1	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS	
2	DALLAS DIVISION	
3	In Re:	Case No. 19-34054-sgj-11 Chapter 11
45	HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.,	Dallas, Texas March 1, 2022 1:30 p.m. Docket
6 7 8	Reorganized Debtor.	- REORGANIZED DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER APPROVING SETTLEMENT WITH PATRICK DAUGHERTY [3088] - REORGANIZED DEBTOR'S MOTION
9 10) FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER) FURTHER EXTENDING THE PERIOD) WITHIN WHICH IT MAY REMOVE) ACTIONS [3199]
11	ELLINGTON, Plaintiff,	Adversary Proceeding 22-3003-sgj
13 14	v.) STATUS CONFERENCE) (NOTICE OF REMOVAL))
15	DAUGHERTY,))
16	Defendant.))
17 18	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE STACEY G.C. JERNIGAN, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.	
19	APPEARANCES:	
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DALLAS, TEXAS - MARCH 1, 2022 - 1:33 P.M.

THE COURT: All right. We have settings in Highland. We have a motion to approve a settlement with Patrick Daugherty. We also had a status conference in a recentlyremoved adversary or state court action, but I'm not sure we're going to accomplish much on that one since there's a motion for remand that's set later in the month.

So let's start with the Highland Motion to Approve Compromise with Mr. Daugherty. And I'll get appearances. do we have appearing for the Reorganized Debtor?

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's John Morris from Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones for the Reorganized Debtor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. For Mr. Daugherty, do we have a lawyer appearance?

MR. UEBLER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Tom Uebler on behalf of Patrick Daugherty. And Mr. Daugherty is also attending today.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. That's U-E-B-L-E-R, correct?

MR. UEBLER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. We have an objection from Scott Ellington, and we're going to talk about the standing, but who do we have appearing for Scott Ellington?

MS. DANDENEAU: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is

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Debra Dandeneau from Baker & McKenzie. I'm appearing here on behalf of Scott Ellington.

THE COURT: Okay. Do we have any other lawyer appearances before we get started?

(No response.)

THE COURT: All right. Well, I don't mean to steal your thunder, Mr. Morris, on how we proceed here today. As I've already alluded to, I have a standing concern right off the bat. But how did you want to proceed, Mr. Morris, before we address that?

MR. MORRIS: Before we address that, my intention was to make an opening statement, move my exhibits into evidence, put Mr. Seery on the stand in order to adduce evidence that we believe establishes the grounds for granting the 9019 motion, and then turning it over to Ms. Dandeneau.

THE COURT: All right. Well, obviously, I need to hear evidence and have a prove-up, whether we have a pending objection or not. So I'll let you go forward in that manner, and then we'll talk to Ms. Dandeneau about the standing of her client to pursue to the objection and see where we go from there. All right?

MR. MORRIS: All right. And I will mention the standing issue as part of my presentation. But we thought it was important, you know, the Reorganized Debtor's position, as stated in the papers, is that we don't believe that Mr.

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Ellington has standing, but even if the Court found that he did, there is no basis to sustain the objection. So we're kind of prepared to proceed on that basis.

As Your Honor knows, the issue of standing has come up so many times in this case. The Court has observed countless times the tenuous nature of various individuals and entities who were pursuing various relief in this Court. And notwithstanding the tenuous nature, which, you know, respectfully, we didn't think it existed in certain circumstances, we've always gone to the merits. And so I'd like to tackle both issues today in case there is an appeal, in case, you know, we just want to -- we just want to button down the hatches and try to get done with Mr. Daugherty and notch another hole in our belt, so to speak.

So if I may, Your Honor, I'd like to proceed.

THE COURT: You may.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEBTOR

MR. MORRIS: Okay. So, as Your Honor pointed out, we're here on a 9019 motion. The Debtor seeks the Court's authority to consummate a proposed settlement that it has negotiated with Mr. Daugherty. As the Court has also observed, there's only one limited objection on file, the one by Mr. Ellington.

As Your Honor may recall, just about a year ago, maybe a little bit more than a year ago, actually, at confirmation, we

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had announced a settlement in principle with Mr. Daugherty. And it's taken some time to get to this point, and I'll describe some of the reasons for that, and Mr. Seery will certainly testify as to those issues.

But before I get into kind of the substance, I would like to just move into evidence the documents that are listed on the Reorganized Debtor's witness and exhibit list that can be found at Docket No. 3270. It's really a very modest set of exhibits, in contrast to some of the other hearings that we've It is the 3018 order that Your Honor may recall entering about a year and a half ago. It is the settlement agreement itself, which is attached to my declaration so that it would be admissible for evidentiary purposes. And it's the three proofs of claim that Mr. Daugherty filed initially: Claim 67, which was amended by 77, which was amended by 205.

So we'd move for the admission of those documents into evidence.

THE COURT: All right. I presume no one has an objection to that. Okay.

MS. DANDENEAU: That's correct, Your Honor. We don't -- we don't object.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Debtor's exhibits identified in Docket 3270 are received into evidence.)

MR. MORRIS: Okay. So, with that, we do intend to

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call Mr. Seery. Mr. Seery is going to testify, you know, to his understanding of the nature of Mr. Daugherty's claims. He'll testify to the -- to some of the litigation. We're not going to go on at length here, but we do want to make a record.

He'll testify as to the litigation that took place in this Court, because it really was very important in establishing some of the strengths and weaknesses of the case. important because we actually received Your Honor's opinion, at least with respect to voting purposes. And we all acknowledge that that was for that limited purpose at that time.

He'll describe the negotiations, the participation of the Independent Board, the reasons why it took a little bit longer to get here than we had hoped a year ago.

And so he will -- he will give you the evidence that I hope the Court finds is sufficient to approve this settlement.

He'll also address the two issues raised by Mr. Ellington, the observer access issue as well as the transfer of HERA and ERA under the proposed settlement.

I just want to make sure the record is clear as to what claim is being compromised here and the status of the other claims. Mr. Daugherty -- and this is all laid out in the settlement agreement, so I don't think that I'm saying anything controversial here. But as set forth in the

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settlement agreement, back in April of 2020 Mr. Daugherty filed his original proof of claim. That was denoted as Claim No. 67. A couple of weeks later, or maybe a week later, his claim was -- he amended his claim and superseded his claim. So Claim 67 is no longer an operable claim, and that was superseded by Claim No. 77. And then in the fall he made a motion for leave to further amend his claim. After a hearing, that motion was granted and Mr. Daugherty filed another superseding claim. This one was denoted as Claim No. 205, in the approximate amount of \$40 million.

So Claim 205 is the operative claim here. The other two claims will be expunged as part of the order because they've been superseded. And that's, that's what we're here to compromise today.

Mr. Seery is going to testify that he and the independent directors, really early on in the case, familiarized themselves with Mr. Daugherty. You know, they communicated with him and introduced themselves to him. The evidence will show that there's -- there's just a really voluminous record that preceded the Highland bankruptcy filing. Mr. Seery is going to testify that, you know, he's somewhat familiar with that record, that his lawyers became very familiar with that record, and on the basis of that review he and the independent directors really began to understand kind of the nature of Mr. Daugherty's claims.

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The attachments to the proof of claim, Your Honor, as you may recall from the 3018 hearing, are enormous. And they're enormous for good reason. For probably seven or eight years before I ever heard of Highland Capital, Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Dondero and Highland and Mr. Ellington were engaged in very lengthy, acrimonious litigation. The litigation started in Texas state court. You know, this is a story that's been told It started in state court. There were claims. many times. There were counterclaims. I think at the end of it Highland had a \$2.8 million verdict against Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Daugherty had a \$2.6 million verdict against Highland. And I think in a rational world, Your Honor, Mr. Daugherty would have paid Highland \$200,000, everybody would have said we've taken our best shot, and people would have gone on with their lives.

Regrettably, as so much happened, you know, with Highland prepetition, that was not the case. And it wasn't even close, right? During that whole litigation, you had -- you had criminal contempt. You had appeals. And then Mr. Daugherty, you know, made good on his judgment and he actually paid his judgment to Highland, but Highland didn't return the favor. Didn't comply, frankly, with their legal obligation.

And so Mr. Daugherty took the litigation from Texas up to Delaware. He sued Highland. He sued HERA. He sued Mr. Dondero. And he was seeking not only to collect on his

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judgment but he was also seeking to collect on assets that had been held on his behalf within HERA, which was, you know, a form of deferred compensation program that was established following the financial crisis in order to retain employees.

And during the course of that litigation -- again, this is all documented in the proof of claim -- Mr. Seery can testify not on the basis of personal knowledge but on the basis of his review, the advice that he's received, and the litigation that we've had before Your Honor -- I think the record is pretty clear that Mr. Daugherty then learned that Highland had not only stripped HERA of its assets but had, you know, engaged in other wrongful conduct, including taking the money that was in an escrow account that the Texas state court, I understand, was specifically told was earmarked for the benefit of Mr. Daugherty. They took that, too.

And so, you know, Mr. Daugherty continued to pursue his litigation. Before the petition date, the Delaware Chancery Court found that there was a likelihood of a fraud. found an exception to the attorney-client privilege under the crime-fraud exception. And, again, all of this happened before Jim Seery, the independent directors, my firm, anybody came on the scene. This was the nature -- this was the life that these folks were living.

And then, you know, we got hired. We took Highland into bankruptcy as the trial was about to begin. The automatic

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stay went into effect. And we moved, you know, obviously, in a very different direction a few months later after the Independent Board was appointed and put in place.

So, with that, you know, Mr. Daugherty had a very substantial claim, and -- and we worked very hard, and Mr. Seery is going to testify that he worked very hard to understand the claim and to try to get down to the strengths and weaknesses of the claim itself. And we engaged in substantial motion practice, as Your Honor may recall, particularly in the fall of 2020, before we had a plan confirmed.

We had -- Mr. Daugherty had the comfort motion, where he sought the Court's approval to continue to pursue his claims against nondebtor individuals and entities, and that motion was granted. We had another contested hearing where he moved to amend his claim again. The Court granted Mr. Daugherty's motion at that time, and that's what resulted in the preparation and filing of what became Claim No. 205 that we're here to compromise today.

Mr. Daugherty then sought permission to lift the stay so that he could go -- Highland -- go after Highland in Delaware, and that's where Your Honor drew the line and said no, the claims against the Debtor will be determined here.

And then, of course, we had the very lengthy contested evidentiary hearing on Mr. Daugherty's 3018 motion. And,

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again, that motion was brought simply to allow his claim for voting purposes. That's where the two-thousand-some-odd-page appendix was, you know, first presented to the Court. And at the conclusion of that, Your Honor granted the 3018 motion and allowed his claim in the approximate amount of \$9.1 million. I believe that's Exhibit 1 on our witness and exhibit list.

And so with that background, having litigated not the merits but pretty much -- pretty much everything but the merits, and I daresay as close to the merits as you can get, and with the Debtors at that point actively pursuing a viable plan, because by the time Claim No. 205 was filed the Court has approved the disclosure statement and we were trying to get to confirmation, negotiations with Mr. Daugherty began in earnest.

