Case 3:25-cv-02724-L

Document 18

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Page Docket #0018 Date Filed: 12/4/2025

# UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

In Re: Highland Capital Management, L.P.		§ §	Case No.: 19–34054–sgj11
The Dugaboy Investment Trust	Debtor(s)	\ \ \ \ \	Chapter No.: 11
vs. Highland Claimant Trust	Appellant(s)	§ § 8	
Tinginana Ciamani Trasi	Appellee(s)	§ §	3:25-CV-02724-L
		§ §	

## **NOTICE OF TRANSMITTAL**

I am transı	mitting
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BTXN 049 (rev. 03/15)

	The Motion for leave to Appeal 28 U.S.C. § (USDC Civil Action No. DNC Case).
	The Motion for Stay Pending Appeal (USDC Action No. – DNC Case).
	The Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.
	The Motion to Extend Time To File Designation (USDC Civil Action No DNC Case).
	On , the Record on Appeal was transmitted. The designation of record or item(s) designated by were not filed when the record was transmitted. The item(s) were filed on awaiting instructions from the assigned district judge.
✓	Other Supplement Appellant Record Vol. 1
	Copies of:

**TO ALL ATTORNEYS**: File all subsequent papers captioned and numbered with the appropriate division of the United States District Clerk's Office. Any questions concerning this proceeding should be directed to the U.S. District Clerk's Office at (214) 753–2200.

DATED: 12/4/25 FOR THE COURT:

Stephen J Manz, Clerk of Court

by: /s/J. Blanco, Deputy Clerk

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# UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, DALLAS DIVISION

In Re: Highland Capital Management, L.P.

§ Case No 19-34054-SGJ-11

The Dugaboy Investment Trust

- Appellant

**Highland Claimant Trust** 

-Appellee

§ 3:25-CV-02724-L

[4401] Order Granting Motion for Order Fixing Allowed Amount of Class 11 Interests (related document # 4362) Entered on 9/22/2025.

Volume 1 SUPPLEMENTAL APPELLANT RECORD Case 3:25-cv-02724-L Document 18-1 Filed 12/04/25 Page 2 of 82 PageID 5665

BTXN 101 (rev. 10/02)

#### UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

In Re:

Highland Capital Management, L.P.

Debtor(s)

The Dugaboy Investment Trust

Appellant(s)

**Highland Claimant Trust** 

Appellee(s)

Case No.: 19-34054-sgj11

Chapter No.: 11

### INDEX OF RECORD FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPEAL

Page No. **Item Description** 

Appellants Supplemental Record Vol. 1

Transcript of Proceedings September 18, 2025 doc 4403 000001

DATED: 12/4/25 FOR THE COURT:

Stephen J Manz, Clerk of Court

by: /s/J. Blanco, Deputy Clerk

1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION				
3	)				
4 5 6 7 8	HIGHLAND CAPITAL  MANAGEMENT, L.P.,  September 18, 2025  2:30 p.m. Docket  Reorganized Debtor.  MOTION FOR ORDER FIXING  ALLOWED AMOUNT OF CLASS 11  INTERESTS FILED BY HIGHLAND  CLAIMANT TRUST (4362)				
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  BEFORE THE HONORABLE STACEY G.C. JERNIGAN,				
10	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.  APPEARANCES:				
12 13 14	For the Reorganized Debtors:  John A. Morris PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES, LLP 780 Third Avenue, 34th Floor New York, NY 10017-2024 (212) 561-7760				
15 16 17	For Dugaboy Investment Trust:  Geoffrey Scott Harper WINSTON & STRAWN, LLP 2121 N. Pearl Street, Suite 900 Dallas, TX 75201 (214) 453-6500				
18 19 20	Recorded by:  Michael F. Edmond, Sr.  UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  1100 Commerce Street, 12th Floor  Dallas, TX 75242  (214) 753-2062				
21	Transcribed by:  Kathy Rehling 311 Paradise Cove Shady Shores, TX 76208 (972) 786-3063				
<ul><li>23</li><li>24</li><li>25</li></ul>	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.				

#### DALLAS, TEXAS - SEPTEMBER 18, 2025 - 2:47 P.M.

THE COURT: All right. Our other matter is Highland Capital, Case No. 19-34054. We have a motion to fix the allowed amount of our Class 11 interests. We'll get our lawyer appearances, please.

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, Geoffrey Harper with Winston & Strawn for Dugaboy Investment Trust.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Harper for Dugaboy.

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John Morris; Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl & Jones; for Highland.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Morris for Highland.

Do we have any other appearances?

All right. Well, I've got your pleadings and your witness and exhibit list, to the extent you end up putting evidence on. And Mr. Morris, you may begin.

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Nice to be in your courtroom, as always.

OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE REORGANIZED DEBTORS

MR. MORRIS: We're here today because we need to be here today. We're here today because we have the burden of proving our motion to fix, in specific dollar amounts, each of the unvested contingent interests that are in Class 11. And we have to do that because the Plan and the Claimant Trust Agreement require that. Those documents, which are now four-and-a-half years old, require that all disputed claims in

equity interests be resolved before the Claimant Trust can be dissolved itself, a process that we're very interested to begin.

That's why we're here today, to fix those allowed amounts. And how do we do that? We do it the same way we did it in June, basically. We're using the same methodology that we did in June. You just look at the capital account balances as of the petition date, and, you know, that gets us to where we need to be.

I've got a very short PowerPoint --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MORRIS: -- to just highlight some of the issues that we believe are relevant today. Mr. Seery, the Claimant Trustee and the CEO of Highland Capital Management, LP, is here today to give what I hope will be brief testimony in order to meet our burden.

I do just, before I get to the PowerPoint, want to briefly address the objection. As the Court knows, I think there are four or five different holders of the unvested contingent Class 11 interests, but only one of which has objected. I don't know what the position is of the rest of them, but they're not here. And the objection itself is meritless. As we say in our papers, you know, the request that all distributions after senior claims are satisfied be distributed on a pro rata between the holders of the Class 10 and 11

Claims violates about a half a dozen orders of this Court.

You can't reconcile it with the subordination provisions and the creation of separate classes in the Claimant Trust

Agreement or in the plan. You can't reconcile it with the fixing of the HMIT Class 10 interests that we did in June. I mean, what does it mean if you're not just going to distribute stuff without regard to that number?

Mr. Dondero signed an agreement on behalf of HCLOM that resolved HCLOM's claim, put it in Class 10. HCLOM has never been a limited partner. It has no -- you can't do what they want. This is really pushing the limits of Rule 11, in our view, because they're asking you to violate probably a half a dozen different court orders.

So I don't want to beat the drum too loudly because it's just not worth it here. I just want to meet my burden of proof. If I may just hand out these small decks.

THE COURT: You may.

(Pause.)

MR. MORRIS: So, Your Honor, the first slide here is just to highlight the provision in the plan, the definition of contingent Claimant Trust interests that applies here. You know, as always I cite to the record. Actually, before I get to this, I'd like to just to move into evidence -- I should have done that first; I apologize -- I'd like to move into evidence Exhibits 1 through 10, which can be found on

Highland's amended witness and exhibit list that was filed at Docket 4394.

THE COURT: All right. Any objections to that?

MR. HARPER: No, Your Honor.

MR. MORRIS: Okay.

THE COURT: Those 1 through 10 will be admitted.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you.

(Reorganized Debtors' Exhibits 1 through 10 are admitted.)

MR. MORRIS: So with respect to the first slide, it's just a snapshot of one of the definitions in the plan. The plan definition of Claimant -- Contingent Claimant Trust Interest establishes that the limited partnership interests that were held by the Class A members under the prepetition limited partnership agreement will be subordinated to the class that's being established for the holders or the former holders of the Class B and C interests.

And that's important, and that's important because that is the basis upon which the separate classes were created. And so, you know, this definition is given effect in Article 3 of the plan. Article 3, Section H-10 and 11, that's the provisions of the plan that establish the two different classes. And the creation of the separate classes and the subordination provision weren't adopted by accident, right? Your Honor made a very specific finding in Paragraph 36 of the confirmation order that says the plan properly separately

classifies the equity interests in Class 10 from the equity interests in Class 11 because they represent different types of equity security interests in the Debtor and different payment priorities.

There is a reason why this was done, and everybody knew it. Here we are, four-and-a-half years later, revisiting an order that was entered, at least as to this aspect, without objection. Right? What are they doing?

The concept of subordination, if we go to the next slide, was adopted also in the Claimant Trust Agreement, in Section -- Article 5, Section 5.1-C. Again, I've highlighted two portions. The first portion actually does relate to the notion of pro rata treatment, because that's what Dugaboy says, it's got to be pro rata. It is pro rata within a class. It's not pro rata between classes. You have horizontal pro rata. So if you're in Class 10, it's pro rata. There was only one member of Class 10 until we had the HCLOM agreement, and that was HMIT. But in Class 11, you had a bunch of different. And so, yeah, they have to be treated in their class the same.

But the bottom is really why we're here today, because it says the equity interests distributed to the allowed holders of Class A limited partners -- and that's what we're trying to get to. That's why we have to fix the amount. You fix the amount in order to get it to an allowed claim or an allowed

1.5

interest. Because it's not even allowed today, right? You get to allowed because it's fixed and it's no longer disputed.

And the holders of the Class A limited partnerships, quote, shall be subordinated.

So I don't, I just don't understand how anybody could come here and suggest that Class 10 and 11 should be treated pro rata. It violates the Plan. It violates the Claimant Trust Agreement.

The next slide is just a calculation of the amounts. Mr. Seery will describe the methodology as to how we got to these numbers. Basically, the December 31st, 20- -- it's not written on the back of a napkin. It's written on the front of a tax return. Okay. We didn't write this, right? This isn't made up. He's going to tell you there's nothing subjective about this.

We took the tax returns that Jim Dondero signed when he controlled Highland. That was the starting point, the end of 2018. That's the first column. The second column, we take it to the petition date, and we use Highland's financial statements to do that. And then just for illustrative purposes we take it out until the end of 2019, to show the fluctuation in the value of the capital accounts in the -- just for illustrative purposes.

But the real point is to determine what the capital accounts were as of the petition date. That's when their

interests are being valued.

And Mr. Dondero and Dugaboy know their objection is baseless. And how do we know that? If you go to the last slide. You'll remember -- I mean, there's so many lawyers who have represented Dugaboy, it's a problem. It's a real problem for them. And it's why you can get a new lawyer here who probably, in fairness, probably doesn't have the historical and institutional knowledge to understand that this makes no sense.

