COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION ONE

STORIX, INC.,

Plaintiff/Respondent,)

VS.

) FROM SAN DIEGO COUNTY) HON. KEVIN A. ENRIGHT

ANTHONY JOHNSON,

) COA NO. D075308

Defendant/ Cross-Complainant/) 37-2015-00034545-Appellant;

) SUPERIOR COURT NO.) CU-BT-CTL

DAVID HUFFMAN, et al.,

Defendants/ Cross-Defendants/ Respondents.

Monday, April 30, 2018

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL

(Pages 2965 through 3005/3550, Inclusive)

Volume 19

1100 Union Street, Department 904 San Diego, California

Reported By: Leyla S. Jones CSR No. 12750

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

ANTHONY JOHNSON and ROBIN SASSI, derivatively on behalf of STORIX, INC., <u>Hon. Kevin A. Enright</u> a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

DAVID HUFFMAN, an individual; RICHARD TURNER, Case Nos.: 37-2016an individual; MANUEL ALTAMIRANO, an individual; and 37-2015-DAVID KINNEY, an individual; 00028262-CU-BT-CTL) DAVID SMILJKOVICH, an individual; and DOES 1-20,

CASE NO. 37-2015-00034545-CU-BT-CTL (Consolidated with 00030822-CU-MC-CTL

Defendants,

STORIX, INC., a California Motion corporation;

Nominal Defendant.

AND CONSOLIDATED ACTIONS

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

(Pages 2965 through 3005/3650, Inclusive)

Volume 19

April 30, 2018

9:03 a.m.

1100 Union Street, Dept. 904 San Diego, California

REPORTED BY:

Leyla S. Jones

CSR No. 12750

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1	INDEX OF WITNESSES
2	(None called.)
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7	INDEX TO EXHIBITS
8	(None marked or received.)
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1 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA; 2 MONDAY, APRIL 30, 2018; 9:03 A.M. 3 4 5 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. SULLIVAN: Good morning. 6 7 MR. KING: Good morning. 8 THE COURT: All right. Let's proceed the 9 way we mentioned before. All counsel are present. 10 And Mr. Johnson, Ms. Sassi, and Mr. Huffman are 11 present, as well as many others. 12 And what I'd like to do is start with the 13 standing issue and hear argument. I have read and 14 considered all of the moving opposition and reply 15 papers and attachments. That's true with regard to 16 the request for permanent injunction as well. 17 let's start with the standing, if that makes sense. 18 MR. AVENI: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 before we do that, Your Honor --20 THE COURT: And again, and so I don't need 21 a lot of argument, I don't think, because remember 22 I've heard a several-week long trial and I think 23 I -- and I have read and considered all the papers, 24 and I know this is hotly contested. But I want you 25 to be able to fully and fairly argue, but understand 26 I have a lot of information before anything's said. 27 So, Mr. Aveni.

MR. AVENI: Thank you, Your Honor.

28

briefly, there's one other issue I also wanted to raise for the Court's attention, which is before the jury trial commenced, we had a motion in limine with regard to Mr. Smiljkovich and the somewhat salacious nature of one of his personal charges. And Your Honor granted that motion in limine, and then there were some papers filed by Mr. King which did not redact that material out. We have -- and Your Honor instructed Mr. King to correct that.

We have that same issue again, Your Honor, with regard to the trial brief that he filed on Friday. And I wanted to raise that to the Court's attention and ask that that be dealt with so that that's not a matter of public record.

THE COURT: Mr. King?

MR. KING: Didn't -- I wasn't aware that I raised that issue or had mentioned that in the trial brief. If I did -- I take counsel's word that I did. I will -- if I did, it was in error and I will redact it and submit a redacted copy.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. AVENI: Thank you.

THE COURT: That should take care of it.

MR. AVENI: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. So standing,

26 Mr. Aveni?

MR. AVENI: First of all, Your Honor, I wanted to very, very briefly -- not to harp on it,

but point out the issue that I raised first in our reply brief, which is the grossly untimely nature of the opposition we received on the standing motion.

And I don't want to harp on that, and I don't want to sit here and grouse about things.

But I do raise it because I think it's very significant and relevant to the issue of whether

Johnson and Sassi are fair and adequate derivative plaintiffs here, because time and time again, they have failed to follow the Court's instructions.

They have failed to file things on time.

And in this instance, they filed their opposition papers the day that my reply brief was due. And that gave me, literally, a matter of hours to prepare my reply brief. Again, obviously, I got it done, but the issue is that's really prejudicial and it's unfair, and it's happened time and time again.

It happened in motions in limine where

Your Honor chastised Mr. Johnson and Ms. Sassi for

filing their motions in limine five days late. It

happened again this weekend. Your Honor ordered

them to provide a finalized list of witnesses. That

never happened, even though I asked for it. So this

is a continuing pattern throughout the case. It's

been -- they have been chastised for it in the past.

It's continued to happen.

