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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SENTINEL OFFENDER SERVICES, LLC,  
a Delaware limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

vs.

G4S SECURE SOLUTIONS (USA) INC., a  
Florida corporation,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 8:14-cv-298-JLS-JPRx

**AMENDED FINDINGS OF FACT AND  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Following a three-day bench trial in this matter, the Court issues the following  
3 findings of fact and conclusions of law pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 52. To  
4 the extent that any findings of fact are included in the Conclusions of Law section, they  
5 shall be deemed findings of fact, and to the extent that any conclusions of law are included  
6 in the Findings of Fact section, they shall be deemed conclusions of law.

7  
8 **II. FINDINGS OF FACT**

9 **A. Background**

- 10 1. Plaintiff Sentinel Offender Services, LLC (“Sentinel”) is a company that provides  
11 offender management products and services to the corrections and judicial  
12 markets. (Tr. 29:19–21.)
- 13 2. Sentinel is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware with  
14 its principal place of business in Irvine, California. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order at  
15 1, Doc. 171.)
- 16 3. Bob Contestabile (“Contestabile”) is the founder and CEO of Sentinel. (Tr.  
17 29:17.)
- 18 4. Darryl Martin (“Martin”) is currently COO of Sentinel. (Tr. 231:18.)
- 19 5. Leo Carson (“Carson”) is currently the VP of Strategic Sales with Sentinel. (Tr.  
20 149:19.)
- 21 6. Defendant G4S Secure Solutions (USA) Inc. (“G4S”) is a security service  
22 company that was incorporated, and is headquartered, in Florida. (Final Pretrial  
23 Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 1.)
- 24 7. Susanne Jorgensen (“Jorgensen”) is a VP of G4S and CFO for the North America  
25 Region. (Tr. 377:23, 378:2.)
- 26 8. Prior to April 27, 2012, G4S had been the parent company of G4S Justice Services  
27 LLC (“Justice”), a limited liability company that provided electronic monitoring  
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- 1 services in the United States. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 2.)
- 2 9. The management team of Justice prior to April 27, 2012, consisted of Blake Beach
- 3 (“Beach”) as CEO, Martin as President, Mike Dean (“Dean”) as VP of Sales,
- 4 Carson as VP of Strategic Sales, Lisa Dunlin, and Peter Loughlin as CFO. (Tr.
- 5 150:3–4, 233: 2, 233:11, 273:11–13, 273:22–24, 274:1–2.)
- 6 10. On April 27, 2012, Justice was sold to Sentinel. (Tr. 32:11–14.)

7 **B. North Carolina Department of Corrections Request for Proposal No.**

8 **4201118**

9 **i. Background**

- 10 11. In 2005, Justice was awarded a contract from the North Carolina Department of
- 11 Corrections (the “NCDOC”). (Tr. 155:13–15.)
- 12 12. In 2008, the NCDOC issued a Request for Proposal (“RFP”) that resulted in a
- 13 second contract between Justice and NCDOC. (Tr. 155:16–18, 206:20–207:2.)
- 14 13. The second contract was to end on March 31, 2012, with the opportunity to have
- 15 two one-year renewals. (Tr. 155:15–25; *see also* Final Pretrial Conf. Order,
- 16 Stipulated Facts ¶ 9.)
- 17 14. On August 16, 2011, NCDOC issued another RFP (RFP No. 4201118) seeking
- 18 bids from vendors to provide electronic monitoring services for four different
- 19 functional areas pursuant to a new one-year contract, with the option for the
- 20 NCDOC to extend the contract(s) for two additional one year periods. (Final
- 21 Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 8, Ex. 1-4.)
- 22 15. Upon receiving the 2011 RFP, officers and management of Justice, including
- 23 Martin, Carson, and Dean, reviewed the RFP's technical and administrative
- 24 requirements. (Tr. 156:19–157:1, 235:13–24, 236:19–21.)
- 25 16. Martin, Dean, and Carson together worked as a team on the proposal in response
- 26 to the NCDOC's RFP. (Tr. 234:3–7.)
- 27 17. Carson reported directly to Dean, and both Carson and Dean reported to Martin.
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1 (Tr. 156:19–157:1.)

2 18. Dean was responsible for all of Justice's business development efforts and the  
3 management of procurement for government contracts. Carson was a member of  
4 Dean's sales team. (Tr. 233:10–20.)

5 19. Martin reported directly to Beach, and "would have communications upward to  
6 [G4S] Secure Solution[s]." (Tr. 226:2–7.)

7 **ii. 2011 RFP Requirements**

8 20. The contract to be awarded under the 2011 RFP had substantially different  
9 requirements and terms than the incumbent contract that had been awarded to  
10 Justice pursuant to the 2008 RFP. (Tr. 351:1–23.)

11 21. Section III(A)(2)(d) of the 2011 RFP set forth technical requirements for all  
12 functional areas entitled "Offender Monitoring System Technical Specifications"  
13 and included the following requirements:

14 x. It is mandatory that all software be compatible with  
15 Windows XP Professional, and at a future date as determined  
16 by DOC, Windows 7. All PC software shall function on a  
Windows XP SP3 Desktop Operating System and Microsoft  
Internet Explorer Version 7.

17 (Ex. 1-8.)

18 22. Section III(B)(3)(d) of the 2011 RFP entitled "GPS System Specifications" set  
19 forth certain requirements and stated in pertinent part:

20 d. The system shall provide the following, including but not  
21 limited to:

22 i. Establish inclusion and exclusion zones to include exclusion  
23 zones around all elementary and secondary schools in North  
Carolina (G.S. 14-208.18 (g1))

24 (Ex. 1-22.)

