IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

TRAVELCENTERS OF AMERICA LLC,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Civil Action No. 3516-CC

TIMOTHY E. BROG, JEFFREY S. WALD, E2 INVESTMENT PARTNERS LLC, LOCKSMITH VALUE OPPORTUNITY FUND LP, THE EDWARD ANDREW GROUP INC., PEMBRIDGE VALUE ADVISORS LLC and LOCKSMITH CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC,

Defendants.

E2 INVESTMENT PARTNERS LLC and : LOCKSMITH VALUE OPPORTUNITY FUND: LP, :

Counterclaim Plaintiffs,:

vs.

TRAVELCENTERS OF AMERICA LLC,

Counterclaim Defendant. :

Court of Chancery Courthouse 34 The Circle Georgetown, Delaware 19947 Friday, April 4, 2008 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE: HON. WILLIAM B. CHANDLER, III, Chancellor.

THE COURT'S RULING

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS
500 North King Street - Suite 11400
Wilmington, Delaware 19801-3759
(302) 255-0525

APPEARANCES: ROBERT S. SAUNDERS, ESQ. LINDA ELIZABETH BEEBE, ESQ. RONALD N. BROWN, III, ESQ. Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom LLP For Plaintiff TravelCenters of America LLC DAVID S. EAGLE, ESQ. Klehr Harrison Harvey Branzburg & Ellers LLP -AND-DAVID C. BURGER, ESQ. of the New York Bar Robinson Brog Leinwand Greene Genovese & Gluck, P.C. For Defendants and Counterclaim Plaintiffs

THE COURT: Counsel, I appreciate your indulgence in giving me a few minutes to think about this.

I have, of course, listened carefully to the testimony today. Before today I had an opportunity to review your written submissions, your briefs on the matter, and throughout the trial I followed carefully and closely the exhibits that have been introduced and offered to the Court and the documents on various issues.

You know, yesterday, I issued an opinion, a letter decision in the case that really was addressed principally to the question of whether or not the expert witness proffered by the plaintiffs, Professor Thomas, could testify at trial and whether his testimony would be admissible. But in the course of that letter, I did something else. I tried to signal to everyone very clearly that limited liability companies are creatures of contract. They are entities governed strictly by the language set forth in their LLC agreements. It's that language that will in large part govern and control my decision today. And my decision today is that the notice that was submitted by E² in this case is invalid because it

1 | violates Section 9.7 of the LLC agreement.

Section 9.7 of TravelCenters of America LLC agreement and the validity of E²'s December 31, 2007 notice of intent to nominate Messrs. Brog and Wald for election to the TCA board and to present other proposals at TCA's 2008 annual meeting are the center of this controversy.

As I mentioned, I listened carefully to the testimony of the four fact witnesses and the one expert witness. I've considered carefully their testimony and their demeanor in the course of doing so, and I've concluded, as I said, that the notice that was faxed to TravelCenters on December 31 is invalid and insufficient under Section 9.7 of the LLC agreement and therefore has no force or effect. I've reached this conclusion for a number of reasons. I don't intend to identify every single reason, but I will pause long enough to identify a few of the reasons why I believe the notice is invalid.

First, the December 31 notice fails to identify Mr. Golub as a participant, as is required under Regulation 14(a) and Section 14(a) of the Federal Exchange Act. The evidence presented today clearly demonstrates that Golub is, among other

things, the source of E²'s funding, the sole member of E², and his investment power over E² is clear and that Golub could remove Brog, for example, as a manager of E² at any time and for any reason. And for these and for a number of reasons and circumstances that have been recited at length today, I'm satisfied that the notice violated Section 9.7 by failing to disclose that Golub is a participant in the proxy solicitation.

violated item 5(b)(2) of Schedule 14(a) because it failed to disclose that Golub gave his permission to Brog to use E² for the purpose of proposing Brog and Wald for election, and because Golub commented and approved on the notice in which this proposal was made, making Golub a party to an understanding pursuant to which a nominee for an election as director is proposed to be elected and therefore governed by that securities law provision in Section 9 of the LLC.

I note as well that the notice does not disclose Golub's beneficial interest and that of his affiliates. The evidence satisfies me that his beneficial interest in E² and Locksmith Value in a number of different ways is clear, and therefore his

interest as a shareholder-associated person was necessary to be disclosed as well. Accordingly, the notice is invalid because of these deficiencies standing alone, but there are others.

Second, the notice violates Section

9.7 of the LLC agreement because it failed to disclose
Brog's earlier violation of the federal securities
laws. Item 401 of Schedule 14(a) requires disclosure
of any involvement in certain legal proceedings during
the past five years that are material to an evaluation
of the ability or integrity of any director or person
nominated to become a director.

In this circumstance the SEC staff
had, as a matter of fact, concluded that Mr. Brog had
violated the federal securities laws in 2006 in
connection with the Gyrodyne Company proxy
solicitation. This determination by the SEC has never
been withdrawn or vacated. It's materiality is clear,
if not based on the uncontroverted testimony of
Professor Thomas, then by the very implicit admission
of Mr. Brog himself who acknowledges its materiality
by his conduct; namely, his contact with the SEC in an
effort to have the determination of his violation
withdrawn or rescinded or qualified. But of course,

it was not rescinded, withdrawn or qualified. That conduct by Mr. Brog, it seems to me, plainly demonstrates the materiality of the SEC's finding or declaration as to Mr. Brog, and clearly shows its materiality to the shareholders or directors of TCA.

