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

In re:	§ Chapter 11
EIGER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC., et	§ Case No. 24-80040 (SGJ)
al. ¹ ,	§ (Jointly Administered)
Debtors.	§

DECLARATION OF P. BRADLEY O'NEILL IN SUPPORT OF INNOVATUS LIFE SCIENCES LENDING FUND I, LP'S EMERGENCY MOTION FOR STAY PENDING APPEAL

I, P. Bradley O'Neill, Jr., pursuant to 27 U.S.C. § 1746, declare as follows:

- 1. I am a partner in the law firm of Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP located at 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036. I am a member in good standing of the Bar of the State of New York and I have been admitted to practice *pro hac vice* in the Northern District of Texas.
- 2. I submit this declaration (the "<u>Declaration</u>") in support of the emergency motion (the "<u>Motion</u>") ² of Innovatus Life Sciences Lending Fund, I LP's ("<u>Innovatus</u>") filed contemporaneously herewith.
 - 3. I make this Declaration based upon my own personal knowledge and experience.
- 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the hearing on the Estimation Motion held before the Court on August 20, 2024.

² Capitalized terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Motion.



¹ The Debtors in these chapter 11 cases, together with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are: Eiger BioPharmaceuticals, Inc. (1591); EBPI Merger Inc. (9986); EB Pharma LLC (8352); Eiger BioPharmaceuticals Europe Limited (N/A); and EigerBio Europe Limited (N/A). The Debtors' service address is 2100 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas 75201.

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Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of an email chain reflecting 5.

correspondence between counsel to Innovatus and counsel to the Debtors from August 22.

Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the Estimation Order 6.

entered by the Court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the

best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated: August 30, 2024

New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

By:

/s/ P. Bradley O'Neill

P. Bradley O'Neill

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EXHIBIT A

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IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

IN RE: . Case No. 24-80040-SGJ-11

(Jointly Administered)

EIGER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, .

INC., et al., . Earle Cabell Federal Building

1100 Commerce Street Dallas, Texas 75242

Debtors. .

Tuesday, August 20, 2024

. . 9:35 A.M.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING ON

DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR THE ENTRY OF AN ORDER (I)
AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF THE LONAFARNIB AND LAMBDA ASSETS FREE
AND CLEAR OF LIENS, CLAIMS, ENCUMBRANCES, AND OTHER INTERESTS,
(II) AUTHORIZING THE ASSUMPTION AND ASSIGNMENT OF EXECUTORY
CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES, (III) GRANTING THE PURCHASER
THE PROTECTIONS AFFORDED TO A GOOD FAITH PURCHASER, (IV)
APPROVING PURCHASER PROTECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF
THE LONAFARNIB AND LAMBDA ASSETS, AND (V) GRANTING RELATED
RELIEF [DOCKET NO. 490]; AND

DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER WITH RESPECT TO INNOVATUS LIFE SCIENCES LENDING FUND I, LP'S REQUESTS FOR DEPOSITION AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS [DOCKET NO. 514]; AND

DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE THE EXPERT REPORT AND TESTIMONY OF DAVID E. KELTNER [DOCKET NO. 539]; AND

DEBTORS' MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER ESTIMATING CLAIM OF INNOVATUS LIFE SCIENCES LENDING FUND I, LP FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING SUFFICIENT RESERVES TO UNIMPAIR CLAIM [DOCKET NO. 488]

BEFORE THE HONORABLE STACEY G. JERNIGAN UNITED STATES CHIEF BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES ON THE NEXT PAGE.

Audio Operator: Michael F. Edmond

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by a transcription service.

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PARKER EMBRY, ESQUIRE

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Trustee:

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MATTERS HEARD:

DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR THE ENTRY OF AN ORDER (I) AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF THE LONAFARNIB AND LAMBDA ASSETS FREE AND CLEAR OF LIENS, CLAIMS, ENCUMBRANCES, AND OTHER INTERESTS, (II) AUTHORIZING THE ASSUMPTION AND ASSIGNMENT OF EXECUTORY CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES, (III) GRANTING THE PURCHASER THE PROTECTIONS AFFORDED TO A GOOD FAITH PURCHASER, (IV) APPROVING PURCHASER PROTECTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SALE OF THE LONAFARNIB AND LAMBDA ASSETS, AND (V) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF [DOCKET NO. 490]

Court's Ruling

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DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE THE EXPERT REPORT AND TESTIMONY OF DAVID E. KELTNER [DOCKET NO. 539]

Court's Ruling

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DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR A PROTECTIVE ORDER WITH RESPECT TO INNOVATUS LIFE SCIENCES LENDING FUND I, LP'S REQUESTS FOR DEPOSITION AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS [DOCKET NO. 514]

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DEBTORS' MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER ESTIMATING CLAIM OF INNOVATUS LIFE SCIENCES LENDING FUND I, LP FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING SUFFICIENT RESERVES TO UNIMPAIR CLAIM [DOCKET NO. 488]

Court's Ruling

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WITNESSES:

FOR THE DEBTOR EIGER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS:

J. SCOTT VICTOR

Direct Examination by Mr. Curtin

12

EXHIBITS:	<u>ID</u>	<u>EVD</u>
Declaration of J. Scott Victor	12	12
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(Proceedings commenced at 9:35 a.m.) 1 2 THE COURT: We're on the record now. We have 3 settings in the Eiger BioPharma case, Case Number 24-80040. have a motion to sell Lonafarnib and Lambda Assets as well as a 5 motion for valuation. We got lots of folks in the courtroom, I 6 quess no one on WebEx today. Are there people on Webex? 7 Okay. Well, we'll take appearances from the lawyers 8 in the courtroom and see if anyone wants to appear on WebEx. 9 MR. CURTIN: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 William Curtin from Sidley Austin for the debtors. I'm joined in the courtroom this morning by my colleague, Jon Muenz, Chelsea McManus, Parker Embry from Sidley. Also, we 12 have Paul Coloma from Alvarez & Marsal, and Doug Staut, our CRO 13 from Alvarez & Marsal. And Scott Victor from SSG is here also 14 15 on the sale motion. THE COURT: Good morning. 16 17 MR. PROSTOK: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeff Prostok, Forshey & Prostok. 18 19 With me today is Brad O'Neill and Andrew Citron from 20 Kramer Levin. And from Innovatus is Webb George who I know I 21 will call him George Webb before the day is over. I've been 22 doing that already. But we represent Innovatus. 23 THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning. 24 MR. GAITHER: Good morning, Your Honor. 25 John Gaither, conflicts counsel to the debtors on the

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  Merck issues.
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             THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning.
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             MR. GONZALEZ: Good morning, Your Honor.
             Daniel Gonzalez of Meland Budwick on behalf of the
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   UCC. With me in court is our local counsel, Garrick Smith of
   Munsch Hardt.
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
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             MS. VENUS: Good morning, Your Honor.
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             Margie Venus with McKool Smith on behalf of the
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   Equity Holders Committee. On WebEx is Mr. Warren Martin and
   Rachel Parisi at the Porzio firm.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Good morning.
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             MR. BROOKNER: Good morning, Your Honor.
             Jason Brookner from Gray Reed on behalf of the
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15\parallel purchaser of the Lonafarnib and Lambda Assets, Eiger
   InnoTherapeutics, Inc. And co-counsel from the Goodwin firm is
   also on the line and will appear separately.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. All right. On the
   Webex, if you're wanting to appear, you may go ahead. All
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   right. I'm not seeing anyone on my screen, Mike. I don't know
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   what's up with that.
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             MR. WOODARD: Good morning, Your Honor.
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             Kyle Woodard with Kane Russell Coleman & Logan on
  behalf of the Thermo Fisher entities.
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             THE COURT: Thank you.
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MR. WOODARD: Also on the line is Marybeth Taylor
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   with Tucker Arensberg.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. WOODARD: Counsel to the Thermo Fisher entities,
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   as well.
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             THE COURT:
                        Thank you. Any other --
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             MS. YOUNG:
                        Good morning. Good morning, Your Honor.
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   Liz Ziegler Young for the U.S. Trustee.
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             THE COURT:
                        Good morning.
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             MS. JARASHOW: Good morning, Your Honor.
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             Kizzy Jarashow from Goodwin Procter on behalf of
   Eiger InnoTherapeutics. On the line with me today is also
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   James Lathrop from Goodwin Procter and Jeffrey Glenn from Eiger
   InnoTherapeutics.
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15
             THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Good morning.
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             Anyone else?
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             MR. VAN HORN: Good morning, Your Honor.
             Eric Van Horn of Spencer Fane on behalf of Merck.
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   And along with me is Martin Beeler of Covington & Burling for
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   Merck.
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             THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
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             All right. Well, Mr. Curtin, as noted, we have a
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   sale motion, we have a valuation motion. I presume you might
   want to take the sale motion first?
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             MR. CURTIN: Yes, Your Honor, if that's okay.
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THE COURT: Sounds good.

MR. CURTIN: I think it's best to kind of continue our good news story that has been this case so far with the sale motion before we get into other things. First of all, Mr. Califano apologizes for not being here. He has, you might have noticed the last couple times he's here, he's been hobbled a bit by his back. And he's actually in a doctor's appointment today that he couldn't reschedule.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CURTIN: So again, some more good news on this sale. As you mentioned, this is our motion to sale the final two -- the final two drugs, Lonafarnib and Lambda, as was filed at Docket Number 490. And we're seeking to sell both of those Assets to Eiger InnoTherapeutics, Inc., which everyone has been referring to as Inno.

Your Honor, we pivoted on this one to a private sale, and I'm going to our basis for that in a moment. But the real reason was that was the sole interest that was viable. So we were not able to conduct an auction. However, we believe we still got a good value for these assets. The drugs will have a new home. They will -- the purchaser will continue their development. Remember, these are in development. Zokinvy was our only commercialized drug.

We executed asset purchase agreements on both the Lonafarnib and Lambda assets which were filed along with our

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 $1 \parallel$ motion. Just very briefly, the Lonafarnib asset purchase price $2 \parallel$ is 5.2 million, plus some -- a multi-stage kind of cure issue. So if the purchaser does not assume any of our crossover contracts, the cure amount will be up to 180,000 in the aggregate.

If they assume the IQVIA contracts, and my colleague, Ms. McManus is going to in a moment address where we are with all the cure issues. You know, not to steal thunder, but spoiler alert, everything is resolved for purposes of the sale today. There are a couple that will need continued to negotiate after. But no one has any objections to the sale motion.

And then Biorasi, if the purchaser assumes Biorasi and IQVIA, then the cure amounts would be up to 2.38 million. And if they assume Biorasi but not IQVIA, it's 380,000. So it kind of flows with the potential amounts of those cures.

With regard to Lambda, much simpler, it's a \$1 million base price, and up to 269 in cures, 269,000 in cures. Your Honor, we're going to put Mr. Victor on the stand briefly in a moment. But, you'll hear that Lambda and Lonafarnib were extensively marketed. And the relief requested in here is, in the debtor's business judgment, the best result of the sale of these assets.

There is a basis here for a private sale. The assets 25 have been marketed for over four months. The purchaser was the 1 only bidder that provided a viable bid for the Lonafarnib and $2 \parallel$ Lambda assets. The debtors believe that the probability of a competing bidder -- that a competing bidder will emerge is exceptionally low within the necessary time frame of this case, which Your Honor know we're trying to -- trying to wrap up as quickly as possible.

So we believe there's a good basis to sell these assets to this purchaser. Your Honor, I think at this point I'll ask Ms. McManus to come up and address the cure issues, and then I will come back and put on some brief testimony from Mr. Victor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. McManus?