25 23. Section III(B)(7) of the 2011 RFP entitled "General Equipment Requirements" set  
26 forth additional requirements and stated in pertinent part:

27 b. The Offeror shall provide all equipment that meets the  
28 highest level of ruggedness and durability available, in

1 accordance with current industry standards for the following  
2 features as applicable: . . . minimum internal operating battery  
3 life up to forty-eight (48) hours with a maximum recharge time  
4 of four (4) hours per day.

5 (Ex. 1-23.)

6 24. Section V(B) of the 2011 RFP entitled “THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS”  
7 stated:

8 6. State Agency employees will evaluate all proposals. All  
9 proposals will be initially classified as being responsive or non-  
10 responsive. If a proposal is found non-responsive, it will not  
11 be considered further. All responsive proposals will be  
12 evaluated based on stated evaluation criteria. Any references  
13 in an answer to another location in the RFP materials or  
14 Proposal shall have specific page numbers and sections stated  
15 in the reference. To be eligible for consideration, a Offeror  
16 must meet the intent of all requirements. Compliance with the  
17 intent of all requirements will be determined by the State.  
18 Responses that do not meet the full intent of functional  
19 requirements listed in this RFP may be subject to point  
20 reductions during the evaluation process or may be deemed  
21 non-responsive. Further a serious deficiency in the response to  
22 any one factor may be grounds for rejection regardless of  
23 overall score. Offerors are advised that DOC is not obligated  
24 to ask for, or accept after the closing date for receipt of  
25 proposal, data that is essential for a complete and thorough  
26 evaluation of the proposal.

27 (Ex. 1-30.)

28 25. Martin, Dean, and Carson specifically reviewed the RFP's language regarding non-  
responsive proposals in Section V(B). (Tr. 235:21–236:11.)

**iii. Communications Between Justice and NCDOC Regarding 2011 RFP**

26. As early as August 2011, Martin, Carson and Dean became concerned that Justice  
might not be able to meet the technical specifications of the RFP as they were  
depending on their supplier, 3M/Elmotech, for equipment and software. (Tr.  
157:2–8, 237:17–238:4.)

27. Carson, after discussing with Martin and Dean, forwarded the entire RFP to  
3M/Elmotech and sought their opinion on whether their equipment and software  
would meet the RFP's requirements. (Tr. 157:9–20, 245:16–23.)

28. 3M/Elmotech's Vice President of Technical Services and Information Technology,

1 Ronen Shraga, after reviewing the technical requirements of the RFP, "identified a  
2 number of areas that would be challenges to 3M being able to comply." (Tr.  
3 157:21–158:8.)

4 29. Carson then spoke with the NCDOC at a mandatory pre-bid meeting to seek  
5 relaxation of the technical specifications and submitted questions regarding the  
6 flexibility of those technical requirements. (Tr. 158:15–161:12, 246:6–10.)

7 30. Carson followed up his verbal questions with written questions to the NCDOC.  
8 (Tr. 159:16–23.)

9 31. Carson wrote: "As an RFP, with regard to use of the words 'shall' and 'must,' how  
10 will [the NCDOC] treat vendor responses to such items that do not address such  
11 requirements as worded and/or offer advanced and/or alternative methodologies  
12 for accomplishing the same overall requirements?" (Ex. 4-1; Tr. 160:1–9.)

13 32. On October 4, 2011, the NCDOC issued an Important Bid Addendum to RFP No.  
14 4201118 ("Bid Addendum"). The Addendum stated, among other things, that its  
15 current contract with Justice would end on March 31, 2012. If all offerors were  
16 rejected, the State would cancel and negotiate the contract, and "the current  
17 contract would only be extended until a new one could be issued." (Final Pretrial  
18 Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 9; Ex. 4.)

19 33. The NCDOC responded to Carson's question by repeating verbatim the same  
20 language from the 2011 RFP regarding its flexibility to determine compliance with  
21 the technical specifications. (*Compare* Ex. 1-30 at § V(B)(6) *with* Ex. 4-1 at ¶  
22 A.1.)

23 34. On January 18, 2012, the NCDOC sent Justice a letter requesting clarification of  
24 its bid as to nineteen separate issues and requested that Justice provide a response  
25 by February 1, 2012. (Ex. 7.)

