of a corporation. That's one thing. There's nothing nefarious about it.

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The second thing, Your Honor, is they go after this idea that we redacted the confidential information of her former employer, who is not a party here and has nothing to do with this case. If that's really an issue, Your Honor, we'd be happy to give the unredacted documents to them and submit it to Your Honor in camera. I don't really see that that should be a particular big deal or a reason to justify further document production in this action.

At bottom, Your Honor -- and I'll wrap up because I know you're short on time. At bottom, basically what they would have you believe is that despite no evidence whatsoever -- and they haven't produced a single document showing that Ms. Peoples was upset about the Sphere costs, was going to kibosh the Sphere costs, or anything like that. What they would have you believe is that employees at Entertainment fabricated emails from Ms. Peoples, fabricated documents that showed that they were from her former employer, circulated those documents, used

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them as a pretense to fire her, and then they would be
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    able to produce in litigation several years later
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    those particular documents as justification for why
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    they fired her. There's no evidence of any of that,
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    Your Honor. And we just shouldn't have to continue to
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    keep going through discovery and keep producing more
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    and more documents, especially when these requests
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    were untimely.
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                    THE COURT: What would be the burden
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    of doing what they ask? What's the number of
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    documents it would capture?
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                    ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, that's
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    one of the things. They haven't even specified what
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    documents they're asking for. They're just asking for
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         They haven't given us search terms, date ranges.
    ESI.
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    In all honesty, Your Honor, it would be yet another
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    pull of a custodian, more document review, more
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    document production, which, of course, is time and
19
    money. And it's late. It shouldn't have come.
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                    THE COURT: We have date ranges.
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assume they want the same search terms applied that they've applied to the other custodians.

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ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: They haven't asked that, Your Honor. We've had different search terms

for different dates and different sets of custodians.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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ATTORNEY TUCKER: To Your Honor's last question, yes, it would be the same search terms we would like applied. The date range is narrow.

And just to address the point of documents that should have put us on notice. There was nothing in any of the documents that my colleague just mentioned that mentioned she was abruptly told not to attend an audit committee meeting and the entire internal audit department was told not to come and that she was promptly terminated in February. The only documents that they can point to is a disclosure which says there was an investigation on the circumstances she left. That could have been she voluntarily left, but made an accusation against the company, she was fired. There was no material there to give us the actual facts of those situations.

THE COURT: What made you aware that

Ms. Peoples was instructed mere hours before the

February 8th audit committee meeting not to attend?

ATTORNEY TUCKER: It was a text

message exchange, which was provided late in discovery.

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                    THE COURT: Was that the November
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    exchange or October?
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                    ATTORNEY TUCKER: I will double-check
    that. I believe that is the date. If not, it was a
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    late October date.
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                    And Mr. Salerno's deposition, which
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    was originally scheduled for November 15th, we were
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    slated to ask him those questions, but Mr. Salerno
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    unilaterally decided he wanted to end his deposition
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    before I had a chance to ask questions, and it was not
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    rescheduled until December 6th. When he gave us the
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    answers he gave, which we've discussed them at length
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    in the motions, and I won't burden the Court, we
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    promptly filed within three days to get on file based
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    on the information received at that point.
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                    THE COURT: Understood. Thank you.
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Anything further?

ATTORNEY SCHWARTZ: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I am also prepared to give you a ruling on this one. I also have a lengthy bench ruling, but I am going to skip

it, given the time. I'm granting the requested

23 relief.

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I'll pause now just to detail the

Networks plaintiffs' evidentiary basis for the motion.

First, I'll back up and give you slightly more detail.

The Networks plaintiffs seek documents regarding Entertainment's vice president of internal audit, Lorraine Peoples. They say Entertainment abruptly excluded her from the audit committee meeting, during which the company approved quarterly earnings releases addressing Sphere project cost estimates. Their theory is that she was pushed out of the process "in the midst of growing pressure for [James] Dolan to disclose materially higher cost estimates for the Sphere," and that was so to taint the Networks sale process and offer a lower price.

Networks plaintiffs say that they only recently learned of the true motive or what they believe could be a motive for Peoples's termination. They say that the key information came to light in the form of a late-produced text message thread between FitzPatrick and Scott Packman, who was the former general counsel at Entertainment. This production perhaps cast additional light on earlier-produced documents. They also received information during Mr. Salerno's deposition that shed further light on the relevant facts.