You'll hear Mr. Seery testify that, you know, he had a lot on his plate. The Independent Board had a lot on its plate. But one of the things on their plate was Mr. Daugherty and trying to get a resolution of his claim. And there was a lot of back and forth, you know, between the lawyers, between the principals, and we were able to announce at the commencement of the hearing -- I think Mr. Ellington quoted from it in the very first paragraph of his limited objection -- the presentation of the terms of the agreement as they existed at that time.

Mr. Seery will testify that, you know, it took another

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nine months or so to actually document the agreement. He'll testify that, you know, Pat Daugherty's settlement wasn't the only thing that the Independent Board and that he were involved with, that they were working very hard to get to an effective date.

He'll testify that Mr. Daugherty is not an easy negotiator. And I mean this respectfully to Mr. Daugherty. But he personally engaged in negotiations directly with Mr. Seery. We did it through lawyers. We went through countless drafts. And Mr. Daugherty was a dogged negotiator. He asked for -- you know, the interesting thing here is we're having this hearing today, Your Honor, and Mr. Ellington did not seek any discovery at all. Had he done so, he would have found out that there were, you know, probably a dozen or more draft settlement agreements that went back and forth. And if you --Mr. Seery will testify to some of the things that Mr. Daugherty asked for that we said no to.

And, again, you know, Mr. Daugherty has the right to ask for whatever he wants, and Mr. Seery and the Independent Board, now the Oversight Board, certainly in consultation with the Oversight Board, have the authority to decide what's in the best interest of their estate.

And so it was -- it was a -- it was a difficult negotiation. And at the end of the day, we did get to yes, and I think the Court will find that the settlement is very

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modestly different from what was presented to the Court back in February of 2021.

And, you know, let's just talk about the two issues. Seery -- Mr. Ellington, rather, seems to suggest in his papers that somehow, you know, Mr. Seery just caved and gave him these observer rights in HERA and ERA in order to enable Mr. Daugherty to have more weapons to go after Mr. Ellington. Ms. Dandeneau is free to ask Mr. Seery any questions she wants today, subject to the attorney-client privilege, but I don't think there will be a scintilla of evidence that will show that Mr. Seery thought about any of these issues that Mr. Ellington is apparently taking quite personally. What Mr. Seery will testify to is that he was singularly focused on getting to yes, on getting a deal done with Mr. Daugherty.

And with respect to the observer rights, I want to just focus on that for a second because I think it's -- I think Mr. Ellington mistakenly characterizes what that is, because it's not a right at all. Mr. Daugherty has no rights whatsoever vis-à-vis the Oversight Board. It is a very simple and uncontro... it should be a relatively uncontroversial provision. It's Paragraph 3 of the settlement agreement, and it simply says that Highland will use reasonable efforts -not best efforts, as Mr. Ellington's pleading says -reasonable efforts to see if the Oversight Board will give him access to the meetings.

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Mr. Daugherty has absolutely no right to be in the meeting. The Oversight Board has the "sole discretion" to let him into the meeting. And so they can restrict him arbitrarily. They can restrict him for no reason. They have the sole discretion on whether to let him in.

And, importantly, Mr. Daugherty, if he's permitted to participate or listen in or observe these meetings, he will be required to abide by the Oversight Board's policies, procedures, and agreements, including agreements concerning confidentiality.

Mr. Daugherty has no decision-making authority. He's not a member of the Oversight Board. He has no ability to bind the Oversight Board. He would merely be given access to observe Oversight Board meetings, at the discretion of the Oversight Board. And it's no more, no less. He has no rights whatsoever, no ability to control the Oversight Board, no right.

And I was actually thinking about this earlier. And, you know, Mr. Ellington's pleadings suggest that he's very concerned that, you know, he may share information or that kind of thing. You know, this is America. There's a First Amendment. Mr. Daugherty has the right to speak with whoever he wants to speak with who's willing to speak with him. And so there is nothing right now preventing Mr. Daugherty from picking up the phone and calling one of the Oversight Board

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members and say, I want to share something with you.

Absolutely nothing in the trust agreement that prevents that, nor should it. The Oversight Board should have the ability to hear views from anybody who they want to hear from. They just should.

The Oversight Board members are still going be bound by their fiduciary obligations. They are going to be bound by their -- all of the duties that they have. But we shouldn't sit here today and speculate that something untoward might happen in the future. It's not fair to the Oversight Board members. There is absolutely no evidence in the record to do it. And there's really no basis to suggest that this is somehow a plan modification. That's it.

The other piece is HERA and ERA. You know what? Before I leave that, I did want to point out where Your Honor started, and that is Mr. Ellington has no claims. He's withdrawn every single claim. Therefore, he's not a beneficiary of the trust. Therefore, the Oversight Board owes him no duty whatsoever. And so he really has no standing to challenge that portion of it. I don't think he has standing, frankly, to challenge the HERA/ERA portion, but that part of it is just crystal clear, because he has no interest in the trust itself.

And so I don't understand how his interest can be -- he may have a personal interest. But that's not -- that's not standing. That's not a legally cognizable interest that would

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allow him to object to the access that might be given to him, subject to the Oversight Board's discretion.

HERA and ERA, Your Honor, is very simple. Mr. Seery will testify that, you know, Mr. Daugherty's claim itself seeks over \$26 million of damages related to the dissipation of the assets from HERA, as well as Highland's acquisition of the interests of the other limited partners, his theory of the And, frankly, we -- we disagree with this very hard, and that's why the numbers don't bear any relation to what the claim is. But his theory is that Highland wrongfully bought out all of the limited partners. He became the last limited partner. And since Highland is not entitled to the assets that Highland took, they should be given to him.

Again, not a theory that we put a lot of weight on, but it is a theory. And at the end of the day, Mr. Seery is going to -- and this will be the most important part of his testimony, I think -- he's going to testify that the issue of HERA and ERA was of great concern to the Debtor, and it was of great concern because we have seen Mr. Daugherty litigate with Mr. Ellington, with Mr. Leventon, with Mr. Dondero, with Highland, for the better part of a decade, and we wanted to make one hundred percent certain that we were done with Mr. Daugherty in terms of litigation and claims.

And so Mr. Seery is going to testify that we tried two or three different ways to address the HERA/ERA issue, and this

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is what we ultimately came up with. Let's just give it to him and get that release. Really, one of the most important aspects of the -- of the settlement agreement is attached as an exhibit. It's the HERA release itself, Your Honor. And that's what gives the Debtor finality with Mr. Daugherty. That is among the most important pieces of the settlement agreement. It's attached as an exhibit. It's all signed up and ready to go.

But that's, that's really -- you know, when Mr. Ellington says in his pleading that there's no basis for doing this other than to help Mr. Daugherty, respectfully, Mr. Ellington has it wrong. And if he had taken any discovery, he would have found that out and maybe we could have saved today's hearing. Because the Debtor had a vital interest in resolving the HERA and ERA issues because it was part and parcel of getting to yes -- it was part and parcel of both getting to yes as well as making sure that Mr. Daugherty had his allowed claim in the manner in which we've agreed but is otherwise done with the Debtor.

So, with that, Your Honor, I think the evidence ultimately is going to establish, you know, very, very easily that this settlement is fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Debtor and its stakeholders.

I have nothing further unless Your Honor has any questions.

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THE COURT: All right. First, let's be clear for the record that I have admitted the Debtor's exhibits at Docket Entry 3270 that were earlier mentioned.

And next, I guess I'll hear any opening statement from a friendly party. Mr. Daugherty's counsel, did you want to say anything as far as an opening statement?

> Thank you, Your Honor. MR. UEBLER:

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF PATRICK DAUGHERTY

MR. UEBLER: I just want to say that Mr. Daugherty joins in Highland's request that the settlement be approved, but otherwise we'll rely on Mr. Morris's presentation today.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Ms. Dandeneau, we've obviously been speculating about the standing of your What did you want to say as far as an opening statement and addressing that?

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF SCOTT ELLINGTON MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, I would reserve any comments on the settlement until after Mr. Seery's examination.

But with respect to standing, we acknowledge that Mr. Ellington is no longer a creditor of Highland's estate. I understand the typical standing requirements to appear in bankruptcy court.

I would note that Mr. Ellington was very careful in terms of his objection to the settlement agreement. I thought it

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was interesting that I've been criticized now for not taking discovery. That's probably a first in this case.

But he does not -- he made it very clear. He does not object to the economic terms of the Debtor's proposed settlement. And if you look at -- if you look at the nature of our objection, it was more that there are -- there are issues that we thought were important and should be considered by the Debtor in the exercise of its business judgment that we don't think it was raised.

And the reason why Mr. Ellington brought that to the Court's attention and to the Debtor's attention, Mr. Ellington -- what's unusual about this settlement is that, after the terms of the settlement were announced to this Court at the confirmation hearing, now over a year ago, the settlement was amended to give Mr. Daugherty observer status to the Oversight Board, but it also was amended to include the HERA provision. And I understand Mr. Morris's -- I hear Mr. Morris's arguments about that.

But the effect of the observer status provision with respect to -- on the Oversight Board is if the Oversight Board -- and, again, we don't challenge the fact that the Oversight Board, according to the settlement agreement, has the discretion on whether or not to allow Mr. Daugherty access -but we believe the result of this is to give Mr. Daugherty access to confidential information about Mr. Ellington.

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And also, by the way, Mr. Daugherty himself has stated that one of the purposes of the transfer of the HERA shares is to enable Mr. Daugherty to have access to nonpublic information about Mr. Ellington.

These are noneconomic provisions, so I would argue, Your Honor, whether Mr. Ellington is a beneficiary of the Claimant Trust or not should not be relevant to the standing issues with respect to these issues.

And Your Honor knows that Mr. Ellington has filed a complaint. He filed a complaint in state court against Mr. Daugherty, alleging that Mr. Daugherty has engaged in stalking activities with respect to Mr. Ellington, Mr. Ellington's family, including his elderly father, his sister, and her minor children. And we're not here to argue the merits of those, but we do think that those allegations and what the Debtor would have done with respect to those allegations and what the Debtor will do in light of those allegations is important to consider.

And Mr. Daugherty, by the way, chose to remove that action to this Court, but that's the subject of a separate adversary proceeding. It's subject to a remand and abstention motion.

But I do think, Your Honor, in light of everything that has occurred, or even allegedly has occurred, we feel that it is incumbent upon this Court and the Debtor to take notice of these allegations and to really not put these -- not put

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themselves in a position where they could generate additional claims by providing Mr. Daugherty access to information that could enable the activities of Mr. Daugherty.

So, on that basis, I understand, Your Honor, this is an unusual argument, but we would respectfully request that we be able to at least make our record at the hearing and be heard on these issues.

THE COURT: All right. Well, with that, as I said earlier, while I find the standing to be extremely I guess I should say doubtful, the Debtor has to prove up the bona fides of the settlement in any event. Put on evidence for me to assess whether it's fair and equitable, in the best interest of the estate, and analyze it under all of the Fifth Circuit standards.