26 35. Question Nos. 3, 4, and 14 by the NCDOC asked whether Justice's proposed  
27 offender management software was compatible with the NCDOC's current  
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- 1 environment which used Internet Explorer Version 7. (Ex. 7-1 to 7-2.)
- 2 36. Question No. 16 by the NCDOC asked whether Justice’s system would allow  
3 exclusion zones around all primary and secondary schools in North Carolina. (Ex.  
4 7-2.)
- 5 37. Question No. 17 by the NCDOC asked whether the battery life of Justice’s  
6 proposed equipment was at least 48 hours with a 4 hour charge time. (Ex. 7-2.)
- 7 38. Although the NCDOC letter inquired into nineteen separate issues, on January 27,  
8 2012, Carson sent an e-mail to Melissa Keefe (“Keefe”) of 3M/Elmotech asking  
9 for her assistance in responding to NCDOC’s clarification questions regarding just  
10 three of those nineteen issues: Internet Explorer 7, exclusion zones around  
11 schools, and 48 hour battery life. (Ex. 8-6 to 8-7.)
- 12 39. The razor-sharp focus on those three issues shows that Justice knew exactly which  
13 issues were potentially the most problematic in its bid for the NCDOC contract.
- 14 40. Based on 3M’s responses to Justice, Justice was concerned that it faced “exposure  
15 for potential non-compliance” on the clarification items pertaining to Internet  
16 Explorer 7, exclusion zones around schools, and 48 hour battery life. (Ex. 8-1.)
- 17 41. On January 31, 2012, Justice submitted its response to the NCDOC’s January 18,  
18 2012 letter requesting clarifications. (Ex. 9.)
- 19 42. Justice’s response attempted to cast its technology in the best possible light. (Ex.  
20 9-4, 9-7.)
- 21 43. Justice responded that its proposed web based application was compatible with  
22 Internet Explorer 8 but was not compatible with Internet Explorer 7, and Justice  
23 proposed providing the NCDOC with a free upgrade at the inception of the  
24 contract. (Ex. 9-4.)
- 25 44. Justice also responded that its proposed software could support up to 100  
26 exclusion zones, and that an advanced version of the software capable of  
27 supporting 10,000 points of interest would be provided to the NCDOC upon  
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- 1 release at no additional cost. (Ex. 9-7.)
- 2 45. Justice further responded that the battery life of its devices could last 48 hours  
3 with a 4 hour charge time provided that a participant spend at least two hours  
4 charging his device in the middle of those 48 hours. (Ex. 9-7.)
- 5 46. Justice received no further communications from the NCDOC regarding Internet  
6 Explorer, exclusion zones, or battery life. (Tr. 210:4–211:10; Ex. 78.)
- 7 47. On February 22, 2012, the NCDOC extended the term of Justice’s existing  
8 contract for six months, from April 1, 2012 through October 1, 2012, to enable the  
9 NCDOC to complete the bidding process. (Ex. 10.)
- 10 48. On March 28, 2012, the NCDOC requested that Justice extend its bid to RFP No.  
11 4201118, and Justice agreed. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 30.)
- 12 49. Although Justice prepared for a demonstration, the NCDOC never requested that  
13 they do so; rather, Justice learned that between March 20 and May 25, 2012, BI  
14 and Satellite Tracking of People ("STOP")—competitors for the NCDOC  
15 contract—demonstrated their equipment and software to the NCDOC. (Tr.  
16 181:17–21; Ex. 103-2.)

17 **C. Sentinel’s Acquisition of Justice**

18 **i. Letter of Intent and Due Diligence**

- 19 50. On November 21, 2011, G4S’ parent company, G4S plc, entered into a Letter of  
20 Intent with Sentinel, for Sentinel to acquire Justice and G4S Justice Services  
21 (Canada), Ltd. (“Justice Canada”) for \$16 million subject to certain assumptions  
22 and conditions. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 3.)
- 23 51. Jorgensen was in charge of the deal for G4S, and she was assisted by Ian Green  
24 (“Green”), VP of Tax and Acquisitions of G4S; Kirk Domescik (“Domescik”),  
25 external counsel for G4S; and Beach and Martin from Justice. (Tr. 254:8–255:25,  
26 384:6–12; 443:5–9.)
- 27 52. Around the time the Letter of Intent was signed by G4S plc, Sentinel sent a “Due  
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- 1 Diligence Request List” to G4S, seeking, among other things, general corporate  
2 information, financial information, and legal information, in the event the Letter of  
3 Intent was finalized. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 4; Ex. 5.)
- 4 53. Sentinel’s “Due Diligence Request List” specifically requested under the section  
5 pertaining to “Contracts” a copy of “[a]ll significant vendor, customer and  
6 distributor contracts”. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 5; Ex. 5-2.)
- 7 54. During November and December of 2011, G4S and Justice uploaded information  
8 sought by the Due Diligence Request List to a secure online data room to which  
9 Sentinel was provided access. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 6.)
- 10 55. Among other things, Justice uploaded redacted copies of the documents that made  
11 up its contract with the NCDOC. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶  
12 7.)
- 13 56. Sentinel negotiated a purchase price of \$13 million during due diligence. (Tr.  
14 32:21–33:4.)
- 15 57. When financing transactions of this nature in the offender management services  
16 industry, lenders often use a multiple of EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax,  
17 Depreciation, Amortization) as a benchmark to determine how much money they  
18 are willing to lend in a given transaction. (Tr. 31:2–22.)
- 19 58. The total EBITDA for Justice at the time was approximately \$1.7 million, and the  
20 resulting multiple for Sentinel's mezzanine lender was "upwards of seven-plus."  
21 (Tr. 33:5–33:11.)
- 22 59. Sentinel's purchase of Justice used Justice's total EBITDA and the resulting  
23 multiple of EBITDA to determine what amount the lender would be putting  
24 forward. (Tr. 32:11–32:20.)

25 **ii. Negotiation of the Purchase Agreement**

- 26 60. On February 22, 2012, counsel for G4S and Justice sent counsel for Sentinel the  
27 initial draft of the Purchase Agreement. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated  
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Facts ¶ 10.)

61. Between February 22, 2012 and April 27, 2012, counsel for Sentinel and counsel for G4S and Justice exchanged numerous drafts of the Purchase Agreement.

(Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 11.)

62. On March 2, 2012, Sentinel provided a revised draft of the Purchase Agreement to G4S. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 12.)

63. Sentinel’s March 2, 2012 draft of the Purchase Agreement sought to include a Section 1.4 entitled “Calculation of Estimate[d] Value of the Material Contracts” that would, among other things, allow Sentinel to set aside in an escrow account an agreed upon value for some of Justice’s material customer contracts, and have the funds associated with each contract released to Sentinel if: (1) the contract was not renewed on or before July 1, 2012; (2) the contract was in the process of being bid prior to July 1, 2012; (3) the contract was required to go to bid within six months of the Closing Date of the Purchase Agreement; or (4) the contract was not assigned, or was terminated, by the customer within six months of the closing date based on Sentinel’s acquisition of Justice. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated

Facts ¶ 13.)