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MS. MCMANUS: Good morning, Your Honor.

For the record, Chelsea McManus of Sidley Austin, LLP 16 on behalf of the debtors. As Mr. Curtin just noted, there are a few outstanding cure objections that we are continuing to reconcile with ourselves and the contract counter parties.

So starting with IQVIA, the debtors are still working to reconcile those amounts. As Mr. Curtin noted, the amount in the APAs is subject to whether or not certain crossover contracts are ultimately assumed by the buyer. So that amount will depend on what contracts are ultimately taken by the buyer.

We also have received an objection from the Thermo

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Fisher entities. And we've been working with them throughout each of the different sales to reconcile the different cure amounts for each of those entities. And I believe they filed a reservation of rights last night. And we are continuing to work with them up until the closing of the sale.

We also received an objection from Fujifilm. And that's another one where we're continuing to reconcile the amounts because for a lot of these, there were several hundreds of invoices that the debtors have been reconciling on our side 10 and with them.

And finally, we have the Biorasi contracts which is also subject to the cure amounts in the Lonafarnib APA. And so depending on what the purchaser ultimately takes will depend on what contracts and how much will be paid for the Biorasi contracts. And we're continuing to work with them and their counsel to close that out.

And that is it for the outstanding cure objections on our end.

> THE COURT: All right. Very good. Thank you.

All right. Mr. Curtin?

MR. CURTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

And just again to clarify, all of those parties have 23 indicated to us that they do not have an objection to entry of the sale order today. So at this point, Your Honor, I would call J. Scott Victor from SSG to the stand.

	Victor - Direct/Curtin 12
1	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Victor, welcome back.
2	MR. VICTOR: Thank you, Your Honor. Good to see you
3	again.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Please raise your right hand.
5	J. SCOTT VICTOR, DEBTOR'S WITNESS, SWORN
6	THE COURT: All right. Please be seated.
7	MR. CURTIN: And, Your Honor, at this time I would
8	offer the declaration of Mr. Victor filed at Docket Number 491
9	into evidence.
10	THE COURT: All right. I have seen that. And I will
11	admit it as part of his direct testimony. And obviously, he
12	can be crossed on any aspect of it. Okay.
13	MR. CURTIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	(Declaration of J. Scott Victor admitted into evidence)
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. CURTIN:
17	Q Mr. Victor, can you briefly remind the Court of your
18	background and your experience in restructuring?
19	A Yes.
20	For 41 years, Your Honor, I've been in restructuring,
21	first 16-1/2 as a bankruptcy lawyer, and then since 2000 as an
22	investment banker, and the managing partner of SSG.
23	Q Approximately how many companies and/or their assets have
24	you marketed for sale?
25	A Hundreds.

Victor - Direct/Curtin

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- 1 Q And what percentage of those have been distress companies?
- 2 A Ninety-nine point nine-nine percent.
- 3 Q And have you been involved in marketing and selling assets
- 4 in the context of a bankruptcy case?
- 5 A Yes, hundreds.
- 6 Q And have you been involved in marketing and selling assets
- 7 of biopharmaceutical companies?
- 8 A Many.
- 9 Q All right. Let's talk about the marketing and sale
- 10 procedures here. Can you briefly describe the post-petition
- 11 marketing process for the, we'll start with the Lonafarnib
- 12 Assets.
- 13 A Sure. We went to market for all four of the drugs as soon
- 14 \parallel as we were hired back in March. Obviously, the pressure was on
- 15 time wise to get Zokinvy done. And then we had great success
- 16 again with Avexitide. And then we really focused on Lonafarnib
- 17 and Lambda, but also continued to market them all throughout
- 18 our engagement.
- 19 For lonafarnib, we went to about 350 buyers, for Lambda a
- 20 | little more than that, about 375. Twenty-four NDAs were
- 21 signed. People were given access to the data room, management
- 22 meetings, etc.
- 23 Q And how many bids were received for the, we'll start with
- 24 the Lonafarnib Assets.
- 25 A Only one. And we negotiated with that particular party,

Victor - Direct/Curtin

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1 which is the buyer here, for several months to increase that

- 2 bid, which was done very successfully.
- 3 Q Do you recall what the approximate purchase price increase
- 4 was from the start to the end of that negotiation?
- 5 A For just lonafarnib, I believe it went from 1.2 million to
- 6 5.2 million.
- 7 Q And how many bids did you receive -- did the debtor
- 8 receive for Lambda?
- $9 \parallel A$ For Lambda, we received a bid from the bidder who's
- 10 offered to purchase for \$1 million subject to also buying
- 11 lonafarnib. There was another bidder that we did receive an
- 12 offer from that was slightly higher, but was full of diligence
- 13 requirements, would have taken time, was not certain at all.
- 14 And we felt it was best to go with the current offer of one
- 15 million.
- 16 Q And the current purchaser of Lonafarnib and Lambda is the
- 17 same entity, right?
- 18 A Yes.
- $19 \parallel Q$ And as part of that purchase price, did that and the
- 20 negotiation that you talked about in getting the purchase price
- 21 from one million to five million on Lonafarnib was one of the
- 22 requirements that they be able to purchase both?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q Can you just briefly explain to the Court the decision to
- 25∥ pivot to a private sale? Probably already did with that answer

Victor - Direct/Curtin

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- 1 to that question, but anything other you want to add on that?
- 2 A Sure. Well, there was no other bid at all for Lonafarnib.
- 3 And while there was another bid for Lambda, having an auction
- 4 just wouldn't have made sense because the other bid was subject
- 5 to too much diligence and too much risk. And it was much
- 6 better and value maximizing to bundle the two assets together
- 7 because there are cross contracts between the two, and do a
- 8 private sale.
- 9 Q And did you get an indication from that other bidder that
- 10 they would not -- other than their slight overbid, initially
- 11 that they would not be participating in an auction and bidding
- 12 more?
- 13 A Correct. Yes.
- 14 \mathbb{Q} Do you believe that the pivot from the auction process to
- 15 private sale was in the best interest of the debtors and the
- 16 estates?
- 17 A Absolutely.
- 18 Q And based on your 40 years of restructuring experience in
- 19 \parallel the restructuring -- experience in the restructuring industry,
- 20 do you believe that the sale that's currently contemplated
- 21 before the Court for the sale of Lonafarnib and Lambda is the
- 22 highest and best offer to maximize value for the debtor's
- 23 estates?
- 24 A Yes. Very much so.
- $25 \parallel Q$ And were the post-petition marketing process conducted in

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1 accordance with the bidding procedures --
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They were.

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MR. CURTIN: -- approved in the case? No further questions.

THE COURT: All right. Does anyone have questions for the witness?

(No audible response)

THE COURT: I don't know if I'm going to hear this from another witness or a lawyer. But tell me one or two 10 things about this purchaser, Eiger InnoTherapeutics, Inc. wondered, are they connected with Stanford University somehow? I saw that somewhere in an email in a contact information for purchaser. So just a little bit about them.

THE WITNESS: Yes. So the lead investor for the 15∥group who we negotiated with directly is actually a former director of the debtor, pre-petition. Didn't have any access to any more information than anybody else had, but that's who 18 we negotiated with.

Many of the other investors are Stanford professors, as is Mr. Glenn. So that's the relationship to Stanford.

> THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else?

MR. CURTIN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We appreciate your 24 efforts and your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. CURTIN: Your Honor, we did file an amended sale order last night which makes very few changes. I'll just highlight them very, very quickly. The first is Paragraph -- new Paragraph 26 of the order which simply is some rights language from Bristol-Myers Squibb that both the purchaser and the company are fine with.

And then also, Your Honor's aware there was a reservation of rights about it by Merck. And the Neligan firm negotiated with Merck and came up with the language that's included at the new Paragraph 30. That's acceptable to both the company and the purchasers. Those are the only substantive changes to the sale order.

Unless Your Honor has any questions, we would ask that Your Honor approve the sales.

THE COURT: All right. I have no follow-up questions. I'll ask lawyers, speak now or forever hold your peace if you have any comments you want to put on the record.

(No audible response)

THE COURT: All right. Well, silence is good, I suppose.

I will first find that notice of the sale of these assets has been reasonable and sufficient under all the circumstances. We have no pending objections at the moment. Any conditional objections of executory contract parties have been resolved as announced by Ms. McManus.

I do find there was a sound business justification for pursuing the sales. The debtor has and always exercised reasonable business judgment. It appears we had a fair and fulsome marketing process for many months, and it was designed to and did yield a fair value for these assets. So I do approve the sale, free and clear, to Eiger InnoTherapeutics, Inc.

THE CLERK: (Indiscernible).

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm going to finish making my ruling, and then I'll go back and see if there's anything that we need to adjust.

Anyway, I do find that this purchaser is a good faith purchaser for value and a fair price has been yielded under all of the circumstances here. So I approve the sale of these two drug assets free and clear under 363(f).

All right. The changes to the order that you have announced sound perfectly fine to me. So I will accept that form of order.

Now, who is wanting to speak on the Webex? I'm not -- I didn't see anyone raising their hand from my screen. Was there someone who wanted to speak?

(No audible response)

THE COURT: All right. We're going to move on because I'm not hearing anything or seeing anything on my screen.

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All right. So, Mr. Curtin, now for the valuation 2 motion which looks pretty contested from the filings. know if anything has changed overnight.

MR. CURTIN: Unfortunately not, Your Honor. the debtors' motion for entry of an order estimating the Innovatus' claim. We previewed this at the last hearing. colleagues previewed this at the last hearing. So this is not unexpected. This is the direction that we've been taking for quite a while.

And, you know, we kind of find ourselves in an almost unbelievably unfortunate, but maybe entirely predictable situation here. The case, as Your Honor knows, has been successful beyond anyone's wildest imagination. We should be talking about confirming a plan and making distributions to creditors in equity.

But instead, we're here and with a contested motion talking about Innovatus taking a simple claims objection to the United States Supreme Court and, in the process, taking all value from other creditors in equity to pay their attorneys fees and default interest, and all based on an event of default that we contend in the claims objection that we filed recently was manufactured.

So what do I mean by unfortunate but predictable? You know, my dad always used to say if someone shows you who they really are, you should believe them. So let's talk about

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1 what Innovatus' approach to this case, again which we contend 2 from the beginning, have contended from the beginning, would not have been necessary but for their actions pre-petition.

Let's just talk about how the case has gone so far. Once we started, we filed our typical first day motions. Innovatus opposed every single substantive first day motion, as Your Honor will recall. We had a first day hearing where their counsel raised a laundry list of issues on -- some on rather typical first day motions.

Then, initially they opposed the sale of the debtors' life saving commercialized drug Zokinvy. Once they realized that the incredible value that the debtor and their -- debtors and their advisors had generated for Zokinvy, they -- and they could really no longer, with a straight face, suggest that the sale shouldn't be approved, they backed off of that but then, once that sale was approved, suggested that at that point, the cases should be converted to Chapter 7.

That was at the conclusion of that Zokinvy sale hearing, Your Honor will recall. Then with regard to the final cash collateral hearing, they opposed that on the grounds that they are not adequately protected. And when Your Honor overruled that objection, based in substantial part on their substantial, and now I would argue massive equity cushion, they appealed cash collateral.

And only when it became clear that their equity

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 $1 \parallel$ cushion was more of an equity mattress, they agreed to dismiss 2 that appeal. Then we had venue. They filed a last-minute joinder to the United States Trustee's venue motion. And when Your Honor denied the motion, the U.S. Trustee is the actual movant, and I would note the party with bona fide concerns, the U.S. Trustee accepted Your Honor's ruling and decided not to appeal.