And the fair and adequate standard stems

from the class action rules, and there one of the issues is whether the plaintiffs can be a fair and adequate representative, and that includes whether they're able to litigate the matter in a fair way. They're just putting aside the substance.

And my point, Your Honor, is that their constant ignoring of Court orders and filing things late -- I mean, filing an opposition the day the reply brief is due is very frustrating. So again, not to grouse, I do think that that's another reason why they're not fair and adequate and also that their opposition should be stricken.

Turning to the substance, I think

Your Honor said it best. The jury's spoken. The

jury found that Anthony Johnson breached his

fiduciary duty of loyalty to this company. And if

he's breached his fiduciary duty of loyalty, the

very same duty that he needs to exercise as a

derivative plaintiff, I don't see how he can be a

fair and adequate representative of the company

itself, which is what he purports to do here.

I don't want to harp again on all the different things. Your Honor's heard a lot of evidence. You don't need to hear me recite all the different ways why the jury's finding was based upon the evidence. It was based on an overwhelming amount of evidence, but that jury verdict should be conclusive with regard to Mr. Johnson's ability to

fairly and adequately represent the company.

I also want to point out that there's a direct economic benefit here. Now, I mentioned it in my papers, but I think it's very important.

Mr. Johnson throughout the three-week jury trial emphasized -- his view is that he created Janstor to wait in the wings, as it were. If Storix fails, he was going to swoop in, take over the assets in bankruptcy, and be able to continue with the -- with the company and with his -- the product, the software product.

I think Mr. Johnson's made it clear that's exactly what he wants to have happen. He wants to have control of his own software, which is why he brought the copyright infringement suit, which is why he's been endlessly litigating against the company and the director/management defendants.

That's what he wants.

And if he's allowed to serve as a derivative plaintiff, what he's going to get to do is to keep spending company money -- and we've covered all the reasons why the company is not only spending money on its own attorneys, but also advancing defense costs. The litigation expenses just continue to roll.

And that's to Mr. Johnson's economic benefit, because if Storix fails -- and he's the one saying the company has spent millions of dollars in

litigation. Look how badly -- this is Mr. Johnson's view, look how badly the company is doing. That's what he wants, because if the company goes under, then he gets to pick up the pieces in bankruptcy. So he has an economic benefit in destroying Storix. That's why Judge Huff found that he had that economic benefit, and that's what's exactly been going on, as he constantly makes litigation threats. Judge Huff found that he was trying to destroy the company for that very purpose.

And so allowing him to serve as the derivative plaintiff stepping into -- and representing the interest of the very company he seeks to destroy, he's constantly acted to destroy, and, in fact, has an economic interest in destroying, demonstrates why he absolutely cannot be a fair and adequate representative of the company.

The same is also true of Ms. Sassi.

There -- again, I don't want to layout all the reasons in our briefs why she is, in effect -- allowing her to serve as a derivative plaintiff would be no different than allowing Mr. Johnson to do so.

She has worked on his behalf tirelessly.

She did it during the jury trial even though she had no interest -- she claims she had no interest. And she did it constantly throughout the history of the copyright infringement case. And in every step of

the way, she's been on his side. In fact, she admits she's on his side.

Mr. Johnson has been paying for this entire litigation. So I mean, if Mr. Johnson was not allowed to be a derivative plaintiff but Ms. Sassi were, he'd still be running the show behind the scenes.

And that's exactly why Judge Prager found that she's not allowed to access the books and records either, because she's collaborating with Anthony Johnson to destroy Storix. That was Judge Prager's ruling. And that's precisely why manages sass should be viewed as tainted by the precisely the same conflict of interest as Anthony Johnson.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. King?

MR. KING: On the issue of the timeliness, when we set this -- the hearing and briefing schedule on this when we were in your chambers, I remember the Court said, Okay, you guys should probably, you know, file a short brief, and, you know, how long do you need to respond, Mr. King? We said a week is fine.

And I think you even made a comment that the defendants -- You guys probably have already filed your brief basically in a motion in limine. I don't know if you need to file another one. I was expecting -- I think we were all expecting shorter

briefs both on the injunction issue and on the derivative standing issue. The -- what I got instead was two 20-page briefs.

Now, at that point, I didn't have a choice. I could say, all right -- I can come in and ask for more time or I can do my best to try to get them in and keep the ball rolling and keep the show on the road, and that's what I did. I got it in. I finished it a day late.

Now, it filed the Friday after the Thursday it was due. Unfortunately, for the opposition brief on Defendants' derivative standing issue, there's a problem with the e-file and it didn't end up getting filed until Monday. And I'm not sure if it -- if the e-service didn't go through until Monday, but that's -- I realized it then and I re-certed on them. And yes, that was a mistake, but it wasn't -- this wasn't a some sort of gamesmanship or some sort of effort to pull the levers and, you know, gain an advantage. I had five days -- I had seven days to do oppositions to two 20-page briefs, and I worked nonstop the entire time.