As I understand it, before plaintiffs received the text messages and heard from Mr. Salerno, they knew that Peoples had left the company and they knew some of the circumstances that defendants say provide the basis for that departure, but the FitzPatrick texts revealed a few facts that cast suspicion on her departure.

First, FitzPatrick was concerned about having to sign and "be on the hook" for Entertainment's 10-Q. No, it is not a surprise that the CFO would have to be responsible for a 10-Q. I think the fact that was learned from this text is that he was concerned about it.

Second, Salerno was alerted mere hours before a February 8th, 2021, audit committee meeting that Entertainment management had instructed Peoples and other members of the internal audit department who typically attend the audit committee meetings not to attend. The February 8th audit committee meeting took place only six days after Dolan received updated estimates for the cost of completing the Sphere project, updates which the Networks plaintiffs describe as demonstrating that the true cost of the project had increased from the then-publicly disclosed

1 \$1.66 billion to more than \$1.84 billion, a fact that 2 Dolan desired to hide according to those plaintiffs.

One of Packman's texts states, "Fred just called me. Not pleased about how everything happened with Lorraine. Wants us to amend our AC charter. We should talk" and "Fred has requested compliance testing for everyone involved."

When asked about this during his deposition, Salerno initially refused to answer.

After conferring with counsel, he asserted a lack of recollection of any of the circumstances.

The Networks plaintiffs seek a targeted production of documents and ESI in Peoples's custodial file from December 1st, 2020, through her departure in February 2021. They also seek the materials that Entertainment management provided to Deloitte as part of the investigation.

Entertainment resists this motion on several grounds, and I'm not going to go through all the arguments today that have been well-developed.

I'll note that Rule 26 liberally permits discovery, and that's true even where late-developed facts shed light on earlier-produced information.

So, for example, the developing record 1 can justify a limited additional production, and this 2 3 is a circumstance where it's justified. Further document discovery or discovery into this issue might 4 5 substantiate defendants' narrative. But the Networks 6 plaintiffs are entitled to that discovery. 7 Those are my thoughts on that. That's my bench ruling. I'll stop it there. 8 9 Are there any questions? 10 ATTORNEY TUCKER: No, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Thank you. I would 12 appreciate if you submit a form of order, Mr. Tucker, 13 on this motion and, Mr. Albert, on the 30(b)(6). 14 then on the text messages, we have a process that's 15 been put in place where I'll further consider the 16 parties' positions. 17 ATTORNEY FLEMING: I actually 18 realized, as I was sitting here, that we got somewhat 19 unclear on the timing. So we are to send the proposed 20 joint form of order to MSGE within 24 hours, and then 21 we are to submit to the Court -- what is the deadline for MSGE to get back to us? 22 THE COURT: By midnight tomorrow 23

please send Mr. DiCamillo the joint form of order that

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you would send to me for my signature that conforms to
the instructions I gave you. Give Mr. DiCamillo a
chance to respond. It would be better if he got it
before midnight.
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ATTORNEY FLEMING: We will get it to him as early as possible. My question is only if we are supposed to wait for MSGE. Given that we have rebuttal reports due on the 30th, we would like to have a ruling as soon as possible.

THE COURT: Mr. DiCamillo is going to review it -- maybe there are parts of it that can be mooted or that he believes are already moot -- and he will state what he is and is not willing to agree to. And whatever is left will come to me by 9:00 a.m. on Friday morning. So Mr. DiCamillo will likely submit a letter, and you'll submit a proposed form of order.

You know, you could actually resolve this. I mean, that would be great.

ATTORNEY FLEMING: I am confident that I am mostly focused on speed. I am somewhat confident we'll be able to resolve a lot of it. 9:00 a.m. Friday. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything further?

(No response.)

1	THE COURT: Thank you for your
2	presentations today. I want to thank our court
3	reporter for staying later than usual. It's very much
4	appreciated, Dennel.
5	We are adjourned.
6	(Proceedings concluded at 3:29 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, DENNEL NIEZGODA, Official Court
Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of
Delaware, Registered Merit Reporter, Certified
Realtime Reporter, do hereby certify that the
foregoing pages numbered 4 through 107 contain a true
and correct transcription of the proceedings as
stenographically reported by me at the hearing in the
above cause before the Chancellor of the State of
Delaware, on the date therein indicated, except for
the rulings at pages 79 through 81 and pages 101
through 107, which were revised by the Chancellor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington, this 21stday of January, 2023.

/s/ Dennel Niezgoda

Dennel Niezgoda
Official Court Reporter
Registered Merit Reporter
Certified Realtime Reporter

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