Because last December you had Ms. Deitsch-Perez in here in opposition to the objection to the HCLOM claim, signing a settlement agreement on behalf of not just HCLOM but Dugaboy, if you look at Exhibit 8. She signed it on behalf of Dugaboy, too. And they agree that to resolve the dispute they would put HCLOM in Class 10 in a fixed amount, without anybody saying, oh, my goodness, but what's that going to mean for Dugaboy when we come back and we want to do this pro rata? Nobody thought about it then because it wasn't an issue for them.

They take it further. Apparently, Mark Patrick realized that that agreement was signed without his knowledge or consent on behalf of HMIT, and they have a little fight, and that's what led to where we are, where they are today. And they enter into an agreement to resolve their dispute, and that's at Exhibit 9. And that's an agreement, it's an

intercreditor agreement, they call it a participation agreement, between HCLOM and HMIT.

We had nothing to do with that. We didn't even know it was happening until it happened. But apparently they agreed that, if HMIT got a distribution in Class 10, they would give five percent of it to HCLOM, less HMIT's legal fees, another complication, but it's in Paragraph 1 of this agreement. This is how crazy this is. So they agreed to this. Again, second time, not a word about Dugaboy, not a word about how that's going to play out with some expected pro rata sharing.

But here's the best part, maybe the best part, the funniest part. Just four weeks ago, yet another lawyer for Dugaboy has an email communication with Louis Phillips, Mr. Phillips representing HMIT, and they have a back-and-forth. And I get involved because, as a result of the HMIT settlement, HMIT is going to get some payments from Highland. But now they have an obligation under this agreement to share it.

So there's instructions in there. You can look at Mr. Elms' (phonetic) email, right? So you have Ms. Deitsch-Perez in December, you had Mr. Elms, and he says, hey, you know that payment for HCLOM, send it to Dugaboy. Took the whole thing. Took the whole thing. It's right there. Gave wire instructions to send the money to Dugaboy, without ever saying, we need it because we have to take our piece. It's

five percent. They're getting five percent of what HMIT got.

Has nothing to do with the partnership agreement. It has

nothing to do with prorated. Has nothing to do with Dugaboy's

I think 0.01886 percent. Nothing to do with anything.

And yet when they get this motion now, oh, you know what, we don't like what's happening. They said nothing at confirmation about this. There's no appeal about this. There's no objection about this. The orders have been in place for years. They said nothing in June with HMIT. They said nothing when they got the cash. What are we doing?

So that's all I have, Your Honor. I just wanted to provide some context to make sure the Court understands at least Highland's perspective, both as to the validity of our position, because our position, what we're doing, is consistent with the plan. It's consistent with the Claimant Trust Agreement. It's consistent with the HMIT settlement. It's consistent even with the HCLOM/HMIT settlement that we weren't a party to, because under our proposal, under our methodology, they're going to be able to share the cash just as they agreed. Right? Everything works perfectly.

So at the end I'll put Mr. Seery on, he'll be brief, and we'll ask the Court to enter an order granting the motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Mr. Harper?

1 MR. HARPER: Thank you, Your Honor. 2 Please forgive the knee. They're working on it. 3 THE COURT: Okay. OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF DUGABOY INVESTMENT TRUST 4 5 MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I'll be very quick as well. 6 I don't think there's any point in spending more time on this 7 than need be. We objected to the way that the plan was to set the value of the claim as to Hunter Mountain because of the 8 9 equity claim and we're objecting to it here. 10 THE COURT: Wait. Repeat what you just said. I'm 11 sorry. Just start over, --12 MR. HARPER: Certainly, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: -- if you don't mind. 14 MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Dugaboy filed 15 objections earlier, the Court overruled them, when they objected to the amount of the claim that Hunter Mountain was. 16 17 So, I mean, this -- the statement that we somehow didn't 18 object to this, this is, you know, we objected to it when the 19 Court --20 THE COURT: You objected a few weeks ago when we had 21 22 MR. HARPER: Yes. 23 THE COURT: -- the compromise and settlement motion 24 before the Court --25 MR. HARPER: I think this --

THE COURT: -- involving Hunter Mountain and the Claimant Trustee and the Reorganized Debtor. Is that what you're talking about?

MR. HARPER: I believe so, Your Honor. Yes.

THE COURT: Well, I'm asking you.

MR. HARPER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARPER: But the point being -- and I think that one of the issues that we've got when we talk about Class 10 and Class 11, we need to recognize that everything in Class 10 and everything in Class 11 aren't the same. The claims of Hunter Mountain in Class 10 are equity claims. The claims of Dugaboy in Class 11 are equity claims. These are the people who owns the shares of the Debtor. And when we are talking about how those claims get valued, they get valued a certain way.

Now, we understand that the whole point of putting them in priorities of Class 1 through 10 is to determine priority of payment.

THE COURT: 11.

MR. HARPER: 11. I'm sorry, Your Honor. Is to determine priority of payment. It doesn't mean that, you know, as we sit around and determine each individual claim, that the way that we value them ends up being the same to determine how much of the claim is allowed. Just like, you

know, some -- each contract gets treated differently, is the
situation here.

And our point is the equity claims are unique. Equity is determined, it always has been, right, the answer is in every bankruptcy that I've ever been involved in, right, we pay off the creditors. If there's money left, which there often is not in a liquidation case, then that money gets paid to the equity holders pro rata.

Now, your plan --

THE COURT: Okay. Let me stop you a minute.

MR. HARPER: Sure.

THE COURT: I hope you're going to get to the resjudicata, essentially -- my words, not Mr. Morris's, but that's the substance. This has been decided.

MR. HARPER: So which part are you saying, Your Honor. Are you saying you believe it's res judicata because of the plan or are you saying you think it's res judicata because of the 9019 ruling a few weeks ago?

THE COURT: Well, both.

MR. HARPER: Okay. So the plan has very specific statements about what happens to extra money, Your Honor. There's provisions in both of them. Because, candidly, Your Honor, there would be a problem if there wasn't, right? What happens if more money comes into this plan than there are if we have nothing but claims that are set in stone for the

1 dollar value? 2 THE COURT: Okay. So you dispute that the plan 3 subordinated Class 11 --4 MR. HARPER: No, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: -- to Class 10? MR. HARPER: I do not. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. Then --8 MR. HARPER: There's also provisions, however, in 9 there that says, despite that, once you set those claims, 10 there's a provision to deal with money after that. In other 11 words, --12 THE COURT: Okay. You'll point out what plan 13 language --14 MR. HARPER: Sure. 15 THE COURT: -- you think supports your argument. 16 MR. HARPER: Certainly, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. HARPER: Your plan also states and your order 19 states that, regardless of anything in the plan, that the 20 issues of contractual agreements and the issues of law and 21 equity get involved as well. And there is no possible doubt 22 that the partnership agreement has very specific ways that 23 these are supposed to be valued and the assets are supposed to 24 be paid out. It's in the contract there. 25 So that becomes critical, because if we go to part two,

which is, all right, if the answer is we're going to come out and determine the cash value here, there's two problems. One, when do we do this? Right? So, as you well know, right, under the bankruptcy law, the answer is we don't determine contingent fee and unliquidated until it's absolutely necessary. If the answer is we believe we've hit that point, that it's absolutely necessary and there is some reason that this will hold things up, then we should discuss that. But since they're asking for this bankruptcy to stay open for several more years, we question whether or not that's really the way to do this.

But secondly, the issue with the --

THE COURT: I want you to address --

MR. HARPER: Sure.

THE COURT: -- res judicata. How many times is it appropriate for this Court to consider the same issue? Isn't that exactly what I'm doing?

MR. HARPER: So --

THE COURT: I considered the plan language, which subordinated Class 11 to Class 10 based on they had different rights under the limited partnership agreement of Highland, which was part of the evidence. Your client didn't object, by the way, to that.

MR. HARPER: They did not.

THE COURT: Although the client objected to the plan

in numerous ways and appealed the confirmation order. So you're going to show me, I guess, why this isn't res judicata, because it looks to me like the plan decided it. Okay?

But then we have the other res judicata issue of, a few weeks ago, when this valuation methodology for Class 10 was proposed by the Debtor and there was testimony from Mr. Seery, and Dugaboy objected, and there was cross-examination, and I had no evidence from a different person about what would be a more appropriate methodology, and so I approved that.

So, from my perspective, you've got at least a double resjudicata problem. So I really want you to tell me out of the gate why you don't think you have a double resjudicata problem.

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I don't want to be a smart aleck, so please forgive me, because one thing I was -- I assume you're actually meaning collateral estoppel, not res judicata, since --

THE COURT: Well, I guess it could be either one.

MR. HARPER: And I'm not -- and please don't think
that --

THE COURT: I mean, I guess it could be either one.

MR. HARPER: I mean, certainly, --

THE COURT: I guess it could be specific findings I made, and so therefore collateral estoppel might be the doctrine. But I think it's probably the ruling as well.

1 Maybe it's both. Okay. MR. HARPER: Your Honor, let me --2 3 THE COURT: We'll have a law school class decide 4 that. 5 MR. HARPER: Yeah. I'm sorry, Your Honor, I didn't 6 mean to be -- my only point being I didn't want to fail to 7 address the Court's arguments directly, right? Obviously, 8 there was not a ruling on the merits as to the value of 9 Dugaboy's claim two weeks ago. Therefore, since there was not 10 a ruling on the merits on that, there can't be res judicata on 11 that issue. 12 What I think the Court is trying to say, I mean, I think, 13 is that it believes or it thinks there's -- well, you said you 14 do believe -- you believe there is an issue in that, by 15 valuing the equity in Hunter Mountain, you believe that that 16 has issue-preclusion and equitable estoppel, you know, 17 collateral estoppel claims, meaning you now have determined 18 that's what the equity is. 19 Your Honor, if that's the case, we lose. Right? 20 I -- there you go. 21 THE COURT: Okay. It's a couple of things. It's a 22 subordination issue that I think the plan and the confirmation 23 order has created an estoppel effect, right? 24 MR. HARPER: Your Honor -- pardon me.

THE COURT: Subordination. Subordination is Class 11

is subordinated to Class 10. We're doing that because the limited partnership agreement clearly showed distinctions in these types of equity interests and we think that is probably the appropriate way to go in the plan, and no one objected, and I approved that.

MR. HARPER: So, Your Honor, obviously, we're going to go over the partnership agreement. If the Court would like, we'll do it right now.

THE COURT: No.

MR. HARPER: I mean, we can do it without a witness, but --

THE COURT: I'm just saying I'm trying to figure out why this hasn't been precluded by prior orders. I'll just say precluded since we don't know which estoppel doctrine is most germane, okay?

MR. HARPER: Yeah. I'm sorry, Your Honor. Just, again, I feel like I'm being -- just in terms of what legal argument I make in response, because, you know, the answer is different each way. So, but, so, again, I'm sorry if I'm acting like a gunner in law school. That's not the intent here.