Now, this isn't a summary judgment. This isn't even a noticed motion. This is a set hearing. The Court's got discretion to hear it on the merits, and I think the Court should. Even if the Court were inclined to disregard the brief, I think that it -- I think that it still really wouldn't change

the lay of the land, because the arguments against the standing attack are really the same.

So to go to the merits of this, they -briefly, the 10,000-foot overview, the standing
element that they argue is pulled from the Federal
Rules of Civil Procedure 23.1, which follows Federal
Rules of Civil Procedure 23. They were enacted at
the exact same time in, I believe, the early '60s.

The point of the standing issue in the derivative federal rules context was just like class actions, contemplated we're going to have big massive classes of derivative -- of derivative plaintiffs, some of whom are going to be representative plaintiffs and are going to be present at trial represented by counsel, and some of whom are going -- many of whom -- most of whom, like in a class action, are going to be absent and are not going to be represented. The point of the adequacy of representation is about representing the people and the interested shareholders who are not able to attend trial and not able to be represented by counsel at trial.

In contrast to that circumstance, which is what the rule contemplates, we have everyone who's a shareholder -- everyone who's an interested party in this case is represented by counsel here. There's no problem of whether or not we're going to do a sufficient job of representing 10,000 absent

shareholders. That's not the issue.

And I think that's instructive as to why California derivative rules don't have that same standard, which is what Judge Wohlfeil found when denied Defendants' motion on summary judgment.

In fact, California law, as Your Honor knows, is pretty clear. There's some claims that are derivative claims. There's shareholders.

There's some claims that are direct claims.

Defendants are arguing that in a closely held corporation, there is now a new impediment to bringing a derivative claim that can't be brought as a direct claim, and they're now arguing that there should — the Court should adopt and apply an adequacy standard that doesn't exist for a reason that's absent from this case right here, that there are — it — that there are absent plaintiffs or shareholders that need to be protected. That's not the case here. Everyone who is a party to the lawsuit is a shareholder.

Shareholders have -- shareholders have the right to bring a derivative action. And not only that, they have a right to bring a derivative action at the same time that they bring a direct action and also at the same time that they bring a direct action against the company, not just fellow shareholders as well.

One of the things that I think that is --

is just misguided about this is that it would eviscerate the remedy of a derivative action in a small shareholder context, or it would at least put a unnecessary obstacle that the legislature didn't prescribe, that the courts haven't prescribed in California, when a California plaintiff in a share -- in a small corporation wants to bring a derivative claim.

There's plenty of instances where you can see where this would go awry. Someone -- you're a shareholder in a small corporation. Someone's wasting money. What's your claim? If -- they have got to claim that you're inadequate because you've also got a claim directly against the corporation, which is what their claim is, that we've got a conflict because Mr. Johnson has a claim directly against the corporation.

Mind you that claim is being resolved, is almost resolved, but it's resolved almost entirely on the merits. It's only got a hearing on attorney's fees left in the federal Court. That's the only pending direct litigation for Mr. Johnson and the corporation, but they want to use that as a bar to say Mr. Johnson has a conflict of interest and that he can't bring a derivative claim which California gives him the right to bring.

They talk about -- counsel argued that Mr. Johnson wants Storix to continue incurring

litigation expenses in this case. That could be -that's the furthest from the truth. The issue in
this case is whether -- one of the primary issues in
this case is whether Storix should even be paying
for the defendants' litigation expenses at all.
That's one of the main reasons why we're bringing
this claim; not to increase litigation fees to the
company, but to stop them.

We brought a motion for preliminary injunction, which was denied. We brought several motions for appointment of a receiver, also which were denied. But the whole point of Mr. Johnson's derivative action or one of the larger points of it has been to stop the corporation from -- stop the defendant from taking money from the corporation to pay for their attorney's fees. Johnson has absolutely no interest in driving up fees.

Now, they talk about Mr. Johnson's plans for Janstor -- contingent plans for Janstor in 2015 based on his idea at the time for a moment that Janstor might -- that Storix might be going bankrupt. And yes, Johnson was legitimately concerned about that.

But notice what hasn't happened in the meantime. Janstor since been dissolved. Johnson has done nothing but still remain on the board and still try to fight for what he believes is best for Storix. He has no interest in seeing Storix fail.

To the contrary, he wants Storix to succeed.

But he is -- he is adamant that -- and rightfully so -- that these issues, especially the issue of software security, especially the issue of Defendants taking money from the corporation to pay for their own legal fees, Defendants taking other money from the corporation to enrich themselves, Defendants taking money from the corporation to pay for nonlitigation attorney fees that are only in their own interests, and Defendants wasting money on bonuses, salary increases. That's Mr. Johnson's point of bringing this case, not to run up a legal bill for either himself or Storix.

Counsel argued that Judge Huff found

Mr. Johnson tried to destroy Storix. That's simply

not true. In fact, when Storix brought the motion

for preliminary injunction, similar in many respects

to the motion they bring here, in front of Judge

Huff, she denied it on the basis that all of the

facts that they allege for their preliminary

injunction occurred -- stopped occurring as of 2016.