64. Sentinel’s March 2, 2012 draft of the Purchase Agreement also sought to include a Section 4.25(a)(i) to the Article 4 Representations and Warranties Concerning the Companies that provided, among other things, that “all Material Customers continue to be customers of Justice and no Material Customer has materially reduced or disclosed an intention to materially reduce its business with Justice below the levels achieved during such year, *and there is no reason to believe that any such material reduction is likely to occur.*” (Ex. 112-29.)

65. During the negotiation of the Purchase Agreement, Sentinel was aware that two of Justice’s top 15 customers had pending RFPs to vendors. (Final Pretrial Conf.

Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 18.)

- 1 66. Sentinel had been aware that NCDOC was out to bid since September of 2011 and  
2 that Justice was using 3M/Elmo Tech equipment. (Tr. 96:2–97:1; Ex. 105.)
- 3 67. The RFP had no impact on Sentinel’s decision to go forward with purchasing  
4 Justice, its only effect would be the price Sentinel was willing to pay. (Tr. 97:2–  
5 98:8.)
- 6 68. On March 6, 2012, Contestabile, Hans Kintsch, and Mark Contestabile had an in-  
7 person meeting with Jorgensen, Green, and Beach. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order,  
8 Stipulated Facts ¶ 14.)
- 9 69. Prior to that meeting, G4S and Sentinel had already agreed upon the price for the  
10 acquisition of Justice. (Tr. 102:5–12.)
- 11 70. The March 6, 2012 meeting focused primarily on issues pertaining to the transition  
12 of Justice to Sentinel, including employee issues related to Justice’s various  
13 locations. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 15.)
- 14 71. On March 7, 2012, Contestabile, Kintsch and Mark Contestabile, along with  
15 Sentinel’s counsel, Jay Thompson, had an in-person meeting with Green,  
16 Jorgensen, and Domesic. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 16; Tr.  
17 49:11, 496:21–497:3.)
- 18 72. The March 7, 2012 meeting focused primarily on issues pertaining to the terms of  
19 the Purchase Agreement and documents related thereto. (Final Pretrial Conf.  
20 Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 17.)
- 21 73. At the March 7 meeting, Contestabile raised the issue of outstanding bids,  
22 including Justice’s bid with the NCDOC, as a topic of discussion. (Tr. 47:3–8,  
23 399:12–15.)
- 24 74. Contestabile sought an agreement to place the NCDOC contract in an escrow  
25 account, and to hold back a portion of the purchase price in the event the contract  
26 was not awarded to Justice. (Tr. 47:9–17, 49:12–18, 399:12–24.)
- 27 75. G4S proposed a “Holdback” or Adjustment Provision as an alternative to the  
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escrow provision. (Ex. 114-7.)

- 76. During negotiations, Sentinel requested that the Adjustment Provision apply to the two top Justice customers that had pending RFPs: NCDOC and Cook County. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 19.)
- 77. After receiving assurances from G4S regarding the NCDOC bid, Sentinel backed off its request that the NCDOC bid be included in the Adjustment Provision. (Tr. 55:18–25, 60:6–17.)
- 78. Only Justice’s bid with Cook County was included in the Adjustment Provision in the final version of the Purchase Agreement. (Ex. 20-10, 20-59.)
- 79. The Holdback or Adjustment Provision would decrease Sentinel’s purchase price in the event Justice’s bid with Cook County was rejected. (Tr. 400:1–4; Ex. 114-7.)

**iii. Email Regarding Justice’s Probability of Winning NCDOC Bid**

- 80. On March 19, 2012, Contestabile sent an e-mail to Jorgensen requesting additional information including “Management (Darryl [Martin] or Blake [Beach]) expectations regarding retention of the two accounts of the top 15 that are currently out to bid” stating that Sentinel was seeking “anything that we can produce that will give comfort to the lender regarding our ability to retain and grow the revenue side of the business.” (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 20.)
- 81. That same day, Jorgensen forwarded Contestabile's email to Martin and Beach, among others, to obtain their input. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 21.)
- 82. Jorgensen asked Martin to provide specific information in response to Contestabile's request. (Tr. 257:1–4.)
- 83. On March 20, 2012, in response to Jorgensen's request for information, Martin sent Jorgensen an e-mail summarizing the information requested by Contestabile

1 and stating that in management’s view there appeared to be three viable bidders  
2 for the NCDOC RFP and that the service element of Justice’s bid was “solid and  
3 will not cause the agency to entertain other proposals.” (Ex. 48; Final Pretrial  
4 Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 22.)

5 84. Martin further stated that “price has been identified as a major concern of the  
6 customer” but that notwithstanding price concerns, Justice had a 50% probability  
7 of being awarded the contract and “if price becomes a significant factor, I am  
8 lowering my expectations to 40%.” (Ex. 48; Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated  
9 Facts ¶ 23.)

10 85. Martin also attached spreadsheets prepared by Dean to the email he sent to  
11 Jorgensen. (Ex. 48.) The spreadsheets assigned specific percentages to various  
12 opportunities Justice was pursuing, including the NCDOC. (Ex. 48-19.)

13 86. The spreadsheet assigned just a 40% probability of Justice winning the NCDOC  
14 contract. (Ex. 48-19.)

15 87. Jorgensen therefore knew that Martin believed Justice had a 40% to 50% chance  
16 of winning the NCDOC bid and that Dean assigned a 40% chance of Justice  
17 winning the NCDOC bid.

18 88. Jorgensen sent Martin a follow-up email on March 21, 2012 requesting that Martin  
19 "please remove customer names and customer references and send it back to me."  
20 (Ex. 17-3.)

21 89. Later the same day, Martin re-sent “updated spreadsheets without names, name  
22 references, or states,” and Jorgensen replied that she “will go through everything  
23 and send to Bob later.” (Ex. 17-1.)

