IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

CITY CAPITAL ASSOCIATES : LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Civil Action No. 10105

INTERCO INCORPORATED,
et al.,

Defendants. :

Chancery Court Chambers
Public Building
Wilmington, Delaware
Thursday, November 3, 1988
3:15 p.m.

BEFORE: HON. WILLIAM T. ALLEN, Chancellor.

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FORM OF ORDER

APPEARANCES:

PAUL L. REGAN, ESQ. (by telephone)
ROBERT E. ZIMET, ESQ., of the New
York Bar (by telephone)
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
for Plaintiffs

SAMUEL A. NOLEN, ESQ. (by telephone)
Richards, Layton & Finger
-and-

MICHAEL W. SCHWARTZ, ESQ., of the New York Bar (by telephone) Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz for Defendants

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS
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THE COURT: This is Chancellor Allen. 1 Who is on the line? 2 This is Robert Zimet from MR. ZIMET: Skadden Arps, Your Honor. MR. SCHWARTZ: Michael Schwartz of 5 Wachtell Lipton. 6 MR. NOLEN: Sam Nolen from Richards 7 Layton. And I was just handed a message that Paul Regan, who was on the line, has fallen off the line. If I can impose upon you, Your Honor, maybe I can 10 just dial him back in. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. NOLEN: I think we are all now 13 14 here. THE COURT: Who would like to go 15 16 first? MR. ZIMET: Your Honor, this is 17 Robert Zimet, if I may. 18 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 19 MR. ZIMET: The parties are in 20 agreement as to all provisions of the order except 21 for Paragraph 3. Yesterday, when we were with the 22 Supreme Court, the Supreme Court has scheduled 23 argument on the appeal for November 30. And one of 24

the facts that was brought to the Court's attention by both sides with respect to the 30th was the fact that the financing that we, City Capital, has arranged for its offer, at least one-half of the financing, will -- the commitments on that financing run out on December 15. And so the discussion that the parties have had with respect to Paragraph 3 is to try and devise a method for the concern that we have that assures us that we are not -- we don't find ourselves in a predicament where the Supreme Court affirms either on the 30th or shortly thereafter and then, because the Interco board decides to run an auction, enough time lapses that the billion, nearly a billion-four in financing that is necessary for our offer, the commitments disappear.

The status of those commitments are, we have paid approximately \$15 million for those commitments. We do not have the right to have them extended. That would be a decision that would be made at the time by Drexel Burnham and by the other -- which has subscribed to about 600 million of that amount, and 700 million by other preferred stock purchasers.

And so what our Paragraph 3 was

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attempting to do was to provide a mechanism to assure at this point that the tender offer is not defeated simply because events have changed and we are unable to replace the financing.

We proposed two methods of assuring that, and that is what is reflected in the bracketed language in Paragraph 3. One would be to provide now an outside time limit of December 9 by when the rights would have to be redeemed, or alternatively, to reflect that the parties would appear before the Court and the Court, in light of the circumstances that were prevailing after the Supreme Court ruled, would determine how the time period would work.

The second aspect of our Paragraph 3 is to make explicit that the board can now, if it elects to, explore the possibility of an auction and even pursue an auction if they care to do so, notwithstanding the other status quo-maintaining provisions of the form of order.

The point from our perspective is that as we get closer to the 15th, the board ought to have the flexibility, because of the significance of the deadline of December 15, if they felt that they were running out of time, that they could begin the

auction so that they could inform themselves even while the case was on appeal and even while the preliminary injunction was otherwise in place.

For the reasons I stated yesterday, we are very much concerned that when our commitments run out, there is no assurance that we would be able to have the financing to complete the offer, and we would not want shareholders deprived of that choice.

Those are the essential reasons why we would advocate our formulation of Paragraph 3, and that is why we would ask that our form of order be entered.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Zimet.

Mr. Schwartz, may I hear from you,

please.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

Just by way of preface, I think it might be helpful
to give you a brief report on the proceedings before
the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon after we left
Your Honor's courtroom.