But the last minute joinder, Innovatus, did appeal. And they also filed a brief in that appeal that the debtor will need to respond to. Then the debtor sought to, again, no surprise, we said right from the beginning that the case was, in our view, caused by an invalid or event of default based on a MAC. We filed a 2004 motion. And Your Honor granted that, again over Innovatus' opposition.

And what do they do there? They slow-played their 16 production, taking many months. They still have not agreed to a deposition, and just done everything that they can to slow that down.

And the list kind of goes on and on. But Your Honor gets the point. And now, you know, here we are. And we're trying to get to confirmation. We're trying to get out of Chapter 11 as quickly as we possibly can for many reasons. One, to distribute to creditors. Two, to stop the administrative expenses of the case.

And what we have now is just Innovatus' latest

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1 attempt to avoid the issue of its bad acts that led up to the filing of the case, and stop us from the simple act of establishing an escrow so that the substantive issues of Innovatus' -- of our objection to Innovatus' claim can be resolved, and it doesn't hold up confirmation.

Your Honor, all the while here, you know, the kind of one thing I think to keep in mind throughout all of this is that this is a loan -- unlike a lot of our cases, this is a loan that didn't -- doesn't mature until 2027. No payments are even due, no principal payments are even due until 2027. And Innovatus, you know, putting everything that I just said aside, they've already received 27 million in pre-payments on this loan that doesn't mature until 2027.

Our amended plan calls for them to receive another ten million. So 37 million they'll have received if our plan is confirmed, but 27 million they've already received three years early.

So you're going to hear a lot of noise from Innovatus on this motion. But it's incredibly simple, Your Honor. And if you, you know, we make the point in Mr. Staut's amended declaration, nothing has -- supplemental declaration, I'm sorry, and nothing's changed.

There's only two issues of dispute here, and it's really one issue of dispute. All of the math matches up. The 25∥ math that's included in the letter that Innovatus finally sent

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1 us giving us their explanation for their amount of claim, and also Mr. George's declaration, the math matches up.

You'll notice the numbers, and Mr. Staut will testify about this, you'll notice that the numbers are off slightly. But that's only because we were using September 15th as the date that the -- to start, that the distribution would be made and that this interest run would start, and they used the 30th. So it's just off by two weeks, but it's essentially the same math.

The only disagreement, the only disagreement today, despite everything else you hear, is the length of time for which interest must be reserved, and the amount that must be reserved for alleged indemnification obligations which is essentially attorneys fees. That's it.

Your Honor, we believe that the evidence will show 16 \parallel that the debtors' proposal to reserve one year of postemergence interest at the full default rate, full default rate, and \$1 million for indemnification obligations is immanently reasonable. And, you know, we've proposed it. We don't think it's going to take a year, but we've proposed it, that there is time and this is supposed to -- this is our good faith estimate. And we submit that the Court should accept that.

Your Honor, we do have two motions that are related to this. One is a motion in limine that was filed yesterday for an expert report that was provided to us on Friday night.

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1 And the other is a motion for a protective order for discovery 2 that Innovatus had served.

My colleague, Mr. Muenz, will address those. defer to Your Honor if you want to hear from the other side first, or you want us to present those motions. But I will defer to Your Honor on whether you want to hear those first or --

THE COURT: All right. I'll wait on those two, the motion for a protective order and motion in limine. But remind 10∥ me, just because I'm a big-picture numbers person, how much cash the debtor has at this point. This Zokinvy sale was wildly successful. I think we used that term. What was the ultimate sale price?

MR. CURTIN: It was about 38 million today, Your 15 Honor.

> Thirty-eight million. THE COURT:

MR. CURTIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And then the Avexitide sale price was? 19 The second rug, what was it?

MR. CURTIN: What was the sale price?

THE COURT: Well, yeah. I said I wanted to know the 22 \parallel cash on hand. But I quess I really am starting with the sale 23 price and then --

MR. CURTIN: That's everything, Your Honor. includes everything.

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             THE COURT: Okay. Thirty-eight million is both
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  Zokinvy and Avexitide, because those were two separate sales.
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   Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: Yes.
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             THE COURT: I see --
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             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Your Honor, after the pay
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   down.
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             MR. CURTIN: Right, after the pay down. I thought
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  you were asking what --
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             THE COURT: Oh, no, no, no. I know there's been
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   27 million paid --
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             MR. CURTIN: Right. Right.
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             THE COURT: -- to the secured lender.
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             MR. CURTIN: Right. So that does not include that,
15 of course.
             THE COURT:
16
                        Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: It's 38 plus the 27 million that we've
18 already paid down.
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             THE COURT: Oh, so 60-something million --
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             MR. CURTIN: Right.
                        -- was yielded from those two sales.
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             THE COURT:
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             MR. CURTIN: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Again, I know it's not directly
  relevant --
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MR. CURTIN: No, no, no.

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             THE COURT: -- to what we're doing here.
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             MR. CURTIN: No, no.
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             THE COURT:
                         But I just --
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             MR. CURTIN: I have all the people in the room to
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   answer whatever --
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             THE COURT: It's just --
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             MR. CURTIN: -- questions you have, Your Honor.
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   just may not be me.
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             THE COURT: -- context to context is a big deal here.
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   All right. Well, then I'll hear from Mr. Prostok, and we'll go
   from there.
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             MR. PROSTOK: Thank you, Your Honor. Jeff Prostok
   for Innovatus. And I'm happy to hear from the debtor that
   there really are two issues for today, because we agree with
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   that. Your Honor, I did fail to recognize esteemed appellate
   lawyer David Keltner, who is in the courtroom today. We'll be
   addressing his report. And we can get into that, I guess, when
   we address the motion in limine of why we think we've complied
   with all of the requirements, both kindly and otherwise, and
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   why we think his report will be helpful to Your Honor.
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             Let me first compliment Mr. Victor and his group for
22∥ the success in this case. They've done a tremendous job.
23 have -- we've used SSG and his group over the years, and
   they've always done a great job for us. And this is just
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another example of them going above and beyond. And we're very

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1 pleased and complimentary of him and the professionals to get to the point where we are.

Your Honor, an objection to claim was filed by the debtor, I think, Friday, 33 pages, 126 exhibits. That's not the issue. The merits are not the issue today for the Court to consider. I mean, what the Court is being asked to consider from the debtors' perspective is, what's an appropriate time period to reserve for a final order?

And the final order is defined in their plan, as it's always defined, very boilerplate language, final, non-appealable, after you've had all of your rights. And what we're seeking to do is provide testimony that we think a year is not realistic.

The other issue is to estimate attorney's fees, what sort of attorney's fees would need to be escrowed if you're going to decide to do the reserve route, if you think that's appropriate. But Your Honor, in our view, what the debtors' attempting to do is really formulate a plan to leave Innovatus, the secured creditor, at risk with respect to their plan.

And if they want to treat us as unimpaired, we think there's very simple ways to do it. This is a liquidation, Your Honor. I mean, they could pay the claim. Eliminates the need for interest to be reserved. It eliminates high interest on this \$10 million that will accrue while the Court makes a decision on this issue.

Innovatus is a substantial entity. They can pay a judgment if, ultimately, a suit is filed and they're responsible, which we highly contest. And we look forward to being able to tell our side of the story because we haven't gotten to yet. You've heard one side of the story. But Your Honor, today's not the time to hear the merits. But we look forward to that day when you will have that opportunity.

The other thing they could do is don't pay any claims until resolution. If they really think it's a six-month or a one-year process, okay, well, just hold the money for six months or a year and let's get through the process. It eliminates the uncertainty. It eliminates the flipping the risk to the secured creditor in favor of the junior creditors, which just isn't proper under the Bankruptcy Code.

The debtor hadn't chosen either of these paths. But rather, they really seek to shift the burden of the risk to the secured lender. It would create a cap for any sort of recovery that Innovatus may ultimately have if we do create some sort of estimation. I mean, and it really does create risk.

I mean, the Court's seen that sort of attorney's fees that can be accrued in these type of matters. And we think the type of cap that's being proposed by the debtor is completely inadequate. Creation of a reserve, it doesn't include all of Innovatus collateral. It impairs Innovatus rights. Innovatus is entitled to all its rights under the loan documents.

Until paid in full, its collateral, we would argue, really can't be released. And, you know, under 1129(b), the debtors must provide the indubitable equivalent. And we realize that that's governed by 1129(b) and not 502(c). But, you know, we really think that we're impaired by the treatment that the debtors is proposing.

Nothing in the Bankruptcy Code or the LSA permits a non-consensual use of cash collateral proceeds to pay unsecured creditors or equity. I mean, at the end of the day, it very well may be that these amounts get paid. But until there's resolution, or at least a very realistic protective cap, we would ask Your Honor, you know, not to imperil the secured creditor at this point in what's been a very successful result.

Your Honor, you know the requirements of 1124 with respect to impairment in the Fifth Circuit. Any alteration of a claimant's legal equitable contractual rights constitute impairment. In the Fifth Circuit especially, impairment's a fragile concept. Almost any alteration of a creditor's rights can be deemed impairment.

And whether the plan impairs Innovatus is not before the Court today. I mean, it's really, you know, it's a confirmation issue. But it needs to be considered, we think, when you're considering this reserve and the effect it may ultimately have.

And again, I can't emphasize enough, this reserve

shifts the risk of underpayment to Innovatus and away from the junior creditors. And it really does impact my client. And we think there's very easy solutions to this that we have proposed.

We've set out in our trial brief why we think the estimation is really not appropriate, that the underlying claim is not unliquidated. Interest is due until the claim is paid. It's not contingent. The Fifth Circuit's rejected construing a claim as contingent when the claim is contingent just as to the amount of the claim, but not liability.

And, you know, we think the debtors undisputedly agreed to pay. They may contest the amount that we're entitled to pay, but they don't contest that we're entitled to payment. So they may claim offsets. Filing an objection doesn't change that. I mean, if that was the case, every time an objection to claim was filed, it would be deemed contingent and subject to estimation. And that's really not the law.

And I just want to emphasize, Your Honor, for an estimation, there's a requirement that not fixing or liquidating Innovatus claim will delay or unduly delay the case. We think there's these alternatives. I mean, this is an issue of the debtors' own making by the way that they've created this reserve by either deciding not to pay us or by deciding to pay junior creditors before our claim is resolved.

And again, I mean, I'll put them to the test. If

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31 1 they think that it can be resolved as quickly, then just hold $2 \parallel$ the collateral until it's resolved. I mean, that's a very easy Though we think that debtors pass improper, if the Court does deem that an estimation on these two issues is appropriate, we think that the one here is wholly inadequate.

The length of time which interest must be reserved and, Your Honor, it's now come down to \$10 million. So the figure is a little less than it was when it was \$20 million, I think, when we met before in late July. In other words, I mean, how long does this Court think it could take to get to a final judgment as defined by the debtors' definition in their plan?

And it's Page 13, Debtors' Exhibit 1, after all appeal rights are exhausted. And it's exclusive. It's all appeal rights. And then it's attorney's fees, basically. It's an estimate of what kind of attorney's fees need to be reserved.

Let's talk about why that length of time is so important, Your Honor. Why is it so important that we get this right? Because if we're wrong and the process takes longer than a year, and we've secured only enough funds for a year, the secured lender's collateral, it's gone forever. It's going to have been distributed. There's no getting it back.