24 90. Also on March 21, 2012, in a separate email chain, Beach recommended that  
25 Jorgensen remove the specific probability percentages from her response to  
26 Contestabile. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 24; Ex. 81-1.)

27 91. Jorgensen’s revised summary retained the language that “price has been identified  
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- 1 as a major concern of the customer,” and removed the specific probability  
2 percentages.
- 3 92. Despite never being advised to do so, Jorgensen added language stating that  
4 Justice had a "good probability" of being awarded the contract. (Final Pretrial  
5 Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 25.)
- 6 93. Before sending the revised summary to Sentinel, Jorgensen sent an e-mail to  
7 Martin and Beach, asking whether they agreed with the statements in the draft  
8 revised summary and whether “we need to add/delete anything.” (*Id.* ¶ 26.)
- 9 94. On March 21, 2012, Jorgensen received an email from Beach stating the revised  
10 summary “sounds fine” but recommending she remove the customer name in the  
11 second paragraph. (*Id.* ¶ 27.)
- 12 95. On March 21, 2012, Martin replied to Beach's email, stating "Thanks for  
13 connecting on the clarifications. I will update you after I meet with Bob." (Tr.  
14 313:25–314:7, 453:5–11; Ex. 143.)
- 15 96. Neither Martin nor Beach mentioned that Justice’s bid was not in compliance with  
16 the three requirements that it identified as potentially the most problematic in its  
17 efforts to win the NCDOC contract.
- 18 97. On March 21, 2012, Jorgensen sent an e-mail to Contestabile and Kintsch, with a  
19 copy to Beach and Martin, concerning management's views of Justice being  
20 awarded the contract for the two main customers that were out for bid. (Final  
21 Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 29.)
- 22 98. The email stated that Justice had a “good probability” of winning the NCDOC bid.  
23 (Ex. 16-1.)
- 24 99. Customer # 1 on Jorgensen's email was NCDOC. (Ex. 16-1; Tr. at 272:13–15.)
- 25 100. No one from G4S or Justice ever told Sentinel that Justice had only a 40–50%  
26 chance of getting the NCDOC contract. (Tr. 61:2–11.)
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1 101. No one from G4S or Justice ever told Sentinel that its products did not meet the  
2 NCDOC's requirements regarding compatibility with Internet Explorer 7, the  
3 provision of exclusion zones around all primary and secondary schools, or 48-hour  
4 battery life. (Tr. 59:14–60:3.)

5 102. At trial, Jorgensen gave several reasons to explain why she included the “good  
6 probability” statement in her email. She testified that because there were three  
7 “viable” bidders, all things being equal, Justice would have the best chance to win  
8 the bid. (Tr. 413:22–414:6, 414:23–415:1.) She further testified that Martin had  
9 stated the “service element of the offering was solid” which sounded optimistic.  
10 (Tr. 414:9–12.) Jorgensen also pointed to the attached bids tab in Martin's e-mail  
11 which gave both Cook County and the NCDOC a 40% probability of renewal (the  
12 highest probability percentage given to any of the contracts out for bid) and noted  
13 that Martin had given both bids a higher percentage (50%) in his e-mail. (Tr.  
14 414:18–415:1, Ex. 48-17 to 48-19.) Finally, Jorgensen testified that she relied on  
15 the fact that Martin had given Cook County a 50% chance of winning and he had  
16 stated that Justice felt “very confident” about their chances of winning that bid.  
17 (Tr. 415:6–9.)

18 103. The Court finds Jorgensen's testimony regarding her reasons for including the  
19 “good probability” statement lacking in credibility. Jorgensen's testimony at trial  
20 frequently appeared calculated and was often evasive. At one point the Court had  
21 to admonish her to answer a straightforward question regarding the employment of  
22 one of her superiors at G4S. (Tr. 425:11–426:20.) Her testimony explaining her  
23 reasoning behind the “good probability” statement also appeared calculated,  
24 particularly with respect to the existence of three “viable” bidders and how that led  
25 her to conclude Justice had a “good probability” to win the NCDOC bid.  
26 Specifically, she had no information that the other two viable bidders each had a  
27 30% chance of winning the bid. It could just as easily have been the case that one  
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1 of the other bidders had a better chance than Justice. The Court therefore declines  
2 to credit Jorgensen’s testimony where it has not been corroborated by other  
3 evidence. *Cf. Lopez-Umanzor v. Gonzales*, 405 F.3d 1049, 1059 (9th Cir. 2005)  
4 (“Our law has long recognized that a person who is deemed unbelievable as to one  
5 material fact may be disbelieved in all other respects.”); *Hattem v. United States*,  
6 283 F.2d 339, 343 (9th Cir. 1960) (concluding that the district court correctly  
7 instructed the jury that it could “disregard all of the testimony” of a witness who  
8 “has wil[l]fully testified falsely as to any material fact in the case”).

9 104. The Court finds that a 40% to 50% chance of winning a bid is not a “good  
10 probability” and cannot reasonably be considered to be the equivalent of a good  
11 probability. Therefore, Jorgensen’s statement, as a representative of G4S, that  
12 Justice had a “good probability” of winning the NCDOC bid was a knowing  
13 misrepresentation to Sentinel.

14 105. Nor was it merely a casually made statement. G4S made this misrepresentation in  
15 the course of the sale of the business in response to Sentinel’s specific inquiry  
16 about the strength of the NCDOC bid. It was made with the intent to induce  
17 Sentinel to act in reliance upon it. G4S knew that Sentinel inquired into Justice’s  
18 chances of winning the NCDOC bid in order to “give comfort” to its lender on the  
19 deal. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 20.) G4S also knew that  
20 Justice’s probability of winning the NCDOC bid was important to Sentinel  
21 because Sentinel had previously tried both to set aside the value of the NCDOC  
22 contract in an escrow account and to include the NCDOC contract in the  
23 Adjustment Provision of the Purchase Agreement. (Tr. 47:12–17; Final Pretrial  
24 Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶¶ 13, 19.) Accordingly, the Court finds that G4S  
25 made the “good probability” statement to induce Sentinel to continue with the  
26 Purchase Agreement as it had been negotiated up to that point.