My point just is I hear what the Court is saying. You know, truthfully, Your Honor, I think that the answer -- you know, happy to address that, feel like I am addressing that, because we can talk about it in more detail if you would like.

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If you'd like to do that now, or if you want them to put on their witness first, or we're happy to go through the documents if you want. THE COURT: I didn't know it was a complicated question I was asking. MR. HARPER: So, Your Honor, the contingent fee -- so let me start with one interesting hypothetical. So you set these values today. Let's say that, you know, theirs stays at -- I'm just going to round up -- \$350 million and ours comes in at \$700,000. The issue still remains, what happens if one of the claims that are out there nets money in excess of that? Where does the excess money go? This plan, the way it is currently being suggested and the way that the Court is suggesting if there is res judicata, has a fatal flaw in that the plan doesn't account for excess cash. There's -- it goes to nobody. That can't be the case, right? It has to go to somebody. THE COURT: I guess if there's more than three hundred --MR. HARPER: Fifty million? -- thirty-six million, --THE COURT: MR. HARPER: Sure. Where does it go? THE COURT: -- then Class 11 would get it. I mean,

MR. HARPER: They would get the \$700,000 only by

their -- so what happens if there's more than that? What happens if there's an extra \$10 million?

THE COURT: I think we're happy to have another court hearing and decide that.

MR. HARPER: Well, Your Honor, the point is you would have a -- you would have a plan which is per se flawed because it didn't take into account the residual cash issue. But our point is, the plan does.

Now, I agree with you that the problem that we have with this plan is there are provisions in there that are difficult to read together, meaning --

THE COURT: Okay. We've had an appeal up through the Fifth Circuit twice. Okay?

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, not on this issue.

THE COURT: Well, then it's barred. It's barred.

MR. HARPER: Well, no, Your Honor, because the answer is, you know, what we're now talking about is how one interprets the plan, not whether the plan itself is wrong.

Because there is no doubt there is a provision in the plan that says once -- it's in the contingent trust agreement -- it says once the allowed claims are paid, including that, then the rest goes to the equity holders. And that's after we've dealt with the Class 10 and 11. Right? So there's your excess out there.

Well, how is that done? The answer is we have claims

beyond the allowed claims. Now, the partnership agreement has a very specific subordination clause as far as what portions of the claims are subordinated and what are not.

Now, I agree, this is a very strange situation. How does one set the value of equity? Because there's a specific way to value the equity in the partnership agreement which they're not using. Instead, they said, let's just take a look, let's take a look at the capital account. And therefore, because the capital account on this date said x, let's determine that that must be it.

Now, we all know that has nothing to do with the actual value. It's a tax number. It's not there. But the partnership agreement has very specific language about what to do in a situation of liquidation. And it specifically says, and there is no possible ambiguity here, you pay all the claims. When those claims are done being paid, you then take the amount that's left over and you divide it proportionally among the parties.

Two caveats. On Page 12 of the partnership agreement, there is specific language about the portions of the Class B/C that need to get paid first. They have certain rights where they get paid first.

THE COURT: Why wasn't your client making this argument in February 2021 when the plan was performing?

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I can't answer that. I do

1 not know. 2 THE COURT: Well, you can't change lawyers and use 3 that as an excuse. So what is your excuse? 4 MR. HARPER: Your Honor, my point is I think the plan 5 takes this into account. I think we're just fighting about 6 how one interprets it. 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. HARPER: What I understood you saying is you 8 9 think --10 THE COURT: Well, I guess you can point out the language that you think the Court would be interpreting before 11 12 we're done here today. 13 MR. HARPER: Sure, Your Honor. So if the Court --14 would you like me to do it now? Or I don't understand what 1.5 the Court's asking for. THE COURT: You know what, you can do it as part of 16 17 your presentation of evidence --18 MR. HARPER: Sure. 19 THE COURT: -- if you want to do that. Okay? 20 MR. HARPER: Thank you, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 22 All right. Mr. Morris? 23 THE COURT: Your Honor, I just, before I call Mr. 24 Seery, I just want to make a couple of points. 25 The partnership agreement today is irrelevant. It's been

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irrelevant since August 11, 2021 when the plan became effective and it was rejected. It was replaced by the Claimant Trust Agreement. So I don't really care what the limited partnership agreement says. Nobody has abided by it for years. Number two, nobody owns the equity today. Right? client owns an interest, a contingent unvested interest in Class 11. It doesn't own equity in anything. Equity, according to the plan, was extinguished long ago. Okay? With that, I'd like to call Mr. Seery. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Seery, welcome back. MR. SEERY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. THE COURT: Please raise your right hand. JAMES P. SEERY, REORGANIZED DEBTORS' WITNESS, SWORN THE COURT: All right. Please be seated. MR. MORRIS: May I hand out the witness binders? THE COURT: You may. MR. MORRIS: I'll try and keep this brief, Your Honor. Mr. Seery -- I'd like to also -- may I also give the witness the demonstrative? THE COURT: You may. Thank you. MR. MORRIS: And I'm just going to open it up to Slide 4, which is the demonstrative citing all of the evidence

that sets forth the confirmation, just to make this easier. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 4 MR. MORRIS: You're welcome. 5 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MORRIS: 6 7 Are you ready to go, Mr. Seery? 8 I am. 9 Okay. And are you familiar with the motion that we're 10 here discussing today? 11 Yes, I am. Α 12 Did you authorize Highland to file that motion? 13 I did. 14 And why did you authorize Highland to file this motion? 15 Because the plan, the confirmation order, and the Claimant 16 Trust Agreement require that we fix all claims in order -- and 17 interests in order to close this case. We have a final 18 deadline to close this case on August 11th. We expect to be 19 dissolved and, frankly, cancelled by that date. The indemnity 20 trust may live on, unfortunately, because litigation may live 21 on, but the case, we expect to be closed. 22 And are you familiar -- and as part of the process, Okay. 23 are you personally familiar with the methodology that Highland 24 used to determine the amount of each unvested contingent Class 25 11 interest?

A Yes, I am.

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- Q Can you describe for the Court the methodology that
- 3 | Highland adopted?
- 4 | A Yes. Similar to the discussion we had at the end of June,
- 5 | the Debtor was a limited partnership. There are no shares.
- 6 | The equity as it's divided in a limited partnership is owned
- 7 | by partners who have limited partnership interests. Those
- 8 | limited partnership interests, in accordance with the
- 9 | partnership agreement, receive allocations of profits and
- 10 | losses that are maintained and required to be maintained in
- 11 | what is called a capital account.
- 12 Each partner's interest in the partnership, their stake,
- 13 | their share, whatever word you want to use, is reflected in
- 14  $\parallel$  the partnership capital account that each partner has. So,
- 15 | unlike a corporation, each partner knows exactly what their
- 16 | capital account is at all times.
- 17 | Q Can we turn in the binder to Exhibit 5? And I guess my
- 18 | first question is, do you know what this document is?
- 19 | A I do, yes.
- 20 | Q And what is this document?
- 21  $\parallel$  A  $\parallel$  So Exhibit 5 is a bit of a combination of things, but it
- 22 | is the first page of the 2018 Highland Capital Management
- 23 | Limited Partnership tax return. And this is the return for
- 24 || the partnership that -- which became the Debtor. It was
- 25  $\parallel$  signed on 9/15/19, about one month before the filing, by Mr.

Dondero, under penalty of perjury that it's true, correct, and complete. And what it does is it reflects the partnership's income, losses, deductions, tax payments, for year 2018, ending 12/31/18.

What it also contains in the pages behind are what are referred to as Schedule K-1. In a partnership, when the partnership files a tax return, because it is a pass-through entity, profits and losses pass through to the partners pursuant to the terms of the partnership agreement. Those — that allocation of profits and losses, minus any distributions, is reflected in their capital account.

So each partner in a limited partnership gets a K-1 that's also reported to the IRS and that they use for their own individual partnership -- their own individual income tax returns, the partnership income or losses being part of what their tax makeup might be, depending on their other tax attributes. The K-1 contains the individual partner's specific partner capital account.

- Q Can you show us where --
- 20 | A Form 1065 -- excuse me.
  - Q Yeah.

A On Page 5, which we don't have here, has the gross amount of the partnership capital for 12/31/2018. So the individual accounts, the partner capital accounts, are reflected -- I apologize for my reading -- the individual capital accounts

1 are reflected in Section L of each of the K-1s. So you'll see 2 a few pages in, there's Strand with an ending capital account, 3 which would be the 12/31 capital account, of \$932,000. There 4 is Mark Okada individually, \$181,000. There's Mark Okada 5 Trust I, \$36,000. There's Mark Okada Trust II, \$15,000. And 6 there's Dugaboy at \$693,900. It also reflects Hunter 7 Mountain, which we dealt with in June at \$370 million. So those are the capital accounts for each of Highland's 8 9 limited partners as of December 31st, 2018. Do I have that 10 right? That's correct. 11 12 And that's -- is it your understanding that those are the 13 numbers that were reported by Mr. Dondero on behalf of 14 Highland at the time? 15 That's correct. Is it your understanding that each of the taxpayers who 16 17 received a K-1 relied on those numbers and paid taxes in 18 accordance with the amounts set forth in the K-1? 19 To be fair, I don't know exactly what each one did. 20 know that when I --21 I appreciate that. 22 -- receive a K-1, that's what I do on my individual taxes 23 because that's what's required.

Okay. So how -- did you adjust the capital accounts that

were reflected in the K-1s at year-end 2018? How do you bring

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that up to the petition date of October 16, 2019? The partnership agreement requires that, as I said, partnership profits and losses and distributions are reflected in each partner's capital account. Highland studiously maintained that every month. Why did it do that? Well, it's required to do that under the partnership agreement. It was. It's also required -- and the partnership agreement contains that requirement because that's required by the Internal Revenue Service regulations. And those numbers and the distribution and allocation of income, losses, and distributions has to have what is referred to as substantial economic effect in order to give the partnership the ability to pass through losses and income on different bases. And can you turn to Exhibit 7? Is that the document that you relied upon to bring the year-end 2018 capital accounts current as of the petition date? Well, this is a -- this is a snapshot from the monthly operating report. These were filed every month during the case. This one you can see is filed, it should be sometime in December. I can't see the filing date. But it does reflect the 11/30/19 capital accounts as well as the 10/31/19 capital account and then the 10/15 filing date capital account. Now, this is the gross amount. So each individual partner -- because Highland keeps it for itself and then it allocates to each partner that's ultimately reflected on the K-1. The

Seery - Direct

attachment is some of the output from our Oracle system. This was our accounting system. And this reflects the changes that would be running through the P&L that would hit the balance sheet.