What if we overestimate? Or what if you decide, I'm 25 not going to let this collateral go until we know, you know,

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1 what the claim ultimately is? Is it really going to be less? 2 How long is it going to take? What kind of fees are going to 3 be done? It's too speculative for me to do it. I'm just going to say, hold the collateral. Let's get this done quickly, and then we can distribute.

Your Honor, if we over-reserve, I mean, there's no That money's in the reserve. And it's going to come harm. back, and it can be distributed to unsecured junior creditors, and even in equity. I mean, the only party at risk in this type of scenario is a secured creditor, who should be at the least risk. There should be no risk at this point if we're going to honor the Bankruptcy Code requirements.

I would guess that most -- you know, what do we think is a reasonable number? Your Honor, we think four years is a reasonable time. And why are we proposing four years? know, Your Honor. I mean, I've been involved in cases that have taken longer than that. I would guess most lawyers in this courtroom have taken -- I've been in situations where you have the outlier case. It takes forever to get resolved.

I'm not saying that this will be that case, but it could be. And if you really want to protect the secured creditor, you have to consider the worst case scenario. And that's what --

> THE COURT: And that worst case scenario --MR. PROSTOK: Yes.

THE COURT: -- is equity committee, or unsecured creditors committee, I think equity committee, files an adversary proceeding against Innovatus. You know, whatever causes of action are in there, are in there.

MR. PROSTOK: Correct.

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THE COURT: And then that is litigated. And whoever doesn't like the result appeals to the district court. then whoever doesn't like that result appeals to the Fifth Circuit. And maybe someone files a petition for cert. For some crazy notion they would grant cert on something like this. I don't think they would.

MR. PROSTOK: I agree.

THE COURT: And that could take four years. That's what we're talking about.

MR. PROSTOK: It is, Your Honor. And it's easy for the debtor to say, oh, it's going to be six months or a year.

THE COURT: So we're not factoring in your client's various appeals that are already pending. You're just talking about --

MR. PROSTOK: No. This is just --

THE COURT: -- the to be filed, we think.

MR. PROSTOK: Yeah. And, Your Honor, the debtors' 23 not going to control the litigation. It's going to be controlled by the litigation trust, which is really made up of members of the current equity committee. So we don't even know

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1 what's out there yet, Your Honor. They're asking to reserve for something that may not even be here yet.

I mean, we absolutely are confident, ultimately, we're going to prevail in this suit. But we've got to be The Bankruptcy Code provides that type of protection. And Your Honor, if there were not easy solutions to this, it would be a much harder issue. But the debtor has easy solutions. Just for whatever reason, they don't want to pay us, or they don't want to wait. But that's really the solution here.

Your Honor, David Keltner, Dean of Appellate Law. don't know a guy that has more appellate experience than him. We prepared a report that literally was not due until the morning of this last past Friday, which I think is the 16th.

The complex rules provide that you, in this 16∥ situation, provide it by noon on Friday. It's Section 38 of the complex rules of the Northern District, Section K, Page 38 says, it's the Friday before for a Tuesday hearing before 12 noon. We submitted it to the debtor at 11:46 a.m. And so we complied with what was required to have a timely report filed.

And why do we think this is important? And what does the report do, because I think this is really critical. Your Honor, the report doesn't try to attempt to tell this Court how long a claim objection or adversary would take in your court. Nobody knows that better than Your Honor.

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And we realize, and I think Mr. Keltner realizes, you $2 \parallel$ have much experience with respect to appeals. You know the process. But what he has done, and what I think you'll find very helpful, is there's a database that takes every case from the Northern District Bankruptcy Division, I think he went back to 2020, and it says how long is the average process from bankruptcy court to district court. How long does an appeal, on average, take.

And I think there were 37 cases from the Northern District of Texas that went to the district court, from the bankruptcy court, various bankruptcy courts. And the average was 11-1/2 months, which I found kind of interesting. thought it would have been longer. I mean, my cases always seem longer from the bankruptcy court to the district court for 11-1/2 months.

And then there's the same type of information available from the district court to the Fifth Circuit to determine how long --

MR. CURTIN: Your Honor, if I may interrupt. Debtors have a motion in limine --

> THE COURT: Right.

MR. CURTIN: -- pending with respect to the report 23 that is being discussed right now. Counsel is basically presenting to you what is in that report as if it is evidence that's been admitted, and hasn't. We're seeking to exclude it. $1 \parallel I$ would request we have an opportunity to present and argue that motion before you hear what's in the report.

MR. PROSTOK: Okay. And that's fine.

THE COURT: Sustained.

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MR. PROSTOK: Yeah. I'll get off of that, Your Honor. But you know, and the debtor says one year, which we think the evidence will show is completely unrealistic. I think Your Honor has to realize that one year to, you know, for a claim of objection or for some litigation that may not have 10 even been filed yet is unrealistic.

And so, Your Honor, at the end of the day, I mean, I think we're still at risk at four years, but that's what we're going to ask the Court to grant. And I think even under those terms, it's a risk and there's better alternatives for all constituencies than to, you know, reserve that kind of cash, especially, you know, in this type of a case, in a liquidating case.

You know, the other issue, Your Honor, is attorney's fees. And that's an estimate as well, and it's based on time. I mean, if it's a year, attorney's fees are going to be much less than if it's four years. And Mr. George is here, and he just has an opinion based on the attorney's fees that he's incurred. And he's going tell you that if this thing's three years, based on fees that have been incurred to date, I mean, it could be \$11 million of attorney's fee. If it's four years, it could be \$13 million. I mean, it's an absurd number, I realize.

THE COURT: It is an absurd number.

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MR. PROSTOK: I realize. But, you know, it's based on, you know, these kind of facts that at the end of the day, you can decide. But the problem is if we're wrong, my client, an over-secured creditor, has his collateral gone, dissipated, and he collects less than the Bankruptcy Code requires him to collect in a liquidating case like this.

All we're asking, Your Honor, is just for fair protection. We think the Court can fashion a solution that makes sense, that doesn't harm the debtor, that doesn't harm the creditors, that is in the best interest of the estate, but it's not putting the secured creditor at risk in a liquidating plan. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I have so much I want to say, but I don't know if it will help things or not. I guess we'll start with a question or two. I'm just trying to save time this morning.

Just out of curiosity, how long do you each think this would take today? I'm just curious how much we would spend on this issue in each of your estimation.

MR. CURTIN: Your Honor, we have one witness.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CURTIN: And the direct will take less than ten

minutes.

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THE COURT: Okay. What about from this side? MR. PROSTOK: Your Honor, we have a declaration, you know, whatever cross would take. I mean, I think our case is probably an hour, maybe, total.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's, at least, encouraging. But I am just -- again, we're down to these two issues, right? So here is my pragmatic, big picture take on all this. So Innovatus came into this bankruptcy case with about a 40, well, I think the debtor said it was a 41 million-ish claim, and maybe Innovatus, the proof of claim is 45,000, or 45 million, something like that.

Okay. And so Innovatus has been paid down 27 14 million, 15 million from Zokinvy, 12 million from the closing 15 of Avexitide. The plan contemplates another \$10 million paid down, so 37 million. But then the plan contemplates default interest post-confirmation, I guess post-petition and post-confirmation, but it's just up to one year.

MR. CURTIN: That's right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Innovatus wants four years. calculation of the debtor does contemplate the prepayment fee, right?

MR. CURTIN: It does, Your Honor, as well as the final fee.

THE COURT: And that's 833 million prepayment

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 1 penalty, as well, and the final fee is 2.6 million.
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             MR. CURTIN: Yes, Your Honor. Now, we -- just to be
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   clear, we contest --
                         Well --
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             THE COURT:
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             MR. CURTIN: -- on the substance.
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             THE COURT:
                         Well, there may be an adversary --
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             MR. CURTIN: Right. Well --
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             THE COURT: -- where who knows what is --
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             MR. CURTIN: Well, just a point on that. We don't
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   believe there is an adversary. We've already filed our claims
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   objection.
             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: So when you ask -- there's no adversary.
   It's a claims objection that's already been filed. But yes, we
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   are -- obviously we contest the validity of those fees, but we
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   are 100 percent reserving for every penny of those.
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             THE COURT: Okay. So I keep throwing out adversary
   proceeding, but it could just be a claim objection. This is --
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   I mean, again, I'll hear the evidence and argument, but this is
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   just astounding to me.
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             I just can't think of a case I have had in 18-plus
22\parallel years on the bench and all the private practice where we had
   this dynamic, okay, of a secured creditor being so unhappy when
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   they've been paid so much so fast and, you know, they're
   looking at getting their prepayment penalty and default
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  interest.
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             I don't know if there's anything you can say,
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  Mr. Prostok, to help me understand the dynamic here.
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             MR. CURTIN: And it's beyond that, Your Honor.
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   talking about attorneys' fees of 14 million to go to the
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   Supreme Court and post-petition interest for default, full
   default, when the risk profile obviously is way, way down.
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   They've been paid --
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             THE COURT:
                        Okay. So I really am having trouble
10 understanding --
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             MR. PROSTOK: And I get it, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: -- this.
             MR. PROSTOK: But a secured creditor is entitled to
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   get its claim paid. That's all we're asking for. At the end
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   of the day, if we're not entitled --
             THE COURT: But there's --
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             MR. PROSTOK: No. You know, I think we're entitled
   in a case where equity's getting a recovery to default
   interest. I think the Fifth Circuit's clear.
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             THE COURT: And they're agreeing to that.
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             MR. PROSTOK: Right. They're --
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             THE COURT:
                        They're just --
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             MR. PROSTOK: We're not -- we're not just -- and, I
24 mean, it's just a question of time. If you could guarantee
  that it's one year, we're fine. We'll walk away happy. If
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 1 there was a guarantee that this was only going to last a year,
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   they've accounted for it. But they -- but there's no --
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             THE COURT:
                         Isn't this just about --
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             MR. CURTIN: We'll quarantee --
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             THE COURT: Stop.
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             MR. CURTIN: -- it on our side, Judge. We'll waive
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   our appellate rights. Guarantee on your side.
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             THE COURT: It's not just, it's not about you two,
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  the debtor --
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             MR. PROSTOK: Right.
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             THE COURT: -- and the secured lender. We've got
   unsecured creditors.
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             MR. PROSTOK: We --
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             THE COURT: We've got equity who is in the money.
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             MR. PROSTOK: Right.
             THE COURT: So, isn't this a nice balance of all of
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   those interests? Right?
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             MR. PROSTOK: But it's not, Your Honor. I'm -- a
   Chapter 7 Trustee, in my opinion, with the risk of not having
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   funds to pay a secured creditor in full, I don't think he would
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   distribute money to junior creditors, including equity, until
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   there was a determination that there was money to pay him.
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             I'm sitting on -- I'm waiting for, you know, admin
   phase in a number of cases that the trustee is being overly
   conservative because he doesn't want to be in a situation where
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 $1 \parallel$ he's paid out money and then at the end of the day, he was 2 wrong. And, you know, if this can be done in a year, great. That's fantastic. They get the money back.

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All we're asking you is just to protect the process. I mean, it's a really simple solution. And if they want to pay us our claim, they can do that, as well. But they have no evidence that a year is realistic. They just don't. I mean, they can't just say, oh gosh, we're going to get this thing.

You know if somebody appeals, this thing can't be done in a year. There's no way. It's unrealistic. And I know it sounds like we're trying to grab, but we're not. We're just asking to get our claim paid, which they could do tomorrow, and then distribute whatever the heck they want to the junior creditors at equity.

For some reason, they don't want to. I don't know 16 why. Do they think it's leverage? Maybe. But it doesn't make any sense. It's a liquidated plan.