We went over and were heard by three judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice, and after we discussed accepting the interlocutory appeal, there was then discussion of a

briefing schedule. And it is, indeed, accurate, as Mr. Zimet says, that the matter of this December 15 date was before the Justices at that time. Mr. Zimet urged a short briefing schedule, contemplating the completion of briefing next week and argument next week.

The Justices considered that and rejected that and thought that in light of the issue -- I don't want to read their minds, but obviously thought -- made a statement to the effect that there was, you know, important issues and a fuller briefing schedule was necessary. And that led to a briefing schedule where our brief will go in next Friday, theirs the following Friday, the 18th, reply just before Thanksgiving and argument in Dover on November 30. In other words, that schedule was set by the Supreme Court with full knowledge of this December 15 date to which Mr. Zimet makes reference.

Now, with that background, let me get back to the matter of Paragraph 3 and the conflicting versions. I have been supplied by your court reporter, Your Honor, with the portion of yesterday's transcript before you in respect to your ruling and particularly with respect to this Paragraph 3 matter.

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And it is quite clear to us that you contemplated, as we contemplated, that we would have an opportunity after the Supreme Court acts, assuming that the act is an affirmance, to determine whether to conduct an auction and, if so, to do that. And it would be after the Supreme Court acts. And that is on Page 8 of yesterday's transcript.

Expressed in two respects. One was, shouldn't the board be doing something in the interim to permit themselves if they are going to conduct an auction to act expeditiously. And two was, shouldn't our form of order perhaps include some specific dates rather than the formulation that we had yesterday of a reasonable time. And I think those are the issues that were left open for the parties to try to negotiate out.

In the spirit of trying to negotiate those out, we have done the following: We have changed Paragraph 3 from the form in which you had it yesterday, so that whereas yesterday it said that our determination whether to conduct the auction would have to be made "in a reasonable time," we changed that, and it now says, as you will see, looking at

Page 3 of our draft this afternoon, that we "shall promptly determine" whether to conduct an auction.

And I can tell Your Honor in that connection that, as Your Honor had requested, we will be, and will so state in a 14D-9, in the meantime exploring in an exploratory way the possibility of dealing with third parties. That is to say, "in the meantime" means during the pendency of the appeal process. That will enable us, then, to make that determination promptly upon the action of the Supreme Court.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you,
Mr. Schwartz, what is the objection to the language
"notwithstanding the other provisions of" this
paragraph, "during the time specified in Paragraph
2(b)...Interco may conduct an auction"?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, I will tell you what the problem is, Your Honor. I mean -
THE COURT: Well, that's why I asked you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: We are concerned that what will happen here is -- let me back up a step. I have conferred with our client and with my corporate partners and so on. Pragmatically, it would be

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impossible to actually conduct an auction during this period without it either being an ineffectual auction, because it is hypothetical, or it being a real auction but we, in effect, frustrate our appeal and lose the chance to pursue the appeal. I mean, you can't go to people and say give us this but we won't act on it. And conversely, if we go to people and say give us this and we will act on it, then we have been forced to do the auction and lost our right to have a meaningful appeal.

We would undertake, as Your Honor suggested on the record yesterday, to do everything we could in the intervening period so that the auction process, should the board, you know, embark on that, could be quick and we would be in a position to act quickly. But to actually conduct an auction, which is what their "notwithstanding" sentence calls upon us to do --

THE COURT: No, it doesn't. It says "may."

MR. SCHWARTZ: I know, but, I mean, what we may -- they are saying you may do something.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. SCHWARTZ: But then, you see, if

we don't do it, they will then be arguing after the hypothetical affirmance that we could have and should have. And I am being very upfront about this right now before the whole process begins, that we really can't.

I appreciate that it says "may," but the financial and business dilemma that I just briefly sketched out for Your Honor means that we really can't. You just can't conduct an effective auction when you are not in a position to sell, which is the position we would want to be in if we are going to preserve our appellate remedy as a meaningful alternative.

Conversely, if you are in a position to conduct a meaningful auction -- i.e., you are prepared to sell -- then there goes your appeal.

We really are not trying to drag this thing out. And if we are disappointed by the Supreme Court and there is an affirmance, we would act very expeditiously. And to that end we also wrote into this morning's draft or this afternoon's draft that there would be a specified period of two weeks to conduct that auction and that either party could apply to the Court in light of whatever the

circumstances were to modify that period if necessary.