And, of course, it's the same five e-mails that they

repeated ad nauseam at trial. That's their whole

basis for preliminary injunction, that Johnson

incorporated a company named Janstor and sent some

e-mails and that there was their basis for

preliminary injunction.

And judge Huff wisely noted that at the end

of 2016, that since all that flurry of activity in 2015, Johnson had done nothing else, had indicated no desire to compete or hurt or act adversely to the company, and denied their request for injunctive relief because there's no basis for it.

I don't know if we even have to get there, but the idea that Ms. Sassi is somehow also forfeiting her rights to bring a derivative claim simply because she agrees with Mr. Johnson, even if you -- even in -- even if you can conceive of some way where Mr. Johnson has a disqualifying conflict of interest, I don't understand how Ms. Sassi, by virtue of her agreeing, taking a side in litigation, automatically becomes tainted.

Under that -- under that concept or under that articulation of the rule, anyone if we were -- if we were in a situation where we had a thousand absent shareholders, anyone who wanted to say, "Okay. Mr. Johnson is inadequate. I want to step up, because I agree with him," they would be inadequate too because they agree with him. They take his side. It has to be something more than taking his side.

They can't point to anything even remotely wrongful that Ms. Sassi has done. They brought no lawsuit against Ms. Sassi. They allege no breach of fiduciary duty against Ms. Sassi. They can't point to anything she's done other than attend corporate

board meetings, voice her opinions, and vote. They just don't like the way she votes.

They don't want to disqualify her because she's inadequate or because they don't think they're going to do a good enough job in defending against these claims. They want to disqualify her because they disagree with the merits of her position.

That's not grounds for disqualification. Even if there was some sort of inadequacy standard for derivative claims under California law, it's not met here.

THE COURT: On the procedural point, the defense position is that you gained a procedural advantage, not only in this issue on standing, but throughout the litigation by being late, and then they're forced to scramble to get things done on time. In other words, it's -- it's a -- if it's not intentional, the effect is prejudicial to them.

Thoughts?

MR. KING: What's the prejudice?

THE COURT: To do a reply on a hyphenated time period.

MR. KING: They managed to get the reply in. If there was serious prejudice, if there was an argument that they needed to make, they had the last four weeks to come to the Court and bring it to the Court's attention. There's no prejudice.

If they want to talk about some other point

in the past, what's the prejudice? They wanted to get their case to jury trial. They have -- at all times have had at least four or five times as many attorneys as have been litigating the case on this side with countless more support staff and resources, not to mention, from -- since the corporation's paying for everything over there.

Whatever prejudice -- and if -- first of all, if there was prejudice, they need to articulate what it is and they need to come out and say, This is what happened. This is why we were prejudiced.

Otherwise, we would have been able to do this -- make this argument.

They haven't articulated that. There's no reason to -- there's no reason to disregard a brief simply because there's an allegation of -- you know, that someone makes an allegation of prejudice without actually articulating a reasonable basis to believe there's prejudice.

Is it -- is it unfortunate that they had to get a reply brief done in shortened time? Yes. And I certainly don't like it when people do that to me. I don't have any intention of doing that to them.

But is that sufficient enough basis to deny Johnson and Sassi a hearing on the merits of the derivative claim that they have been litigating for 2 1/2 years? I don't think it is.

THE COURT: And why was the opposition

late?

MR. KING: The opposition was late because when we agreed to the briefing schedule on this, I was expecting that we would get short, less-than-ten-page briefs on a derivative standing issue and on the preliminary injunction issue.

And I was also expecting a preliminary injunction motion that was limited to the request for -- I'm sorry -- permanent injunction motion that was limited for the request of injunction that were articulated in the complaint.

Instead what I got was 20-page briefs on each issue. The permanent injunction brief had 11 bases for instruction, 11 specific requests for injunction that were not articulated in the complaint. That required extensive time and research to respond. You read the brief. There was no shortage of issues that were -- that were difficult and somewhat novel at times to research and analyze and get done.

And I got the brief on Thursday. I had stuff on Friday, on Saturday, and Sunday. On Monday, I worked nonstop on both of these briefs. I had no help. I did it and I got them finished and filed on Friday.

Now, again, I didn't mean to -- you know, for there to be an error in filing, but it happened.

And, you know, I regret that. I apologize for it,

but it was certainly not my intention. I certainly gained no advantage from it. And the defendants have articulated no prejudice or reason for denying Johnson and Sassi a hearing, a trial, on the claimants that they have been litigating for this time.

THE COURT: Mr. Aveni, on the procedural issue?

MR. AVENI: Thank you, Your Honor. Just on the procedural issue then, the rules have to mean something, Your Honor. And again, I don't want to sit here and grouse. Mistakes happened. What I'm concerned about is the pattern and practice, and this has gone on through this entire litigation. It's not just this issue.

Mr. King talks about how Mr. Ms. Sassi and Mr. Johnson are represented just by Mr. King. They had Mintz Levin before Mr. King was on the case. The pattern and practice continued. And the effect absolutely prejudicial when you get a opposition brief which was due on Thursday and you get it on Monday.