So I'll allow you to examine Mr. Seery on behalf of Mr. Ellington to ask him anything you think is pertinent to the settlement. I would hope we don't spend too much time in court on this, because, again, I'm really doubtful about whether a higher court would find standing in this situation where he's not a creditor, he has no pending proofs of claim, and, you know, is he a party aggrieved by this proposed settlement? Again, I think it's doubtful. But I will give Mr. Ellington the benefit of the doubt and let counsel ask questions that you think are pertinent to the issues here.

All right. Mr. Morris, do you call Mr. Seery at this

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time?

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2 MR. MORRIS: I do, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Seery, if you could say

"Testing, one, two; testing, one, two" so we can --

MR. SEERY: Testing, one, two. Good afternoon, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please raise your right

hand. 8

(The witness is sworn.)

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Morris, go

11 ahead.

12 MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm going to try

13 to make this much briefer than I had originally intended.

JAMES P. "JIM" SEERY, JR., REORGANIZED DEBTOR'S WITNESS, SWORN 14

15 DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MORRIS: 16

17 Mr. Seery, can you hear me okay?

18 Yes, I can.

19 Okay. Can you just -- are you generally familiar with the

20 nature of Mr. Daugherty's claim against Highland?

21 Yes, I am. Α

22 Can you just describe for the Court your understanding of,

you know, in general terms, the nature of the --

Basically, Mr. Daugherty has a claim that has one or more

25 of the components, but distilled down to the essence, there's

five major components that come out of about 12 years' worth of litigation with the Debtor.

The first is the enforcement of the HERA judgment that he received in Texas state court. This was -- I think we call it Texas Litigation 1. Highland got a judgment, as Mr. Morris said in his opening, against Mr. Daugherty for about \$2.8 million. Mr. Daugherty got a judgment against Highland for about \$2.6 million. Rather than offset, the parties appealed, and it went on from there.

An important component of that piece is Mr. Daugherty's argument that, throughout the case in Texas, Highland and the other defendants maintained that there was an escrow that was going to benefit Mr. Daugherty in the event that he got his judgment.

And that relates to the second component of his claims, which is the transfer of the HERA assets. HERA was the Highland Employee Retention vehicle, it was put in place after the financial crisis, and it was purportedly designed to retain employees. Mr. Daugherty maintains that the removal of the assets from HERA and the transfer of those assets to Highland and perhaps other places was a detriment to him because not only did he not get his roughly 20 percent interest in HERA, he also had a claim that the structure of HERA was a last-man-standing structure, meaning that it was a pool of assets designed to hold a team of employees together.

If you left, the pool stayed the same. In his reading, other -- other employees -- the remaining employees picked up the assets that you left behind.

We have defenses to each of these, but that's his position.

The third component of his -- and that was a big piece. That's over \$25 million. The first piece is, with interest, around four. The next piece is the indemnity. Mr. Daugherty maintains that he was a -- as a partner, he was entitled to certain indemnification for acts that he did and costs that he incurred in advancing the interests of Highland, and that's around a \$5 million piece.

In addition, he's got a claim from the 2008 compensation — this is from the 2007-2008 tax audit — for about \$2.7 million. He received — Mr. Daugherty received a net loss from Highland that year which gave him an economic benefit by reducing his taxes. That tax year is still under audit at Highland. Amazingly. But maybe not for Highland. And we thought it would be resolved by now. That's — that's, he claims, around \$2.7 [million]. I think our thought, that even if it was — there are a lot of defenses to it, but it would be a much lower number. That battle is still going on. We are not addressing that piece in this settlement.

And the final piece of his claim, distilled down, is fees, fee-shifting, fees on fees, related to mainly the Delaware

action. And I think the best support for that, for our defense, is that the best support for that is when you go through that materials that Mr. Daugherty received in the -- from production related to the Delaware judge exercising the crime-fraud exception to the attorney-client privilege, it's a pretty torrid tale of stripping of HERA -- HERA's assets, stripping of the so-called escrow. It actually looks like, frankly, the escrow was never really an escrow and it was a -- it was a fraud from the beginning. And that one's a pretty disturbing one. We think it's -- our defenses are it's very hard to shift fees in the American system, but it's -- it's not a bare claim.

And so that's the essence of his claim, distilled down.

- Q And -- thank you, Mr. Seery. And just to move this along, do you recall, in the fall of 2020, we had the contested 3018 hearing?
- 17 | A Yes.

Q And were all of these issues analyzed, debated, and presented to the Court, to the best of your recollection?

A They were. I would say that the fee-shifting one got shorter shrift. We probably had less information at the time than we do now. Mr. Daugherty clearly had the information.

But because it was an estimation hearing, it was a little more truncated, and I think that at that time he was -- the fee shifting was, at least from the Court's perspective, and I

think following the traditional American rule, looked on a little bit -- with a bit of a jaundiced eye in terms of its validity. And he was going -- he was clear that he could in the future prove that up, but we didn't -- he didn't really explore that issue too often. Or too much.

Q Can you describe for the Court what you and the Independent Board did between the end of the 3018 hearing and confirmation to negotiate the agreement in principle that was announced to the Court in early February 2021?

A Sure. As a quick prelude to that, let me just say that the board, the Independent Board, along with counsel and financial advisors, spent a tremendous amount of time on Mr. Daugherty's claims as they evolved.

In addition, because the record is so voluminous, we spent a tremendous amount of time deciphering the record and trying to divine exactly where the risks were and where our better defenses were.

So, coming into the 3018, we felt pretty -- pretty good about where we -- where we were clearly exposed and where we had good defenses.

Where we were clearly exposed, and we actually acknowledged at the 3018, is on the HERA, the initial HERA piece, which was his \$2.6 million judgment plus interest.

There -- there really were no defenses to that. It had been affirmed on appeal. Highland simply didn't pay the judgment.

After the 3018, we brought a new focus to trying to resolve with Mr. Daugherty what the remaining components would be.

We'd hoped to get a holistic settlement, including with respect to the 2007-2008 tax piece, which is the loss carryforward that he was able to use and the value of that. We were not able to reach that conclusion, and I can go through that a little bit more later. But we did go through each of the other components and negotiate with Mr. Daugherty as we moved towards confirmation.

Q And what took so long to get from February of 2021 until the end of the year when you finally got signatures on the page? What was happening during that intervening period?

A Well, I would say, first and foremost, while Mr.

Daugherty's claim was exceptionally important, he's a large claim, UBS's claim was bigger, and we were in intense negotiations with UBS.

As you'll recall, right around that time we discovered the Sentinel fraud, and that was extremely problematic because it upset the UBS negotiation. That led to us focusing on the -- what we could divine on what happened with respect to the transfers out of the Defendants of UBS and Highland's role in that and the negotiations, which led to a renegotiation around the terms of the UBS settlement. That wasn't completed until I believe it was March of '21.

We then turned to focus on the remaining claims, including with -- obviously, other issues in terms of asset monetization and trying to move towards effective date financing, indemnity trust. But we did turn to Mr. Daugherty and try to document the settlement we had.

Mr. Daugherty took the perspective that, well, wait a second, now that I see what happened with UBS and I see those transfers, I think my claims regarding asset stripping are even better. Where he thought his only good third-party support for asset tripping and the intentions of a personal vendetta and sweeping it for personal gain was really around Acis, he now -- he could now rely on both the Acis transfers and the transfers that we had exposed with respect to SOHC and CDO Fund, which were the two UBS defendants. And from Mr. Daugherty's perspective, that changed the nature of his claims and his risk profile. So, but I wouldn't say the negotiations began in earnest again, but there was a renegotiation around terms.

Q Okay. And during the negotiations, did the parties exchange numerous drafts of the agreement?

A It has to be at least a dozen. And it was -- really, the focus around those, after we got into negotiation, argument, I don't think it's fair to call it a dispute, but certainly healthy argument our respective positions, we still settled on a Class 8 claim and a Class 9 claim. I was very firm on where

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I thought the maximum exposure was on the Class 8/9 -- Class 8 claim, and then we settled on -- negotiated around the Class 9 number and not wanting to move, because our cash was tight, any other kind of distribution to Mr. Daugherty. And we had healthy arm's-length negotiations with respect to each of those components.

We then focused on the other terms. Mr. Daugherty's always been clear from the start that he was not releasing anybody who wasn't a current employee at the time we settle. He didn't want to do that. That was -- that was my insistence, and I had a team that I wanted to make sure we were protecting, because we also have some obligations to them as current employees. But he was -- he was certainly keeping his litigations against Mr. Dondero, Mr. Ellington, some third parties, as well as HERA and ERA.

And what he was looking for in the negotiations around the terms were -- was as much flexibility around HERA and ERA, because he had a judgment against HERA and ERA. And he wanted to make sure that he could -- I believe it's the only creditor from our records of HERA and ERA -- that he could control that entity, and he was going to try to do that through an involuntary, if that's what it took. And he wanted to be able to use that in his continuing litigation against the other parties that he thinks defrauded him with respect to the so-called escrow.

And then the other component was I think he really was pushing hard on the structure of the settlement so that it might provide some value to him from an evidentiary perspective, even around things like the whereas clauses.

So we took the perspective that I can only put in the whereas clause what I have personal knowledge or that I have been able to decipher from our own records, and that anything else would be an assertion of his. And Mr. Daugherty took the perspective that if I had -- if he has court records in Delaware, why can't I simply affirm those? And that was a rather healthy negotiation around those types of items.

Q Before entering into the agreement, did you consider the potential costs, and I think you've described some of the risks, but if you could just perhaps concisely let the Court know if you considered the costs and risks of litigation as the alternative to the settlement before deciding that this was the right thing to do.

A Absolutely. In all of our settlements, you know, we weigh the risk of winning versus the cost of settling. We also factor in the cost of litigation.

To describe the various litigations that have gone on here as acrimonious and personal and bitter is to grossly understate how vituperative and how dug-in the parties are.

These are exceptionally deep-cutting litigations and personal issues between the respective parties. And our objective was,

frankly, to extricate ourselves from that at what we think is a reasonable price. If the risk-reward wasn't balancing correctly, we would have litigated on the components.

But litigating here would have been extremely difficult. And the reason I say that is because we're talking, as I mentioned, about a ten-plus year litigation record. We're talking about three separate litigations that are currently either outstanding or have various components that have to be dealt with. Multiple parties in each of them. A very voluminous record. And from our perspective, our witnesses we don't think would have been -- one is they're hostile to us, but two, we don't think that they would have been the best witnesses from a credibility perspective. So we would have been weak on witnesses, relying on docs, a giant record. It would have been exceptionally expensive.

- Q All right. Let's just finish up with the issues that Mr. Ellington has raised. Are you generally familiar with the two issues that Mr. Ellington is objecting to?
- A I am, yes.

- Q Can you describe for Judge Jernigan how the issue of oversight access came to be and what your understanding is of the Reorganized Debtor's obligation under Section 3 of the proposed settlement agreement?
- A Sure. Mr. Daugherty has the perspective of a senior partner at Highland. And many of the assets that we own,

oddly, are still there from when he was there.

Now, to be fair and to be sure, they are very different assets ten-plus years later. But it's not unusual for settlements, particularly creditors of entities that are stressed, to want to give their input into how they think an asset should be monetized, what's the best way to bring that value, because that's going to inure to their benefit as a settling creditor.