What bothers us about the plaintiffs' order apart from what I have just said concerning the "notwithstanding" sentence is that the second alternative in brackets, particularly --

THE COURT: Seven-day period.

MR. SCHWARTZ: The "such period" one, "not to exceed seven days" and so on?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And then there is a cap, so to speak, of December 9. If the Supreme Court should rule on November 30, that is one thing. But the Supreme Court might well want to take some time to consider this matter, and it might happen, therefore, that we would lose the thing which I think Your Honor agreed we ought to have yesterday, which is the opportunity to conduct this auction after an affirmance.

I mean, this bracketed alternative, the second one, I think, you know, with no disrespect to my adversary, really cuts back on the basic point we had agreement on yesterday: That we have a right to do this after the Supreme Court acts.

Now, as to the first alternative they suggest, which would leave it open for Your Honor to set the time period after the appeal is decided, I don't want to speak very strongly against that. I do want to say that we think it is much preferable for the board to know now, during this exploratory process, what the time frame will be after the appeal, and again, subject to the opportunity of any party to come before the Court to seek modification. We think that works in the direction of expedition to have this matter settled now and not then.

Let me by conclusion speak briefly to the matter of this December 15 problem, though I do at the risk of repetition want to underscore that the Supreme Court set its schedule knowing full well of this date and the problem that Mr. Zimet is describing to Your Honor.

You know, on our side, Your Honor, with respect to the recapitalization, we, too, have financial commitments and so on, and we, too, by virtue of the mutual stay are going to find ourselves obliged to either renegotiate or extend or modify or whatever in light of the mutual stay of both sides, and focusing, of course, on our side. I mean, that,

to me, is the integral part of the decision to let the appeal go forward that, you know, the parties are going to have to modify their business arrangement somewhat. It is no less true on our side than on theirs, Your Honor.

Your Honor enter our form of order. Again, in the spirit of not wanting to protract this, I am not saying that two-week period we have written in is cast in concrete. If Your Honor thought a 10-day period or something was more appropriate -- but some specified period so we know what we have to do during the interim period to be sure we can meet that commitment is what we think is appropriate here.

MR. ZIMET: Your Honor, I have several points. They already, as Your Honor found in the opinion, have been out there testing the market at least with respect to LBO's. We know they have provided information on a confidential basis. There is a lot that can be done without formally having an auction to advance the process and facilitate the

THE COURT:

process should they be called upon to do so.

They can supply information. They

All right.

Mr. Zimet?

could increase the awareness of bidders as to the properties. They can provide people with access to information, so that if we are called upon to have an auction in a very short period of time, that flexibility is there. And that should be an option that the board should have.

I find myself in a position of arguing that the Interco board should have flexibility to deal with a changing situation as it evolves and find counsel for the board of directors volunteering to have their hands handcuffed.

With respect to their fees, we have reviewed their financing arrangements, and they are very different than ours. First, there are two deadlines, as I understand their bank arrangements. One is that they have to sign up their bank — they have to negotiate the terms of the lending by

November 15. They have already paid the commitment fees, and obviously, they would be incurring no additional obligation by negotiating the definitive loan arrangements between now and the 15th, and they certainly can do that.

The time by which they have to draw on those loan arrangements is December 31, which is

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much later than the time period -- than the deadline that we face.

I think what the concern I have, and what I would suspect is the hope of Interco here, is that we would be backed into a position where our financing disappears and we are unable to proceed.

So I think that the order that we present, which provides flexibility, and certainly the one which would allow a period to be determined when we know whether we are dealing with an order that gets entered by the Supreme Court on the 30th of November or the 8th of November, is the right way to go and would urge that the form of order we presented be entered and would have no objection to either bracketed language.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't want to protract this, but what Mr. Zimet says Your Honor about our financing arrangement is not accurate.

Under our arrangements we have to sign by the 15th, and upon signing, there is an additional fee of \$20 million to be paid. And if we were to try to extend that, I can't, knowing banks, imagine they are going to do so for nothing. And we are going to have a problem on our side.