THE COURT: Maybe they're worried about getting it back, if they ever --

MR. PROSTOK: I mean, we --

THE COURT: -- are entitled to get it back.

MR. PROSTOK: We can get them comfortable that they can get it back.

> THE COURT: How can you give anyone comfort on that? MR. PROSTOK: I mean, I think we can get them more

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  comfortable that there's going to be --
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             THE COURT: Funds are liquidated all the time,
 3
   especially in this economic environment.
 4
             MR. PROSTOK: I think we could get the Court
 5
   comfortable that there would be a solvent entity. My client's
 6
   a very viable entity, but very successful. And we think that
   the Court would be comfortable with a settlement that you would
 8
   look at and be comfortable that there is a solvent debtor.
 9
             THE COURT: I would love a settlement, as in global
10 overall big picture settlement.
11
             MR. PROSTOK: You know, and we tried --
12
             THE COURT: What about the attorneys' fees? 506(b)
13
   says you get reasonable attorneys' fees --
14
             MR. PROSTOK: Correct.
15
             THE COURT: -- as opposed, I mean --
             MR. PROSTOK: Absolutely.
16
17
             THE COURT: -- if it's in the contractual provision,
   which I'm sure it is here.
19
             MR. PROSTOK: Yes.
20
             THE COURT: In your estimate of reasonable attorneys'
21
   fees, I forgot the number that I was looking at.
22
             MR. PROSTOK: It's like $13 million, 14.
             THE COURT: Thirteen million dollars?
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             MR. PROSTOK: I mean, it's --
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             THE COURT: Thirteen million?
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             MR. CURTIN: For a claims objection.
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             MR. PROSTOK: It's a lot. It's just the unknown.
             THE COURT: You think that's reasonable under 506(b)?
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 4
             MR. PROSTOK: I think if you're going to protect a
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   creditor, at the end of the day, when you look at the fees that
 6
   have been incurred in this case to date --
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             THE COURT: I'm just going to be very blunt because
 8
   I'm trying to --
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             MR. PROSTOK: And that's -- I understand.
10
             THE COURT: -- encourage you all --
11
             MR. PROSTOK: I understand, Your Honor.
12
             THE COURT: -- to work it out. Three law firms
13
   representing a very over secured creditor?
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             MR. PROSTOK: Really only two law firms are active in
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  this -- at this point, in this case. I mean, the first law
   firm is no longer active. Your Honor, my billing rate's $825
   an hour. It's less than probably their two-year associate.
18
             THE COURT: I'm not talking about anyone's hourly
19
   billing rate. I'm talking about how many attorneys would be
20
   involved with a claim objection and an appeal, maybe, in this
21
   scenario.
22
             MR. PROSTOK: It's a legitimate question, Your Honor.
23 But again, I just go back to the fact, if we're wrong, we're
24
   damaged. And there's a very easy solution from the debtors'
   standpoint to make sure that the secured creditor, who's
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entitled to 100 percent of its claim, along with its interest and costs, is protected. That's all we're asking.

we're not asking for anything more than we're entitled to. If our fees are unreasonable and they're objected to, you can tell us they're unreasonable and we don't get them. All we're asking for is to be protected. Either pay our claim, they've already reduced it from 20 million to 10, just pay the other 10. Why would they want to accrue, you know, a huge interest cost while they're doing this? I mean, it makes no sense.

THE COURT: Okay. But we all know the answer to that question. And the answer is, if the equity committee has a successful claim objection or adversary cause of action, they don't want your client to have been paid and the money to be gone.

MR. PROSTOK: That's very fair. But I think we can get them comfortable that it won't be gone. I mean, I think we can come up with some sort of a solution in that regard that the Court would be satisfied with.

I mean, I agree, Your Honor. This, to me, is something that screams out for resolution. I mean, we tried -- THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. PROSTOK: We tried over the weekend, I mean, with Mr. Califano. But it really goes down to, I think the debtor strongly believes that it could be done in one year, and my

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 1 client -- and, you know, there's no assurances. I mean, the
   debtor isn't even going to be controlling the litigation.
 3
   Things happen. I mean, things happen, is the problem.
 4
             THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
 5
             And, oh, Ms. Venus, did you want to speak? We're
 6
   using your client's name a lot, it would appear, without --
             MS. VENUS: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Warren, who's on
 8
   the line, wanted to address the Court for a second. I don't
 9
   know if you could see him raising his hand.
10
             THE COURT: For some reason, my screen is just
   showing exactly what you see there, and I don't know why that's
   happening this morning. But yes, we'll hear from him.
12
13
   Mr. Warren, you said?
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             MS. VENUS:
                         Yes.
15
             THE COURT:
                        Okay. Mr. Warren, you may speak up right
16 now.
         Mike, what are you seeing over there?
17
             THE CLERK:
                        I don't see him. He's still on.
             THE COURT:
18
                        Mr. Warren.
19
             MR. CURTIN: It's actually Mr. Martin.
20
             THE COURT: Or, Martin. I'm sorry.
21
             MR. CURTIN: Warren is his first name.
             THE COURT: Mr. Martin, we're not seeing or hearing
22
23 you, so make sure your audio and video are turned on. Mike,
  would you get the IT people up here just in case it's a problem
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on our end? Do you see all the faces on your screen, Mike?

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             THE CLERK:
                        I don't, but I see the names. But when
1
2
   they start speaking, they should come up.
                         I know, but it's not happening. And --
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             THE COURT:
                         Is it Martin Beeler?
 4
             THE CLERK:
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             THE COURT: No. Mr. Warren.
 6
             MS. ELLISON: Judge Jernigan, this is Traci. I see
   Mr. Martin and it looks like he has an assistant with him in
8
  his office trying to do something to the computer, so I think
   they are having problems on their end.
9
             THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Traci.
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             So I would like the IT people to come up just in case
   because this is not the screen we typically see.
12
13
             MS. VENUS: Yes, Your Honor. We can't see anybody
   here on this side, either. And I know someone else was having
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15
   an issue earlier trying.
             THE COURT: Okay. I suppose it's possible everyone
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   has their video turned off but it's just unusual to see all
18
   black.
19
             Traci, on your end are you seeing any faces or names?
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             MS. ELLISON: Just names, Your Honor, no faces.
21
   not sure if that's because everyone has their video
22
   (indiscernible).
23
             THE COURT: We're not even seeing the names on the
   big screen in the courtroom or my screen or the law clerk
25
   screens. So if we can get an IT person up here, maybe that'll
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48 help. But it sounds like Mr. Martin is having issues, too. 2 MS. ELLISON: Okay. I'll reach out to IT right away. 3 Okay. Thank you. THE COURT: 4 MS. VENUS: Your Honor, would you like me to go ahead 5 and address the issues while we --6 THE COURT: Yes, why don't you. Thank you. 7 Okay. Your Honor. MS. VENUS: 8 Again, just to take a moment, Your Honor had 9 indicated the context was important and we agree with you that 10 context is important. The debtors have requested an estimation of the Innovatus claim at 24.2, which the Equity Committee believes is extremely generous, particularly when you take into 12 account the \$10 million pay-down on the effective date, which 13 would then require an escrow of 13.4 for the Innovatus claim. 14 15 If you consider the debtors recently filed a objection to claim, which the Committee will probably join in soon and we hope that it will be expeditiously resolved. that objection, there is a hope to find that Innovatus owes the 18 19 estate 18.7 for the damages caused to the estate by their 20 actions. If you take that into consideration, that --21 MR. PROSTOK: Your Honor, I'm going to object. 22∥ mean, the issue today are two issues. We're not talking about the merits of the claim or any sort of offset whatsoever. The 24 issue is, if our claim is what we are deeming that claim is,

then what sort of reserve needs to be put in place to protect

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1 us for costs, for interest, and attorneys fees? That's it. Ι $2 \parallel$ mean, we're not estimating our claim. We're estimating the reserve.

THE COURT: Overruled. This is important context. You've outlined, I don't know if I should call it the best case scenario, where your claim is allowed in full but only after four years, and I'm hearing another perspective on what might be reasonable for the reserve.

MS. VENUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

So 13.4 in escrow, then Innovatus owes the estate 18.7. That means that at the end of the day, if that claim objection is successful, it's actually Innovatus who will owe the estate \$5.3 million. So quite the contrary to the situation that they are expressing that they are going to have all these claims that they are going to be owed, that the money is gone, it's going to be quite the contrary.

We're going to be going after them to repay the estate because in fact they will have gotten paid more than what they're entitled to. So we believe that the debtors' estimation is frankly overly generous and should be estimated at a zero escrow based on these numbers.

This is an extraordinary case where there is value to 23 the equity. And we just hope that the value isn't eroded by the greed of one secured creditor in contrast to all the other creditors that will suffer based on what they would like to

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 1 see, which is everybody has to wait. Wait indefinitely and, as
 2 \parallel I said, at the end of the day, it may actually be Innovatus
 3
   that has to pay the estate and not vice versa.
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             THE COURT: I'd like to clarify one thing I heard you
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   say. You said we think it should be a zero reserve. You
 6
   didn't file a position paper today --
 7
                         No. No, Your Honor.
             MS. VENUS:
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             THE COURT: -- or you're not going to object to the
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   plan reserve. You're just saying, I guess in our perfect world
10 it would be zero.
11
             MS. VENUS:
                         If you're looking at sort of Innovatus
12∥ has tried to do their best case and we're looking at sort of
13
   the alternative case. We're looking at the context, both sides
  of the equation. One could suggest that the escrow that's
14
   being requested here by the debtor is actually overly generous
15 II
16\parallel to that.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay. But your client is willing to live
   with what the debtor has proposed?
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             MS. VENUS:
                         Absolutely.
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             THE COURT:
                          Okay.
21
             MS. VENUS:
                          Worst case, we would ask that the Court
22
   grant the debtors' request.
23
             THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: And, Your Honor, I'm glad that Your
   Honor heard that, although I do for once here agree with
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counsel that that part of it is not before you.

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But I'm glad you heard it because you're now hearing that debtors' counsel did what debtors' counsel is supposed to You've got the Equity Committee on one side saying what you just heard and you've got Innovatus saying what they heard. We think what we have proposed here, if anything, and we're trying to be conservative because that's just how we operate, is it is a great offer for Innovatus.

But, again, that's why when I started the way I did with it's the same thing that's happened every time. You sell as it can be for a certain price, and they're going to be happy. The reaction is convert to Chapter 7. You sell it back to (indiscernible) for light years above what anybody thought. You think, well, what do you get? You get a venue appeal.

So now, we're trying to, again, you're hearing that 16∥ Equity has its opinions, right. But this is, we've tried to come up with the fairest, the best, the solution that works for all parties. So I wasn't, quite frankly, expecting you to hear that today. But, again, the Equity Committee, we've had multiple conversations with Mr. Martin, and they are supportive of this relief. But they have strong opinions one way, just like Innovatus does the other way. And we did what debtors' counsel does and come up with a solution.

> THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

> MS. VENUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you.
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             Mr. Prostok, you're still standing.
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             MR. PROSTOK: No, I mean, I just want to reiterate.
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   I mean, the only issue on the table is what is the proper
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   amount of time for the reserve. The merits are not at issue.
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   There's no evidence today of the merits.
 7
             THE COURT: And what is an appropriate attorney fee
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   plug figure.
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             MR. PROSTOK: You're correct, Your Honor.
10
             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. PROSTOK: That's right. Which also sort of
   depends on what you think the length could be.
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13
             Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT:
                        Okay. Thank you.
15
             All right. Who is next?
             MR. CURTIN: I think, Your Honor, it probably makes
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   sense, again -- I apologize for keeping deferring to you. But
   I would say we deal with the motion in limine and the
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   protective order and then we'll do our witness, which, again,
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   is short.
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             I'm happy to do it the other way around. But
22 whatever, Your Honor.
23
             THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's talk about the motion
24
  in limine. And let me just say, I see former Justice Keltner
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out there. I know what a wonderful person he is. Okay. I

don't know if he remembers this, but at one point we were both law partners at Haynes & Boone.