And I got my brief done. I sat down at my desk and I typed up my reply brief on day, in one workday, not a full day. I had a few hours. My brief was 16 pages. I don't know how long

Mr. Sullivan's brief was. There's no reason -- I mean, if I can get my nine-page reply brief done in

a day -- I mean, I killed myself, but I got it done -- there's no reason Mr. King can't respond to a 16-page brief in two days.

But the rules mean something. If Mr. King thought he couldn't get his brief done, his duty was to come in and tell the Court and ask for more time, rather than simply ignore the Court's order, violate the Court's order, and take away all of our time that we would have had to respond to those briefs.

Again, I don't want to sit here and grouse about it. But the pattern -- over and over again, this happens, again, including this weekend.

Your Honor, expressly ordered us to meet and confer with regard to what would be happening this week in trial, and I immediately attempted to do that.

One of the things we were supposed to talk about was -- you ordered Mr. King to give me his final list of witnesses. I never received it. I expressly asked for it. I didn't get it. As I sit here right now, I have no idea. I have some idea, but he didn't tell me what his final order of witnesses is. That's yet again causing me to scramble. And it's just the pattern and practice, Your Honor, that's frustrating, the continuous ignoring Court orders on that issue. That's just on the procedural issue.

THE COURT: All right. And do you need more time on your reply?

MR. AVENI: No, Your Honor. I scrambled and got it done. But my point is I ended up filing a nine-page reply, which was almost as long as Mr. King's opposition, and I did it in one workday. And Mr. King ultimately had 11 days that he took to get those two briefs done.

I just don't understand why it couldn't have been done in compliance with the Court's order, and if he couldn't get it done, then anybody would come in and talk to the Court about it or at least meet and confer with me about it. I was surprised on Monday morning to find a brief sent to me the day my reply was due. I had heard nothing from opposing counsel as to status, even though it was due on Thursday.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. AVENI: And my point is that that is all relevant to the fair-and-adequate standard.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. AVENI: Does Your Honor want me to address any of the substantive issues?

THE COURT: Not yet.

Mr. King, on the substance, how is it that
Mr. Johnson would be appropriate under the

fair-and-adequate standard in light of the jury's

finding that -- to the question "Did Anthony Johnson

breach his duty of loyalty by knowingly acting

against Storix, Inc.'s interests while serving on

the board of directors of Storix, Inc.?" Answer yes. I heard the same evidence.

How is it, in light of that finding and recognizing that the Court is not bound by that finding -- but I heard the same evidence, and I guess I wonder about Mr. Johnson's fair-and-adequate representation.

MR. KING: So first --

THE COURT: You don't have to repeat yourself, but I want everyone to know my thinking.

MR. KING: So this is -- this is -- the first thing I would say in response to that is let's look at what the jury actually did find. They were given -- they were given two questions on liability: One, Mr. Johnson acted adverse to the corporation; two, did Mr. Johnson misuse confidential information -- confidential information of the corporation to his benefit or to the corporation's detriment. They found yes on the first question, no to the second.

What damages did they award? This is really instructive. The only damages they awarded were approximately \$3,700 attributable to the customer e-mail on October 6th, 2015. That's what the jury found was a breach of fiduciary duty, one instance.

Has it repeated itself in the nearly three years since then? No. Has Johnson done anything

since then that would indicate there is a continuing, ongoing pattern or effort to harm Storix? No.

But even -- let's just say hypothetically that we can say that the jury's verdict implies that Mr. Johnson's adverse -- in acting adverse in the past and forever will continue, and that's what the jury's finding was. And let's just say that's what Your Honor says -- interprets the evidence to be.

Mr. Johnson's claims in his derivative case rests on the merits of those claims themselves. If

Mr. Johnson's claims are not meritorious, then they are -- that's the test for inadequacy. If they are meritorious, is it proper to deny Mr. Johnson and Ms. Sassi the right to pursue those claims to seek the remedies that they have asked for and protect the corporation from --

THE COURT: I'm talking about Mr. Johnson only right now.

MR. KING: Yes. Well, sure. And even if -- if you could say that he -- there was a breach of fiduciary duty, he's acted adverse before and after, and continues to, even if you were to make that assumption, that shouldn't be the basis for adjudicating his derivative claims.

If the derivative claims have merit, they're -- they're adequate. He's adequate to bring

them. If they don't have merit, that's the -- then they're inadequate. That should be the test for inadequacy, especially when we have everyone represented here by counsel -- especially when we have all the shareholders here represented by counsel to make arguments and address our arguments. That should be the test for adequacy.

THE COURT: Mr. Aveni?

MR. AVENI: First of all, I think it goes beyond saying we don't agree with regard to what the jury found. And the jury heard a lot of evidence and then was simply asked to determine whether Mr. Johnson breached his duty of loyalty, and they found he did.