In passing, I think it unarguable that Mr. Brog was a participant within the meaning of the federal securities laws in the Gyrodyne proxy solicitation process by virtue of being a nominee for election, a fact that made it incumbent upon him to insure compliance with all SEC rules and regulations.

Third, E2's December 31, 2007 notice also violated Section 9.7 because it failed to adequately disclose the principal occupation and employment of Mr. Wald during the past five years; specifically, it failed to identify Wald's employment with Spinback or WorkMarket, or what those businesses were; that he had multiple occupations, or that he had no occupation, are, in either event, material facts that I find a shareholder or a director of TravelCenters of America would certainly want to know and would have a right to know. Frankly, this seems to me self-evident; but to the extent it isn't, I credit expressly the testimony of TCA's expert,

Professor Thomas, on this issue, as well as those other issues of federal securities law requirements and materiality to the extent those issues are questions of fact.

Now, finally, for now, Section 9.7 governs notices for nominations or for other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting. It contains a certificate requirement. Under the mandatory language of Section 9.7(a)(2), no shareholder may give notice to nominate directors or to present other proposals unless the shareholder holds a certificate for all shares owned by such shareholder, and a copy of these certificates shall accompany such shareholders notice to the secretary in order for such notice to be effective.

Section 9.7(a)(2) states further that this stock certificate requirement would be inapplicable unless shareholders are entitled to receive a certificate evidencing the shares owned by them. It's undisputed by the parties that the notice at issue in this case was not accompanied by a copy of the stock certificate of E^2 .

Though defendants had presented evidence that they may have encountered difficulty in

obtaining the stock certificates, they have not 1 demonstrated that they were not entitled to receive 2 such certificates. On the contrary, Mr. Portnoy 3 testified that the board adopted a resolution "that company shares be issued in certificated form." 5 Although later modified, Mr. Portnoy testified that the November 2007 TravelCenters' board meeting minutes reflect that shareholders are entitled to certificates for the shares they own and that such certificates 9 would be available if requested. 10

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I find that, as of the date of notice, December 31, 2007, E² neither held a certificate for the shares it owned nor attached a copy of the certificate to the notice. Accordingly, because E² did not comply with Section 9.7(a)(2), I must conclude that E²'s notice is invalid. On this note, I point out that I'm not persuaded by the arguments the defendants have made that it was impossible to obtain a certificate. This contention is belied, in my opinion, by Portnoy's testimony that other shareholders did, in fact, obtain such certificates, and by plaintiff's exhibits which show the same thing.

did encounter difficulty in obtaining a certificate,

Additionally, though the defendants

they essentially backed themselves into their own

corner. Mr. Brog did not authorize his broker to seek

a certificate until on or around December 11. What's

more, it's undisputed, however, that he bought

shares -- for Pembridge at least -- 100 shares earlier

in November. So there was ample time for Mr. Brog or

Pembridge, or any shareholder who wanted a certificate

to ask for a certificate.

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If the designees, the brokers or the broker's broker were unable to obtain a certificate, I'm unsure why no effort was made to contact TravelCenters of America directly to demand a certificate. In any event, not until December 21, just five business days before the deadline for filing a notice, did that broker, the defendants' agent, attempt to obtain a certificate. In this case the defendants are sophisticated investors who agreed to be bound by an LLC agreement that explicitly and unambiguously requires them to attach copies of certificates to any notice submitted to the company. Defendants chose to delay the perhaps hypertechnical but nevertheless necessary process of obtaining the certificate. This Court is unwilling to excuse or countenance that neglect. I therefore reject the

1	argument of defendants that their failure to attach
2	the certificate is somehow excused.
3	For all of those reasons, the notice
4	that was sent to TravelCenters by E^2 on December 31,
5	2007 is invalid and of no force and effect.
6	To that end, counsel, I have entered a
7	form of order, and I'm now signing that order that
8	implements the Court's ruling, as you just heard me
9	announce it. I'm handing that to the clerk of the
10	court. It will be available to you, if you like a
11	copy today, or it will be e-filed and available to you
12	electronically.
13	There is only one other issue
14	outstanding. I have not overlooked it. I know there
15	is an issue with respect to the attorneys' fees in
16	connection with the discovery dispute. I'll rule on
17	that by Monday and advise you accordingly.
18	If there is nothing further, if there
19	is something I overlooked, please tell me now. I hear
20	nothing.
21	Thank you very much for being
22	available.
23	Court's in recess.
24	(Court adjourned at 5:00 o'clock p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

I, DIANE G. McGRELLIS, Official Court
Reporter of the Chancery Court, State of Delaware, do
hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 3
through 11 contain a true and correct transcription of
the proceedings as stenographically reported by me at
the hearing in the above cause before the Vice
Chancellor of the State of Delaware, on the date
therein indicated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at Wilmington, this 7th day of April, 2008.

/s/ Diane G. McGrellis

Official Court Reporter of the Chancery Court State of Delaware

Certification Number: 108-PS

Expiration: Permanent