Mr. Daugherty had the perspective that he could bring a significant amount of expertise to that endeavor. Frankly, since, as I said, he's been out for a long time, he does have significant business acumen, and he put many of these investments on, including MGM and Trussway, at Highland. They were his. But the world has changed, but that's not an unusual ask.

So I couldn't promise to him that I could put him on the Oversight Board because I'm not on the Oversight Board. I couldn't promise him that I could even give him observer status, because, again, I'm not on the Oversight Board. I have the -- I'm overseen by the Oversight Board in many respects, and I do -- I am entitled to attend the Oversight Board meetings. But he asked for observer status, and I said I would ask for it, but it would be entirely up to the Oversight Board to make a determination if it should be granted, how it should be granted, whether it can be

rescinded, how -- what the terms would be.

Like any board that I've been around in these types of situations, there are often observers. They are either contractual or granted other -- for other reasons. And their status is limited. If -- oftentimes, if it's anything to do with that particular creditor or anything that might be extremely sensitive, they'll usually -- the boards go into executive session without observers.

Q Does --

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- 10 | A So I agreed -- I agreed to ask for it.
- 11 | Q Okay. Before getting to that agreement, did Mr. Daugherty 12 | initially demand an actual seat on the Oversight Board?
- 13 A I don't recall. It would not surprise me at all, but I
 14 | just don't recall.
 - Q And I appreciate the candor. Under the settlement agreement, does Mr. Daugherty have any right to participate in any Oversight Board meeting?
 - A No. Again, it's -- I was very specific that I'm not the Oversight Board. I can't grant observer status. I can simply ask for it in good faith and the board will make its own determination.
 - Q Okay. Does Mr. Daugherty have -- withdrawn. Let's move to the HERA and ERA. Can you explain to the Court how, you know, the issue of the treatment of HERA and ERA evolved and how you wound up at the point of actually agreeing to transfer

those entities to Mr. Daugherty?

A Yes. So, recall that Mr. Daugherty has a judgment against ERA. And ERA is the management arm of HERA, but it has no other business or assets. And I think it has a very small few hundred dollars, maybe a few thousand dollar checking account. I don't recall what it is, but minimal assets. So, really no value to the estate.

One of the components, critical components to Mr.

Daugherty from the start was that he was not going to release his claims against HERA and ERA, only the claims against Highland, because if that Delaware -- I think we call it Delaware 1 Litigation, but it might be Delaware 2 -- was still outstanding, and he wanted to continue to pursue that litigation with Highland severed off.

My concern was that if he was continuing to sue HERA and ERA and he had a -- he has a judgment against HERA and ERA or he has a joint and several judgment, HERA and ERA could find itself in an insolvent situation, and then either Mr.

Daugherty or a trustee acting for Mr. Daugherty might come after Highland or the estate. I think it would be attenuated and hard to do, but there was a risk of that.

So we initially started negotiations around a structure where he would -- he could maintain his claims against HERA and ERA, but if he received anything from Highland on account of anything that happened to HERA and ERA, he had to turn it

back over to us, so that he can use it to continue his litigations with nonsettling parties but he couldn't back-door that into something against the Reorganized Debtor or the Highland estate.

The problem with that was that we were set up to effectively maintain HERA and ERA as the owners of the GP and the -- it effectively is a GP, but I believe it's an LLC structure -- and the other membership interests.

He then wanted us to turn it over to him, because I think he thought that was a more effective way to accomplish what he wanted to anyway without having to go through the step of a bankruptcy. It was certainly more efficient for us. But what that led to was then negotiation around making it clear that, once again, none of the -- since we're a settling party, we're bringing those claims, none of the actions out of HERA and ERA come against the former owner of HERA and ERA, either directly or indirectly.

And so we structured it with a rather detailed and extremely broad release of HCMLP and any of the Highland -- Highland Limited -- Capital Management Limited Partner related parties. And that's the structure of the deal that you see now.

When the deal was originally announced in court, we had not yet started to document. We were just on the financial terms. But it was clear that these -- he wanted to maintain

his litigations, and we were -- we were focused on the key financial terms, the Class 8, the Class 9, the cash component, which was really covering the expenses, some of the expenses he's had, as well as the releases related to anybody who's going to be a continuing employee at the Reorganized Debtor.

When we got into the documentation, it went to this structure where he'd maintain his claims, but if he received anything on account of a Highland loss, any Highland party related loss, he would have to turn it over. And then it evolved to the structure where we are now, which is we'll give him HERA and ERA. They have no value to Highland. And we want to make sure that we are extricated completely from any of the litigations or costs.

- Q And last question on this topic. I guess last two questions. You're familiar with the HERA release that is attached to the settlement agreement?
- 17 | A Yes.

- Q Okay. Last question. Is that an integral component of the settlement agreement from the Reorganized Debtor's perspective?
 - A Essential to the transaction. The basic terms of the deal were initially approved by the Independent Board. And that included the initial deal that was announced in court as well as the evolving financial terms. But before the document was done, the Independent Board -- we had the effective date, the

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examination?

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Independent Board is gone, and it's been approved by the 2 Oversight Board. I believe it's a component of the trust 3 agreement that this type of settlement has to be approved by the Oversight Board, that I can't do it on my own, but we're running it so that I use the Oversight Board -- or rely on the 6 Oversight Board; I shouldn't say use -- as a true board of directors. This is a critical component, both to me as the CEO of HCMLP, to me as the Claimant Trustee, and to the 8 9 Oversight Board sitting above me and observing and monitoring 10 my activities. MR. MORRIS: All right. I have no further questions, 12 Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. Friendly parties first. Uebler, do you have a question or questions of Mr. Seery? 14 1.5 MR. UEBLER: I do not, Your Honor. Thank you. 16 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Dandeneau, do you have 17 cross? 18 MS. DANDENEAU: Yes, I do, Your Honor. And thank you 19 again for your indulgence. I will attempt to streamline my 20 examination of Mr. Seery as much as possible. If I may, Your Honor, could the Court allow Laura 22 Zimmerman to share her screen for purposes of this

THE COURT: All right. That's fine.

MS. DANDENEAU: Okay. And so I would just ask Ms.

Zimmerman to put on the screen what is Exhibit 1 to the Debtor's Exhibit 2, which is the settlement agreement attached to Mr. Morris's declaration that's been admitted into evidence. It's at Docket 3270-2. And let's just go to Page 5 of the -- 5 of the PDF, which is Paragraph 3 of the settlement agreement. And if we can maybe just make it larger for some of us to see.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. DANDENEAU:

- Q All right. Mr. Seery, I just wanted to -- this is, when we talk about the observer rights, this Paragraph 3, I'm not going to read it out loud, but this is the document, the paragraph that has the heading Observation Access, is what you've been referring to with respect to the provisions relating to the observer status on the Oversight Board. Is that correct?
- A That's correct. Just one clarification, again. And I hope it may just be nomenclature, but to the extent that there's weight to it, it's observation access. There are no rights. The rights vest with the Oversight Board and how they'll grant access or not.
- Q Okay. Thank you for that clarification. And just for simplicity, can we refer to this provision when we're talking as the observer provision, --

25 | A Yes.

Q -- or would you -- okay. Thank you.

MS. DANDENEAU: And so, Ms. Zimmerman, if we could please turn to Page 10 of the settlement agreement, which I believe is Page 14 of the PDF, and just look at the Paragraph 8.

BY MS. DANDENEAU:

- Q And again, I'm not going to -- I will spare everyone a dramatic reading of the provision, but is this what we would refer to as the HERA provision?
- A That's correct.
 - Q Not really intending to leave ERA out, but just it's hard enough to pronounce HERA. So let's talk a little bit about the changes made to the settlement agreement.
 - MS. DANDENEAU: If we could please, Ms. Zimmerman, pull up Docket -- Exhibit -- what we have marked as Exhibit SE-5, which is found at Docket 3088.

I would note that Highland did incorporate in its witness and exhibit list all pleadings in the case. This is just Highland's motion to approve the settlement agreement. And we are marking this as Exhibit SE-5. No need, I believe, to move it into evidence. This is just as a demonstrative.

If we could please turn to Page 9 of the motion, which I believe is Page 12 of the PDF. And if we could just blow up those bullets on Paragraph -- under Paragraph 40. And maybe move it down, just to make sure we've captured all of the

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1 | bullets.

- 2 | BY MS. DANDENEAU:
- 3 | Q These bullets -- in these bullets, Highland recites the
- 4 | material terms of the settlement. Correct, Mr. Seery?
- 5 | A I believe so, yes.
- 6 | Q And the fifth bullet, okay, refers to what we call the
- 7 | HERA provision. Correct?
- 8 | A Yes.
- 9 Q Now, there's -- there's -- if we scroll down a little bit,
- 10 | there is a Footnote 5.
- 11 MS. DANDENEAU: And maybe we can blow that up a
- 12 | little bit.
- 13 | BY MS. DANDENEAU:
- 14 | Q And the Footnote 5, but I'll read it, says, "With two
- 15 \parallel exceptions, the settlement terms are materially the same as
- 16 | those announced on the record on February 2, 2021 in
- 17 | connection with the confirmation hearing on the Debtor's plan.
- 18 | The two exceptions are that (a) the Class 9 claim was
- 19 | increased by a million dollars; and (b) the Reorganized Debtor
- 20 \parallel agreed to transfer its interests in HERA and ERA to Mr.
- 21 | Daugherty."
- 22 Did I read that correctly, Mr. Seery?
- 23 | A I believe so, yes.
- 24 Q Okay. And the granting of the observer provision, let's
- 25 | say, is not within these two exceptions mentioned in this

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1 | footnote, correct?

- 2 | A That's correct.
- 3 Q Okay. And in fact, nowhere in the motion itself is there
- 4 | a reference to the observer provision, correct?
- 5 | A I don't know, but I'll accept that.
- 6 Q Okay. When -- I don't think you testified to this. When
- 7 | did Highland agree to the observer provision?
- 8 | A Now, remember, we agreed to ask the board to give Mr.
- 9 | Daugherty observer access. So the -- if it's okay, I don't
- 10 | recall the exact date; I can elaborate on the evolution of the
- 11 | provision.
- 12 Q Well, why don't we just agree, was it prior to the
- 13 | confirmation hearing or after the confirmation hearing?
- 14 | A It would have been after.
- 15 | Q Okay. And so just for what it's worth, if it's after the
- 16 | confirmation hearing, the Footnote 5 is somewhat inaccurate,
- 17 | correct, without -- because it does not reference the observer
- 18 | provision?
- 19 MR. MORRIS: Objection to the form of the question.
- 20 THE WITNESS: I would disagree with you, --
- 21 | THE COURT: Sustained.
- 22 THE WITNESS: -- Ms. Dandeneau, because I don't think
- 23 | it's material.
- 24 | BY MS. DANDENEAU:
- 25 | Q Okay. Thank you. Did you review the settlement motion

- 1 | before it was filed?
- 2 | A Yes.
- 3 Q Okay. And did you review any prior drafts of the
- 4 | settlement motion?
- 5 | A I don't recall. Typically, and I apologize for
- 6 | elaborating, but typically counsel sends me a very well-
- 7 developed draft. Typically, I have comments. And so I go --
- 8 | I review virtually every pleading that's filed, probably every
- 9 | pleading, and I comment on virtually every pleading.
- 10 | Q I have no doubt, Mr. Seery, that you get a well-developed
- 11 | draft, and I sympathize with Mr. Morris. Did anyone request
- 12 | -- did any of the prior drafts contain an express reference to
- 13 | the observer provision? To your recollection?
- 14 | A Not that I recall.
- 15 \parallel Q And to be clear, and I believe you testified to this, Mr.
- 16 | Daugherty is the one who requested that the observer provision
- 17 | be included in the settlement agreement, correct?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 \parallel Q And also so the record is clear, the HERA provision, and I
- 20 | believe this is what's stated in Footnote 5, is -- was agreed
- 21 | to post-confirmation as well. Is that correct?
- 22 | A I think, the way the provision works now, in that I
- 23 | couldn't -- that is correct. The evolution I described
- 24 | earlier, I don't recall, other than he wasn't going to
- 25 | maintain his claims against HERA and ERA, if that started

- before or after confirmation. Certainly, before confirmation,
 there was not a written agreement. There was only agreement
 in principle.
 - Q All right. Thank you. And at the time of the confirmation hearing, in accordance with the terms announced on the record, Mr. Daugherty already was going to get under his settlement a substantial claim against the estate pursuant to that settlement. Correct?
- 9 | A That's correct.