Now, they -- the damages were what they
were because the jury didn't necessarily find a
monetary injury to some of the other acts. But at
its core, that case was heavily about the injunctive
relief, which we're about to talk about. That has
nothing to do with the jury's finding. And
Your Honor heard all of that evidence that showed
why -- you know, that Mr. Johnson had acted against
Storix's interests, and it wasn't just one instance.

With regard to Ms. Sassi, Mr. King is saying it's nothing more than Ms. Sassi agrees with Mr. Johnson. With respect, it's much more than that. I've laid it out in our briefs, and I don't want to reiterate all of that. But what all of that

shows -- what all of the evidence shows is that she is his proxy.

And again, that was the basis for Judge

Prager's ruling with regard to the books-and-records

issue. She acts as his proxy. So if she is allowed

to continue and he isn't, it's the same as

Mr. Johnson litigating the case. And he's paying

for it behind the scenes, and he's -- you know,

she's following his plan. This was a case he filed.

And then once their game plan with regard to her passing information to him had been discovered, that's only when she joined as another derivative plaintiff. This is Mr. Johnson's show, and she is acting as his proxy, as all the evidence I laid out shows. So there's no sense in allowing -- in a sense, in allowing her to continue but barring him. It's one in the same.

Now, Mr. King said that Judge Huff didn't find that Anthony Johnson tried to destroy Storix. Actually, she did. If you'll recall, what she found was one of his bad-faith litigation tactics in the copyright infringement case was trying to -- I'm using her words, quote, For Storix to close its doors. Now, that's right in her order. He was trying to do that by a variety of ways, but essentially trying to drive them out of business so they couldn't fight back against his copyright infringement claim. She found that. So dead wrong

about what Judge Huff found with regard to his antagonism to Storix.

Mr. King also said that Mr. Johnson doesn't have an interest in driving up attorney's fees here. Again, there was a lot of evidence during the jury trial about Mr. Johnson weaponizing litigation. He made those threats both towards Storix and toward the director/management defendants.

Now, sure, to the degree Mr. Johnson wants to hurt director/management defendants personally, yeah, he would love to see them paying their own attorneys' fees. And that's why he said over and over again -- and all this was covered in the jury trial, that he was making direct threats to them, that they would lose their homes or this or that, because he wanted to hurt them personally.

But he also did the same thing towards

Storix. And again, that's covered in Judge Huff's opinion, that he acted intentionally, including, for example, sending out the e-mail to customers, to try to force Storix to close its doors so that it couldn't afford its attorneys' fees and it wouldn't be able to fight back against what was his real desire, which was to get the copyright and take the software for himself. So he does, in fact, have a direct interest in driving Storix out of business.

Mr. Johnson -- Mr. King also talked about the -- our entire claim as to standing is the fact

he's got a direct lawsuit, as well as a derivative suit. Obviously, it's much more than that. In fact, at this point I think the key problem for him, the most important one in terms of his standing, is the jury verdict, not just the fact that there's another lawsuit out there.

Mr. King tried to argue that there is no fair and adequate standard, but of course it was set out by the Supreme Court. The California Supreme Court actually laid out that exact same standard and adopted it in Grosset vs. Wenaas, adopting the federal standard.

And even if that's not the case, what the California Supreme Court basically said was it's obvious that the derivative plaintiff must be a fair and adequate representative of the company. So there is such a standard.

Mr. King said Judge Wohlfeil denied the motion for summary judgment on this issue. As we briefed, actually, what happened was Judge Wohlfeil said he -- and I'm using his words -- said he was going to kick the can down the road, and that's why we're talking about this today.

One of Mr. King's main points on the standing issue, one he just raised, is with regard to his notion that in a closed corporation, all of the shareholders are in the suit. And so he's trying to say there shouldn't be a fair and adequate

standard because everybody's got counsel and everyone's on one side or the other.

But the problem with that argument is that it's been rejected expressly, and I cited some case law in my reply brief. This refers to what's known as class-of-one cases, you know, where it's a closed corporation. There's a few shareholders on one side. "Class of one" means there's only one shareholder on the other side, and they're saying, Well, I'm the only interested -- I only have to represent similarly situated shareholders, and I'm the only one, so I can proceed.

And what the case law says is nope, you're also representing the company itself. And because you need to represent the company fairly, there is, in fact, a fair and adequate standard, not just with regard to other shareholders.

I talked at some length about the ShoreGood Water Company case in my brief on this. And what the Court in response to that exact argument said was the plaintiff must not have ulterior motives and must not be pursuing an external personal agenda. The Court was saying in that case that the plaintiff, even in a class-of-one situation, must represent the corporation itself in a fair and adequate manner, not just other shareholders.

And last, Your Honor, if Anthony Johnson is a fair-and-adequate representative of Storix, it's

difficult, if not impossible, to think of a circumstance when somebody wouldn't be fair and adequate. I mean, he has a jury verdict that he's breached the duty to the corporation that he would owe here. So if that doesn't make him fair and adequate, then it's hard to see how the standards set out by the California Supreme Court would mean anything.