I don't know that we can exactly weigh and compare the two sets of problems, but the factual statements just made are not accurate.

So far as wanting to have our hands tied or something like that, that is not at all true. We will do whatever we can do during the intervening period, and our 14D-9 disclosure on that subject obviously will so state.

We are not trying to protract the process. We do think it is preferable to have a fixed period set in the order today for us to conduct the auction. If Your Honor would rather leave that matter to be resolved after the Supreme Court acts or their first alternative bracketed language -- as I have said, I am not strenuously arguing against that, but I don't think it is the preferable way to go.

And as I stated before, I don't think that "notwithstanding" sentence adds anything here, because we can't take advantage of it. We just can't. We can't conduct an auction in the way that that would contemplate.

THE COURT: All right. Gentlemen, one of the things that will be argued before the Supreme Court and one of the things that I was quite

conscious of in writing this opinion is the degree to which the Unocal approach to matters that it governs requires or permits judicial decisions predicated on substantive wisdom or appropriateness of business decisions. The opinion reflects that the Unocal approach must be applied with extreme caution, I believe. And I am concerned whenever I am required or asked to make decisions that relate immediately to the substantive exercise of discretion.

While the defendants will argue contrary-wise before the Supreme Court, as is their professional responsibility in the circumstances to do, I have struggled to apply an approach here that limits the occasions in which the Unocal approach would lead to the issuance of an injunction. In shaping a form of order I am also concerned by these same matters.

I am sensitive to plaintiffs' concerns about their financing. A \$15 million commitment fee is a large amount of money, even in a very large transaction such as this one. And more importantly, the world is an uncertain place, and what events will be like in the middle of December economically speaking are impossible to know. And so

it is clear that their interest is in trying to bring this matter to a conclusion before their financing runs out.

However, each of the alternatives
that they suggest in Paragraph 3 involve the Court in
decisions relating to the conducting of a
hypothetical future Revlon style auction in a way
that I don't think is necessary or appropriate for me
to be involved.

What is appealing to me about the approach of the defendants' order is, it is one that they have put forth and that they have represented implicitly at least is consistent with their own ideas of what would be necessary and appropriate to manage the company should the eventuality of an affirmance occur.

I frankly think that it is in plaintiffs' interest in seeking an affirmance that this Court's judgment and the order that implements it does appear to be moderate and sensitive to the board's responsibilities to the extent my judicial obligations permit. Therefore, I will adopt the language of defendants' 3, except I will put in the "notwithstanding" language.

I can assure defendants that if this case were to come back before the Court, I would not have the courage to make one of my colleagues or ask one of my colleagues to take it, and so I would be the judge that has responsibility for it. And the argument that you posit that you are unable to begin a Revlon process before an affirmance and, therefore, you ought not to have the two weeks that Paragraph 3 contemplates shortened would be an argument that I would understand. And I don't want to prejudge anything, but what I am saying is, I am sensitive to the point that you make.

The only reason I suggest putting it in or I will put it in is, it seems to me once more that it makes clear that the Court is not here substituting its judgment for the judgment of Interco's board. If the Interco board seeks to do a Revlon-style auction for any reason, it may do so, and this simply makes it clear.

I understand that so long as the board seeks to have this Court's order reversed, that it would be a practical mistake from a number of points of view, not the least of which is the advocate's point of view, to start publicly doing

such an auction prior to the affirmance. But I do 1 2 want to make it clear that I don't purport to limit. the board's authority should it seek to do that in 3 4 the future. 5 Therefore, I will simply modify Paragraph 3 of defendants' submission to include the 6 7 last sentence of plaintiffs' submission for Paragraph 3, and I will sign that this afternoon and have it 9 entered. 10 Is there anything else, gentlemen? 11 MR. ZIMET: No, Your Honor, I don't 12 believe so. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you 14 very much. 15 Thank you very much, MR. NOLEN: 16 Chancellor. 17 18 (Court adjourned at 3:45 p.m.) 19 20 21 22 23 24

CERTIFICATE

I, LORRAINE B. MARINO, Official
Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of
Delaware and Notary Public, do hereby certify that
the foregoing pages numbered 2 through 20 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.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington, this 3rd day of November, 1988.

Official Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware

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