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Q Mr. Seery, I'd like to turn to the Claimant Trust
Agreement. And this is a document that we have marked as
Exhibit SE-2. It's at Docket 3265-2. I would represent to
you and to the Court we were unable to locate a publiclyavailable copy of the executed form of the Claimant Trust
Agreement, but this is the copy that was included in the plan
supplement. I understand that there was an amendment that
changed, like, two provisions that are not material to what
we're going to discuss.

But I would ask, Mr. Seery, do you recognize this agreement? Or this form of agreement?

- A I do recognize the form, yes.
- Q Okay. And you are the Claimant Trustee as that term is used in this agreement, correct?
 - A (no audible response)
- 25 | Q Okay.

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MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, I would move for admission of the document that's been marked as SE-2 into evidence.

THE COURT: All right. Any objection?

MR. MORRIS: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. So, --

MR. MORRIS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- it's admitted, but let's be clear where it's found on the docket.

MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, it is at 3265-2.

THE COURT: Okay. So that is admitted. Thank you.

MS. DANDENEAU: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Scott Ellington's Exhibit SE-2 is received into evidence.)

BY MS. DANDENEAU:

- Q Mr. Seery, the Claimant Trust Agreement is the organizational document for the Claimant Trust, correct?
- 18 | A Yes.

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- Q And you would agree with me that one of the purposes of an organizational document of an entity is to govern the management and operations of that entity, correct?
- 22 | A Yes.
- 23 || Q All right.

MS. DANDENEAU: So let's turn, Ms. Zimmerman, please, to Section 4.1. And, again, I'm going to try to spare

- 1 | everybody from dramatic readings of these sections.
- 2 | BY MS. DANDENEAU:
- 3 | Q So, Section -- so just so we -- before we start, Article 4
- 4 | is the provision that sets forth the rights and
- 5 | responsibilities of the members of the Oversight Board,
- 6 || correct?
- 7 | A Essentially correct, yes.
- 8 | Q Okay. And so Section 4.1 describes the initial members of
- 9 | the Oversight Board, and I'm just going to ask you, and I'll
- 10 | ask you this for every provision: Is there anything in this
- 11 | section that expressly allows the appointment of a third party
- 12 | as an observer to the Oversight Board?
- 13 | A I don't believe so, no.
- 14 | Q And I believe you've talked about observation access as
- 15 | opposed to observer. And so we're clear, when I say observe
- $16 \parallel --$ well, I can ask you, is there anything in here that allows
- 17 | the Oversight Board to grant -- expressly allows the Oversight
- 18 | Board to grant observation access? So let's go with your
- 19 | terminology with that question.
- 20 \parallel A $\,$ I think we can -- we can use them interchangeably. No.
- 21 || So, --
- 22 | Q Okay.
- 23 A -- observation access, observer status, the concepts are
- 24 | similar and quite common in most corporations.
- 25 | Q Thank you, Mr. Seery. That will greatly ease the

questioning.

All right. Well, then let's go to Section 4.2. I will ask you the same question. Is there anything in this Section 4.2 that expressly permits the Claimant Trustee to share information with a person not associated with a member of the Oversight Board?

A I don't believe there was a -- it's not -- it's not a section dealing with sharing of information, but it does reference myself, who's not a member of the Oversight Board, obviously, and the Litigation Trustee, who's not a member of the Oversight Board. We do receive quite a bit of information from the Oversight Board and share information with the Oversight Board. But I don't think this provision actually deals with that.

Q And I believe what you're referring to is Paragraph 4.C, correct, where you as the Claimant Trustee are required to provide the Oversight Board with information sufficient to enable the Oversight Board to meet its obligations under the Claimant Trust Agreement, correct?

A That's, that's part of it. There's also -- the way that the structure of the board works is -- and it was highly negotiated in terms of how each of the entities or persons would function -- I'm entitled to be at Oversight Board meetings, but the Oversight Board can exclude me if it's in their reasonable determination to do so. I'm entitled to

- bring advisors, I believe is the term, and I forgot where it
 is in the -- exactly in the section, but I certainly can bring
 my advisors.
 - Q Okay. Thank you, --

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- A The Oversight Board, once again, provided they're acting reasonably, can reasonably exclude me or my advisors.
- 7 | Q Thank you, Mr. Seery. And now let's go to -- I was just
- $8 \parallel --$ Section 4.4 and 4.6, which deal with meetings of the
- 9 | Oversight Board. We'll start with 4.4. Is there anything in
- 10 | Section 4.4 that expressly permits an observer or any other
- 11 | third party that is not acting as a representative of the
- 12 | Claimant Trust, the Litigation Sub-Trust, or the Oversight
- 13 | Board to participate in meetings of the Oversight Board?
- 14 | A Not that I recall.
- 15 \parallel Q And same question, if we can move to Section 4.6. Is
- 16 \parallel there anything in Section 4.6 that expressly permits an
- 17 | observer or any other third party that is not acting as a
- 18 | representative of the Claimant Trust, the Litigation Sub-
- 19 | Trust, or the Oversight Board to participate in any meetings
- 20 | of the Oversight Board?
- 21 | A I don't believe so.
- 22 | Q Okay.
- 23 || A Uh, --
- 24 || Q And to -- I'm sorry. I did not mean to --
- 25 A I apologize, because I didn't read the top section. Some

1 of the former creditors have some specific reference in there, 2 but I think that's really dealing with excluding Redeemer or 3 Acis and/or UBS, depending on what the particular issue being 4 discussed would be and how a quorum would work. I think that 5 -- I don't think there's a specific provision that allows you 6 to bring somebody else in, and that doesn't surprise me at 7 all. I don't know that I've ever seen one. 8 Okay. Thank you. And just so that we're clear, at the 9 time the Claimant Trust Agreement was drafted, those specific 10 creditors who are referenced, those were contemplated to be 11 members of the Oversight Board; is that correct? 12 I believe that is correct, yes. 13 And by the way, when I say participate, can we Okav. 14 agree that participate includes observing? 15 For -- for -- if we need to distinguish, we can. 16 For --17 I mean, typically, participating one would think 18 would be someone who's active, has a vote, has a discussion. 19 Observers, in my experience, whether they be creditors, 20 whether they be regulators, whether they be large 21 shareholders, only get to watch, unless asked something. 22 So, so let's talk about attend, I quess. There's nothing 23 -- because I didn't mean to (overspoken) --

Yeah, no, I'm not trying to (overspoken) the distinction.

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Okay.

50 There's nothing in the agreement that would say some third 1 2 party can come in or that the board can invite some third 3 party in, just like there's nothing in the agreement that says 4 you -- the board could serve lunch at the meetings. 5 All right. Thank you, Mr. Seery. Let's skip to Section 6 4.9. And, again, this section purports to allow the removal 7 of a member of the Oversight Board for cause or disability. Is that -- is there anything in that section that expressly 8 9 permits the Oversight Board to remove someone to whom it has 10 granted some form of observer status? 11 Α No. 12 Now, Section 4.10, which sets forth in detail how a 13 successor member of the Oversight Board will be appointed

- following the removal, death, or resignation of a member, does this Section 4.10 expressly contain anything that would permit the Oversight Board to grant observer status to any third party?
- No, not that I recall. 18
 - Okay. And Section 4.12 requires each member of the Oversight Board to hold strictly confidential and not use for personal gain any confidential trust information. Is that correct?
- 23 That's correct.

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24 Is there anything in this Section 4.12 that sets Okay. 25 forth the same requirements for an observer or another -- a

1 third party attending an Oversight Board meeting? 2 I'm sorry, Ms. Dandeneau. I got lost in reading the 3 section. But I apologize; I missed the question. 4 Oh, I'll repeat it. And it was a long question. Sorry 5 for that. Is there anything in this Section 4.12 that sets 6 forth the same confidentiality requirements for an observer or 7 any other third party who is attending a meeting of the Oversight Board? 8 9 I don't recall. I would expect that if an Oversight Board 10 member brought a colleague, whether that be a junior colleague 11 or an outside professional because they had outside counsel or 12 expert, that that colleague or affiliate, if you will, small 13 A, will be bound by the confidentiality that binds the member. But there's -- it doesn't deal with observer status. I don't 14 15 think that's something in the document at all. 16 Okay. Thank you. So, so in your view, I'd like to 17 understand how the sharing of confidential information with a 18 third party by the Oversight Board would work. Does the 19 Oversight Board need to make a decision to share confidential 20 information with a third party, collectively, the Oversight Board? 21 22 MR. MORRIS: Objection, Your Honor. This is a 23 hypothetical and it's being asked of a person who's not even a 24 member of the Oversight Board.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MS. DANDENEAU:

No.