And the same is true for Ms. Sassi, because she has over and over again acted as his proxy, as his agent. She's can't be allowed to proceed with him pulling the strings behind the scenes. It's one and the same. So if the plaintiffs can be fair and adequate representatives here, then we may as well scratch out from the California Supreme Court's Grosset vs. Wenaas opinion, the adoption of the fair-and-adequate standard.

Thank you.

THE COURT: So I understand the argument that Ms. Sassi is Mr. Johnson's proxy, but she was not a party in the jury trial. She testified extensively. There's a lot of communications to and from her with regard to her involvement. I think she comes to this dispute with a different involvement than Mr. Johnson and maybe a different motivation.

And if, as a system of jurisprudence, we desire a trial on the merits, as opposed to not, I'm

concern -- I think I under -- I understand
everybody's position here, but I guess I'm wondering
about the precipitous nature of denying her standing
when she's never had her day.

Now, I expect that her testimony will be very similar in many respects to things I've already heard. But I guess I'm wondering, when we talk about she's his proxy and Judge Prager's rulings on the books and records, is that enough to say, "Ms. Sassi, you're done. We're in recess. Continue on with your litigation in this case to both sides." Seemingly a little precipitous as to Ms. Sassi.

So you don't know -- you don't have to repeat. I think I understand your -- again, I'm asking this maybe rhetorically. You can consider it that way. But everyone's entitled to my thinking and my view. I may be wrong. I may be very wrong. I may be right. But I want you to know my thinking, if anyone's interested.

So I guess, Mr. Aveni, I wonder about that.

And again, you don't have to argue this because -
again, you can treat it rhetorically. So --

MR. AVENI: Can I take ten seconds?

THE COURT: Yes, and even maybe 11.

MR. AVENI: Thank you. I appreciate the leeway.

Judge Prager didn't even use the term "proxy," although I think he could have. He used

the term "colluded." And in fact, one of

Ms. Sassi's texts uses the exact same word,

colluded. It's -- she is acting as his proxy, but

it's -- she is attempting to do the exact same

things for him that he's trying to do himself. And

she did -- you know, she acted -- even after -- she

continued to do it even after she was a Storix

director and had her own fiduciary duties to the

company.

She learned -- just as one example, she -there was now doubt from all the evidence that she
was perfectly aware of Mr. Johnson's efforts to
compete against Storix, and she admitted she didn't
tell anybody at Storix. She said she didn't
because, well, Anthony Johnson already told them.
But Mr. Johnson emphatically denied that he had. In
fact, he said nobody knew about Janstor at all other
than Robin Sassi.

So right there is a breach of her fiduciary duties to the company. She had a duty to the company to alert them to that, but instead she continued, just as Judge Prager found, to collude with him. And it's that collusion that created the problem. Because there's no dispute Mr. Johnson is paying for this litigation. Even if Mr. Johnson is excluded as a derivative plaintiff, he will continue to pay for it. And she just is set up as the figure head at counsel table.

Surely, you can't circumvent the fairly and adequate standard by finding someone else to stand in your shoes while you're the real actor behind the scenes. And if we have enough evidence here -- and just as Judge Prager found, I think we do -- that that's what's going on, then it's certainly within the Court's discretion to say, "I'm not going to allow you to circumvent those rules simply by finding somebody to sit there and be the name on the caption while I'm still pulling the levers behind the scenes." I mean, that would ruin the standard if you could do that.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. King? I think I understand everybody's position, so you don't have to say anything, but I want to let everybody have their say.

MR. KING: Then I'll be brief. I think

Your Honor is right. I think Ms. Sassi has not had

her day in court. And I to describe her as merely a

proxy and a puppet of Mr. Johnson denies her her own

agency and her own self-interested judgment or her

own interests and her own judgment and her own

reasons she may have for pursuing this.

The testimony that she gave was clear that she is not simply parroting Mr. Johnson's motivations. She has her own reasons for doing this. She has her own interests, and it's not fair

to call her simply Mr. Johnson's proxy.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on standing?

All right. Going back to the 10,000-foot view that Mr. King referenced, I've asked the parties, through counsel, to take a deep breath, take two steps back, giant steps back, and from a 10,000-foot view, reassess life in litigation or outside of litigation in light of the jury verdict. And here we are. Enough said.

But if we're going to go forward, the question is whether the Court grants Defendants' motion to deny standing to either of the -- either Mr. Johnson or Ms. Sassi. And as you've heard from my questions, the Court wants to try the case on its merits when at all possible, not only this one, but every case, unless there's some good reason not to; in other words, procedurally or substantively, there's a reason not to pursue that.

In this case, I see Mr. Johnson in a different position than I see Ms. Sassi, and what I'm talking about now is the shareholder derivative suit. From Mr. Johnson's point of view -- I won't repeat what it already said in the question, but the jury made a distinct finding that he breached his duty of loyalty by knowingly acting against Storix, Inc.'s interests while serving on the board of directors of Storix, Inc.