I know he was a Justice on the State Court of Appeals before that. And I just respect the heck out of him. Okay.

But I don't feel like I need to hear any evidence today on one year versus four year with respect to everyone.

I mean I have access to the same databases up here on my computer and I know that one year is not a realistic estimate for if there's a claim objection, there's an adversary proceeding, then there's an appeal to the district court, there's an appeal to the Fifth Circuit. I know that's not going to happen in one year without an expert testifying.

I think four years sounds too long. Hansel and Gretel, or what is it Goldilocks, somewhere in between is probably just right, but I don't really think we need to spend Court time on that. I mean, you both argue your point well. I think four years is too much. One year is not enough. So can we just short-circuit this and let me decide after all of this what's reasonable based on my own experience with appeals?

MR. CURTIN: Well, Your Honor, that's basically what we say in our motion.

THE COURT: When I heard that there were 37 appeals since 2020 from the bankruptcy court, I think probably all of those are related to this little case I have called <u>Highland</u> where I've had more appeals from that case than the prior

54 decades on the bench. So I --2 MR. CURTIN: Yeah. And you saw we cited that case in 3 our motion. 4 THE COURT: Yeah. So I know, and it depends on so 5 many things, right, which district judge gets assigned, how many criminal trials they have going at the moment. We did have COVID going, which like you, Mr. Prostok, I'm surprised at 8 the average length of appeal when we had COVID slowing things down. I don't think we should spend any more time than we have 9 10 on the one year versus four year versus something in between. 11 MR. CURTIN: I would just make one observation. And, look, we agree. We don't think expert testimony is necessary 12 here, Your Honor. I've got a whole cross prepared. I was 13 hoping to do it just for fun, but I'm happy not to waste the 14 15 Court's time with it. What I would say is this, the one year versus four 16 year argument is almost sort of a false choice because that assumes there are going to be appeals --19 THE COURT: Right. 20 MR. CURTIN: -- up to the Fifth Circuit or beyond. 21 THE COURT: Right. MR. CURTIN: We're talking about the Supreme Court, 22 right. But how many cases does Your Honor have where the 23

parties work it out or where there's an appeal --

THE COURT: Most of them.

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MR. CURTIN: -- and the appeal gets dismissed early on, or a party gets a judgment and decides not to appeal because there's no basis for an appeal, right.

THE COURT: In the world of Chapter 11, people usually resolve things.

MR. CURTIN: Exactly. And so all Your Honor is tasked with doing is asked to make a reasonable estimate for how long this claims objection process will last. You're not estimating how long if everybody exhausts all possible appeals 10 until the end of time.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. CURTIN: And so one year is reasonable, Your Honor. In fact, it's probably well longer than this process will actually take. You don't need to think about how long a Fifth Circuit appeal might take. This is not going up there, realistically. And if it does --

THE COURT: I hope not.

MR. CURTIN: Well, if it does, it would be the exception, and it goes beyond the reasonable estimate.

THE COURT: Okay. I think I've heard enough, and it's just picking what I think is a reasonable length of time. So I hate to grant a motion in limine when someone like David Keltner is involved. This reminds me of the time when, maybe you remember this Mr. Prostok, my former law professor, Jay Westbrook, was brought in to be an expert on executory

MR. PROSTOK: Okay. Your Honor, the motion to estimate was filed August 2nd. On August 3rd, I called David Keltner to see if he could help us because the only issue was going to be really length of time, but that was going to be a significant issue. And the thought was, if he could provide information that would be helpful to the Court to help you make a decision of what the really proper of the timeline is, he

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suggestion? I mean, based on hearing what Your Honor said.

MR. CURTIN: Your Honor, I'm sorry. Can I make a

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 $1 \parallel$ mean, we would be willing to put in our declaration of $2 \parallel Mr$. Staut, stand on that, let them put in their declaration of Mr. George, stand on that. We will waive our right to crossexamine him as long as they waive their right to cross-examine Staut. And Your Honor can decide.

I mean, Your Honor's heard I think what you need to hear.

THE COURT: All right. I've read both of those declarations last night. Anything --

MR. PROSTOK: Your Honor, the motion for protective order I don't think is necessary because the whole issue was, do you have evidence that we haven't seen? And they don't. I mean I think we're fine there because they're standing on their declaration. So there's really nothing to protect.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. CURTIN: We will, if you're standing on your declaration. I'm proposing that we just submit the declarations. There's no need to cross. We agree on -neither Mr. Staut nor Mr. George can testify and give the Judge any useful information about what we've agreed are the only two issues. All their declarations talk about is the math and how we figured it out. And, again, it's the same. The only change is that we use the 15th, you use the 30th. It's the same amount of money.

(Counsel confers off record)

MR. PROSTOK: Your Honor, that's acceptable to us.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, again, I've read these declarations and I guess now I'm just hearing closing argument on whose declaration is more credible, or persuasive, I should say.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That does moot most of the protective order, Your Honor. I do just want to address one open item on discovery, which was addressed also in our motion for protective order.

Your Honor, Innovatus has complained about the length of time that it's going to take to litigate this contested matter. Your Honor may recall that back in May, you allowed us to take Rule 2004 discovery relating to the very issues that are being litigated. Your Honor, that discovery still has not been completed. Innovatus will not even give us available dates for the 30(b)(6) deposition that we noticed back in May.

They haven't produced a single document relating to the notice of default on MAC (phonetic). Not one. They seem to be indicating that those documents are privileged, but they have not given us a privilege log. They won't tell us when they will give us a privilege log. We've asked numerous times, Your Honor.

And so, Your Honor, respectfully, I would ask that Innovatus be ordered to produce a privilege log by the end of this week and to give us dates for a deposition. We will be

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 1 reasonable about scheduling, but they have not even agreed to
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   offer dates, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Wow. Well, that was unexpected.
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             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I respond to that, Your
 5
   Honor?
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             THE COURT: You may.
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             MR. CURTIN: And, Your Honor, we're -- sorry. Let me
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   go first. So --
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                              (Laughter)
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             THE COURT:
                         I'll let him go. Your counsel just went.
             MR. CURTIN: Well, I'm going to -- I may take the
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12 issue off the table.
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             That is an important issue for us but, Your Honor, we
  can focus on the issue at hand today if Your Honor would
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15 prefer, and seek that relief. Because I know counsel is going
16 to say it's in our protective order motion, but it's not
   really. The relief was related to what we're talking about
   today, and we just made the agreement that we were going to
   submit the declarations.
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             So what I'm saying is, we'd be fine if Your Honor
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   wants to table that issue for now and move on with this.
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             THE COURT: Okay. I'll still let you speak, because
23 maybe you want --
             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know what, I don't want to
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25 | have to -- as much as I like Dallas, Your Honor, it's expensive
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1 to come down and to stay over to address this issue all over again. It's not before you. They haven't made any motions with respect to it. We've been producing on an agreed timetable with respect to Rule 2004.

You notice that we have other things going on in the case right now, including this hearing, including confirmation in two weeks, and so we told the debtors that we didn't think it was appropriate. There was no urgency with respect to claims that are going to be contributed to a liquidating trust and pursued post-confirmation to conduct depositions in the middle of two other active litigations.

Since that time, they've actually filed a claim objection, Your Honor, and so I think there's a filed proceeding objection to the continued discovery. We're prepared, obviously. If you want us to brief it, we'll brief If you want us to come down, we'll come down. I like Mr. Prostok. He has a nice office.

But somehow or other, every time we're before you, we 19 | hear complaints about everything that's happened in the case. And now they're treating it as if everything's actually live for decision on all those other issues, too. So I don't think it's timely, but I think we've been cooperating fully and there are real objections continuing with the deposition right now. But we'll abide by what Your Honor decides.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think it is

appropriate to table this. So we'll just hear the closing arguments now.

MR. CURTIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, William Curtin of Sidley Austin for the debtors.

Again, Your Honor, we've taken the position consistently from the opening presentation and the first day hearing, that the only reason these cases needed to be filed in the first place was due to an improperly and unjustifiably called event of default under the prepetition loan docs.

And as I kind of laid out in opening and I think this argument can be significantly briefer than I intended it to be. So bear with me if I stumble a bit because I'm going to attempt to shorten it but still cover everything that we need covered.

Your Honor, again, only two elements here are length of time from which default interest must be reserved and the attorneys fees. And those are really two issues that are kind of the same thing. Everything else kind of flows through that.

By overstating the complexity of the issues, and I think my colleague said it best, they're asking you to only look at the absolute worst-case scenario and not look at the reality, which, of course, as Your Honor has already stated, you're intimately familiar with, that things settle. People don't appeal. Appeals are dismissed. There's all sorts of things that happen.

And why they're doing this, they're just trying to

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1 create obstacles like they've been trying to create obstacles $2 \parallel$ throughout the entire case, and it just has to stop. We have to get to confirmation. You heard from the Equity Committee. You heard from Innovatus. You heard that debtors' counsel here is doing what debtors' counsel does, they're coming up with a solution that doesn't make anybody happy, but is the right solution, the middle solution, middle-of-the-road solution under the circumstances.

We think that the \$1 million, that there won't be a 10∥ million dollars due. We think it's not going to take a year, but we are overestimating to try and bridge that gap. Your Honor, our plan is incredibly simple. Allowed claims are going to be paid in full with interest. It's just that simple. have our claims objection on file and we believe that that can be resolved easily within a year from September 15th.

In terms of Innovatus's arguments that their claim cannot be estimated, I think the best kind of where we start is that the Court has broad discretion in estimating claims in the Fifth Circuit, and really everywhere, frankly. And that the bankruptcy court should use whatever method is best suited under the circumstances and that there's wide discretion in establishing the method to be used to arrive at an estimated value of estate claims.

And furthermore, we have a claims objection here. There is a live objection to this claim. Probably the best

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1 example of kind of what we view as the disingenuous position 2 that Innovatus is taking here is one of their arguments that their claim is unliquidated. And you don't have to take our word for it, you just have to look at their proof of claim, right.

In their proof of claim, it says amounts due for compensation expenses in (indiscernible) are presently contingent and unliquidated. I mean, they admit it. Obviously, they didn't mean to put that in there and now that they're taking this position to try and once again squeeze the debtor for whatever. They make all sorts of arguments. They cite the Pulliam case to somehow say that that doesn't matter. It matters.

Same thing with the argument that it's not contingent. Innovatus disregards, as it really has throughout every step of this case, the valid objections that exist to its claim. And, again, this is no secret. It's been from the beginning that we've taken this position, and it's come up at almost every hearing. The MAC that Innovatus alleges as a basis for the default was a decline in stock price and going concern disclosures in our September 2023 10-K.

It's a simple, simple issue, Your Honor. Those are 23 both public documents. As we set forth in the claims objection under relevant New York law, it's just not a valid -- it wasn't a valid call event of default. But it's not an issue that's

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1 going to need discovery. It's a very simple -- we certainly 2 don't need discovery, and I think most times, at least every time I've ever litigated a claims objection, it's the debtor taking discovery from the claimant.

We don't need discovery. The only real issue is going to be what was Innovatus' motive and was it proper, and that's not something we would even need discovery on.