- Q Is there anything in the Claimant Trust Agreement that actually contemplates the sharing of confidential information with a third party?
- A Not that I recall, except the sharing with professionals, which is clearly contemplated, and perhaps my employees. When I mean mine, I mean the Reorganized Debtor. It's not expressed that I recall, but employees of the Reorganized Debtor can and do attend Oversight Board meetings and they are bound by confidentiality, as am I, on confidential issues. There may be things that aren't particularly confidential that are discussed at times.
 - Q And Mr. Seery, I believe you testified that the Oversight Board in your view would impose reasonable protections if they were going to allow a third party to attend an Oversight Board meeting or observe an Oversight Board meeting. Is that correct?
- A I apologize. I don't recall actually saying that. But I would expect such.
- Q Okay. Thank you. Are you, sitting here today, prepared to vouch to the Oversight Board that Mr. Daugherty is likely to comply with confidentiality requirements imposed on him?
- Q Now, for the sake of completeness, let's take a look at
 Article 10 of the Claimant Trust Agreement. Now, this allows

- 1 | amendments to the agreement, correct?
- 2 | A Yes.
- $3 \parallel Q$ Okay. And for anything other than clarifying nonmaterial
- 4 | provisions of the Claimant Trust Agreement, an amendment
- 5 | requires an instrument signed in writing by you as the
- 6 | Claimant Trustee, correct?
- 7 A I haven't looked at the provision in a while, but I would
- 8 | expect such, yes.
- 9 | Q Okay. And an amendment to the Claimant Trust Agreement
- 10 | requires the unanimous approval of the Oversight Board,
- 11 | correct?
- 12 | A It -- that's -- that's what it appears to say, yes. I
- 13 | apologize. I just haven't looked at the provision in a long
- 14 | time.
- 15 | Q I'm not trying to rush you through this, so if you need
- 16 | time to look at it --
- 17 | A No, that's okay. I believe you're correct.
- 18 | Q Okay. And then, finally, an amendment requires the
- 19 | approval of the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and a hearing.
- 20 | Is that correct?
- 21 | A A material amendment. That's correct. It seems a little
- 22 | odd to me, as an aside, that, depending on when this happened,
- 23 | whether the Court would undertake to hear that, but that's
- 24 \parallel what it says.
- 25 | Q Okay. Well, just so we're clear, it says the Oversi...

1 may amend this agreement to correct or clarify any nonmaterial 2 provisions. And then it says, it may not otherwise be 3 amended, et cetera, without these components. So, I believe 4 that that's -- that is how -- how it works. I don't know if 5 that changes your answer, Mr. Seery. 6 No. I believe my answer is sufficient. 7 Okay. Now, you've previously testified, and as the observer provision states, whether Mr. Daugherty will be 8 9 granted observer access and any continuing access will remain 10 at the sole discretion of the Claimant Trust Oversight Board. 11 Correct? 12 Yes. And nothing in the observer provision actually references 13 your approval in your capacity as the Claimant Trustee for 14 granting observer -- what I'm going to say, observer status on 15 the Oversight Board to Mr. Daugherty. Correct? 16 17 That -- that's correct. I think it's presumed, since I'm 18 asking for it. 19 Okay. Have you signed anything in writing agreeing --20 agreeing to grant Mr. Daugherty observer access or observer 21 status? 22 MR. MORRIS: Objection to the form of the question. 23 THE WITNESS: No, I've simply --24 THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

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THE COURT: Overruled. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: I simply -- I've simply signed the settlement agreement which says that I will use my reasonable efforts to request that the Oversight Board grant observer status to Mr. Daugherty, and the terms, limitations, provisions are for the Oversight Board, or even -- even granting it.

- 8 | BY MS. DANDENEAU:
- 9 Q And as the Claimant Trustee, you have fiduciary duties to 10 the Claimant Trust and its beneficiaries, correct?
- 11 | A Correct.

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- Q And nothing in the Claimant Trust Agreement or Delaware trust law allows you to delegate those fiduciary duties, correct?
- | 15 | | MR. MORRIS: Objection to the form of the question.
- 16 | THE COURT: Sustained.
- 17 | BY MS. DANDENEAU:
 - Q Nothing in the observer provision that's included in the settlement agreement references any amendment to the Claimant Trust Agreement; is that correct?
- 21 | A Yes.
- Q And nothing in the observer provision references the requirement for further approval of an amendment by the Bankruptcy Court after notice and a hearing; is that correct?
- 25 | A That's correct.

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Q Okay. And I know you testified to this already, but is there anything in the Claimant Trust Agreement that prohibits the Claimant Trust from consulting with Mr. Daugherty if he is not a member of the Oversight Board or granted some kind of observer status?

- A I believe Mr. Morris testified to that, but the answer --
- 7 Q Oh, I'm sorry. I get confused sometimes when Mr. Morris 8 testifies.
 - A No, the answer -- the answer, there's -- there is no prohibition from consulting with whomever the Oversight Board wants to consult, whether they're a professional, whether they're Claimant Trustee, Litigation Trustee, whether they're an observer, or whether they're someone on the street.
 - Q And is there anything in the Claimant Trust Agreement that prohibits the Claimant Trust from receiving information from Mr. Daugherty?
- 17 | A No.

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- 18 Q Now, Mr. Daugherty stopped being employed by Highland in 19 2011; is that correct?
- 20 | A That's my recollection, yes.
- Q Yes. With respect to the pending actions that are being
 -- let's start with the Reorganized Debtor -- being pursued by
 Highland as the Reorganized Debtor, does the estate require
 any assistance from Mr. Daugherty?
- 25 A I apologize. I missed the first part. You said with

- 1 | respect to the pending actions that Highland has brought.
- 2 | Meaning litigation actions?
- 3 | Q Yes. Mr. Seery, let me -- let me rephrase that terrible
- 4 | question. With respect to whatever litigation is currently
- 5 | pending that is being pursued by Highland as the Reorganized
- 6 Debtor, as opposed to a Litigation Sub-Trust, does the estate
- 7 | require -- does Highland require any assistance from Mr.
- 8 | Daugherty?
- 9 | A No.
- 10 | Q Okay. And in fact, Reorganized Highland and the Claimant
- 11 | Trust are represented by the Pachulski firm, correct?
- 12 | A That's correct.
- 13 || O And --
- 14 | A Generally, yes.
- 15 | Q Okay. And in your view, does the Pachulski firm require
- $16 \parallel$ any assistance from Mr. Daugherty in connection with the
- 17 | matters on which it is representing the Reorganized Highland
- 18 | or the Claimant Trust?
- 19 | A No. Those -- those matters are all wrapped -- packed and
- 20 | ready to go.
- 21 | Q Okay. Are you familiar with the action being generally
- 22 | commenced by Mr. Kirschner as the Trustee of the Litigation
- 23 || Sub-Trust --
- 24 | A Yes.
- 25 | Q -- against numerous defendants, including Mr. Ellington?

A Yes.

Q Now, I will represent to you that there are certain counts -- namely, Counts 1 and 2 -- that include causes of action for the recovery of equity distributions going back as far as April of 2010. But putting those aside, would you agree with me with respect to the Kirschner action that nearly all of the relevant facts in that action arose after 2011?

MR. MORRIS: Objection to the form of the question.

Just relevance, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What is the relevance?

MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, what it is going to show, and I think this is consistent with what Mr. Seery has testified, is that nobody really needs the advice of Mr. Daugherty with respect to whatever the Reorganized Debtor is doing and also with respect to whatever the Litigation Sub-Trust is doing.

THE COURT: What does advice of Mr. Daugherty have to do with anything? Isn't it access, observer access?

MS. DANDENEAU: Well, I believe that it is also having him attend -- having him attend and do whatever observers do with respect to the Oversight Committee. But I do believe that there was testimony that he might be useful in connection with certain facets of liquidating Highland's -- kind of the longstanding, long-held assets. But I think it is worth at least getting -- having it recognized that there is

really no utility served by having the Litigation Sub-Trust or even having Highland have "access" to Mr. Daugherty.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think it's of dubious relevance, but I'll allow the question.

Mike, how long have we been going with this crossexamination, by the way?

THE CLERK: Approximately 29 minutes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Twenty-nine minutes. All right.

You may proceed.

THE WITNESS: I think I have the gist of the question. I don't purport to understand exactly what Mr. Kirschner's strategy is on every point, but I don't think additional information from Mr. Daugherty is required for Mr. Kirschner or the Quinn Emanuel firm to pursue the cause of action. Whether he would be helpful or not for certain aspects, he may be, but I don't have specific information on that and that would depend on the give and take of what happens in the litigation.

And to clarify, I said earlier that Mr. Daugherty believes that he could be useful in providing advice around certain of the positions that he's familiar with that he put on. But aside from public information, which is certainly his right to receive, and some of it is available for some of the companies, he hasn't been involved with those companies for ten years, so I don't -- I don't purport to say that he is

necessary for me to monetize those assets.

Q Thank you, Mr. Seery. Now, has Mr. Daugherty been assisting the bankruptcy estate through his own investigations?

MR. MORRIS: Objection to the form of the question.

Your Honor, we've got -- we've got two -- we've got an

objection about access and we've got an objection about HERA

and ERA. I don't think it's appropriate or relevant to try to

get discovery for a different lawsuit here.

MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, I'm -- may I respond?

THE COURT: Please.

MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, first of all, this is a quote from Mr. Daugherty's joinder to the motion, where Mr. Daugherty says he's been assisting the bankruptcy estate through his own investigations. And we are particularly concerned, we've made no surprise about it, with respect to the observer -- granting of the observer status, the potential granting of the observer status, and potentially giving Mr. Daugherty access to confidential information.

And what we'd like to establish is whether the estate -and we're not -- I'm not going to go in a lot of detail, but
this is what Mr. Daugherty has said, and we'd like to know
whether he has shared information with the estate up until
this point, personal nonconfi... you know, personal
confidential information that is -- that's not public --

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Seery - Cross 61

1 MR. MORRIS: Your --

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objection.

MS. DANDENEAU: -- with the estate.

MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor, if I may just briefly.

THE COURT: You may.

MR. MORRIS: Mr. Daugherty -- Mr. Ellington does not have standing to challenge the access. He's not a beneficiary of the trust, number one.

Number two, to the extent that they contend that it's a plan modification, make the argument that it's a plan modification. You know, what discussions were had, I don't understand how this is relevant. It's clear that Mr. Ellington thinks that somehow Mr. Seery is, you know, aiding and abetting, I guess, whatever wrongdoing Mr. Ellington alleges Mr. Daugherty is engaged it. It's exactly why we're trying to extricate ourselves from this. Challenge — challenge the provision. You know, we've heard the analysis and the questioning on the provision itself. But we're going very far afield, and it's just — it's not relevant.

THE COURT: Okay. I agree --

MS. DANDENEAU: Mr. Morris, I mean, I do --

THE COURT: I agree we're going very far afield.

This feels like it's discovery relevant to what I'm going to call the stalking action. So, anyway, I sustain the

MS. DANDENEAU: All right. Thank you. And for

record, Your Honor, I just want to make clear that we are not trying to allege in any respect -- I mean, to the contrary -- that the Debtor was somehow kind of in cahoots with Mr. Daugherty with respect to any of the allegations. So I do want to make that clear on the record.

MR. MORRIS: I appreciate that.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MS. DANDENEAU: Well, Your Honor, there are -- I'd like to ask some questions, and maybe I -- I will try to simplify them. But -- and then wrap up very quickly. And then Mr. Morris is free to object, obviously.

BY MS. DANDENEAU:

Q Mr. Seery, if prior to the execution of the settlement agreement somebody had told you that there were allegations that Mr. Daugherty had been observed outside someone's office, residence, sister's residence, father's residence, no less than 143 times, often taking photographs and video recordings, or that Mr. Daugherty had been observed at least eight times outside the home where Mr. Ellington's sister resides with her husband and children, or that Mr. Daugherty was observed at least seven times outside the home of Mr. Ellington's widower father, again, putting aside whether those -- just on the basis of those allegations, would any of those allegations have changed your view about agreeing to the inclusion of the observer provision in the settlement agreement?