The Court heard the same evidence as the jury did in a weeks' long trial. The Court agrees with the jury's finding as to that question. The Court adopts the jury's finding as to that question.

So what does that mean relative to this motion? In my view, we do have a lot of federal statutory and case law, as well as California statutory and case law, that's cited by both sides and. I commend you, once again, for your briefing on these issues.

But I think that in reading the California Supreme Court's position -- and specifically, it's Grosset, G-r-o-s-s-e-t, vs. Wenaas, W-e-n-a-a-s, 42 Cal.App.4th 1100. That's 2008 California Supreme Court case. I don't think anyone is reading that, nor do I, as saying that the California standard refuses to give credence, give authority, to the federal standard of fair and -- fair-and-adequate representation of representative plaintiffs.

In fact, I read it as a rejection of the Section 800 lack of that wording, "fair and adequate," and the rejection means something in my mind -- and I'm thinking others as well -- something that's significant, and that is that fair and adequate seems to be the appropriate standard.

And based on what I've heard and what I've just stated and what the jury found, I don't think

Mr. Johnson meets that standard. So for that

reason, the motion to deny standing to Mr. Johnson on the shareholder derivative suit is granted.

As to Ms. Sassi, I do see her in a different position. She was not a party to the jury trial. There was extensive testimony from her on direct and cross. There were many communications, much evidence with regard to her role in this case. But as stated, I think she comes to the -- to this dispute, which has been long and arduous and hotly contested, I understand, in a different manner than Mr. Johnson does and for different reasons. And as I mentioned, she may have a different motivation for her involvement in this suit.

But in any event, the question is for the Court to grant or deny the motion as to whether Ms. Sassi has standing. The Court denies the motion. The Court finds that Ms. Sassi does have standing to bring the shareholder derivative suit. And ultimately, the question is: Is she appropriate? Is she fair and adequate? And the Court finds, yes, she is.

Now, going back to the 10,000-foot view, I recognize that that ruling probably makes neither side happy. And I recognize the allegations of motivations and other things make that really something like a tie in a football game or -- we've heard a lot of cliches. And it doesn't say anything, Judge. Thank you very much for your

ruling.

But I'm ruling on the law and the evidence, and that's the Court's ruling. I feel comfortable with that ruling. It doesn't stop the Court's view or alter the Court's view about looking at this case from the parties' point of view from the 10,000-foot level, but that's not my domain. I want to assist the parties, but that's -- I'm not being asked to do that now, other than resolve factual and legal disputes. And I'll continue happily in that role.

But -- so with regard to this, the next issue is the injunction. And my thought would be why don't we take a break right now. And then my thought would be this: We could argue the injunction, but my thought is, Mr. Sullivan, I think you have a desire to call some -- another witness or put on some other evidence.

MR. SULLIVAN: There was I believe an e-mail from Mr. Johnson recently that we would reference. I don't know that we necessarily need a witness for that or testimony.

THE COURT: However you want to proceed.

It should probably be, one way or the other, part of the record, depending on how you want to do this.

But my thought would be to make that record however you want to do it. It may even be by stipulation if we're just talking about one e-mail, but -- in other words, that it was sent. But then

once we have that evidence, that record, then argue the injunction and -- wherever that leads us, and then proceed with the shareholder derivative suit, if that makes sense. And I'm amenable to however counsel want to do this.

MR. SULLIVAN: Perhaps I'll confer with Mr. King and see if we can reach a stipulation on that.

THE COURT: And no one has to stipulate to anything, of course.

Fast-forwarding to the shareholder

derivative suit -- and I've said this I think every

time we've met -- I've heard a lot of evidence.

I've read a lot of briefs, and I would just assume

not do a redo. I don't want to get redo, undo. I

want to -- as I said at the outset, the Court has

considered and will consider the evidence in the

jury trial as part of the shareholder derivative

suit to the extent that it's relevant to this

shareholder derivative suit. And then so what I'd

like do in putting on evidence is only new things,

new evidence, new facts.

Okay. Let's do this. Let's take 15 minutes, please. Thanks.

(Whereupon the requested portion for appeal concludes at 10:01 a.m.)

* *

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO)
3	
4	I, Leyla S. Jones, a Certified Shorthand
5	Reporter, do hereby certify:
6	That prior to being examined, the witness
7	in the foregoing proceedings was by me duly sworn to
8	testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing
9	but the truth;
10	That said proceedings were taken before me
11	at the time and place therein set forth and were
12	taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter
13	transcribed into typewriting under my direction and
14	supervision;
15	I further certify that I am neither counsel
16	for, nor related to, any party to said proceedings,
17	nor in any way interested in the outcome thereof.
18	In witness whereof, I have hereunto
19	subscribed my name.
20	
21	Dated: June 16, 2019
22	0 0 0
23	Leyla S. Jones
24	CSR No. 12750
25	(The transcript pages are numbered using
26	block numbering. No pages were omitted. The next
27	nage number is 3551 Volume 20)

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