In terms of undue delay, clearly, Your Honor, there's a need to get this case to confirmation. Even though it's been incredibly successful, it's not the biggest case in the world. There are mounting administrative expenses that we are doing everything in our power, along with the Equity Committee and the Unsecured Creditors Committee, who we've been working together with really well, to try and get this to confirmation to stop those fees because unlike what you're hearing from Innovatus, we want, yes, fees are high, we want to stop the fees, and get that money to who it's supposed to go to.

And, Your Honor, in terms of the length of time, I'm 19 not going to make any comments on that. Your Honor knows it far better than I do. You've seen more cases than I have. And we would submit that, can anyone say with certainty how long it will take? No, of course not. But we would submit that one year is a very sufficient estimate, which is this, again, estimation, and that's why we picked it. Again, maybe the Equity Committee wanted more. You know that Innovatus, I'm

sorry -- the Equity Committee wanted less and Innovatus you know wanted more, but we had to bridge that gap.

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Again, when you look at the two declarations, Your Honor said to see which declaration is stronger, but I think Your Honor will find that they're the same, really. They're saying in terms of the calculation, they are not disputed, and that's further evidence that we thought we were taking a position that would satisfy Innovatus, right.

We were trying to come up with a number and not say, for example, what could we have done? We could have said, no, there's no way you're ever going to be entitled to that prepayment fee, so we're going to take 800 grand out for that. Or we're going to take 400. We're going to discount it somehow. We didn't discount any of it.

And that's why there's such a narrow issue before the 16 Court today. So again, it's set forth in the supplemental Staut declaration, our numbers. But, again, when you look at them, you're not going to have to decide between the two because you'll see it again. The only, and I just want to make it clear, there are differences in the numbers, but it's only because we used the 15th and they used the 30th, and you see it's a very, very small difference.

A couple of things I just want the Court to keep --THE COURT: And just so the record's clear, September 15th, 2025, versus September 30th?

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             MR. CURTIN: Well, it's really a starting point, so
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   it's '24. It's the 15th versus --
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             THE COURT: Oh, okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: Right. That is, under our one-year
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   theory, yes. It would be the 15th and the 30th.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: But for both of us, so like we start our
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   one-year on the 15th. They start their four years on the 30th.
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             THE COURT: Gotcha. Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: Do y'all have that? Okay. My CRO is
   nodding, so I just want to make sure I said that right.
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             Your Honor, there are a few things that I think the
   Court should keep in mind in making the decision here. And
  I've touched on a lot of these, but they're important, so I'm
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15\parallel going to repeat some of them.
             One is that this loan does not mature until
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   August 31, 2027. The debtors are not obligated to make any
   principal payments until July of 2027. And notwithstanding
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   those two facts, Innovatus has already received 27 million, and
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   will, if the debtors' plan is confirmed, will get another 10
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   million.
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             Other than the alleged MAC default and the resulting
23 event of default, debtors have remained in compliance with each
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  and every term of the prepetition loan documents. And as I
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25 kind of alluded to before, despite the fact that the risk

1 profile changed dramatically once the balance of Innovatus's $2 \parallel$ claim -- once there's an additional prepayment and the balance is escrowed, we're still not seeking to reserve interest at a lower rate, right. We're still reserving it at that full default rate, even though they've been paid 37 million and we're escrowing the rest.

Your Honor can imagine under different circumstances 8 if we had taken a different approach to try and get to confirmation, of course we'd be trying to reduce that rate. 10 But, again, we're not.

Your Honor, I think at this point, I'll close and just reserve a few minutes for rebuttal to Counsel.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Prostok.

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MR. PROSTOK: Thank you, Your Honor. You've sort of 16 | heard my spiel. I'll try to be very brief.

I mean, it's interesting that debtors' counsel's statement, can anyone say with certainty, no. Your Honor, that's the point. No one can say with certainty. I mean, I'll tell you, indulge me just for a second, Your Honor. with respect to ACES, when this thing started, I remember getting a call from Robert Phelan to hire me to represent him as Trustee.

I called my wife and I said, the good news is Robin 25 Vert Phelan has hired me. The bad news is, we have a settlement

1 meeting tomorrow and the case is going to be over because 2 they're going to write us to check. It's less than a \$10 million issues. It's going to resolve. You know what happened. Completely unforeseen. How many lawsuits and appeals and later, this thing turned into a giant situation when no one thought that was going to be the case.

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So, Your Honor, that's really the point here. 8 isn't any certainty. You're being asked to estimate, which is a hard thing for them to ask you to do because you're being put in a position where you're asked to protect a fully secured creditor who, at the end of the day if we're right, is entitled to all of the things that they have agreed to, including interest that will continue to accrue and our reasonable attorneys fees. And that's the only issue that you're asked today to consider is what amount of reserve, if we're right, needs to be put, what part of our collateral needs to be preserved to protect us if we're right at the end of the day.

And we specifically stayed away from the merits because the merits are not here to be heard today. Debtors' counsel acknowledged that so I'm really asking the Court to look at it from that standard that if we're right, this is what we're entitled to, and this is what you need to do to protect us if we're right.

Your Honor, it's a liquidating plan. In bankruptcy, 25 \parallel you follow the rules. You either hold the collateral until

that affect the timing?

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MR. PROSTOK: I mean, it may. But, Your Honor, I'm 23 the last guy to be asking what's going with respect to the claims, but, Your Honor, there were a lot of things going on with the debtor at the time of the default.

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I mean, discovery is definitely going to be 2 necessary. I mean, it's our client's position that there were significant other issues that are going to have to be looked at going forward. It's not just this simple issue. And certainly, that's what my client is looking at. I mean, but the objection claim was filed Friday. It's 33 pages. there's a number of exhibits. I mean, I guess my answer should be I cannot say today that it's a simple deal and every time I've told a client in the past that, oh, this is a simple thing, it never is. It never is.

How many cases have you had, Your Honor, that seem simple on their face, and turn into incredibly complex matters.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And let me interrupt, because Mr. Prostok is not responsible for the investigation, and so you've put him at a little bit of a disadvantage. going to be plenty of discovery, Your Honor. We dispute much of what they say in the claim objection, the notion of the MAC.

It's not even, frankly, the default that's the basis of this case. The default that's the basis of this case is an insolvency default based on the filing of the case. We gave them a full forbearance on the MAC. We didn't assert default interest. We didn't seek to enforce rights.

We have all kinds of arguments about their own behavior. And we have not had the opportunity to take discovery, Your Honor. There's only been one side of discovery

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And now that the case has been -- now that the claim objection, and potentially an adversary proceeding has been filed, we plan to take discovery. So I don't have discovery requests ready to read to you, but I think, and frankly, I can't imagine this is going to surprise you to hear that there's going to be active litigation of these claims on both sides.

THE COURT: Okay. But this -- I'm trying to find in my notes that I took the first day. I mean, this loan was made like in 2022, or something like that, right. It is not like years and years of historical activity. It was a loan that wasn't in place very long and then in fall of 2023, this materially adverse change was announced.

I mean, again, I know things can get more complicated 16 but this just doesn't sound like there's going to be loads of discovery or months and months of discovery or 20 witnesses.

MR. PROSTOK: And I really hope you're right. But if 19∥ we're wrong, we run a risk of being damaged, and for junior creditors being paid ahead of us. And we're a half million dollar fund. They could pay us \$10 million and this issue goes away. They can hold the collateral for, if they think it's going to be six months, six months, and then distribute it.

They're not going to be able to distribute to unsecureds and Equity immediately anyway. There's going to be

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a process, I'm sure, that they have to -- before they can pay.

So I mean, I quess, Your Honor, what's difficult for us is with what's before you today, which is to determine what's a proper reserve and we're being asked to bear the risk. And that's not how the bankruptcy process is supposed to work when you have a vastly over-secured creditor. If, at the end of the day, our claim is reduced, it's reduced. But if it's 8 not, we're entitled to a 100 percent plus costs and fees, and that's all we're asking for, Your Honor.

We're asking that the integrity of the bankruptcy distribution process be recognized, that this Court protect us. We've said four years. I think the Court needs to err on the side of caution, because, again, the debtors' own words, can you say with certainty? No. And if you can't say with certainty, you have to err on the high side to protect my client.

At the end of the day, if you're wrong and there's a bunch of escrow money that goes back, it gets paid to the creditors. They're not harmed by the money in escrow. Maybe they're delayed a little bit. But they're going to get that money. If you're wrong with respect to my client, there's no recourse. We have no chance of getting back if a wrong decision is made and the escrow is not large enough.

What I'm asking the Court to do is just allow our client a fair reserve. We think it's four years. That at the

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  end of the day, if this thing is done in a year, and there's
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  money back from the escrow and it goes back, no one's harmed.
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             Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Remind me what the dollar amount you're
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   proposing is for the escrow.
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             MR. PROSTOK: Your Honor, and I'll have to refer to
   the affidavit of what we had --
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             THE COURT: I've got it. I guess I could --
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             MR. PROSTOK: -- of what we had said.
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             Your Honor, the amount that we're talking about is in
   Paragraphs 45 and 46 and that's how it's been calculated. And
   I don't think the debtor disputes our calculations, though they
   were off on some particular, just the dates that were
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   different. But, Your Honor, I think Paragraphs 45 and 46
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   represent what we're requesting.
                         Okay. So the number is? There are lots
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             THE COURT:
   of numbers in there, I'm not sure.
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             MR. PROSTOK: I know. Let me make sure --
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             THE COURT: I think you're saying 41 million.
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             MR. PROSTOK: I was hoping that you --
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             THE COURT: Basically, you're saying the debtor
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   doesn't have enough money to pay the size of escrow you think
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   is appropriate, right?
             MR. PROSTOK: That's --
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             THE COURT: Or barely would.
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those. Mr. George's is at Docket Number 527. And Mr. Staut's,

25 I feel like there was a supplemental, right? There was an

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  original and supplemental.
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             MR. CURTIN: There's a supplemental on Mr. Staut.
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  His original was 499, his supplemental was 518. There's an
   original of Mr. George and a amended Mr. George, but then it
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   was just to correct a number.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
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             MR. CURTIN: So it's amended versus supplemental.
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             THE COURT: Okay. So I am admitting all of those,
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   Docket 499, 518, 527, and the amended George declaration --
             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: At 537, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: 5 --
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             MR. CURTIN: 533.
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             THE COURT: -- 33. Those are admitted.
     (Docket Numbers 499, 518, 527, and 533 admitted to evidence)
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             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, okay. Thank you.
             THE COURT: Okay. No rebuttal, then?
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             MR. CURTIN: No, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Okay. Let me take about a 10 minute
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   break and then I'm going to come back and give you my ruling.
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             I promise you it will be short. I sometimes
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   underestimate, but I do have a twelve o'clock meeting to get to
   and so I can't keep you very much longer. So we'll be back in
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   10 minutes. What time is it now?
             THE CLERK: All rise.
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THE COURT: Ten minutes.

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(Recess at 11:19 a.m./Reconvened at 11:41 a.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise.

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All right. Please be seated. THE COURT:

All right. We are going back on the record in the Eiger Biopharma case. This is the Court's ruling on debtors' motion to estimate Innovatus's claim for purposes of establishing a sufficient reserve so that Innovatus's claim can 8 be considered unimpaired and can be reasonably provided for in the debtors' plan such that it could be reasonably estimated to 10 be provided for in full.

The motion before the Court is governed by Sections 502(c) and 105 of the Bankruptcy Code. Local Bankruptcy Rule 3007-3 is particularly relevant, as well. to be clear, this is, of course, not a hearing on an actual claim objection.