1 MR. MORRIS: Objection; calls for a hypothetical. 2 THE COURT: Sustained. 3 BY MS. DANDENEAU: 4 Well, just so I can clarify for the record, let me ask 5 this. Have you, Mr. Seery, have you read or has somebody 6 explained to you the allegations that were contained in the 7 state court petition filed against Mr. -- filed by Mr. 8 Ellington against Mr. Daugherty? 9 I read enough of the -- I'm sorry. Did I cut you off, 10 John? MR. MORRIS: I was just going to say yes or no, to 11 12 the extent it involves attorney-client communications. But 13 you can --14 MS. DANDENEAU: I'm only asking for a yes or no. 15 THE WITNESS: It's hard to say yes or no. But I don't -- I don't recall (inaudible) under the state court 16 17 proceedings that I -- that I know of. I have read the -- at 18 least glanced at the remand -- removal and remand documents 19 that have been filed in this Court. 20 BY MS. DANDENEAU: 21 Okay. And would you agree that one of the effects of 22 giving Mr. Daugherty observer status could be that Mr. 23 Daugherty will have access to confidential information that is 24 not otherwise publicly-available? 25 Around the assets, I don't -- I don't know what the

1 limitation -- I don't know because I don't know what the 2 limitations, if any, the Oversight Board would put on access 3 for Mr. Daugherty if they grant it. It would be up to them. 4 But I would -- I would -- if there was confidential 5 information regarding either assets or regarding litigations, 6 we would -- I would assure and I'm sure the board would assure 7 that confidentiality agreements are in place and that materials like that could not be released or used otherwise. 8 9 But as we sit here today, there's nothing in the Claimant 10 Trust Agreement or the settlement agreement that provides 11 assurance that no member of the Oversight Board will share 12 confidential personal information with Mr. Daugherty? 13 I don't think that's true. I think there's a specific confidentiality provision that you have in the -- in the trust 14 15 agreement, and the language that we included in the settlement agreement, which was that I would request that the board grant 16 17 Mr. Daugherty observer access or status, it's subject to the 18 types of confidentiality that one would typically expect from 19 a board-type deliberation. 20 So if one were to breach that, that would be a breach of 21 the agreement, would certainly abuse whatever observer status, 22 even as limited that you might have been granted. But it 23 would also subject somebody to potential damages for breaching 24 the agreement if it hurt the Trust. 25

And Mr. Seery, sitting here today -- this is my last

question -- are you prepared to recommend to the Oversight

Board that they agree to grant observer status to Mr.

Daugherty?

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A I -- I don't know if I would recommend. I said I would ask, and I'll do it in good faith, and I'll provide my views as they evolve depending on the discussion we have. I certainly think a significant creditor appearing -- observing board deliberations around the monetization of assets is nothing unusual, having done this for it seems like forever. I have been an observer. I've had observers at boards that -- observers on boards that I've been on. It's a pretty typical construct, where you have assets that are being monetized, as opposed to necessarily -- or a straight board with an operating committee, although you see them as well. And I -- I don't know that the limitations we're talking about, how they would pertain, but it would depend on each thing.

Obviously, the sensitivity around confidentiality and attorney-client privilege and common interest related to Litigation Trustee issues and note litigation issues, et cetera, is a little bit different than the sensitivity and confidentiality around private companies and their operations, although that is still sensitive and we want to make sure it's protected.

Q All right. Thank you, Mr. Seery.

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Seery - Redirect

MS. DANDENEAU: I have no further questions at this time.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Morris, redirect?

MR. MORRIS: Yeah. Just a couple of quick questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MORRIS:

Q Mr. Seery, in Paragraph 3, the observer access provision of the proposed settlement agreement, did Mr. Daugherty agree that he would be bound by all policies, procedures, and agreements, including confidentiality agreements of the Oversight Board, if he's given access?

A I don't recall the specifics of the provision in that regard, but the terms of the request would be that, if he gets it, --

Q All right.

A -- he will be bound by whatever strictures the Oversight

Board puts on him. And that -- again, this is -- I understand

the sensitivity by counsel, but it's a pretty common

provision.

It's also common that an observer's access is circumscribed. It's not something where it's just sit and watch all the proceedings. For example, if there's employee discussions or how some -- the company, the Trust, might deal with certain claims or taxes or things that may not deal with or impact the observer's realization on their claim, I would

expect there would be limitations. There typically are.

- Q Okay. And can you just confirm that Paragraph 3, in
- 3 | Paragraph 3 Mr. Daugherty agreed that he would have absolutely
- 4 | no right of access to Oversight Board meetings unless the
- 5 | Oversight Board made that determination in its sole
- 6 | discretion?

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- 7 | A That, that is correct. I couldn't promise him something
- 8 | that I can't deliver, and I wanted to make sure that I wasn't
- 9 | in any way limiting the rights of the Oversight Board to
- 10 | determine who, if anyone, could observe their deliberations.
- 11 | Q Okay. Ms. Dandeneau took you through certain provisions
- 12 | of the trust agreement and asked you whether or not certain
- 13 | things were expressly authorized. Do you recall that?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 | Q And you're generally familiar with the trust document; is
- 16 | that right?
- 17 | A I am, although clearly from my testimony not as sharp as I
- 18 | need to be.
- 19 | Q Okay. Do you recall that there's anything in the trust
- 20 | agreement that expressly prohibits the granting of observer
- 21 | status to third parties?
- 22 | A I'm quite certain there isn't.
- 23 | Q Do you recall if there's anything in the trust agreement
- 24 || that expressly prohibits the sharing of information with third
- 25 | parties?

1 I'm quite certain there isn't. 2 Are you aware of anything in the trust agreement that 3 expressly prohibits the Oversight Board from deciding that it 4 doesn't want to grant observer access to third parties? 5 There is not. 6 Okay. Is there anything that you're aware of in the trust 7 agreement that prohibits the observer access provision in 8 Paragraph 3 of the proposed settlement agreement? 9 No, there isn't. And just, again, nor would there be. 10 There are observers at boards of directors or trusts. 11 common. I've never seen, never seen a corporate 12 organizational document or trust organizational document that 13 prohibits observers if the trustee or an oversight board or a 14 board of directors wants to have them. 15 MR. MORRIS: Okay. I have no further questions, Your 16 Honor. 17 THE COURT: Any recross on that redirect? 18 MS. DANDENEAU: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Seery. 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. (The witness is excused.) 21 22 THE COURT: Mr. Morris, anything else?

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CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE REORGANIZED DEBTOR

MR. MORRIS: Just really briefly, Your Honor. The Reorganized Debtor doesn't believe that Mr. Ellington has

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standing to prosecute his objection because he holds no claim against the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, the Trust, or any aspect of the estate.

We believe that we've easily met the standard under 9019. We believe this settlement is fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the estate. We believe the evidence conclusively shows that the proposed settlement is the subject of arm's-length negotiations; that after doing an exhaustive cost-benefit analysis, that the Debtor, in an exercise of its reasonable judgment, believes that the benefits of the proposed settlement greatly outweigh the costs and expenses of litigation.

We believe specifically that with respect to the two items that Mr. Ellington has objected to, that there's absolutely no foundation for characterizing Paragraph 3 of the settlement agreement as a plan modification. It grants absolutely no rights to Mr. Daugherty whatsoever. It simply allows the Oversight Board to exercise, in its sole discretion, whether to give him access. And if he's ever given access, it will be subject to the policies and procedures and agreements of the Oversight Board, including confidentiality.

HERA and ERA was an integral part of Mr. Daugherty's You heard testimony from Mr. Seery that that issue was debated and morphed several times into different types of resolutions before ultimately settling on the final

resolution.

this afternoon.

It's clear from Mr. Ellington's papers, from Mr.

Daugherty's papers, that the two of them are going to continue their litigation pattern in the future whether or not the HERA/ERA aspect is part of the agreement or not. I mean, if somehow that were not part of the agreement, I don't think there's any evidence, I don't think there's any basis, and indeed, it's contrary to what both of them have said, that that would somehow end litigation between them.

So it doesn't really matter. What does matter, Your Honor, is that the Debtor had a very rational business reason for agreeing to that particular term, and that business reason is reflected not just in the transfer of the asset, but most importantly, in the exhibit to the settlement agreement, the HERA release.

So, on that basis, Your Honor, we respectfully request that the Court overrule the objection and grant the motion in its entirety. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Uebler, any closing argument from you?

CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF PATRICK DAUGHERTY

MR. UEBLER: Your Honor, just that Mr. Daugherty

requests that the motion be approved. Thank you for your time

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Dandeneau, what would you

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like to say as far as closing argument?

MS. DANDENEAU: Thank you, Your Honor.

CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF SCOTT ELLINGTON

MS. DANDENEAU: We fully understand that the standard for approval of a compromise under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 focuses on what is in the best interest of the debtor's estate. And we know that the Court typically defers to the debtor's business judgment.

As outlined in our objection, though, Mr. Ellington has two principal concerns with the proposed settlement. first raises a legal concern. Mr. Morris addressed that, his view of it, which is that Highland incorporated the Claimant Trust Agreement into its plan. The Claimant Trust Agreement is the document that governs the management and operations of the Claimant Trust. That includes the activities of the Claimant Trust Oversight Board.

Article 4 of the Claimant Trust Agreement has extensive provisions dealing with the appointment of the board, the replacement of members, and their rights and responsibilities. And those rights and responsibilities include fiduciary duties and a duty to keep confidential information confidential and not use it for personal gain. And nowhere in the Claimant Trust Agreement is the granting of observer status to a third party contemplated.

The Claimant Trust Agreement never reserved to the

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Claimant Trust the right to invite third parties, otherwise unassociated with the Claimant Trust or the Oversight Board or the Litigation Sub-Trust, to obtain access to confidential information. And granting that kind of provision substantially deviates from the terms of the Claimant Trust Agreement.

Indeed, nothing in the Claimant Trust Agreement, other provisions of the plan, or even the settlement agreement even ever mentioned, much less truly defined, what an observer is. That's a significant part of the problem. We have a Claimant Trust that goes to great lengths to lay out the rights and responsibilities of all parties and to protect the Claimant Trust from breaches of confidentiality. And now what we have is really Mr. Seery's word for what will happen with an observer to the Claimant Trust, because those provisions are not included in any document.

What are the duties of an observer? What are the rights? What is to prevent Mr. Daugherty from accessing confidential information and then using it? And why does Mr. Daugherty even need access to confidential information?

Moreover, Highland would argue that the Claimant Trust has the ability to grant observer status through an amendment. Well, again, we don't believe -- I know that they're not saying that, but we don't believe an amendment can be accomplished through simply the exercise of the Oversight

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Board's sole discretion. Among other things, an amendment to the Claimant Trust Agreement requires notice and a hearing before this Court for this Court to expressly approve that provision.

The second issue, Your Honor, goes to the issue of whether Highland was fully and properly informed of the relevant facts in exercising its business judgment to agree to the inclusion of the observer provision and the HERA provision. The effect of both of these provisions is to give Mr. Daugherty, who has been accused of stalking Mr. Ellington and family members and other people closely associated with Mr. Ellington, including children, of giving Mr. Daugherty access to information about Mr. Ellington that is not otherwise publicly available. And there is nothing that we've heard today that provides assurance that the Oversight Board will not provide that access to Mr. Daugherty.