1           **iv.     The Purchase Agreement**

2           106. On April 27, 2012, G4S, Justice, Justice Canada, and Sentinel entered into the  
3           Purchase Agreement. (Final Pretrial Conf. Order, Stipulated Facts ¶ 31.)

4           107. Section 1.2 of the Purchase Agreement sets a Purchase Price of \$13 million  
5           dollars. (Ex. 20-9 to 20-10.)

6           108. Section 1.1 of the Purchase Agreement provides that Sentinel will enter into an  
7           Inventory Purchase Agreement (“IPA”) with Justice Canada whereby Sentinel will  
8           purchase existing inventory being maintained by Justice Canada. (Ex. 20-9.)

9           109. Section 8.18 of the Purchase Agreement entitled “Incorporation of Exhibits and  
10           Disclosure Schedule” provides that the “Exhibit and Disclosure Schedule  
11           identified in this Agreement are incorporated herein by reference and made a part  
12           hereof.” (Ex. 20-54.)

13           110. The IPA was an exhibit of, and incorporated by reference into, the Purchase  
14           Agreement. (Ex. 20-8, 20-54, 20-205 to 20-231.)

15           111. Section 1.3 of the Purchase Agreement (the “Adjustment Provision”) provides for  
16           an adjustment of the Purchase Price after Closing for certain customer contracts  
17           out for re-bid as of April 27, 2012. (Ex. 20-10 to 20-11.)

18           112. Section 1.3 of the Disclosure Schedule identifies only one contract, "Cook County,  
19           Illinois." (Ex. 20-59.)

20           113. If the customer fails to extend the Cook County contract in favor of Justice, then  
21           the Purchase Price would be decreased by \$150,000. (Ex. 20-59.)

22           114. The first unnumbered paragraph of Article 4 of the Purchase Agreement states that  
23           "Member and the Companies represent and warrant to Purchaser that the  
24           statements contained in this Article 4 are correct and complete as of the Closing  
25           Date . . . ." (Ex. 20-16.)

26           115. Section 4.23 of the Purchase Agreement states the following:

27                   4.23 Disclosure. The representations and warranties contained in this Article  
28

1 4 do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state any  
2 material fact necessary to make the statements and information contained in  
3 this Article 4 not misleading.

3 (Ex. 20-30.)

4 116. Section 4.25(a) of the Purchase Agreement states the following:

5  
6 (a) Section 4.25 of the Disclosure Schedule sets forth a complete and accurate  
7 list of Justice’s top fifteen customers based on sales revenue for the year ended  
8 December 31, 2011 (the “Material Customers”), together with the amount  
9 received during such period. Except as set forth on Section 4.25 of the  
10 Disclosure Schedule, (i) all Material Customers continue to be customers of  
11 Justice and *no Material Customer has materially reduced or disclosed an  
intention to materially reduce its business with Justice below the levels  
achieved during such year[;]* (ii) *no Material Customer has terminated its  
relationship with Justice or has threatened to do so*; and (iii) Justice is not  
involved in any claim, dispute or controversy with any Material Customer or  
any of its other customers that, individually or in the aggregate, could  
reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect.

12 (Ex. 20-30 to 20-31 (emphasis added).)

13  
14 117. The Disclosure Schedule for Section 4.25(a) lists as (2), “North Carolina  
15 Department of Correction, Division of Community Correction” as one of the  
16 “Material Customers.” (Ex. 20-175.)

17 118. The parties entered into the IPA on April 27, 2012 which contained a four year  
18 term. (Ex. 20-206.)

19 119. Pursuant to Section 7 of the IPA, Sentinel would draw down inventory and make  
20 payments for it to Justice Canada, with the remaining balance due within fifteen  
21 days of the expiration of the IPA (or by May 12, 2016). (Ex. 20-206 to 20-207.)

22 **D. NCDOC’s Rejection of Justice’s Bid**

23 120. On June 6, 2012, Sentinel received the NCDOC’s letter rejecting its bid. (Ex. 21.)

24 121. The letter stated that Justice’s bid did not meet the mandatory requirement of the  
25 RFP. (Ex. 21-1.) It cited Justice’s response that its proposed software was not  
26 compatible with Internet Explorer 7. (Ex. 21-2.) It also stated that Justice’s  
27 responses to the exclusion zones and 48-hour battery life technical requirements  
28 were deemed non-responsive and eliminated Justice from Functional Area No. 1.

1 (Ex. 21-3 to 21-5.)

2 122. The NCDOC concluded that it found G4S did not meet the required specifications  
3 referenced in the letter and was “no longer considered to be a viable candidate.”

4 (Ex. 21-5.)

5 123. The NCDOC never opened the pricing package from G4S Justice. (Tr. 561:5–15.)

6 124. Had Contestabile known that the NCDOC was not going to be a Justice customer,  
7 Sentinel would have offered a lower purchase price for Justice. (Tr. 143:9–18.)

8 **D. Sentinel’s Failure to Perform Under the IPA**

9 125. Sentinel initially made payments under the IPA but stopped doing so sometime in  
10 2014. (Tr. 82:3–21, 478:23–479:8.)

11 126. On July 8, 2014, G4S Secure Solutions (Canada) Ltd. (“G4S Canada”) filed a  
12 complaint against Sentinel for the balance due under the IPA. (Ex. 142.)