And you'll see at the very last page of Exhibit 7 the 370

-- I can't -- I'm having trouble reading -- the partner

capital account of 396,613, and that's the 10/15 number. It's

off by a thousand dollars. And it does reflect some of the

larger changes during the first half of the year.

So that number went up. If you'll recall the 12/31/18 number that we saw before, it went up during the first 10 months of the year. And that's reflected in a number of the lines above, but right on that page you can see the two biggest drivers. There's something called the Highland Select Equity Fund. This is a \$109 million credit. That is the write-up of Trussway, which was an asset that was owned. That took a big write-up during that first 10 months of the year from a very low basis, and that's reflected in the P&L, then reflected through the balance sheet and into the capital accounts.

Ten lines above that you'll see a \$74 million debit. That's the reserve taken for the Redeemer -- the initial Redeemer award in April.

So these are the entries that roughly reflect what's going on in the Highland accounts that then roll through to the

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capital accounts for each partner. And just to make this really clear, this document that we're looking at, Exhibit 7, was a monthly operating report that was filed in the bankruptcy case; is that your understanding? Yes. And that was prepared while Mr. Dondero was still in control of Highland; is that right? This one was, yes. But we did it every month --Yeah. Just -- just ---- all the way. MR. MORRIS: And it's the very last page, Your Honor, where it has the total partner capital, \$396 million --\$613,941. That's the number that you see in the middle column on our demonstrative, okay? THE WITNESS: That's --MR. MORRIS: And that's where it comes from. THE WITNESS: That's correct. BY MR. MORRIS: Okay. And then am I correct that what you did is you took that number and multiplied it by the limited partnership interest that each of the limited partnership partners had? Former limited partners? Roughly. But if they had gotten distributions that were

outsized, then they could have been non pro rata. The general

Seery - Direct

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- partner was allowed to do that. Then they would have been -it would have led to different adjustments. But in this
  instance, I think that they would have reflected on a straight
  basis without any changes through the partnership accounting
  for those first 10 months of the year.

  Q Okay. So, to summarize, can we say that Exhibit 7 shows
- the economic activity at Highland from year-end 2018 through the date of this document, and that that's why there's a difference in the capital accounts, and the bottom line is the 396 number that we see here?
- A At a high level. So this is a trial balance out of Oracle, so they are subject to adjustments.
- Q Okay. Did you make any adjustment?
- 14 A Not up to the petition date, no.
- Q Okay. Is there any subjectivity at all in any of the analysis that you've prepared?
- 17 | A No.

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- Q Did you rely on anything other than the tax returns and Highland's books and records that were prepared prior to the time you became an independent director?
  - A The books and records also include the audited financials, which contain the same numbers. So those audited financials which were signed off by the same people, --
- 24 | 0 Great.
- 25  $\parallel$  A  $\,$  -- they're also -- and the partners' capital is the same.

Seery - Direct

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Q Thank you for your completeness.

Highland contends that once the Class 11 interests are fixed, they will receive no distributions from the Claimant Trust until the Class 10 interests are paid in full. Do I have that right?

- A Yeah. The 10s need to get paid in full before the 11s can get paid.
- Q And what's the basis for that position?
- A That's the plan, the confirmation order, and the Claimant
  Trust Agreement setting up a hard waterfall on how
- 11  $\parallel$  distributions run through the various classes of 1 to 11.
  - Q Okay. Are you aware that in -- at least in their objection, Dugaboy took the position that any distributions after Class 9 and all senior obligations are paid in full had to be made pro rata among all of the former limited partners?
- 16 A I'm aware that that's what they said.
- 17 Q Does that make any sense to you?
- 18 A No, it doesn't, not at all.
- 19 | Q Why not?

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A That is simply not the plan, it's not the confirmation order, and it's not the Claimant Trust Agreement. The plan set up a specific priority, and delineated between Class 10 and Class 11, and made Class 10 senior to Class 11. That respected the old partnership agreements, which no longer exist and was rejected. That waterfall is a hard waterfall.

- So the idea that it would be pro rata would be anathema to the way -- the structure of the plan.
- Q Okay. And we were here in June, and Class 11 -- Class 10 was fixed on a net basis of somewhere at around \$330 million.
- 5 | Do you recall that?

- A That's correct. That -- Class 11 wasn't -- Class 10 wasn't set there. HMIT's claim in Class 10 was set at that amount, which was their capital account, less the amount of the -- potentially the amount of the note that they owed to Highland.
- 11 Q Is there any conceivable chance that HMIT will ever be 12 paid in full?
  - A No. It's simply not -- it's metaphysically certain that it won't be paid in full.
- 15 | Q And --
  - A We have a limited amount of cash to cover expenses. We have \$10 to \$15 million more in assets. We owe the Class 9s, provided all the senior expenses are paid and all the indemnification obligations are paid and there are no more statute of limitations that we have to worry about and all litigation risks are gone, we owe the Class 9 \$10 million. Provided all those things are true, we owe the Class 10, including HCLOM, about three hundred and -- now, after application of the note, about \$330 million. There is no world, no universe, that we will ever have a penny more than

- is required -- than we could pay through Class 10.
- 2 | Q Okay.

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- 3 MR. MORRIS: I have no further questions, Your Honor.
- 4 | THE COURT: All right. Mr. Harper, cross?
  - MR. HARPER: Thank you, Your Honor.
    - CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 7 | BY MR. HARPER:
  - Q Good afternoon, Mr. Seery.
  - A Good afternoon.
- 10 Q My name is Geoffrey Harper. I don't think you and I have
- 11 | ever met before; is that right?
- 12 | A That's correct.
- 13 | Q So listen, I'm going to try to go quick and just run by a
- 14 | couple things with you real quick, some of which I'm going to
- 15 | try to make speedier by just trying to make sure your
- 16 | testimony that you gave earlier you still agree with today as
- 17  $\parallel$  we sit here.
- 18 | But when we take a look at the equity between Dugaboy and
- 19 | Hunter Mountain, or the Class A and the Class B and C
- 20 | interests, forgetting for a moment the plan and just asking
- 21 | you, I mean, you would agree with me that under the
- 22 | partnership agreement they get paid pro rata based on profits,
- 23 || correct?
- 24 | A No, I disagree.
- 25 | Q Okay. Let's take a look, if you will, at Exhibit 1. Do

- 1 | you have that with you in that notebook?
- 2 | A The rejected partnership agreement? Yeah.
- 3 | Q Sure. So let's take a look at -- as we look at the
- 4 | partnership agreement, let's take a look at Section 3.2,
- 5 | allocations of profits and losses. It indicates that profits
- 6 | are to be done -- so 3.2-A says, you know, we're going to do
- 7 ones from prior ones and cumulative profits again for prior
- 8 periods, and then Section 3 says it will be done to all
- 9 partners in proportion to their respective percentage
- 10 | interests, correct?
- 11 A 3 point -- I'm just trying to see where you are reading
- 12 || from.
- 13  $\parallel$  Q So I'm on Page 8.
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 || Q 3.2.
- 16 | A Yes.
- 17 || Q A.
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 | 0 Little iii.
- 20 A It says, then to all partners in proportion to their
- 21 | respective percentage interests.
- 22 | Q All right. So, subject to A and B, which has to do with
- 23 | payments for prior periods, then profits are to be assigned
- 24 | based on the proportional interest, correct?
- 25 | A Allocation of profits, yes.

- 1 | Q Correct.
  - A That's what it --
- 3 | Q Now, --

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- A That's what it says.
- 5 | Q Now, your point is there's a difference between allocation
- 6 | and payment, and you're right. So let's take a look at
- 7 | Section 3.9. This is on Page 12. The -- there is a certain
- $8 \parallel --$  if I look at 3.9-B, there are priority distributions that
- 9 | are to be provided to the Class B/C interests, correct?
- 10 | A That's correct.
- 11 | Q And those are fairly minor in the grand scheme, is -- with
- 12 | the dollars we're talking about, correct?
- 13 | A I'd disagree with that, but --
- 14  $\parallel$  Q Okay. So in light of that we're talking 300-and-some-odd
- 15 | -- \$360 million for what you're valuing the total equity at
- 16 | for Dugaboy -- I mean, for, excuse me, Hunter Mountain, what
- 17 | we're actually looking at for priority distributions are every
- 18 | calendar year they get \$1.6 million -- they're guaranteed to
- 19 | get at least \$1.6 million, correct?
- 20 A Just the premise of your question, I'm not valuing the
- 21 | equity at anything.
- 22 | Q Okay.
- 23  $\parallel$  A  $\parallel$  We're fixing the amount of a class interest under a plan.
- 24 | So I'm not -- I'm not valuing anything.
- 25 | Q Okay. I want to make sure that --

- A I think the value of Class 11 is zero.
- 2 | Q Sir, I want to make sure that we say this clearly. So
- 3 | when you're saying you're -- you are not offering testimony as
- 4 | to what you think it's actually worth, are you estimating as
- 5 | to what it was worth at any given point in time?
- 6 A We're fixing the amount of a claim. Just like a claim --
- $7 \parallel Q$  Right.
- 8 | A -- doesn't always get a hundred cents, a fixed amount of
- 9 | the interest under this plan doesn't always get a hundred
- 10 | cents.

- 11  $\parallel$  Q Oh, I understand that. But you're fixing the amount of
- 12 | the claim and you're choosing a figure based on the value of
- 13 | that equity interest as of a date certain, correct?
- 14 | A I'm picking a figure or fixing a figure based on the
- 15  $\parallel$  capital accounts that were maintained by the partnership as of
- 16  $\parallel$  the petition date.
- 17 | Q Okay.
- 18 | A What their actual value might be, I don't know.
- 19 Q Okay. I'm sorry. I wanted to make sure I wrote that down
- 20 | specifically.
- 21 All right. Now, other than the priority distributions
- 22 | that are provided here in Section 3.9 -- and by the way, even
- 23 | the ones that are provided here don't give -- that just says
- 24 | they get paid first in certain circumstances; it doesn't say
- 25 | that they get paid more, correct?

- 1 A I don't know it. I'm not an expert on the entire 2 partnership agreement.
  - Q Fair enough. Have you looked at Section 5.3?
  - A I have, yes.

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- 5 Q Now, 5.3 talks about how it would be handled under a 6 dissolution and a liquidation, correct?
- 7 || A That's what it says, dissolution and winding up, yes.
- 8 | Q And if I -- the portion of Section 5.3 on Page 23
- 9 | indicates that the liquidation will take place, and then the
- 10 | way the cash will be put out is on the second page, Page 24.
- 11 | We have A, B, and C. A would be payment of, you know, certain
- 12 | expenses, B would be payment of creditors, and C is to the
- 13 | partners and assignees, to the extent of and proportion to the
- 14 | balance in their capital account, as provided in the Treasury
- 15 | Regulation Code, correct?
- 16 | A The -- you gave a quick summary of it. You didn't read
- 17 | the whole thing. But some of those words are there, yes.
- 18 Q And then D tell us, to the partners in proportion to their
- 19 | respective percentage interests, correct?
- 20  $\parallel$  A That's what it says, yes.
- 21  $\parallel$  Q All right. So C tells us it's going to be in proportion
- 22 | to their capital accounts and C -- and D tells us to the
- 23 | partners in proportion to their respective percentage
- 24 | interests, correct?
- 25  $\parallel$  A That's what this section says, yes.