No one disputes, at least with respect to the observer provision, that that is a -- that is a significant potential effect. And Mr. Daugherty himself has stated that he wants the HERA equity so he can access otherwise-privileged communications between HERA and its counsel. Those are also likely to include confidential information.

And I recognize Highland sits here today and says, we had no idea when we signed, our hands are tied, well, this doesn't really hurt Highland's estate. Should the Court, which is a

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court of equity, really allow a settlement to be approved when one of the purposes of two provisions that were added after the agreement in principle is to give an alleged stalker better access to his victims? Should the Court really allow a settlement to be approved when Mr. Daugherty insisted on these provisions that never disclosed to Highland what his so-called investigations of Mr. Ellington and others entailed?

Maybe Highland decided to humor Mr. Daugherty, and maybe Highland decided it just wanted to put Mr. Daugherty and all his litigation against Highland behind it. We get that. did Highland really intend to do so in a manner that could pose risk to individuals?

We would respectfully submit, Your Honor, that even if Highland was humoring Mr. Daugherty, this is no laughing matter.

And moreover, shouldn't this Court question why Mr. Daugherty requested these provisions? We've heard no credible explanation for why Mr. Daugherty needed the observer provision as a result of the so-called revelations following the confirmation hearing. I mean, we know that the only effect on the estate from the Sentinel -- so-called Sentinel transaction was that Highland agreed to give UBS a larger But Highland also agreed to give Mr. Daugherty a larger claim following those "revelations."

And if Mr. Daugherty, by the way, is not willing to do a

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settlement with Highland unless the observer provision is included, what does that tell us about Mr. Daugherty and his motivations?

We would respectfully submit, Your Honor, that Mr. Daugherty was less than candid with Highland Capital in requesting these provisions. Highland should have the opportunity to reject those provisions in light of the allegations, or at least have the opportunity to assure itself and to assure the Oversight Board, by whatever means it deems necessary, that the allegations are not a concern before Highland is bound to the terms of this settlement agreement.

Accordingly, Your Honor, so long as the observer provision and the HERA provision remain in the settlement agreement, we would respectfully ask Your Honor to refuse to approve Highland's settlement with Mr. Daugherty.

> MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, can I have 15 seconds? THE COURT: Fifteen seconds. Timer's on.

REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEBTOR

MR. MORRIS: Okay. I think the -- I think the rebuttal is to simply point Ms. Dandeneau to the two questions she asked Mr. Seery, and that is, is there anything that prohibits the members of the Oversight Board from consulting with Mr. Daugherty outside a meeting? Mr. Seery testified no.

Mr. Seery was asked whether there was anything that prevented Oversight Board members from receiving information

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from third parties outside of the Oversight Board meeting. Mr. Seery said no.

That's it. They -- this is form over substance. do exactly what she's trying to stop outside of -- there's just no substance here. There's no reason for an amendment. There is no plan modification. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. This will be the Court's ruling on the Reorganized Debtor's motion for an order approving its proposed settlement with Patrick Daugherty.

First, the Court has jurisdiction over this contested matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1334, and this is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b). Bankruptcy Rule 9019 is the governing rule, as well as a multitude of cases, including AWECO, Foster Mortgage, Jackson Brewing, and TMT Trailer from the U.S. Supreme Court.

What those cases dictate is that a bankruptcy court, when presented with a proposed settlement, should look at is it fair and equitable and in the best interest of the estate, when considering the probability of success if there were to be further litigation, with due consideration of uncertainty of law and fact; the complexity and likely duration of the litigation and any attendant expense and delay; and all other factors bearing on the wisdom of the compromise, keeping in view at all times the paramount interests of creditors, with

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deference to their reasonable views.

Here, the Court obviously just -- well, I'm going to say that reasonable notice has been given of this proposed compromise. The motion has been on file since December 8, 2021, so close to three months. And during that time frame, we only had the one objection of Scott Ellington, who is the former general counsel of Highland and holds no claim as a creditor in this case. At one time, he had pending proofs of claim, but they have been disallowed.

So, with regard to the Ellington objection, we've talked about standing or no standing. I am of the view that he does not have standing, either statutory or constitutional. would not appear to be that he is a person affected by the settlement in that he does not have a claim that remains against the estate. He does not seem to qualify as a person aggrieved under case law interpreting that standard.

But if I'm wrong about this, I nevertheless overrule the objection as having no merit. This Court is in a unique position to evaluate the bona fides of the settlement, that being that the Court has had many hours of court time in which it has seen evidence and heard argument from Patrick Daugherty.

Significant, in the fall of 2020, there was a lengthy multi-hour hearing on what we call a Rule 3018 motion to estimate Mr. Daugherty's claim for voting purposes, for plan

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voting purposes. In hindsight, I cannot remember how many hundreds of pages of exhibits I looked at in that multi-hour hearing, but after that multi-hour hearing this Court ruled, I think much to the Debtor's dismay and maybe other party in interest dismay, that Mr. Daugherty should be given a claim for voting purposes in the amount of \$9,134,019.

Of course, that was an estimation based on some evidence but not all evidence. But again, it puts the Court in a unique position today to not simply look forward on how on how this Court might rule if there was litigation on the remaining proof of claim and how a Court of Appeals might rule; I've actually seen a lot of evidence.

So, based on that, I do find the settlement to be certainly within the range of reasonableness, and fair and equitable and in the best interest of the estate.

Again, despite what the Court earlier ruled on the 3018 motion, Daugherty is going to be given an \$8.25 million general unsecured claim, a subordinated general unsecured claim of \$3.75 million, a lump sum payment of \$750,000 cash in the short term, and then the various releases and transfer of HERA and ERA to Daugherty, as well as this new provision that -- to make sure I've got the wording -- Debtor will use reasonable efforts to petition the Oversight Board to give Daugherty observer access.

I find this all, again, to be within the range of

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reasonableness. The testimony was credible that there had been not just arm's length but hard-fought negotiations over a very long period of time. Again, it's been a year, or 13 months, almost, since the settlement was orally announced. The testimony was credible that there were many drafts, many written drafts of the settlement documents that have gone back and forth since the oral announcement.

With regard to the modifications that are objected to here, the observer access to the Oversight Board that may or may not actually happen and the transfer of Highland's interests in HERA and ERA, and then I guess there was a slight increase in the subordinated unsecured claim, none of these, in this Court's view of the evidence and testimony, are materially different from what was orally announced. But more importantly, they certainly don't rise to the level of plan modifications.

And I will add just another word or two about this observer access that has been such a trouble spot for Mr. Ellington. If this is granted, not only does it not seem materially inconsistent with what might be construed to be allowed under the Claimant Trust Agreement, but during the hearing I couldn't help but think about a Bankruptcy Code statute that I wondered if anybody was going to mention. No one did. But it's 1102(b)(3). Okay?

So the bankruptcy nerds on the WebEx will remember that in

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October 2005 1102(b)(3) was added to the Bankruptcy Code. And it's a provision that deals with official committees of unsecured creditors during the pendency of the Chapter 11. So it technically doesn't apply to the Oversight Board, this post-confirmation Oversight Board. But it provides, 1102(b)(3), in case you don't have it in front of you, that a committee, meaning an official unsecured creditors committee, shall, quote, provide access to information for creditors who hold claims of kinds represented by that committee and are not appointed to the committee. It shall solicit and receive comments from the creditors that I just described, and be subject to a court order that compels any additional report or disclosure to be made to creditors described in Subparagraph Α.

So I guess my point is, even though we're in a postconfirmation phase, what we're dealing with is an oversight board that basically substitutes in many respects for an official creditors committee when you're in a postconfirmation stage of a Chapter 11. And if Mr. Daugherty is given access to deliberations, meetings, information of the Oversight Board, it certainly doesn't feel offensive to me, because in a pre-confirmation stage we have a Bankruptcy Code section that is designed to give access to creditors like Mr. Daugherty. And certainly, you know, we see protocol orders all of the time in Chapter 11s where, you know, people will be

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worried, okay, yes, we have to give access, but we want to require this person to sign confidentiality agreements if there's something confidential about the information.

The point is, there are workarounds to deal with concerns about confidentiality and sensitive information.

So not only do I determine that this observer access concept is not by any stretch something that should be viewed as a plan modification, but it is within the spirit of the Claimant Trust Agreement, it doesn't run grossly afoul, or afoul, I think, of anything in there. And, again, it's just observer status. And it seems to be consistent also with the spirit of this provision of the Bankruptcy Code I just cited.

So the Court reserves the right to supplement and amend in the written form of order. I direct, Mr. Morris, you to submit a form of order, but I do hereby approve the compromise as presented to me.

All right. Well, we do have one other matter on the calendar, as I mentioned in the beginning. It is in the adversary Ellington v. Daugherty, Adversary 22-3003. a routinely-set status conference after removal. Okay? was a state court action that was removed by Mr. Daugherty's counsel to the Bankruptcy Court. And we did here what we always do: Roughly 30 days after removal, we set a status conference to see do we need a scheduling order, what kind of case matters do we need to address, and are we going to have

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consent to Bankruptcy Court adjudication or are we going to have a motion for remand.

So I don't know what we're going to attempt to accomplish here because later in this month we have set a hearing on Mr. Ellington's motion for remand and abstention. So I'll ask counsel, did you all view this setting as something that, you know, we needed to address issues on, or is it premature before we have the hearing on the motion for remand and abstention?

MR. YORK: Your Honor, this is Drew York from Gray Reed. I represent Mr. Daugherty in the adversary action. And I agree with the Court that it is, based upon the motion to abstain and remand that was filed, it's premature. We set the status conference at the Court's request immediately after we filed the removal notice. I think we can address all of the issues at the hearing at the end of the month.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. --

MS. DANDENEAU: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. DANDENEAU: We agree with Mr. York and the Court, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, so I guess we will see you at the end of the month. I think, what is it, maybe March 28th, something like that? March 29th?

MS. DANDENEAU: I believe it's March 29th.

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THE COURT: Okay. And you know that I tend to sometimes share my views just to see if it will spur a fit of reasonableness or encourage people to settle or walk away. I'm pretty exasperated with that attempt in this case. But this litigation is -- I'm going to call it the stalking lawsuit. Okay? Every time -- I don't know how much longer it will be in my court, but as long as it's in my court I'm going to call it what it is, a stalking lawsuit. It is one grown man accusing another grown man of stalking. You know, it's just embarrassing to me, and it should be embarrassing to those involved.

Now, I have read the lawsuit and I have read that Mr. Ellington accuses Mr. Daugherty of driving by his house, driving by his father's house, driving by his sister's house, driving by his office, 143 sightings, he's taking pictures. And you know, if that's true, again, that's embarrassing. If -- I don't even know what to say except this is embarrassing. One grown man accusing another grown man of stalking. Okay? A statute, by the way, that was designed to protect, you know, ex-wives, girlfriends, battered women, from abusive men. You know, gender doesn't matter, but wow. It's just -- I don't know what to say except people should be embarrassed, and so that's what I'm going to say.

I don't know if it's going to make a whit of difference in anyone's litigation posture. But we'll come back on March

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