13 127. Sentinel and G4S Canada entered into a Settlement Agreement on August 18,  
14 2014. (Ex. 140.)

15 128. Sentinel resumed making monthly payments for a time, and then stopped doing so.  
16 (Tr. 86:5–10, 482:14–16.)

17 129. Sentinel’s remaining balance, including interest, under the IPA is about \$1 million.  
18 (Tr. 483:6–8.)

19  
20 **III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

21 130. Under California law, a valid choice of law provision will be enforced where the  
22 chosen state “has a substantial relationship to the parties or the transaction.” *See*  
23 *ABF Capital Corp. v. Osley*, 414 F.3d 1061, 1065 (9th Cir. 2005). “A substantial  
24 relationship exists where one of the parties is domiciled or incorporated in the  
25 chosen state.” *Id.*

26 131. California law applies because there is a California choice of law provision in the  
27 Purchase Agreement stating that the Purchase Agreement “SHALL BE  
28

1 GOVERNED BY, CONSTRUED AND ENFORCED UNDER AND IN  
2 ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA” and  
3 Sentinel’s principal place of business is in California. (Ex. 20-52; Final Pretrial  
4 Conf. Order at 1.)

5  
6 **A. Breach of Contract and Breach of Representations and Warranties**

- 7 132. For Sentinel to prevail on its claims for breach of contract and breach of  
8 representations and warranties, it must prove by a preponderance of the evidence:  
9 (1) the existence of a contract, (2) Sentinel’s performance or excuse for non-  
10 performance, (3) G4S’ breach, and (4) damages to Sentinel therefrom. *Acoustics,*  
11 *Inc. v. Trepte Constr. Co.*, 14 Cal. App. 3d 887, 913 (1971).
- 12 133. Sentinel and G4S entered into a valid contract when they entered into the Purchase  
13 Agreement.
- 14 134. Sentinel had performed all its obligations under the Purchase Agreement as of the  
15 time of G4S’ breach.
- 16 135. Based on the Court’s findings of fact, G4S did not breach Sections 4.23 and  
17 4.25(a) of the Purchase Agreement.
- 18 136. Although G4S failed to notify Sentinel that Justice’s bid did not meet the three  
19 requirements that the NCDOC had specifically asked about in its January 18, 2012  
20 letter, the Court finds that the NCDOC’s correspondence with Justice does not  
21 constitute an “intention to materially reduce its business with Justice” nor did it  
22 constitute a threat to do so. (*See* Ex. 20-30 to 20-31.)
- 23 137. Accordingly, the Court concludes that Sentinel has failed to prove that G4S  
24 breached the terms of the Purchase Agreement.

25 **B. Fraud and Negligent Misrepresentation**

- 26 138. To assert fraud, Sentinel must establish: “(a) misrepresentation (false  
27 representation, concealment, or nondisclosure); (b) knowledge of falsity (or  
28

1 ‘scienter’); (c) intent to defraud, i.e., to induce reliance; (d) justifiable reliance;  
2 and (e) resulting damage.” *Engalla v. Permanente Med. Grp., Inc.*, 15 Cal. 4th  
3 951, 974 (1997) (citation omitted).

4 139. To assert negligent misrepresentation, Sentinel must establish the same elements  
5 except that, rather than demonstrating knowledge of falsity, the plaintiff must  
6 demonstrate that G4S had no reasonable grounds for believing the representation  
7 to be true. *See Fox v. Pollack*, 181 Cal. App. 3d 954, 962 (1986).

8 140. Based on the Court’s findings of fact, G4S misrepresented Justice’s chances of  
9 winning the NCDOC bid to Sentinel when G4S, through Jorgensen, sent the email  
10 to Contestabile stating that Justice had a “good probability” of winning the  
11 NCDOC bid. The misrepresentation was compounded by G4S’ failure to inform  
12 Sentinel that Justice’s NCDOC bid was non-compliant with three requirements  
13 that the NCDOC had specifically asked about in a follow-up letter and that Justice  
14 and G4S knew were potentially the most problematic in Justice’s efforts to win the  
15 NCDOC contract.

16 141. Sentinel justifiably relied upon the “good probability” statement.

17 142. By relying upon Jorgensen’s “good probability” statement, Sentinel suffered  
18 damages by paying more than it otherwise would have to acquire Justice.

19 143. Accordingly, the Court concludes that G4S is liable for fraud and negligent  
20 misrepresentation.

21 **C. Damages**

22 144. Sentinel seeks both compensatory and punitive damages for G4S’ conduct.

23 (Sentinel’s Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law ¶¶ 187, 201, 208,  
24 Doc. 184-1.)

25 **i. Compensatory Damages**

26 145. The measure of damages for tortious conduct not arising out of breach of contract  
27 is “the amount which will compensate for all the detriment proximately caused  
28