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All right. So when you were determining the amount of the claims, other than just looking at the tax returns for what was listed as capital accounts, did you take into account the way that the partnership agreement said that those interests should be valued and paid? You didn't read anything about valuing anything here. What I -- what we did take into account when we set the plan and fixed it was the priority that, in the previous provision you read to me, said, notwithstanding any other provision of this agreement, that that priority gave HMIT, the holder of the B/C, priority to the Class A. So when we put it forth, put the plan forth and constructed it, we wanted to make sure that we didn't get an objection from any of the equity holders, particularly HMIT, saying, well, I should be senior. So the plan was structured with Class 10 being senior to Class 11. All right. So, again, let's -- I only want to focus on what you said as it -- I understand the plan, and I'm trying to -- we're going to get to the plan next. But if we're focusing just on the partnership agreement for a second, when you said them being senior pursuant to the partnership agreement, the only way that they are senior in the partnership agreement is a limited amount of priority distributions, correct? They were entitled to priority distributions; that's

- 1 || correct.
- 2 Q All right. And those are limited by the specific terms as
- 3 | to what they're entitled to, correct?
- 4 | A I assume they are. I've not -- I'm not an expert on how
- 5 | the partnership agreement lays out the priority of B/C to A,
- 6 | but it clearly laid out a priority.
- 7 | Q Do you know, in the history of the Debtor, was there ever
- 8 | a time that the priority distribution provisions were used
- 9 | such that the Class B/C were paid to the exclusion of the As?
- 10  $\parallel$  A That the B/C were paid? I don't know the answer.
- 11 | Q Okay. Now, as you noted, you then went to the plan and
- 12 | noted that there were certain parts to which the -- certain
- 13 | claims that were subordinated, right? I mean, the Class -- as
- 14 | we've said, used the exact words, the Class As are
- 15 | subordinated to the equity trust interests distributed to the
- 16 | allowed holders of the Class B/C, correct?
- 17 | A Yeah. Which section are you reading from? But that's the
- 18  $\parallel$  -- that's the gist of the plan, yes.
- 19 Q I was actually reading from -- I'm on the Claimant Trust
- 20 | agreement, --
- 21 | A That's what I thought.
- 22 | Q -- Page 26.
- 23 | A Yeah, that's -- that's different from the plan.
- 24 | Q You agree that the plan incorporates the Claimant Trust
- 25 | agreement?

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- 1 MR. MORRIS: Could we --
- 2 | THE WITNESS: Yes. And the Claimant Trust Agreement
- 3 | reflects the plan.
- 4 | BY MR. HARPER:
- 5 | Q Okay.

- A But you said you were reading from the plan, so --
- 7 | Q I apologize. Sir, I truly am, I'm trying -- I'm not
- 8 | trying to mislead you and I'm sorry if it sounds like I am.
- 9 | A Uh-huh.
- 10 | Q So if I take a look at the Claimant Trust Agreement, --
- 11 | A Uh-huh.
- 12 | Q -- Article 4 of the trust interests, Section C, little c,
- 13 | notes that the Claimant Trust shall issue contingent interests
- 14 | to the holders of allowed Class 10 B/C limited partnership
- 15 | interests and the holders of allowed Class 11 Class A limited
- 16 | partnership interests, correct?
- 17 | A I believe it says a lot more than that, but yes.
- 18  $\parallel$  Q I'm sorry. I'm literally just reading the first sentence.
- 19 | A I don't have it in front of me, so I'll assume you're --
- 20 | Q I'm sorry.
- 21  $\parallel$  A -- you're relatively close to a fair reading.
- 22  $\parallel$  Q Let me hand you a copy.
- 23 | A Thank you.
- 24 | Q I did not realize you did not have a copy. My fault.
- 25 | Sir, I'm on Page 26. Now, in the middle of that paragraph,

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- 1 there's a sentence that reads -- tell me if I'm reading this 2 correctly: Contingent trust interests shall not vest and the 3 equity holders shall not have any rights under this agreement 4 unless and until the Claimant Trustee files with the 5 bankruptcy court a certification that all GUC beneficiaries 6 have been paid indefeasibly in full. And then there's more, 7 but did I read that part correctly? 8 I think you were close, yes. 9 Has that been done? 10 Α No. 11 So as of this moment, the GUC certificate has not been 12 filed and there's nothing that has vested or rights to any 13 payments from the equity holders, correct? That's correct. They're not vested as interests under 14 15 this Claimant Trust Agreement. There has been a fixing of the claim of HMIT, and they are entitled to the rights they have 16 17 under the settlement agreement, and distributions have been 18 made to HMIT on account of that settlement agreement, 19 including the closing of the transfers of the assets as well 20
  - All right. Understood, sir. Now, we had an earlier question about whether there was any equity holder left or I mean, this is not a term that I'm making up. This is a term in the Claimant Trust Agreement, correct?
- 25 I'm -- what term? Α

as cash payment.

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1 Equity holders, sir. 2 Yes, that's in this -- in this agreement in this 3 paragraph. 4 Now, what I was reading earlier was the last Okay. 5 sentence under Section C, which says, The equity trust 6 interests distributed to allowed holders of Class A limited 7 partnership interests shall be subordinated to the equity trust interests distributed to allowed holders of Class B/C 8 9 limited partnership interests. 10 Did I read that correctly? That's correct. 11 12 Now, let's take a look, if we can, real quick now to 13 Section 9.2. This will be on Page 33. 14 MR. MORRIS: Do you have a copy for me? 15 MR. HARPER: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought the Claimant 16 Trust was an exhibit. My fault. 17 MR. MORRIS: Excerpts, yeah. 18 MR. HARPER: Oh, I'm sorry. 19 That's the agreement, yeah. MR. MORRIS: 20 MR. HARPER: My fault. 21 THE COURT: I have a notebook of the Reorganized 22 Debtors' exhibits. But the Claimant Trust Agreement, as well 23 as the plan, I just have excerpts that they used as exhibits. 24 And some of what you're reading is not in their excerpts. 25 So if I pulled the Dugaboy witness and exhibit list at

Docket Entry 4395, do you have the full copies of these or what?

MR. HARPER: No, Your Honor. We did not list it as an exhibit, Your Honor, although, you know, obviously, the Court takes judicial notice of its own filings and pleadings.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you asking me to do that, so I can read along, or what?

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I truly believed that they -- at this moment, and this is my own fault, --

THE COURT: Well, as you can see on their exhibit list in bold at Number 2 and 3, they have excerpts of the plan, excerpts of the Claimant Trust Agreement. So I realized

MR. HARPER: I --

THE COURT: -- that you were reading places that are not in their excerpts.

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. And even worse than that, I only brought three copies. I would hand you mine real quick, but then I can't read this one. But I'm happy to give you mine the second I read 9.2 out loud.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you about to read from the plan or the Claimant Trust Agreement?

MR. HARPER: I'm reading from the Claimant Trust Agreement.

THE COURT: Okay. That's Docket No. 1811 on the main

docket. I'll find it.
MR. HARPER: Yes, Your Honor. 1811-2, filed on
January 22nd, 2021.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. HARPER: At least pursuant to what I'm holding.
THE COURT: Okay.
(Pause.)
THE COURT: This is taking longer than I want it to,
since there are no.
MR. HARPER: Your Honor, if it'll be easier, I'll
hand this, I'll just have him read it out loud
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. HARPER: and I'll trust he's going to get it.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
BY MR. HARPER:
Q Would you read Section 9.2 out loud for us real quick?
A "Upon dissolution of the Claimant Trust, any remaining
Claimant Trust assets that exceed the amounts required to be
paid under the plan will be transferred, in the sole
discretion of the Claimant Trustee, in cash or in kind, to the
holders of the Claimant Trust interests, as provided in the
Claimant Trust Agreement."
Q All right. So if there is money beyond what is allowed,
the claimant can has the or the Trustee has the right,
in his own discretion, to decide whether to do it in cash or

- in assets, and then it's to be provided to the holders. So my question to you is, who gets it?
- $3 \parallel A$  At the dissolution, we would pay the next class in line.
- 4 || So --
- 5 | Q All right. So let's go -- let's talk about what you said
- 6 | earlier. You said, for example, that there was no way on
- 7 | God's green earth -- and that's my term, not yours; I
- 8 | apologize -- that they would ever get past the Class 10,
- 9 | correct?
- 10 | A That's correct.
- 11 | Q Now, you're aware that there are numerous matters that are
- 12 | on appeal, correct?
- 13  $\parallel$  A There are some matters on appeal, yes.
- 14 | Q Including whether or not -- there's the gateway provision
- 15  $\parallel$  and how that's going to apply.
- 16 | A That's not -- that's not on appeal.
- 17 | Q So it has been sent back and the Court has just made a
- 18 | revision and there may or may not be an appeal from that,
- 19 | correct? Although there is actually -- you say there's no
- 20 | appeal. Is there not something before the United States
- 21 | Supreme Court right now on that issue?
- 22 | A There is a cert petition.
- 23 | Q Okay. So it's -- someone is attempting to obtain a
- 24 | further appeal on that, correct?
- 25 | A I treat a cert petition as different than an appeal, but

- 1 | okay.
- 2 | Q I apologize. I see I'm not the only one that wants to do
- 3 | the Law Review route. So let me hit on the issue there.
- 4 | There are additional claims, depending on how those appeals,
- 5 | that could very well change the amount of money that would
- 6 | come into the estate, true?
- 7 | A False.
- 8 | 0 False?
- 9 | A False.
- 10  $\parallel$  Q Hmm. And your reason for that is what?
- 11 | A There are no additional assets that the estate can recover
- 12 | that would go into the estate. Those are -- the order you
- 13 | referred to is actions against the estate or its fiduciaries
- 14 | that would deplete the indemnity trust.
- 15 | Q That's fair. Let me try it differently. There are
- 16 | additional claims that could be pursued by, for example,
- 17 | Dugaboy?
- 18 | A Not for the estate.
- 19  $\parallel$  Q No, not for the estate, but for Dugaboy themselves.
- 20 || Correct?
- 21 | A I don't believe there are, but what would that have to do
- 22 | with distributions from the estate?
- $23 \parallel Q$  Fair. It has to do with the valuation, but I understand
- 24 | your question there. When you sat there and you said, all
- 25 | right, I'm going to decide how much the claim is to be allowed