There is, of course, an objection to Innovatus's proof of claim pending. But to be clear, this is just a situation where part of Innovatus's claim at this juncture is contingent and unliquidated, specifically. At least the total amount of post-petition and post-confirmation interest is contingent and unliquidated and its potential reasonable attorneys fees that are allowable post-petition under 506(b) are, at this point, contingent and unliquidated in amount.

I start by mentioning once again on the record that Innovatus has been paid down 27 million so far during this case

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78 from the successful sales of Zokinvy and Avexitide and is due 2 to be paid another \$10 million pay down pursuant to the plan, so will be paid down 37 million of what was about a \$41 million claim coming into the bankruptcy case.

And it's ringing through my brain the words that this was a loan that was not due to mature until year 2027. stress this because I always say facts matter, context matters. This is in my perspective a wildly successful bankruptcy. know you don't want to use an adjective like successful to modify bankruptcy. No one feels happy when there's a bankruptcy but this is just a really positive outcome so far for this secured lender compared to what we usually see in these courts.

So pay down of 37 million on a roughly \$41 million pre-petition claim and the debtor is proposing with this motion before the Court a \$13.4 million cash escrow to be set aside to pay Innovatus what's remaining on its claim. And the big, big unknowns at this point are how long it will take to resolve all issues with Innovatus so, therefore, how much potential post-confirmation interest should be put in that escrow and how much potential cash set aside for indemnifying its attorneys fees that it might ultimately be entitled to under 506(b) and its loan documents.

So the debtor has done what it says is reasonable in proposing \$13.4 million cash and they even contemplated the

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\$2.6 million final fee as part of what Innovatus is entitled $2 \parallel$ to, a prepayment penalty, and then default interest. again, as we know, the interest is just calculated for a one-year period, and Innovatus thinks that is wholly unreasonable, that it should be computed for four years. And they also think the \$1 million plug number that debtor has proposed for potential indemnification of Innovatus's attorneys fees is wholly unreasonable.

Innovatus has proposed 31 million, if my memory is correct, for what the escrow should be. Thirty-one million, roughly, and that would be as a result of allowing it a much, much bigger plug number for its potential post-petition attorneys fees that might have to be indemnified as well as four years of default interest.

Meanwhile, it is meaningful to me that we have an Equity Committee and we think they're in the money, as the expression goes, and if it were up to them, if they were king of the world, it would be a zero escrow because they haven't done discovery yet, but they think there might be arguments that Innovatus owes the estate back money for maybe an improperly declared MAC and default.

So all this background is merely to be clear on the 23 record that this is not exact science but the Bankruptcy Code does grant latitude in 502(c) and 105 and Bankruptcy Rule 3007 and our Local Rule 3007-3. There is latitude for a court in

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this situation to estimate what should be set aside here. 2 called it a valuation motion one or two times today, but that's not precisely what we're talking about. It's estimating what we need to set aside to address Innovatus's potential unliquidated and contingent post-petition interest and attorneys fees.

The Court, again, it's not exact science, but after hearing all the evidence and argument and balancing all the interests appropriately, is going to address the motion as follows.

The Court is going to require that two years of interest be escrowed by the debtor, and I don't have the exact math, but I'm quessing that's somewhere definitely north of a million dollars extra but south of two million extra. I can't do the compound interest. But I note that by August '25, the monthly interest is computed at about 178,000 a month and so I'm guessing that's going to be an extra \$2 million or something like that, that has to be plugged into the escrow.

I'm not, however, increasing or ordering that the escrow reserve would be increased for more than a million dollars for Innovatus's potential attorneys fee plug. every bankruptcy judge, I want reasonable minds to get together and resolve things, and I just want to say on the attorneys fees, with respect to all the lawyers involved on the Innovatus side, the attorneys fees proposed are just outrageous.

And so part of my analysis here is just predicting what I would ultimately approve or not approve if there was 506 challenge of the reasonableness of attorneys fees. I don't know what goes on outside the courtroom.

Every bankruptcy judge will tell you we don't know how many conversations or arguments or negotiations are needed in a situation like this. But I do know those numbers I talked about in the beginning. We have such an over-secured creditor here and that impacts what a bankruptcy judge thinks is reasonable.

Again, with all respect to the lawyers, how many lawyers work on things on a daily basis or handle hearings. You're just in a lower risk posture when you're so vastly over-secured. But then, again, I'm looking at the fact that loan originated in 2022. We are not going to need that extensive of discovery. We're just not.

And I think most of the discovery dates back to fall of 2023. So there's just no way. There's just no way attorneys fees should get into the range that maybe some people think. And I really want people to discuss this and think about what I'm saying. I don't know what went on and what did not go on in the fall of 2023. I just know that this is a very unusual thing when I have such aggressiveness from such an over-secured creditor.

And maybe one day I'm going to hear evidence and

82 1 there's going to be a reasonable explanation, but right now I 2 | just don't know what that's going to be. So I'm really trying $3 \parallel$ to drive home that this attorneys fees request just almost 4 shocked my conscience. So I want people to know that. 5 All right. So I reserve the right to supplement in a 6 more fulsome written order. I'm going to ask Mr. Curtin that you submit a form of order. Please, as a courtesy, run it by 8 Innovatus's counsel and give them 24 hours to comment. But I 9 would not expect a battle of the forms of order on this. It just can be a very short order. All right. 10 11 MR. CURTIN: Will do, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all. 13 We're adjourned. 14 THE CLERK: All rise. 15 (Proceedings concluded at 11:55 a.m.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATION

We, DIPTI PATEL and KAREN K. WATSON, court-approved transcribers, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, and to the best of our ability.

/s/ Dipti Patel
DIPTI PATEL, AAERT CET-997

/s/ Karen Watson
KAREN WATSON, AAERT CET-1039

J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC. DATE: August 21, 2024

EXHIBIT B

Citron, Andrew

From: Califano, Thomas R. <tom.califano@sidley.com>

Sent: Thursday, August 22, 2024 8:39 AM

To: Citron, Andrew; Rahie, Amanda; Rogoff, Adam C.; O'Neill, P. Bradley;

jprostok@forsheyprostok.com

Cc: Curtin, William E.; Wallice, Anne G.

Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Eiger - Revised Order re: Claim Estimation

Absolutely not. The judge has ruled that Innovatus is unimpaired. That has consequences for its ability to object and the potential objections which can be raised.

THOMAS R. CALIFANO

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP (O) +1 212 839 5575 (M) +1 917 687 1714 tom.califano@sidley.com

From: Citron, Andrew <ACitron@KRAMERLEVIN.com>

Date: Thursday, Aug 22, 2024 at 8:16 AM

To: Rahie, Amanda <arahie@sidley.com>, Rogoff, Adam C. ARogoff@KRAMERLEVIN.com, O'Neill, P. Bradley

<BOneill@KRAMERLEVIN.com>, jprostok@forsheyprostok.com <jprostok@forsheyprostok.com>

Cc: Califano, Thomas R. <tom.califano@sidley.com>, Curtin, William E. <wcurtin@sidley.com>, Wallice, Anne G.

<anne.wallice@sidley.com>

Subject: RE: Eiger - Revised Order re: Claim Estimation

Sidley Team,

We have reviewed the revised figure in the proposed order and concur that such amount reflects the number set by Judge Jernigan at Tuesday's hearing as the amount to fund the Prepetition Term Loan Claim Escrow Account. We ask that you add the following language to the order: "Nothing herein shall preclude Innovatus's right to object to confirmation pursuant to § 1129, or preclude the right of any party to respond to any such objection."

Thank You, Andrew

Andrew Citron

Associate

Pronouns: he/him/his

Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036 T 212.715.9220 F 212.715.8000 ACitron@KRAMERLEVIN.com Bio

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From: Rahie, Amanda <arahie@sidley.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 21, 2024 10:51 AM

To: Rogoff, Adam C. <ARogoff@KRAMERLEVIN.com>; O'Neill, P. Bradley <BOneill@KRAMERLEVIN.com>; Citron, Andrew

<ACitron@KRAMERLEVIN.com>; jprostok@forsheyprostok.com

Cc: Califano, Thomas R. <tom.califano@sidley.com>; Curtin, William E. <wcurtin@sidley.com>; Wallice, Anne G.

<anne.wallice@sidley.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Eiger - Revised Order re: Claim Estimation

Counsel.

Please see attached for the revised claim estimation order and a redline to the proposed order filed on 8/15. This reflects interest through 9/15/2026.

Please let us know if any questions before we submit to the Court tomorrow morning.

Best,

AMANDA RAHIE

Associate

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

One South Dearborn Chicago, IL 60603 +1 312 853 0756 arahie@sidley.com www.sidley.com

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EXHIBIT C

Case 24-80040-sgj11 Doc 506 Filed 08/30/24 Entered 08/30/24 22:58:22 Desc Main/Doormeet Page 91 of 94



CLERK, U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

ENTERED

THE DATE OF ENTRY IS ON
THE COURT'S DOCKET

The following constitutes the ruling of the court and has the force and effect therein described.

Signed August 23, 2024

United States Bankruptcy Judge

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

In re:

EIGER BIOPHARMACEUTICALS, INC., et al.¹

Debtors.

Chapter 11

Case No. 24-80040 (SGJ)

(Jointly Administered)

ORDER ESTIMATING CLAIM OF INNOVATUS LIFE SCIENCES LENDING FUND I, LP FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHING SUFFICIENT RESERVES TO UNIMPAIR CLAIM

Upon the motion ("<u>Motion</u>")² of the debtors and debtors in possession in the above-captioned chapter 11 cases (collectively, the "<u>Debtors</u>"), for entry of an order (this "<u>Order</u>") (a) estimating the Innovatus claim for purposes of calculating the Prepetition Term Loan Claims Escrow Amount; and (b) granting related relief, each as more fully set forth in the Motion; and

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the respective meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.



The Debtors in these chapter 11 cases, together with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are: Eiger BioPharmaceuticals, Inc. (1591); EBPI Merger Inc. (9986); EB Pharma LLC (8352); Eiger BioPharmaceuticals Europe Limited (N/A); and EigerBio Europe Limited (N/A). The Debtors' service address is 2100 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75201.

upon consideration of the First Day Declaration; and this Court having jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334; and this matter being a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2); and the Court being able to issue a final order consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution; and venue of this proceeding and the Motion in this district being proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and appropriate notice of and opportunity for a hearing on the Motion having been given; and the relief requested in the Motion being in the best interests of the Debtors' estates, their creditors and other parties in interest; and the Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is

HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1. The Innovatus claim amount shall be set at \$15,738,961.47 for the sole purpose of funding the Prepetition Term Loan Claims Escrow Account and rendering Innovatus unimpaired.
- 2. The Debtors reserve all rights to object to Innovatus's Proof of Claims and any amounts asserted therein.
- 3. Notice of the Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice of such Motion, and the requirements of the Bankruptcy Rules and the Bankruptcy Local Rules are satisfied by such notice.
- 4. Notwithstanding any Bankruptcy Rule to the contrary, the terms and conditions of this Order shall be immediately effective and enforceable upon its entry.

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- 5. The Debtors are authorized to take all such reasonable actions necessary to effectuate the relief granted in this Order in accordance with the Motion.
- 6. This Court retains exclusive jurisdiction with respect to all matters arising from or related to the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of this Order.

END OF ORDER

Submitted By:

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

Thomas R. Califano (TX Bar No. 24122825) William E. Curtin (admitted *pro hac vice*) Anne G. Wallice (admitted *pro hac vice*) 787 Seventh Avenue New York, NY 10019

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