1           thereby, whether it could have been anticipated or not.” Cal. Civ. Code § 3333.  
2 146. Sentinel requests compensatory damages in the amount of \$9,326,080. (Sentinel’s  
3 Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law ¶ 201.) This figure is based on  
4 the value of the NCDOC contract in terms of EBITDA. (*Id.* ¶ 195.) Sentinel  
5 asserts that because Justice failed to win the NCDOC contract, it was harmed by  
6 the full value of that contract (times a 7.5 multiple) plus the interest it had to pay  
7 on the additional funds it borrowed to finance its purchase of Justice. (*Id.*)  
8 147. The Court finds this amount excessive and completely lacking in support in light  
9 of the fact that Sentinel entered into the Purchase Agreement knowing that the  
10 NCDOC contract was out to bid and that there was a possibility that Justice would  
11 not win the contract. (Tr. 96:2–97:1; Ex. 105.) In other words, while Sentinel  
12 may have been misled as to the level of risk it was incurring on the bid for the  
13 NCDOC contract, it was clearly aware that a risk existed, as the contract had not  
14 yet been awarded to Justice. Sentinel paid the purchase price knowing that it  
15 might not end up with the NCDOC contract. The “detriment proximately caused”  
16 by G4S’ fraud therefore cannot be the full value of the NCDOC contract.  
17 148. Rather, the harm Sentinel suffered is that it overpaid for Justice believing that  
18 Justice’s chance of winning the NCDOC bid was higher than it was. Moreover,  
19 the evidence at trial reflects that, had the true nature of the risk been disclosed, the  
20 NCDOC contract would have been included in the Adjustment Provision of the  
21 Purchase Agreement.  
22 149. Therefore, the Court finds that using Section 1.3 of the Purchase Agreement as a  
23 guide is a reasonable method of calculating damages as it is based on how the  
24 parties actually negotiated the risk attendant to an outstanding bid for a contract  
25 with a top Justice customer.  
26 150. Under the Adjustment Provision in Section 1.3, the parties agreed to a post-closing  
27 price purchase price adjustment by assigning values to the potential loss of three  
28

1 different contracts. The assigned values averaged 22.9% of the prior year's  
2 revenue for each contract. (Tr. 541–542:8; Ex. 20-10 to 20-11, 20-59.)  
3 151. The NCDOC's revenue from 2011 was \$1,988,843. (Ex. 145-6; Tr. 541:25–  
4 542:2.)  
5 152. Applying the 22.9% average to the NCDOC's 2011 revenue results in a \$456,328  
6 purchase price adjustment. (Tr. 542:1–4; Ex. 145-6.)  
7 153. G4S argues that Sentinel failed to mitigate damages when it waited to accept  
8 assignment of Justice's bid until after it discovered that Justice was not being  
9 awarded the NCDOC contract. (G4S' Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions  
10 of Law ¶¶ 362–64.)  
11 154. However, Sentinel had no obligation to accept assignment of Justice's bid prior to  
12 the NCDOC's rejection in order to mitigate damages. Before the NCDOC  
13 informed Sentinel on June 6, 2012, that it rejected Justice's bid, (Ex. 21), Sentinel  
14 reasonably believed that Justice had a good probability of winning the NCDOC  
15 contract based on G4S' misrepresentations. Sentinel therefore had no reason to  
16 act to mitigate damages prior to the NCDOC's June 6 rejection letter.  
17 155. The Court therefore awards compensatory damages of \$456,328 to Sentinel for  
18 G4S' ~~breach of contract~~, fraud, and misrepresentation.

19 **ii. Punitive Damages**

20 156. Sentinel also requests punitive damages in the amount of three times  
21 compensatory damages. (Sentinel's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of  
22 Law ¶ 208.)  
23 157. California law provides that in an action for breach of an obligation “not arising  
24 from contract,” a plaintiff may recover punitive damages where “it is proven by  
25 clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has been guilty of oppression,  
26 fraud, or malice.” Cal. Civ. Code § 3294(a). “Fraud” under Section 3294 means  
27 “an intentional misrepresentation, deceit, or concealment of a material fact known  
28

1 to the defendant with the intention on the part of the defendant of thereby  
2 depriving a person of property or legal rights or otherwise causing injury.” Cal.  
3 Civ. Code § 3294(c)(3).

4 158. In considering punitive damages, a court is to consider “(1) the nature of the  
5 defendants’ acts; (2) the amount of compensatory damages awarded; and (3) the  
6 wealth of the defendants.” *Prof’l Seminar Consultants v. Sino Am. Tech. Exch.*  
7 *Council*, 727 F.2d 1470, 1473 (9th Cir. 1984) (citing *Neal v. Farmers Ins.*  
8 *Exchange*, 21 Cal. 3d 910, 928 (1978)).

9 159. Courts evaluating the nature and reprehensibility of a defendant’s conduct  
10 consider whether (1) “the harm caused was physical as opposed to economic”; (2)  
11 “the tortious conduct evinced an indifference to or a reckless disregard of the  
12 health or safety of others”; (3) “the target of the conduct had financial  
13 vulnerability”; (4) “the conduct involved repeated actions or was an isolated  
14 incident”; and (5) “the harm was the result of intentional malice, trickery, or  
15 deceit, or mere accident.” *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Campbell*, 538 U.S.  
16 408, 419 (2003). “It should be presumed a plaintiff has been made whole for his  
17 injuries by compensatory damages, so punitive damages should only be awarded if  
18 the defendant’s culpability, after having paid compensatory damages, is so  
19 reprehensible as to warrant the imposition of further sanctions to achieve  
20 punishment or deterrence.” *Id.*

21 160. Here, the Court concludes that the nature of G4S’ fraud and misrepresentation  
22 does not merit punitive damages. Although Jorgensen knowingly misrepresented  
23 Justice’s chances of winning the NCDOC bid with her “good probability”  
24 statement, the Court finds that her intentional misrepresentation is insufficiently  
25 reprehensible when considered in light of the aforementioned factors. The harm  
26 suffered by Sentinel was economic rather than physical; the misrepresentation did  
27 not put at risk anyone’s health or safety; there is insufficient evidence that Sentinel  
28



1 was financially vulnerable; and Jorgensen made her “good probability” statement  
2 only once.

3  
4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons, Sentinel is entitled to \$456,328 in damages plus statutory  
6 interest on its ~~breach of contract~~, fraud, and negligent misrepresentation claims.

7 Sentinel shall submit a proposed judgment forthwith.

8  
9  
10 DATED: ~~January 27~~ April 26, 2017



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HON. JOSEPHINE L. STATON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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