- 1 | under -- as I understand, the way that you have set this up,
- 2 | you believe that the equity holder Hunter Mountain will
- 3 | receive some money, correct?
- 4 | A They may -- they've already received some money. They may
- 5 | receive more money. I don't know whether they will.
- 6 | Q Okay. But they may receive more. But you believe that
- 7 | there is, if I understood, you said there's no chance that it
- 8 | will be -- filter down to the Class 11, correct?
- 9 A Metaphysically certain.
- 10 | Q Okay. Now, as to the other, besides Hunter Mountain,
- 11 | Class 10 claimant, that entity was what?
- 12 | A I apologize. I don't understand your question.
- 13 | Q So there's two different Class 10, correct, claims?
- 14 | A Correct.
- 15 | O One is Hunter Mountain?
- 16 | A Yes.
- 17  $\parallel$  Q And I was asking you to just state what the other one was.
- 18 | A It's called Highland CLO Management Limited. It's -- we
- 19 | refer to it as HCLOM.
- 20 | Q Right. And HCLOM was not an equity holder, correct?
- 21 | A It was not.
- 22 Q And they are not referred to under either the plan or the
- 23 | contingent trust as an equity holder, correct?
- 24 | A They weren't an equity holder. I'm not --
- 25 | Q Right. And their valuation is --

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- 1 | A I don't -- I don't think they're referred to at all.
  - Q All right. They had a note, correct?
- 3  $\parallel$  A They had a note that we said was worthless. We brought an
- 4 | action against them for bad faith. They insisted that -- we
- 5 | insisted they get zero and they pay us millions of dollars.
- 6  $\parallel$  We ended up settling it. They insisted on a Class 10 claim
- 7 | with limited rights.

- 8 | Q And that Class 10 claim, you know, the agreement was that
- 9 | they were going to get five percent of any amount of money
- 10 | that Hunter Mountain got?
- 11 | A That's incorrect.
- 12 | Q Sir, are you familiar with the intercreditor and
- 13 | participation agreement signed between HCLOM and HMIT?
- 14 | A I have seen that, yes.
- 15 | Q Okay. And you agree that in the intercreditor and
- 16 | participation agreement, HMIT agreed that they would pay five
- 17 | percent of the money that they received to HCLOM. Correct?
- 18 | A That's between HCLOM and HMIT. We make our distribution
- 19 | to HCLOM. They have a fixed claim for \$10-and-change million
- 20 | by order of this Court.
- 21 | Q Correct. So it started with a -- they wanted a
- 22 | percentage, and then they also got a set amount of money based
- 23 | on a settlement agreement with you under the -- that was
- 24 | fixed, correct?
- 25 | A Apologies for how this sounds, but you have no -- that's

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1 | not even close to what happened or what these agreements say.

Q Sir, I truly apologize. Why don't -- would you please fix that for me?

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

THE COURT: Fix what?

MR. HARPER: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: What does that mean?

## BY MR. HARPER:

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- Q You said that was inaccurate, so I'm asking you, would you please tell me the accurate -- the valuation for it.
- 11 | A HCLOM had a claim for --
- 12 | Q Uh-huh.
- 13 | A -- \$10 million.
- 14 | Q Okay.
  - A It was objected to, because we stated that it was frivolous and it came out of the stripping of assets from Josh Terry's Acis -- controlled Acis -- before he controlled it.

We also filed a bad faith motion, which we would have prevailed on, we're quite confident, for damages against HCLOM. At the hearing, HCLOM's counsel, which is also Dugaboy's counsel, and also at that time HMIT's counsel, made a proposal that we settle the claim. We took advice -- I took advice of counsel and agreed to the settlement. And that was a settlement of the claim. We wanted to zero it out and we wanted to put them in Class 11 and they wanted to be in Class

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1 10. So we gave them an allowed or a fixed claim with limited, 2 extremely limited rights, in Class 10 for \$10-and-change 3 million. 4 That stipulation was signed by HCLOM, the Debtor, HMIT, 5 and Dugaboy approving it. 6 Okay. 7 And that was entered by the Court. I'm sorry that you thought my explanation was dramatically 8 9 different than that. I think the answer is I must not have 10 heard what I said. Let me just make sure that we're on the same page, though. The way that that claim was valued had 11 12 nothing to do with equity, correct? 13 It --14 MR. MORRIS: Objection to the form of the question. 15 THE WITNESS: It -- it --THE COURT: Sustained. 16 17 THE WITNESS: We weren't valued -- the claim --18 THE COURT: You don't have to answer. 19 THE WITNESS: Okay. Sorry. 20 BY MR. HARPER: 21 That claim was valued via the terms of a settlement, 22 correct? 23 The amount was fixed. We didn't value what their claim

25 Q I'm sorry.

was worth.

1	A Their claim
2	Q The amount of the claim that you
3	A Their claim is
4	Q allowed
5	A I would value their claim at zero.
6	Q Okay. The amount of the claim that was allowed was a
7	negotiated settlement. Fair?
8	A Their classification was was negotiated. The amount,
9	because it was subordinated and because it was sitting in a
10	class that was unlikely to get much of a distribution, we
11	didn't really negotiate the amount.
12	Q Okay.
13	MR. HARPER: Your Honor, that's it.
14	THE COURT: Redirect?
15	MR. MORRIS: I have no further questions, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We appreciate your
17	testimony, Mr. Seery.
18	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
19	(The witness steps down.)
20	THE COURT: Any other evidence from the Reorganized
21	Debtor?
22	MR. MORRIS: No, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: All right. Any evidence from Dugaboy?
24	MR. HARPER: No, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: All right. I'll hear closing argument.

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CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE REORGANIZED DEBTOR

MR. MORRIS: As usual, Your Honor, I feel like I'm trying to hit a moving target, because I think the argument that I heard today has nothing to do with the objection that was filed.

As I understood the objection that was filed, Dugaboy was saying that, once Class 9 and senior obligations were paid in full, that somehow Class 10 and 11 should share any further recoveries on a prorated basis because they were the former limited partners. That's what we came here to debate. And on a bait-and-switch, as far as I'm concerned, we're now here on some absurd hypothetical about what happens to a dollar after \$330-some-odd million gets distributed in the future.

It's never going to happen. I think the Court knows it's never going to happen. And I think the only evidence in the case that you just heard from Mr. Seery is that, in response to counsel's questions and his hypotheticals about what happens if Dugaboy brings a claim in the future, it would have nothing to do with distributions from the estate. Right?

Just a completely irrelevant issue.

At the end of the day, if Dugaboy thinks the partnership agreement should have been interpreted and applied in a different way, they should have raised that issue in their objection in January 2021. I think Your Honor has it exactly right. I don't know whether it's res judicata, collateral

estoppel. It's probably both. But it does border on Rule 11 in my mind because I don't think there's a good faith basis in law or in fact to suggest either that distributions should be made pro rata to Class 10 and Class 11 when senior obligations are satisfied or that there's some hypothetical world that exists that's going to -- there's no evidence, right?

The funny thing is, we were here in June, and one of the things Your Honor said to Mr. Lang was, I don't know what you want me to do here. Highland put on a case. They put on a witness. They put in documents. They had evidence. They proved that this methodology was reasonable. You've given me nothing.

They're still giving you nothing. Right? They don't have a witness, they don't have documents, they don't -- they're relying on a partnership agreement that was rejected that hasn't been an effective -- in effect for years. They know what's happening. And they can continue to fight forever, if that's what they choose to do, and it's why creditors are not getting paid yet. It's unfortunate. But if that's the threat, that someday there's going to be more lawsuits, we'll just continue to husband our resources. But we are going to dissolve this estate. Make no mistake about it. That's the goal, that's our obligation, and we're going to fulfill that obligation.

They know what's happening. Mr. Lang stood here in June

and told Your Honor that if you fix Hunter Mountain's claim at the \$300-some-odd million, Dugaboy will never get a dime. And he guaranteed it. If you just go to the transcript and just do a search for dime, you'll find his quote. They knew then what's happening. They know now what's happening.

And that's not some evil plan of Mr. Seery. It's not because Judge Jernigan is biased or anything. It's because we followed a judicial procedure that got us to this point. We had trials. We had evidence. We put in documents. We made arguments. We had a plan. We have a Claimant Trust Agreement. That's what we're doing. There's no reason to upset the applecart.

We ask the Court to grant the order and let's move on. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Harper?

MR. HARPER: Thank you, Your Honor.

CLOSING ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF DUGABOY INVESTMENT TRUST

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I'm the first one to say, just like you did, that there's issues based on what's already happened here. Okay? So I get that.

THE COURT: Maybe I should say déjà vu all over again. Maybe that's a more legally term.

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, --

THE COURT: That's what it feels like to the Court,

okay?

MR. HARPER: I apologize. Because I've got to tell you, I thought I went out of my -- I attempted to, apparently wrongly, go out of my way to not do that as much. And you'll note that, for example, in our response, we noted other places that we objected to that we were not trying to re-argue with you. We were preserving our right to object so it didn't look like we were waiving anything, but we were not going to re-argue that point.

And I'm trying not to do that again today. I hear the Court saying they think otherwise. I mean, you know, obviously, we think that this concept of how the Hunter Mountain interest was valued is horrific, bizarre, and has no basis. Happy to -- and I think, candidly, we heard that for the first time today under oath from Mr. Seery, who said that under no circumstances did he attempt to value this, under no circumstances did he try to determine what the claim would be under the partnership agreement. In other words, how much the person was entitled to, that's something he didn't bother valuing.

Instead, he just said, hey, here's what I'm going to allow, which we negotiated with a settlement, and I'm choosing it based on what a tax return said and what someone said was the value of the capital account and in direct contrast to what the partnership agreement specifically says how those

will be paid out and how those claims will be valued.

Now, Your Honor, I recognize and I'm not here today to say we're going to try to redo what the Court has done, as much as I would like to. That does, however, leave us in a situation of, what do we do about these other claims?

We have put ourselves in a situation, this Court has, where -- and I understand them to say there's just no way in hell it could happen -- but Your Honor, you cannot have a plan that does not take into account additional payments, and this plan does. That's what Section 9.2, which I can provide the Court, says. It says, under the Claimant Trust Agreement, 9.2 says if there's money at the end it's going to get paid back. So it makes assumption that it's there and it goes.

So the question then becomes, how do we value these and when do we value these?

We know that 11 U.S.C. Section 502(b) says we don't sit around and estimate. I mean, we should only be doing the claims and placing a value on them once they have been made certain and liquidated. However, Section 502(b) says the Court can make an estimate if waiting would cause undue delay. And that's the issue.

What we've been trying to say throughout, Your Honor, is, why are we doing this now? The answer is, at some point in time, we will be done. When we are done, we will know how much money is left. When that time comes, the answer is we

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need to then say, all right, here's how much money goes to the equity holders. Not to HCLOM, they have a claim which they negotiated, they have their -- but how much money goes to the equity holders. And --THE COURT: Can I stop you? MR. HARPER: Certainly. THE COURT: Didn't Dugaboy, through the Stinson law firm, object to the extension of the Claimant Trust, which we had a hearing on in June, --MR. HARPER: Yes. THE COURT: -- same as the Hunter Mountain settlement? MR. HARPER: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. I'm just trying to reconcile that with you suggesting we can push off to some later time --MR. HARPER: Because we lost that, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- resolution of Classes 10 and 11. MR. HARPER: Your Honor, we lost that. If the answer is we are now closing the estate and we are saying these claims are done, the trusts are done, we're ready to go, then you're right, it is time to value it. And I agree with that. If all --THE COURT: That's what we're trying to do now. Well, I mean, --MR. HARPER: All right. With everything that's on

appeal, with everything that's standing out there, there's more coming. Or not. We'll know soon. They're appealing to the United States Supreme Court right now. Excuse me, they're filing a cert petition to the United States Supreme Court right now, which at least one witness does not consider to be a form of an appeal. But we've got claims out there not only with the district court and otherwise. So the issue is, it makes sense to wait until we actually know how much money there is, and then we do it.

THE COURT: What do you think is out there? I mean, I almost feel like, do you know something I don't know? I've only had one case in 19-1/2 years on the bench where there was this serendipitous, oh my gosh, we've got value for equity beyond our wildest imagination. You know what kind of case it was? It was a bitcoin exchange.

You look like you're in severe pain.

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I apologize.
Yes.

THE COURT: Okav.

MR. HARPER: But it has nothing to do with the --

THE COURT: Okay. I will tell you my little story.

It won't take long.

MR. HARPER: Oh, no. Again, please.

THE COURT: I had a bitcoin exchange. It was a Chapter 15. It was called Mt. Gox. And at the time, it filed

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bankruptcy because 800,000 bitcoin went missing. Hacked. Bitcoin was worth between 300 and 400 U.S. dollars for one bitcoin. And guess what happened? I don't know what the cost of bitcoin is right now, but it's a heck of lot higher than So there was oodles of money. One time in 19-1/2years. And I quess I can remember maybe one time in 17 years practicing law before that. Do you know something the rest of us don't know? Is there a stash of bitcoin somewhere that Mr. Seery just hasn't stumbled upon yet? MR. HARPER: Your Honor, the -- without getting into privilege, I will tell you my client believes there's more out there, a lot more. Okay. Well, I'm pretty sure --THE COURT: MR. HARPER: But --THE COURT: -- there was an exchange of information in discovery before the Hunter Mountain hearing. MR. HARPER: Correct. THE COURT: That's what I was told. MR. HARPER: Again, Your Honor, I can only -- I'm sorry, Your Honor. I --THE COURT: Mr. Dondero testified at the last hearing, and that would have been the time to tell me, there's a stack of bitcoin. A stack, whatever. But --MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I don't know if anybody's

suggesting there is a stack of bitcoin.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARPER: You know, that may --

THE COURT: Well, then what are we doing, is my question? I'm just trying to rationalize the objection.

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, what we're trying to do is actually have the claims valued and the claims set having some basis in reality, which they don't now.

THE COURT: Well, we had a plan confirmation hearing in February 2021 --

MR. HARPER: And I'm not -- right.

THE COURT: -- where, here's Class 10, here's Class

11. Class 11 is subordinated in distribution rights to Class

10. I don't think it was arbitrary. I think it was just

trying to give some meaning to different terms in the

partnership agreement. But whether it was arbitrary or not,

res judicata, collateral estoppel, nobody objected. Okay. No

one caused me to focus on the bona fides of doing that.

MR. HARPER: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Dugaboy objected like crazy to the plan. Okay? So that's why I started out with my at what point can you stop making an argument.

MR. HARPER: So if I understand what you're saying, can I stop making arguments, while they may be new, but they nonetheless seem to be attacking things that you have concerns

about that have already been decided.

THE COURT: Repeat that?

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, the answer is we know that Section 9.2 must mean something, right? So 9.2 tell us that, if there's money left over, it goes back and it's going to get divided between the equity holders. Right? So the answer is

THE COURT: If there's money left over, --

MR. HARPER: -- there is an expectation --

THE COURT: -- it's going to be divided among the equity holders? That's not exactly what it says.

MR. HARPER: All right, Your Honor. What it says is that, to the extent that there is money beyond the allowed claims, it will be paid out to the holder -- to the people who have interests in the trust. Based on the way the trust is defined and the different provisions, I would say the way I read that is the only -- the people that are left at the end of the day would be the equity holders, and the reason being the 10 and 11 cannot be paid until all claims above, there's been a certification that they've been paid in full. So they will get no more, right? So that's what we learned from looking at the provision there.

So, therefore, if there is leftover money -- so the answer is we have already made, when we did this, an assumption that there are going to be certain claims of the Hunter Mountain

that are going to be -- have priority, and then there's going to be leftover money that's got to go back. Well, it certainly can't be a case that to the extent there's leftover money ...

And Your Honor, I'm not trying to say it's because I care about the leftover money. My point is it has to mean something, right? We know that the basic rule of contract interpretation and law interpretation is we have to assume every provision means something.

THE COURT: Well, do we have to assume the provisions of the plan setting forth treatment for Class 10 and Class 11 mean something?

MR. HARPER: And the way that --

THE COURT: I think they're pretty clear.

MR. HARPER: Okay. With the exception that they say that they incorporate this. And by the way, the exact same language you're talking about is in here as well. They both say this. It's subordinated. But the question is, are they 100 percent subordinated? Doesn't that mean, by the way, if there is extra money, does it 100 percent go to -- if what the Court is saying is accurate -- and again, I'm not trying to -- I mean, obviously, you wrote it, so you get to say this is how I interpret my --

THE COURT: I didn't write the plan.

MR. HARPER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. You signed --

you had approved it. So you get to say, this is what I meant.

So imagine a world where there's extra money. Does it 100 percent go to Hunter Mountain? Do they -- because it goes to the two equity holders. Because they, under this term, because our claim is subordinated, if there's extra money, does it 100 percent go to them?

And that just can't be. Right? So because of that, we know that subordination ain't to everything. It goes to the allowed amount of a specific claim, which then leads us to the following. How did we decide this?

Now, I understand, Your Honor, and I'm not trying to reargue what was already there, but what we know and what we just heard testimony on is there was no attempt whatsoever, in deciding what to declare to be an allowed claim, to actually look at how much this was worth or how much it says it will be paid.

I mean, normally, when we determine a contract --

THE COURT: I heard a lot of testimony about the methodology --

MR. HARPER: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- and what the reason was for choosing the methodology. And as Mr. Morris alluded to, I turned to Dugaboy at the Hunter Mountain settlement hearing and said, do you have evidence of a more appropriate methodology?

MR. HARPER: And Your Honor, in the record --

THE COURT: And the answer was no. So I had one witness credibly testifying here's the methodology I used, and no countervailing evidence.

MR. HARPER: And that same witness has now told you that the way he did it was, I took a look at these tax returns, I said, hey, here's what this says. I did not bother looking at what would have actually have been owed or paid or valued under the actual partnership agreement and terms. And Your Honor, that's just not how we do things.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I can take judicial notice of what I heard at the previous hearing.

MR. HARPER: And --

THE COURT: His cross-exam, then, too.

MR. HARPER: Certainly. And you can take judicial --

THE COURT: And I'm not sure I heard anything inconsistent. I think I just got a shorthand version today of what he testified to in a longer version in June.

MR. HARPER: With the exception of he paid no attention to the documents, to which, by the way, those documents are also, if the Court is taking judicial notice of, were exhibits before.

THE COURT: I didn't hear him say he paid no attention to the documents.

MR. HARPER: Okay. Fair enough, Your Honor. He paid no attention to the liquidation provisions or how they say

claims would be paid or how they would be valued, to the extent there is one. And maybe that would be more precise. And again, I appreciate the Court making sure that we are clear in the record.

Your Honor, at the end of the day, let me be -- let me start off with -- let me end with where I started, and so that we don't -- because my whole point was not to find myself in the position I've somehow found myself with the Court. Look, if the Court believes that this was fully resolved before, then there's nothing to do today. I agree. I disagree that it was fully decided, but if the Court believes it was and if the Court believes, hey, you didn't make an objection before so you are stuck with this, then the answer is, Your Honor, we have nothing else to say.

THE COURT: What did I not decide then that you think I should decide today?

MR. HARPER: How to value Dugaboy's interest. If you believe that was decided in the last hearing, I missed that.

I certainly don't see it in the order. I see a settlement agreement and a settlement agreement that provided certain claims. Now we've got a decision, to this.

Our point is we don't even think this ought to be done now. But obviously, Your Honor, what was done before is on appeal. We'll hear what the courts up there have to say. But for this point right now, if you believe the answer is, as a

matter of law, based on what was said before, that automatically covers here, Your Honor, I respect the Court and I won't argue with you on it.

I mean, if that's what you are going to say, then, Your Honor, we agree, we lose, if that's your view. And Your Honor, that's what I'm trying to say. I'm not trying to get in an argument with you. If your belief is that was decided before, then --

THE COURT: I'm just asking questions.

MR. HARPER: Yeah. I understand, Your Honor. And I'm just -- but I see frustration here, and I'm trying to avoid that by saying one thing I feel very -- I go out of my way with courts to try to say, is look, if you believe this, we win; if you believe this, we lose.

Your Honor, if you think that this was covered before and that somehow that resolved, then we're done. I've got nothing for you. Because I certainly am not going to try to do that. I don't think it was. I personally -- and I'm doing my best not to reargue the issues that the Court has already decided. But if the Court feels that I have no choice but to do so, then, you know, I'm sorry for doing so, because that was not my intent. I've never seen a judge who appreciates, as you said, déjà vu all over again and having the same argument. I'm trying not to do that. But Your Honor, that's all we have.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. HARPER: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Movant gets the last word, if any, in rebuttal.

MR. MORRIS: I do have a few comments, Your Honor. I'll try to be brief.

I'm trying to deal with each pellet that's coming out of a shotgun, because this was not the objection. The notion that this isn't the time to value the Class 11 unvested contingent interests is wrong. We're on the clock. Dugaboy knows they're on the clock.

As Your Honor pointed out, they actually objected to the extension of the Claimant Trust Agreement by a year, although withdrew that objection after they got their precious reservation of rights.

The case has to end. I know Mr. Dondero doesn't like that, but it is going to end. The litigation may go on, as Mr. Seery pointed out, but the bankruptcy, right, the Claimant Trust Agreement, the Claimant Trust is going to be dissolved soon. And it can only be dissolved.

And I'll try and finish where I started. I said we're here because the plan requires us requires us to be here. The Claimant Trust Agreement requires us to be here because we have to resolve all of the undisputed claims and interests, and that's what we're doing today.

I'm not a scholar on res judicata and collateral estoppel. I will tell you that the evidence we presented today pertains to the Class 11 interest holders. So to that extent, I think the Court needs to make findings as to what those Class 11 interest holders' claims should be allowed at. It's the same methodology but it's different numbers and it's different interest holders. And I would ask the Court to make specific findings that those unvested contingent interests in Class 11 be allowed in the amount set forth in our motion based on the methodology that Mr. Seery presented to the Court.

I hear a lot of complaints about the methodology, but I want to make this clear for the appellate court. There is not a scintilla of evidence that Dugaboy has ever presented on what the methodology should be, how the Class 11 interests should be calculated, or what their calculations ought to be. We're still left with nothing.

Your Honor asked the question in June, and I think if they had come here with new evidence, right, we wouldn't say res judicata, we wouldn't say collateral estoppel, we would say, oh, the Court has to make a decision on what methodology is appropriate, what methodology is reasonable.

Your Honor is only given one choice today. And so you just have to decide, is the methodology appropriate for the Class 11 stakeholders or the Class 11 interest holders?

Because there's no alternative. Again, appellate court, no

evidence. Appellate court, no evidence of value. We have these hypotheticals. Oh, Mr. Dondero is going to bring more lawsuits. Wait 'til you see the next one, because all of the other ones have been so successful.

Why isn't he here to testify? Why isn't he here -- why are they not putting in evidence of value? Why are they not doing anything to rebut Mr. Seery's knowledgeable, informed testimony that there will never be any assets available to satisfy Class 10 and Class 11.

And again, I'll go back to Mr. Lang. He knew it. At least, at least I -- I have a lot of respect for Mr. Lang. At least he was able to stand up here and say, if you do it, Dugaboy gets not a dime. He was right. And that's the way it should be because that's what the plan says because that's what the asset base is. Again, there's nothing evil going on here. We're just doing our job.

The whole issue of what happens in this completely speculative hypothetical situation that there's a nickel left over after the allowed amounts get paid, that whole issue is absolutely irrelevant to what we're doing here today. It's irrelevant because the only issue before the Court is what's the value of the interests in the class; it's not what happens if there's more money left over. That's one reason why it's irrelevant.

It's also irrelevant because we hear time and time again

that Dugaboy believes the plan provides that it will get the residual. If it will get the residual, then why is it crying? And if it doesn't provide for a mechanism of what happens if there's a nickel left over after \$330 million is found in some bitcoin account, right, somebody's going to have to come back here and ask for a plan modification and we'll deal with it then. It has nothing to do with the motion before the Court today, and I don't want the Court to go down a path that, in our view, is completely irrelevant. It either provides what Dugaboy thinks, in which case who cares, or it doesn't, and you know what, when somebody finds that bitcoin we'll come back and ask for a plan modification and we'll figure out what to do then.

I have nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HARPER: Your Honor?

MR. MORRIS: Thank you.

MR. HARPER: I know -- I'm sorry. I have been asked -- my associate reached out to me, he's asked me to say one sentence. If it's okay with the Court, I don't think he'll want to respond, I think he'll just shake his head and --

THE COURT: Usually the movant gets the last word, so this better be important.

MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I have been -- I'm sorry.

You may not -- I have been asked to raise one issue with you,

which simply is that, in case it was not clear earlier, that our view as to which claim -- because the point is, you know, again, we said if there's something left over at the end and how to deal with some issues, what's subordinated, what's not, the point that we have been trying to make is that we think that the partnership agreement talks about priority distributions are made. Those are priority, and those are the only ones to which, you know, Dugaboy believes subordinated. Your Honor, that's what my client -- that's it, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HARPER: And again, I'm sorry for doing that out of order. I appreciate you.

THE COURT: Well, I have allowed a lot of discussions and questioning about the limited partnership agreement, and if I erred on that, I erred on the side of allowing our objector, Dugaboy, to fully make its argument. But I do still, at the end of this hearing, believe what I believed or suggested at the beginning, and that is this is really more about the plan and the confirmation order.

The confirmation order approved the plan. The confirmation order approved the Claimant Trust Agreement. And I thought some sort of preclusion doctrine is really the issue here.

And just to tie that all together, again, I allowed

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questioning and argument about the Highland December 2015

limited partnership agreement that created three classes -- A,
B, and C -- limited partnership interests, but ultimately the
arguments about that seem irrelevant at this late stage. I'm
trying to pick the right word. Because the time to have
argued that the terms of the limited partnership agreement
don't support a separation into Class 10, Class 11 of the
Class B and C and Class A limited partnership interests, this
is just not justified treating Class B and C limited
partnership interests, classifying them in Class 10 to get
paid ahead of Class 11, that was all very relevant at the plan
confirmation hearing. There could have been argument about
this just doesn't make sense in light of my reading of the
limited partnership agreement, and I could have really drilled
down and thought about the merits of those arguments.

But Dugaboy, who vehemently objected to the plan, never made that argument. No one ever made the argument about the inappropriateness of separating out the limited partnership interests the way the plan does. And the way the plan is structured, I do believe is supportive of the Reorganized Debtors' motion here today. I think the settlement with HMIT and the evidence I heard then and the order I entered then is further supportive of the motion that is before me today.

The motion that is before me today I think is not only permissible by Section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, but I

think the statement is absolutely true that it's time for this case to end. As we know very well, a plan was confirmed

February 2021, went effective August 2021. Here we sit, more than four years later, and everything that really should have happened by now has happened towards completing the plan, with the exception of a few loose ends that were described at the June Hunter Mountain settlement hearing and have further been addressed to some extent in today's motion.

We have a few appeals, I don't know how many, from time to time people have reported at Highland hearings, but there may be a handful of appeals left. But it is appropriate at this juncture, all these years later, with all that has happened towards completion of the plan, to allow the Highland Claimant Trust to get an order fixing the allowed amount of the Class 7 interests under the plan.

I find that the methodology proposed is reasonable. It is my only evidence of what is reasonable, Dugaboy having chosen not to put on evidence. The methodology amounts to looking at the dollars used by the Debtor multiple times to allocate to the various limited partnership interests values that were signed off on by Mr. Dondero.

So it's hard to understand why we're here, but I do accept as reasonable methodology the methodology suggested by Reorganized Highland and the Claimant Trust. And so therefore I will fix the allowed amount of the Dugaboy Class 11

interests in the amount of \$740,081.61; Strand Advisors at \$994,707.76; Mark K. Okada's at \$192,754.38; Mark and Pamela Okada Family Trust Exempt Trust Number 1 at \$38,868.17; and Mark and Pamela Okada Family Trust Exempt Trust Number 2, its Class 11 interests at \$16,657.79.

So these are simply the amounts being allocated as to the Class 11 interests. I don't think anything I'm doing shall be deemed to vest the Class 11 interests at this point in time. And the Court reserves the right to supplement and amend the written form of order on this. Mr. Morris, if you would please upload it, and we will get it signed.

Anything else?

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MR. MORRIS: No, Your Honor, other than I might not get that to you until tomorrow.

THE COURT: Oh. That's quite all right. I've got plenty to do.

MR. MORRIS: Because I'm hoping to make my way back up north.

THE COURT: Plenty to do before I leave.

MR. MORRIS: Yeah.

THE COURT: Anything further from you, Mr. Harper?

MR. HARPER: No, Your Honor. Thank you so much. I appreciate everything.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARPER: Again, I'm sorry I sort of stuck a --

post-surgery, I could either take painkillers or appear in court, and so I'm sorry if I'm grimacing. It has nothing to do with you.

THE COURT: Well, I just, I don't know if it's worthwhile for me to say this or not, but I really am perplexed, okay? '

MR. HARPER: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I really am very perplexed about this hearing we had today. And I'm really -- Mr. Morris said this is almost Rule 11-sanctionable, and I don't think that was a farfetched statement.

MR. HARPER: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think a lot of us who have been involved with this case for a very long time, we're just very weary of the *déjà vu* all over again. And we're almost too weary to move for sanctions, entertain sanctions.

Do you hear what I'm saying? I really want you to hear what I'm saying. It's been a merry-go-round of lawyers. I don't know what else term to use for it. How many lawyers do you think have appeared for Dugaboy in five years or however long this has been? I guess it's been more than five years.

MR. HARPER: I think there's been more than five.

The short answer is, Your Honor, I have no idea. I do

understand what the Court is saying. I think --

THE COURT: What do you think it is? Do you think

1 it's three, six, nine, more? 2 MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I would have to tell you I 3 honestly have no earthly idea. 4 THE COURT: Really? 5 MR. HARPER: I apologize. THE COURT: Really? 6 7 MR. HARPER: Yeah. THE COURT: Okay. Your firm has been involved 8 9 representing different clients, by the way. 10 MR. HARPER: Yes, we have, Your Honor. We were 11 representing -- we have had to wall those people off 12 appropriately. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. HARPER: But yes, I had spoken with them and we 1.5 have walled accordingly. We didn't want to raise any issues 16 regarding conflict. 17 I hear what Your Court is saying. I understand there's a 18 fine line to walk between the objections that need to be 19 preserved. And if the Court feels that -- walk it over, I 20 appreciate it. Message is taken. 21 THE COURT: No. I'm just --22 MR. HARPER: Understood, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Well, I started out with perplexed. 24 don't understand the recycling. It feels like recycling of 25 arguments --

1	MR. HARPER: Understood, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: and thinking it's okay. Thinking it's
3	okay.
4	MR. HARPER: Your Honor, I understand what you've
5	said and the message has been received.
6	THE COURT: All right.
7	MR. HARPER: Your bitcoin case reminded me of my
8	our magical-appearing insurance policy case we had with Judge
9	Hale years ago. So, it's
10	THE COURT: Okay. I don't know about that. But I'm
11	going to say weary. I'm going to say weary. You said I
12	seemed frustrated. Yes, probably. But more than anything
13	else, I am just weary that we have a revolving door of
14	lawyers.
15	MR. HARPER: I understand, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: That doesn't make it okay to make the
17	same argument
18	MR. HARPER: Of course.
19	THE COURT: again and again and again.
20	MR. HARPER: Absolutely, Your Honor. Could not agree
21	more.
22	THE COURT: Okay. We're adjourned.
23	MR. HARPER: Thank you, Your Honor.
24	MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
25	THE CLERK: All rise.